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The Political Economist.

OPENING THE PORTS, AND THE REMOVAL OF ALL RESTRICTIONS ON THE USE OF SUGAR.

A MONTH ago (in our number of the 12th of Sept.) we instituted a close inquiry into the comparative resources which, as a country, we possess for an adequate supply of food, during the coming year with those which we had in prospect at the same period in 1845, for the past year. The conclusion to which all ascertained facts then led us—that our present means and future prospects are lamentably deficient in the comparison thus instituted—has been corroborated and strengthened by all that has since occurred, and has now acquired all but universal assent. In that article, after referring to the inability of the European countries generally to feed their own people, much less to contribute to make up our deficiency, we said:—

“America is the only country to which we can look for a supply of grain this year, if we except some parts of Poland; and when we consider that France and other continental countries will be equal competitors with ourselves, for the flour and wheat of the United States, we cannot conceive that it will be wise, even if it be possible, for the Government to maintain THROUGH THE WINTER THE DUTY WHICH EVEN THE PRESENT LAW IMPOSES. We look forward to a time when state necessity will compel us to abandon all duty upon the importation of food, which, however small it may now be, will be quite sufficient to give a preference to the markets of other countries over our own. WHATEVER MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED THE EMERGENCY OF LAST YEAR FOR OPENING THE PORTS, WE ARE CLEARLY OF OPINION THAT IT WILL BE FOUND, SOONER OR LATER, TO BE MUCH GREATER DURING THE COMING WINTER.”

If these were the views which we urged on the 12th of Sept., how much more strongly must we feel their truth and necessity at this moment, when the Government has to resist proposals coming from every quarter for attempts to produce abundance and cheapness by artificial means? When to the popular cry for the executive to become traders, in order to interpose a check upon high prices, Government have to answer that such interference would be bad political economy, and

the twofold objects of securing supplies and of regulating prices, who entirely overlook the fact that such interference would suppress private enterprise, and that for one cargo so purchased ruinous to the object which it intended to serve. The Government is urged by a large class, to make purchases abroad, for by the state two would probably be left unpurchased by private merchants; and the still more important fact, that any attempt to produce cheapness by artificial means is the surest way to perpetuate scarcity. Cheapness can only be effectually and beneficially secured by abundance, and a high price is the natural and the only means of producing abundance when there is scarcity. Price, uncontrolled, is at once the only true gauge and regulator of supply; and, in the case of scarcity, is the only power which can be relied upon, not only to secure the greatest economy in consumption, but also to attract the greatest addition to existing means. But, while the truth of the arguments thus drawn from political economy, of themselves and perfectly independent of what else the Government may do, is unquestionable—while it is urged that any direct interference with trade on the part of the state, with a view to produce abundance or regulate prices, would be in the highest degree objectionable—while Ministers reply, to the importunities of well-meaning but ignorant men, that the only safe course is to rely upon the enterprise of commerce—it is utterly impossible that any cabinet, fully considering the whole case which is before them, can rest satisfied to incur the responsibility of leaving in the way of that enterprise a single impediment, however slight. Political economy, which shows the danger of interference with a view to artificial cheapness, on the one hand, demands, in equally strong and unanswerable terms, the removal of every vestige of interference, which tends directly to restrict supplies.

The imminent danger to which Ireland is exposed has withdrawn public attention too much from the sufferings with which other parts of the United Kingdom are now threatened. Some of our correspondents, it is true, assure us that, in some districts, the potato crop is turning out better than was expected; but, from personal knowledge, extending over large districts, and some of those, too, which have the fewest resources otherwise, we can only pronounce it an entire and complete failure as far as regards the feeding of the people during the winter. Fortunately, there has hitherto been, and still is, an abundance of employment, which has materially mitigated the effects of dear food; but if we are to judge by the accounts from the manufacturing districts—or by the increasing difficulties which railway companies experience in obtaining their calls, or by the tendency, which is already apparent in the mining districts, which have hitherto been most fully employed, for the supply to exceed the demand, and for stocks to accumulate, we cannot, with prudence, reckon upon an uninterrupted continuance of that demand for labour which has hitherto existed. In short, taking a fair review of the prospects of the country, and the scarcity of food, we cannot but entertain serious apprehensions that intense suffering will be endured in the course of the coming winter. But while England may cheerfully submit to have her resources drained—for let it never be forgotten that every shilling that is now expended in Ireland by the Government is so much withdrawn from the available floating capital of England, inasmuch as the Government must replace in the Exchequer an equal sum for the ordinary expenditure of the country, either by the issue of Exchequer Bills to the public, or of Deficiency Bills to the Bank of England for the payment of the dividends, and which must therefore absorb funds which would otherwise be available for trade—while, we say, England may cheerfully submit thus to have her resources drained for the purpose of helping Ireland, it is impossible to conceive that the Government which does so shall continue a single restriction calculated to hamper trade or to aggravate scarcity in England.

A year ago a strong case admittedly existed for suspending the Corn Laws, and opening the ports for the free admission of all kinds of food; and Sir Robert Peel was only deterred from doing so by a division in his Cabinet, too strong to overcome, and which led to its dissolution. But whatever reasons existed then, exist much more strongly now for such a step.

Scarcity was then only probable and prospective—now it is certain and present. Although the Corn Law has, in the mean time, undergone an important change for the better, under ordinary circumstances, yet is it in some important respects much less favourable for such a crisis as that which we are now approaching. As long as grain is moderate, or even does not reach a very high price, the present law is infinitely preferable to the old one; but as soon as general scarcity, in spite of the greater facilities offered by the present law, raises the price to such a rate as we have known it for many months together within the last few years, then is it much worse than the law which it superseded. As long as wheat is 54s or 60s a quarter, the present duty is only 4s, which under the late law would have varied from 18s to 12s; but when wheat rises to 73s a quarter, then under the present law the duty still continues at 4s, while under the late law it would have fallen to 1s. There is, no doubt, much, in the moderate scale of duties under the present law, to prevent prices from rising so high; nevertheless, such a general and extensive scarcity may arise, and there is too much reason to believe has now arisen, when, in spite of the greater facilities afforded by the new law, prices will advance so high that the new duty will be greater than the old one, unless, indeed, some extraordinary encouragement be given, in the mean time, to still more abundant foreign supplies. This is, in short, exactly the emergency which Lord John Russell foresaw would arise in the event of a fixed duty being adopted, when it would be imperative to suspend it.

The present corn law is, indeed, so far a fixed duty, that wheat is never admitted under it below a duty of *four shillings*; and the reasons which appeared sufficient to the noble Lord to provide for a suspension of a "*fixed duty*," in times of great scarcity, apply with equal force to the present law. But it may be said that Lord John Russell proposed, as a self-acting test of that scarcity, in consequence of which the law should be suspended, a certain high "*six-week average price*," which has not yet been attained. In framing a general law, with a view to the future and usual state of things, we know no better test that could have been proposed, than that of price; but, after all, it was only as the best general test of scarcity that it was proposed. And if, in the course of events, more unquestionable and striking tests of general scarcity exist, the noble Lord will only be acting upon the same principles, if he adopt them, as the reason for immediately opening the ports, in conformity with the same principle. Now, surely no one will, at this moment, ask for more striking tests of scarcity than those which every where surround us: whether we look around our own immediate doors, throughout the various counties in England—whether we extend our view to the state of Scotland—whether we include within our range of observation what we are compelled to do in Ireland—or whether we extend our view to the state of at least *three-fourths* of Continental Europe. But, if it be said that scarcity shows itself rather in inferior food than in wheat, the duty upon which we seek to abolish, then the reply is obvious, that the more abundant the higher class of food can be rendered, the less will be the pressure for the inferior food which is so deficient in quantity.

But we are aware that there is a class of politicians—and who, if we mistake not, are represented in the Cabinet—who hold, that it is just when the price of wheat becomes very dear that the duty can be levied without any charge to the consumer; that to remit the duty at such a time, is in short only to make the foreign grower, or the importing merchant, a present of the duty which would otherwise go into the exchequer. We will not waste time now, in showing how utterly futile such an objection would be at any time, for whatever force it could have in the estimation of any one, under ordinary circumstances, it can have none at the present crisis. The only ground on which it is contended that the duty would in reality be paid by the foreigner, is that the natural price of grain is so much lower in the Baltic than in this country, that the same quantity would come whether it was free of duty or not. That, in short, the usual inequality of the price of wheat between this country and the continent is such, that a small duty might be imposed without placing the English merchant in foreign ports at any disadvantage with foreign competitors in his purchases. This argument cannot be used at the present moment, for great as have been the inducements for some time past to import wheat into England, we find that at Dantzic and Hamburg, the French and the Belgians have competed in the purchase of wheat almost to the entire exclusion of the English buyer. Nay, such is the equality of prices here, and in some of the neighbouring countries, that home-grown wheat has been purchased in several of our country markets for shipment to France. Now as the only source from which any important supplies can be derived during the winter and spring will be the United States of America, it is not difficult to see that the smallest duty chargeable on the import of flour and wheat into this country, may divert shipments from the ports of Liverpool and London to those of Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Havre, even though, at the same moment, the consumer in England should be paying a higher price than the Dutch, the Belgians, or the French. A duty, however small, imposed upon importation here, is a direct premium given to the surrounding markets. Let us, too, never forget that in such a case we have nothing to do with PRICE; all our aim should be to obtain QUAN-

TITY. And if it be necessary, for that object, to give to the foreign producer a high price, we must consider that a greater evil can only be thus obviated. Moreover, at the present moment, there is another reason which should operate with such objectors as we now refer to, for withdrawing their opposition to such a measure. If we had a large quantity of corn in bond, they would contend that to relinquish the duty would be only to add to the profit of the lucky speculator who happened to hold it, altogether forgetful that such a step would prevent a large quantity being shipped to other markets, where, though the price to the consumer was not higher, yet it was so to the importer, from the fact that no duty interposed between them, as has already to a great extent taken place; and the equally important fact that the profits thus thrown into the hands of the merchant by his lucky adventure, afford him not only the means, but the inducement, at once to embark in fresh enterprise to increase supplies. Politicians who grudge the profits of commercial speculation, are ill calculated to preside over a country suffering from scarcity and famine. To such, however, it may be a source of satisfaction, that owing to the almost total absence of any stocks of grain in bond, no risk would be run of enriching the speculator at the cost of the Exchequer.

But if the test of scarcity be sufficient to satisfy every one of the imminent danger in which the country is placed—and an admission of this is, indeed, the only justification for the present policy pursued towards Ireland—then we hold it to be impossible that any Government, and much less the present one, can refrain from the adoption of every possible means which will facilitate the increase of supplies, or render those which we have more efficient. It is utterly impossible that any Government, and much less the present one, can subject the country to the enormous sacrifices which it is called upon to make in order to feed the poor in Ireland, and leave the smallest vestige of a duty upon the importation of food of any kind, or the slightest restriction upon the mode in which it is consumed, inconsistent with the strictest economy which private interest might dictate.

That the OPENING OF THE PORTS for the free admission of food of all kinds—that the PERMISSION TO USE SUGAR AND MOLASSES IN OUR BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, if only as a means of economising at the present crisis the consumption of grain—are measures which would be forced upon the most unwilling Government by an overwhelming necessity during the coming winter, but which will be cheerfully and willingly adopted, as being only in accordance with their general principles, by the present Cabinet, we have not the slightest doubt—that the ancient and mistaken policy of interference and restrictions, with a view to secure abundance and economy, will be sternly and uncompromisingly resisted, and that the modern and true policy of non-interference will be faithfully and fully carried out, by sweeping away everything which acts as a restriction on free enterprise, by the present Ministers, we have the fullest confidence. But we would anxiously press upon their attention the fact that the great value of such measures will be derived from their being adopted at once. Let the Government proclaim, in even more distinct terms than they yet have done—for there is still much misgiving upon the subject—that under NO CIRCUMSTANCES THAT CAN OCCUR, will they interfere with private enterprise, by assuming in any way, direct or indirect, the character of traders. Let them at once publish to the world, that the ports of Great Britain will be open until after the harvest of 1847 for the free admission of grain and animal food of all kinds—let it at once be known that sugar and molasses, after payment of duty, may be used for any purposes which private interest may dictate—let them, in short, remove every restriction which limits supply, or interferes with the most economical or beneficial use of commodities; and having done this, they may then rest satisfied that everything in their power has been done to alleviate the most perplexing difficulties over which any government has of late years had to preside. But to be efficient, no time should be lost. Under the most favourable circumstances much delay must take place, before any such determination can be made known in those distant countries, where they may be expected to produce such an effect on public opinion as will conduce to the benefits which we are entitled to expect from them.

And what can the Government see to deter them from such a course. An indemnity from Parliament must be sought, and the necessity of an early meeting of Parliament for that purpose, which in some respects we would rather avoid, must be encountered; but can any one dream that such an indemnity would not be given? Who could refuse it? Lord John Russell's usual supporters, and Sir Robert Peel with his *one hundred and twelve*, could not but vie with each other in bestowing commendations upon the policy of the Government. And even Lord George Bentinck and his followers, what could be their objection? During the whole of the last session they never ceased to proclaim that such would have been their own policy, during the far smaller emergency in which the country was placed a year ago; how then can they object to it now? In short, there is nothing which at this moment could redound so much to the credit of the Government and the advantage of the country, as the immediate adoption of this policy, which we contend cannot under any circumstances long be postponed, without creating the most intense suffering and dissatisfaction.

Finally, we earnestly call upon every commercial community, upon every chamber of commerce, upon all who wish to alleviate the distress with which the country is threatened, to give the Government, as early as possible, evidence of their views of the necessity of such a step, by addresses such as have already been adopted at Dundee, and some other places. At such a moment, with such a crisis begun, and still more threatening, every encouragement should be given to the executive, to pursue an even, and if needful a bold course, which the support of influential members of society can afford.

THE PUZZLE OF IRELAND.

THE rulers of Ireland are not men to be envied, either at this juncture or at any other. Their position is one of singular and unexampled difficulty. They are men to be sincerely compassionated—charitably judged—gently censured when they err—zealously and generously supported in their efforts to go right. They are hemmed in with perplexities on every side. There is unquestionably great distress in Ireland: there is as unquestionably a disposition to make an unfair use, and take an ungenerous advantage, of that distress. Many of the peasantry, it cannot be doubted, are destitute and starving; many more are resolved to avail themselves of this undoubted destitution and starvation, to evade exertion, to extort relief, to create confusion, and to violate all law and order. Mobs—composed of ten men who are starving, and fifty who are dissolute, turbulent, and lazy—rifle baker's shops, and threaten them with murder if they do not sell food at half the price they gave for it; forgetting that bakers will soon cease to bake for such customers and under such compulsion. Other mobs, similarly composed, apply vehemently to the committees and Government commissaries for employment; and, when work is offered to them, refuse it, except at their own wages, and on their own terms—which terms are generally half work and double pay. Crowds of labourers—with the distinctive taste of Irishmen, who would always rather beg for a halfpenny than work for a penny—leave important and productive works, when they can earn 1s 6d a day on task-work; leave railroads and works for improving the navigation of the Shannon; nay, we are informed, even *leave crops unreaped upon the ground*, in the west of Ireland, to flock to the artificial Government undertakings, where they receive 9d and 10d a day, and give nothing that deserves the name of labour in return for it. While in many counties the presentment sessions are voting the outlay of enormous sums of money, with a wild and panic-struck profusion, under the false impression (in direct contradiction to the letter of the law, and the positive declarations of the Government) that the land will not be called upon to repay it, but that they are in fact voting away the money of "the Saxon and the stranger." In the meantime, the Ministers—oppressed and apparently confused, by the fearful weight of responsibility which both England and Ireland unfairly concur in casting upon them, and hampered by the first false step of their predecessors—are doing that, against their judgment, against their intentions, against their public declarations, which, while it may alleviate present, must aggravate future, distress; and will assuredly confirm the Irish people in those very habits of laziness, jobbing, improvidence, and reliance upon others instead of themselves, which lie at the root of their permanent wretchedness.

We shall make no apology to our readers for returning to this subject, and treating it at some length; the gravity of the crisis, the tremendous magnitude of the consequences of a blunder, and the rooted misconceptions which prevail among most classes in England, and all classes in Ireland, as to the mode in which this terrible conjuncture should be met, must be our excuse for repetitions and details which might otherwise be justly condemned as tedious. If the present system be continued, of creating artificial employment for a people who are at all times too prone to desert and neglect their natural employments, and of finding (irregularly if not gratuitously) food for a people who always prefer having it found for them to seeking it for themselves, the result can only be, that next year, and each succeeding year, will see an aggravation of the evil—that the regular processes of agriculture will be neglected, the peasantry, who should be tilling their soil and sowing their crops, with unusual care and industry, being occupied in dawdling over the needless and unproductive Government roads, and thus that the accident of this year will be converted into a permanent fact, an annual recurrence. If on the other hand, the Ministers, shrinking as they must do with dread from these coming mischiefs, draw up at once, boldly resolve to meet and bear the present suffering rather than relieve it by such tremendous and unprincipled drafts upon the future, and throw upon the Irish landlords the task of finding work for the Irish poor, and upon merchants, millers, bakers—upon the ordinary channels of trade in a word—the task of procuring and supplying sustenance for them; in that case Mr John O'Connell, and a number of priests and gentlemen, have prophesied a winter of systematic outrage, plunder, and rebellion, and the peasantry have already begun to convert their prophecies into deplorable and accomplished verities.

It is difficult to decide whether want of sense and want of principle characterises most strongly the recommendations of Irish writers, leaders, and influential men, or the actions of Irish ruffians and Irish sufferers. Let us examine some of the former in the first instance.

We have now lying before us, extracted from the *Cork Reporter*, the account of an interview between Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on one side, and a deputation from the county of Cork on the other. This deputation consisted of the High Sheriff of the county and Sir James Anderson, to represent the landlords, a Catholic priest and a Protestant rector, to speak for the clerical order, and the secretary of a relief committee as nominee of the active philanthropists,

the whole together forming, we are bound to suppose, a fair representation of the collective wisdom of the county of Cork.

These gentlemen depict, in terms fearful enough, but, we can well believe, scarcely exaggerated, the destitution, present and habitual, of the peasantry around them. The High Sheriff and the reverend secretary to the relief committee, declare that the landlords are too poor either to improve their own lands or take advantage of loans under the Draining act; the Catholic priest confirms this statement, and urges Government, as a remedy, "to assume a despotic power over landed property, and enter upon any lands to reclaim and improve them." Sir James Anderson says, "we have a legitimate right to expect that the Government will unhesitatingly cause large loans to be granted to landed proprietors and others, for the purpose of affording permanent, useful, and profitable employment to the working classes;" and, further, "the Government ought to superintend the proceedings of these landed loan-receivers, so as to secure the money reaching the pockets of the labourers!" All the members of the deputation agree in condemning in the strongest terms the cautious foresight of the Government in enacting that the wages paid on the public works shall be 2d a day under the current wages of the district. The High Sheriff says, "the wages of Ireland are too low; they should never be less than 10d or 1s a day." The priest pronounces the Government rule "to be most fallacious and unjust. The price of labour is already too low in Ireland, and it ought to be the endeavour of the Government to give it an improved direction (!) The supply there is excessive and the demand almost nothing. Therefore labour cannot in the market bring a fair price, any more than the air we breathe or the water we drink. Therefore, the principle on which the wages of a working man should be calculated is, what is necessary for the support of himself and his family!" Finally, the whole deputation in chorus assures his lordship that "forbearance has its limits," that the people will be patient no longer, but, in the words of Sir James Anderson, "have resolved, unless Government supply them with adequate and productive employment, to seize upon the cattle, sheep, and corn of their wealthier neighbours!"

Probably Lord John Russell, though he has sat in Parliament for thirty years, never listened to so deplorable a string of shallow and fatal fallacies. God help the unhappy people whose chiefs and leaders can profess ethical and economical principles like these!

For what is it they demand from Government? First, That it shall undertake the management and improvement of all those estates whose owners are too poor, or otherwise too incompetent, to manage them for themselves, a description which they affirm to apply to nearly all the landed proprietors of their country. Does it never occur to these gentlemen to inquire whether proprietors so situated and so describable are fitted to be proprietors at all, and whether it is not high time they should sell their estates to men in a different position and with different characters and capabilities? Do they never ask themselves whether it is the province of a Government to act as Guardian-General of all its idle, incompetent, and spendthrift subjects?—whether, on the same principle, it ought not to assume the management of every manufactory, fishery, or mine, whose proprietor cannot contrive to conduct it himself cleverly and profitably, and whether those functions would be possible in connexion with its other duties, or tolerable to a nation of freemen, or compatible with the slightest vestige of liberty?—or whether such suggestions could have proceeded from men who had any conception of a rational and sober freedom?—or whether such suggestions would be applicable to any people who were fit for, or capable of, freedom?

Secondly, The collective wisdom of the County of Cork recommends the Government to raise the rate of wages on public works, by way of setting a good example—to pay them, not what their labour is worth, not what their labour can be purchased for, but what is sufficient for a comfortable subsistence for themselves and family. Do they not see that, on this principle, they must pay a man, not in proportion to the value of his labour, but in proportion to the size of his family—that they must pay the decrepid and imbecile married man with ten children at least 2s a-day, while the able, diligent, frugal, and fore-looking bachelor may be put off with 4d or 6d? Do they not see that to do this would be to stimulate every man to marry and populate as fast as he could, like a rabbit in a warren—in other words, that to apply this to Ireland would be to give brandy to a man who was lying dead drunk in a ditch? Do they not see that the operation of such a mode and rate of payment as they recommend must be to withdraw labour from the cultivation of the land, to diminish the production of food, and thus directly and promptly to aggravate the existing evil? Do they not perceive, further, that when, by following out their principle, the supply of food has been thus still further curtailed, and its price still further enhanced, it will be necessary for them again to raise the rate of wages on the public works, and thus again and further to interfere with the culture of the land, and thus every year get deeper and deeper into the Slough of Despond? Finally, can they not comprehend that the idea of giving high wages as an ethical example, in a country where labour is low-priced, because it is poor in quality and redundant in amount, is an Irish blunder much more shallow and much less witty than Irish blunders generally are.

Thirdly, This deputation of the rich, wise, and pious magnates of Cork, in conclusion, venture distinctly to intimate to the First Minister of the Crown, that the Irish people "have resolved," unless the Government shall supply them with ample and immediate subsistence, to commence a system of deliberate and general plunder; and they intimate this in language which implies full approval of the popular resolve. Really, as Lord Liverpool said, "this is too bad." Do not these people know that Government is both able and is bound—unless it intends altogether to abdicate its functions, and give Ireland over to utter and savage lawlessness—to repress and punish plunder by severity amounting, if necessary, even to massacre? Do they not know that the first effect of systematic plunder—the first clear intimation that robbery was to be the order of the day, and that Government was either incompetent or indisposed to prevent it—would be to cause all subsistence to disappear as if by magic? What baker would bake? What miller would grind? What tradesman would supply corn to a miller who was to be robbed of the very means of repaying his tradesman's bill? What merchant would import another cargo of Indian meal? Can they not comprehend that a system of plunder would involve an immediate stoppage of all the ordinary channels of supply—would, in a word, be killing the goose that laid the golden eggs? Is there no sense of shame yet left in the breasts of these men, that they dare to threaten the English Government, that they will resort to lawless violence on the first pressure of a distress brought on by their own wickedness and folly—due simply, solely, and directly, to the selfish neglect and apathy of the upper classes, and the obstinate and brutal resistance of the lower classes, to every suggestion offered and every effort made for their amelioration? It is idle for the Irish to lay the blame of their sufferings upon Providence, and say that it is the potato blight that has brought upon them their present wretchedness. *This is notoriously untrue.* Their wretchedness is of annual recurrence, whether the crop is failing or redundant. That it has been fearfully aggravated this year, by the disease in the potato crop, is unquestionable. But—note this well, and ponder on its meaning—the potato crop has failed in England as well as in Ireland, the oat and barley harvest has been worse in England than in Ireland, and the wheat harvest has been good in both countries, but fully better in Ireland than in England; yet, mark the difference—in Ireland the people are starving, begging, bullying, rioting, and plundering, and their leaders profess to think it quite natural, and almost right, that they should be so; while in England we have no distress; provisions are high, indeed, but all classes of operatives are well employed, at high wages, and we have every prospect of getting through the winter at least without disturbance. Our people, as well as the Irish, are obliged to resort to oatmeal and Indian corn, in lieu of the potatoes which have failed them; but they do this naturally, and without either murmur or distress. Why this marvellous difference? We have explained it fully in our last three articles on this subject, and can only repeat here, that it is because the English have long ceased to be dependent solely on the cultivation of the soil, or to subsist upon its lowest, cheapest, easiest, laziest produce; because the English have diligently devoted themselves to those manufactures which the Irish have driven from their shores; because the English have not, like the Irish, resisted, even unto blood, the attempts of their well-wishers to introduce among them improved modes of culture, and habits of industry, economy, and forethought; because, last, though not least, the upper classes among the English have not, like the upper classes among the Irish, so completely or so long abdicated and abjured the sacred duties of their station. These are harsh observations, and delivered in uncourteous language; but they are just, they are strictly true, and they are very necessary; for Irish misery will never be cured, or even materially alleviated, till Irishmen have learned to look for its causes in their own character and their own conduct, instead of stupifying their sense and drugging their consciences by the old, habitual, false chorus in which they are accustomed to attribute it all to Protestant bigotry—to English injustice—to Government oppression.

We cannot expect the suffering peasantry to be wiser or more reasonable than the wealthy landlords. Accordingly, we find that, last week, in the same county of Cork, and the adjoining one of Waterford, the people have been busily employed in reducing to practice the doctrines of their leaders. They have plundered bakers' shops—stabbed horses which were conveying or had conveyed grain from the country into the town—compelled ferrymen to swear that they would carry no food across the river—insisted that the millers shall grind and sell flour at a fixed and a low price, and that magistrates shall fix wages at a "corresponding" rate. We wish to draw especial attention, however, to the following extracts, showing this remarkable feature, that in the midst of the general distress and clamour for food, there is a deliberate attempt to extort a certain rate of wages, and that an unusually high rate, for labour performed on those very works which are commenced only for the sake of the people themselves; and, sad to say, it would appear that, in some cases, their demands have been complied with! Some of the most serious disturbances have arisen on the score of wages.

RIOT AT KILKENNY.—A serious riot occurred on Monday last, in the city of Kilkenny. At six o'clock in the morning, 200 persons surrounded the residence of the mayor, and called out loudly to be supplied with work or bread. The mayor then invited them to accompany him to the Corpora-

tion market, where they should have as much labour supplied them as they could desire. Upon arriving at the market, the spokesman of the mutineers objected to breaking the stones, which they stated were all "green stones," and also to the remuneration of 9d per ton. Upon this the mayor stated that he would ask them to break nothing but lime stone, and that he was willing to give 1s per ton. But to this too conceding offer the mob replied that they would have no task-work at all, and they accordingly quitted the market. The mutineers then marched in procession through the town, striking terror into the shopkeepers by their wild cries and savage gestures; and it is stated that they were chiefly composed of strangers and boys under 15 years of age, and that many were in a state of inebriety. They broke into baker's shops, which they plundered of the bread they contained; but the constabulary force, and a company of the 64th Foot were brought up, and checked their lawless proceedings.

The following relates to the riots and loss of life at Dungarvon, and is from the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

So far as I can learn, those riots are attributable to discontent amongst the peasantry as to the amount of wages of the public works—no definite sum having been fixed as yet. In the first instance eightpence a day was offered, but the people refused that rate as utterly insufficient. Tenpence was then offered, but also refused. In the course of yesterday a written paper was handed from the people to the magistrates, requiring that their wages should be one shilling per day, and that they should be supplied with Indian meal at a corresponding price by the stone, to enable them to give sustenance to their families. My own impression is, that if those terms are complied with, we shall have no further disturbances.

Again—

Meanwhile the disorder broke out in other parts of the neighbourhood. The poor relief committee of Killeagh met at Father Power's residence. After the meeting a large mob entered Mr Conolly's mill, and carried off quantities of meal and flour. The magistrates used every exertion to prevent the attack, assisted by Father Maurice Power, but without avail; and a requisition was dispatched by Mr Hudson to Youghal for the military. Before their arrival at Killeagh, in consequence of the apprehended attack on Youghal, they were countermarched back. Meantime matters were in some degree appeased. An advance of wages was given—the refusal having been the occasion of the disturbance—and the greater part of the corn and meal was returned to Mr Conolly.

Again—

On the following day an immense mob of people from both sides of the Blackwater came into the town armed with clubs. The military were under arms; and every preparation made for resisting an attack; none, however, was attempted. A number of merchants met, and subscribed 2,500l to purchase Indian meal, and keep down the market. On the Saturday all was quiet. On Sunday arrived Mr Benson, who had been commissioned by the Government to give employment to the labourers at one shilling a day. His presence was hailed with gratitude by the people, who dispersed quietly.

The following is confirmatory—

As the proceedings were drawing to a close, it was apparent a bad spirit was abroad among the people. Several expressions of a violent nature were made respecting Lord Stuart's small subscription of 5l only to the relief fund; much umbrage was taken also at his having stated from the chair that 10d a day was ample wages, and that the work could not be commenced in less than ten days. The magistrates endeavoured to quiet the people, but without effect. "When Lord Stuart, who was one of the last of the authorities to leave the Sessions house," says a local writer, "appeared among the crowd, their excitement grew to an intense pitch; menaces, threats, and opprobrious epithets, were showered on him, which were succeeded by attempts at violence."

DISTURBANCES AT SKIBBERKEN.—For the last week the town has been crowded by hungry men seeking employment—numbers of whom have been, day after day, disappointed. Some 70 or 80 men were set to work on Monday week breaking paving stones, for the purpose of macadamising the streets, who having been informed that they would be paid 6d the cubic yard, became discontented, alleging that they could not earn 4d a day at the rate of employment; and, on Wednesday, they struck work, and during the day two or three attempts at personal violence were made on Mr Gaynor, the engineer. All day the town presented an angry appearance, but matters thus passed off. On Thursday morning, however, a large body of men with spades commenced tearing up the street in the narrowest part, so as that no vehicle could pass, and this continued for an hour, there being no magistrate in the town at the time. Mr Gaynor then stopped all the works and dismissed the stewards. Three members of the relief committee, Messrs D. McCarthy, McCarthy Downing, and P. B. Griffin, waited on Mr Gaynor, who consented to recommence the works if the people returned and promised to work quietly. These gentlemen then proceeded to that part of the town, and having with Mr D. W. J. addressed them on the folly of their conduct, requested of them to return to their work. They replied that they could not earn more than 3d or 4d a day at the rate of employment, and that all they wanted was 8d a day; they were then assured that they would get 8d the cubic yard, and that any man who did not earn 8d a day at that rate, they, the committee, would themselves pay the difference, so that no man should have less. This was received with cheers, and they all returned quietly to their work. However, Thursday being the board day at the workhouse, and the day of meeting of the relief committee, about 800 men marched, about two o'clock, and laid regular siege to the building, demanding work and food. The members of the committee assured them that their individual exertions were being made on their behalf, and that 400 additional men would be employed next week. The reply was, "We cannot exist until next week, we are all starving; our children and wives are at this moment dying of hunger after us." Some proceeded to the mills of Gould, Swanton, and Co. which they entered, and took one bag of meal to appease their hunger, which they subsequently returned, and received a pound from the company's manager on the premises. The other portion of the body entered the town, and having taken the contents of three bread shops, put them into bags, and proceeded a little outside the town, where they divided the bread, and quietly returned to their cheerless homes and starving families. No police or military were called out. A meeting is about being called, praying her Majesty to dismiss Lord John Russell, and to call in Sir Robert Peel.—*Cork Southern Reporter.*

Now here we have the extraordinary and most disreputable spectacle of a people to whom work is afforded out of charity, dictating, by violence, to those who at their own expense are providing them with that work, what rate of wages they shall pay—a mendicant dictating to his benefactor the exact sum he shall bestow upon him! This is not to be borne, and we are very glad to see

that at length the Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation announcing that if this conduct is persisted in the public works shall be suspended.

That this conduct is dictated less by starvation than by a spirit of extortion, will appear when we consider that 8d and 10d a day is more than the peasantry are habitually able to obtain in Ireland—more than the sum which has hitherto supported, and enough to support them even now, at least as well as they are accustomed to. One man, in one of the tumultuous demands for higher wages, declared that 8d a day was not sufficient, that he should want 6d of it for his own food, which would leave only 2d for his wife and children! Now Indian meal, even at its present greatly enhanced rate, is selling at 2d per lb, and one lb of it, mixed with 4 pints of water, will make 4lbs of very sufficing food,* of which 2lbs is on an average a fair supply per day for each member of a family—not perhaps as much as they would like to eat, but sufficient for life and health. Eightpence a day, therefore, will find an Irish family of eight persons *better than they have been accustomed to be fed*. Yet rather than accept this, an Irish peasant prefers outrage and plunder.

We earnestly trust that the Government will be firm and resolute to these three principles, *first*, to keep the wages they offer below the usual wages of the district; *second*, to exact task-work wherever practicable; and, *thirdly*, to allow the price of food to find its natural level. In this way only can they *minimize* the mischief, which the system they have entered upon renders, we fear, inevitable.

What Government ought to have done in the case of Ireland, and what Government ought now to do, are, unhappily, very different questions. The one is a practical and pressing consideration: the other is mainly a speculative, though by no means an unprofitable, inquiry. One false step often necessitates another; and a disease at its height cannot always be safely or judiciously treated by the same remedies which would have prevented its appearance, or cured it at an early stage. The principles of economic science are sound and eternal verities. From our allegiance to them we shall never swerve. Every new storm, every successive social and commercial convulsion, serves only to confirm their truth and value; and the safety of a nation is to be sought in undeviating obedience to those principles, and in the speediest return to them when they have been deviated from. But in a country like Ireland, whose social position has become so thoroughly demoralised by its long and systematic violation of those principles—and in a crisis like the present, brought on by the very neglect of those principles—they could scarcely have fair play; and to apply them at once in all their calm, steady, and unrelenting sternness, might expose them, in general estimation at least, to too severe a test.

But at least let us so far respect them, even in this perilous and anxious crisis, as to abstain from going deeper and deeper into error; let us rescue, as far as possible, from the consequences of their own folly and alarm. We learn from the public accounts, that, at the Presentment Sessions *already* held (and this in a very few districts), money has been voted for public works to the amount of nearly a million sterling. We are told by Mr Osborne, an Irish landlord, and M.P. for Wycombe, that in some cases money has been voted exceeding the annual value of the whole land of the district (in one case, we are informed, to double its value), and that this has been done "in the belief that they will never be called upon to repay the money advanced in consequence of these votes;" and further, that all these sums will be laid out in works of "public inutility," thus creating a "gigantic system of unproductive labour." All this is quite true; and, putting aside the consideration that a great part of the money thus presented and distributed will go to *pay the rents of the landlords*, which must otherwise have remained unpaid, and another considerable part to pay surveyors, engineers, and government superintendents—putting aside these incidental objections, a more immediately inefficient and permanently noxious mode of meeting the evil could scarcely have been devised. It can never be too often repeated, or too firmly impressed on our minds, that the evil is *scarcity of food*, and that the remedy therefore *must be an immediate production of food*, or of that which can be exchanged for food. Now roads, bridges, and fortifications, are not food, and will not even aid in augmenting the supply of food within any moderate time, even if they should all be completed, which we think more than doubtful.

The course that Government should pursue is, we think, tolerably clear. They should at once suspend (or refuse to commence) all those works which have been suggested by the wish, and undertaken with the view of providing artificial employment for the Irish, and divert the whole of the money and the whole of the labour which would have been employed thereon, to bringing the waste lands under cultivation. If the landlord, owning this or that individual district of waste, profess to undertake this operation himself, we would authorise the Government to lend him a sufficient sum (at the ordinary rate of interest, not at an artificially low rate) on the security of that land, the loan to be repaid within a very few years, *i. e.*, as soon as the land has begun to be productive. If the owners should prefer surrendering these lands to Government, we would authorise them to do so, much as we deprecate the practice of making Government officers into farmers. In this case, the Board of Works would superintend the reclaiming of these lands, and should be tied to sell them (in lots of sufficient extent to prevent their falling into the hands of cottiers or pauper farmers), as soon as the reclamation was complete. In the former case, the Board of Works should have power to see that the

loan was employed for the purpose for which it was given, and where this condition was not fulfilled, to take prompt possession of the soil. By this means a future increase of production would be secured, and the plan adopted would fall in at once and harmoniously with the provisions of such a poor law as we suggested in a former number, by which the land would be compelled to support its own poor, and would do so by employing the supernumerary labour on the waste lands.

As, however, this plan of Government interference in the cultivation of the land, is objectionable, and is adopted now only as an evil which previous errors have rendered inevitable, and which, therefore, should cease as soon as possible, *the wages should be low, and the work should be task work*. These two points are of first necessity. We would so arrange the rate of payment that a diligent and able-bodied man could earn 1s a day; on *task work*, elsewhere, he can earn 1s 3d to 1s 6d.

When this has been done, and done effectively, throughout the island, Government will have accomplished all it can do, and all it ought to do; we shall know that if the peasants rob, or rifle, or refuse the employment offered, they do so because they *prefer* doing so to earning an honest and industrious living, and they will no longer excite our sympathy, but our indignation; and whatever measures Government may then find necessary to repress lawlessness and outrages, will meet with the concurrence and support of all the friends of freedom and order.

The application of the sessions presentments to the improvement of the land instead of public works, is recommended, and, indeed, loudly called for, by sensible and experienced men of all parties. Mr Osborne, Mr Naper, Mr Poulett Scrope, the Royal Agricultural Society all urge it in the strongest terms; and the Lord Lieutenant and Chief evidently take the same view. But it appears the relief act is so framed as to forbid such an application of the voted money. If this be so, one of two steps is obviously called for; for government must not with their eyes open go on deliberately to do wrong, because Parliament has not given them the power to do right. They must either call parliament together *instantly*, and demand an alteration of the act; or, what would be far better, since promptitude of action is especially required, modify the act on their own responsibility, and ask for an act of indemnity when parliament meets. Public opinion is too clear and too uniform on the matter, to leave any doubt that their conduct would be generally approved.

Something of the kind appears to be in agitation. Rumour says that the Premier shrinks from the idea of an order in council. We can only say for ourselves, that *no consideration* should induce any statesman to remain at the head of affairs in Ireland for a single hour, under compulsion to carry into effect a measure so defective and mischievous as we hold the Irish labour act to be—to carry into operation a noxious law, simply because at the time it was passed *in haste* its noxious consequences were overlooked.

THE WAR IN CAFFRELAND.

THOUGH the accounts from the Cape and Southern Africa are not unsatisfactory, yet there is nothing decisive, in the way of success, to boast of by the last accounts—or which would lead us to think that this desultory and harassing warfare may soon be at an end. Considerable energy and promptitude appear to have been exhibited by Englishmen, as promptitude and energy are always exhibited by Englishmen where they have fair play; but we confess there appears to us the absence of a directing mind, if there be even the presence of an energetic hand. What is wanted at the Cape at this moment—or we should rather say what is needed in Southern Africa—is the presence of a cool-headed and able civilian—one of those admirable civil servants of the company who have received the education, and who will follow in the wake, of Lord METCALFE. We have no desire to depreciate the services or the merits of Sir HENRY POTTINGER, though we think both have been somewhat overrated. He is a very good soldier, and something more, if you will, than a soldier; and, what is still more serviceable to him, deservedly a pet and a protege of one of the ablest Ministers England has possessed in our day—Viscount PALMERSTON. That noble Viscount is a staunch and sincere friend, who pushes forward his proteges, and is therefore entitled to a praise which never could be justly accorded to Sir ROBERT PEEL; but we cannot help thinking, without seeking to depreciate the new governor of the Cape, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or Lord CLARENDON, might have found an abler and a fitter man among the very numerous civil servants of the East India Company. Men of a high order of intellect—something more than even superior soldiers—are now required in this dependency; and we must say that the British empire does not afford men of such tried, administrative ability, as the civil servants of the East India Company. Very early in life these gentlemen have a serious and onerous responsibility cast upon them, which they never abuse, and to which they are seldom found unequal. The simple reason is this, that, before being received as writers, they go through a preparatory education, much more useful and practical than any afforded by our public schools, and may in this respect be likened to the civil employes of Prussia, who are all examined previously to being invested with the king's commission. In a colony possessing no defensible frontier, and with scarce a single seaport—where a series of offensive and defensive measures, such as never entered into the contemplation of a mere soldier to conceive, much less to provide against, is to be taken—an able civilian is much more likely, with competent military assistance—to achieve all the objects of the British Government, than a headlong, downright soldier, distinguished chiefly by professional pluck. The Bushy country presents inconceivable difficulties to regular European troops, and mere courage and discipline never can cope with the conjoint enemies of climate and Caffre. Our position in this country has been made too extensive, and it has been ill chosen. The enemy retire before us, and we heedlessly, and too often recklessly, follow them, as recent accounts prove. And even though we vanquish savage enemies to-day,

* The following is the result of careful experiments:—

1 lb of oatmeal will make	3 lbs of food.
1 — maize meal	4 —
1 — potatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a lb.
1 — rice	4 lb.
1 — flour	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb bread.

they appear to-morrow in another and different spot; and we have the same game of horrible venture and blood and butchery to play over again. The Caffre race possess an indomitable energy, rare among savages, and the Boors join pure Saxon courage to Dutch phlegm. We do not deny that much of the errors and evils incident to colonial administration have had their origin in the Colonial office, during more than one administration. The Colonial Secretary, and Under Secretary, and Chief Clerk in the Colonial office, should, as a general rule, be men who have lived in the colonies of Great Britain, either as successful governors, deputy governors, civil servants, or first legal officers; and not professional politicians who, for the most part, know nothing of the habits and institutions of the people with whom they have to deal. From these observations we, of course, except Earl GREY, who served a long apprenticeship in the Colonial office, as Under Secretary, and who has always made of colonial affairs a special study; but we cannot so except some of the officers, who have long exercised too much influence in the colonial office, for the experience and knowledge which they possess, and hence much of that narrow prejudice, cold suspicion, and exclusive policy which has been too much pursued towards the colonies.

PROGRESS OF FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE Free-Trade Association assumes, everyday, a deeper importance, and all the contrary interests are now on the look out, by the endeavours of the Free-traders to unfetter the French trade. M. Anisson Duperron, the chairman of the Free-trade Association, had made overtures to the Havre Chamber of Commerce, demanding their adhesion to the principles of liberty. But the private interests of Havre, as well as of Lille, Douai, and many other northern towns, are directly opposed to free-trade, and the members of the Chamber of Commerce have answered that they would not accept the privileges of unrestricted liberty, though they believed that many alterations might be introduced into the existing tariffs. They would accept with gratitude a decrease of the import duties on iron, coal, timber, wool, cattle, and coffee, that is, on all the articles which interest the traders of Havre. But they oppose a decrease of duties on all the other articles. In a like manner the Chamber of Commerce of Lille would willingly accept a decrease on the duties of certain articles, on condition that the *statu quo* should be preserved on coals, linen, and all their particular commodities.

Then it would be impossible to arrive at a practical result, if the Free Trade Association would consult all the private interests of each locality; and their members are determined to let themselves be biased by no consideration of this kind, but to consider the general interests of the country at large. Their first attempts have already obtained a decided success. It was, indeed, a triumph over the Protectionist party, to get from the Government the authorisation of forming their society. The Prohibitionists accuse the Government of being converted to the free-traders' principles; and it is thought that they are not absolutely wrong in this accusation. It is understood that M. Cunin Gridaine, who is, however, no great Anti-Protectionist, has formed a committee who will examine the present tariff, and report on the articles which can be unfettered. It is stated that 60 articles will be provisionally freed from prohibition, and the existing duties lowered on many others. It was reported that these important modifications should be granted immediately by a royal ordinance; but the Minister has refused to assume on himself the responsibility of such a measure; and it is decided that all the changes will be proposed to the Chambers in a bill which will be introduced within the first month of the next session—that is, in the beginning of February.

It is also very probable that we shall have within a very short period a radical modification in our Corn Laws. The present legislation on this matter, though very preferable to the English Corn Laws, which have been repealed in the last parliamentary session, cannot prevent corn from being sold at high prices, because the import duties are too heavy to allow the foreign corn to be introduced into France.

The Bavarian Government have taken measures to prevent the scarcity of food. They have decreed the free importation of corn and of flour and vegetables. The export of potatoes is prohibited, and a duty of 25 per cent is established on the export of all other grains. The congress will be convoked forthwith in the Wurtemberg, in order to examine the question of the scarcity of food, and to take measures against dearth. In Galicia the same cause has produced new troubles, and martial law has been proclaimed.

In Paris we have had some riots on account of the dearth of bread; but they had no great importance, because the rioters have remained in the remote ward of the Faubourg St Antoine. Tranquillity is now restored; but if the price of bread should again increase, it is probable that the riots would be more serious.

FREE TRADE IN ITALY.—PIUS THE IX.

THE principles of free trade are beginning a second time to take root in that classic soil in which they first flourished. At the Genoa congress of scientific men, now sitting in that superb city of palaces—justly called "the Rome of the Ocean"—in the section of Agriculture and Technology—a note was read by Count FIESCHI relative to his proposed scheme for founding in Italy a society to advocate the principles of free trade. The CAVALIERE MANCHINI followed Count FIESCHI, and energetically enforced the necessity of rousing the common forces. He observed that in Tuscany, though not a realised fact, free trade was at least a tradition. With all respect to the CAVALIERE MANCHINI, free trade is a tradition in more parts of Italy than Tuscany. In the ancient republics of VENICE, of PISA, of SIENNA, aye, and of GENOA herself, free trade was in the middle ages a splendid reality—producing wealth, contentment, civilisation, perfection in arts and arms—and what by some would be

more valued than any of these, political power. The commercial prosperity of Pisa is no tradition; for it is matter of history that Pisa was the first town in Europe which had a maritime code. Al though now shrouded in solitude and gloom, it then sent to sea 300 vessels, and the very earth which covers its *Campo Santo* was brought from Jerusalem in fifty gallees of the republic. As to Venice, who does not know that she was, in the days of her republic and free trade, the Tyre of modern times? She was then a renowned city, inhabited by seafaring men, and to use the words of the prophet—strong on the sea. Every community in Europe trembled at the name of the Queen of the Adriatic, and to none was she more formidable than to the Turk. The civilisation of Sienna was owing to its commercial freedom, and it was in these days that the honesty and fair dealing of a Sienese trader became proverbial.

As to Genoa, the superb—called by Tasso *la reale, la nobil citta*—she owes all her nobility to trade and navigation. The skill, courage, and enterprise of the sailors of the gulf of Genoa, were proverbial for centuries, and these qualities were owing to the energy and spirit of the prince merchants of the middle ages—the BRIGNOLEZ, the DURAZZOS, the BALBIS, the SPINOLAS, the DORIAS, the CATANEOZ. In Tuscany, herself the mistress and queen of arts—what were the MEDICI, the PITTI, and the RUCCELLAI, but successful merchants and traders, but at the same time patrons and appreciators of artists and men of literature.

The origin of the *Rucellai*, a name so eminent in the history of Florence and of literature, is derived from the manner of dying silk or wool a violet colour, a process which the house brought with them from the Levant about 1300. To Italy also belongs the honour of having cradled the two greatest discoverers—*Amerigo Vespuccio*, a citizen of Florence, and Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa.

In such a country free trade ought to find a congenial home, and sure we are that the good and great Pius IX, the most enlightened pontiff that ever reigned, will interpose no obstacle, for already has he given his sanction to the creation of railways, in the way of which helps and promoters of civilisation, his predecessor, threw every obstacle.

Agriculture.

JUSTICE TO NATIVE INDUSTRY.

AT a recent Protectionist meeting at Chelmsford, Lord George Bentinck, unable or unwilling to propound any definite plan of political action to the once-protectionist assemblage, thought fit to direct them to strive for "justice to native industry." What an ambiguous phrase is that in the mouth of the baffled monopolist politician. But rightly interpreted it is worthy of universal acceptance. Justice means fairness, equality, for native industry—that is, all native industry; that no one branch of native industry should be sacrificed to any other. That may not be the sense in which the monopolist leader intended to use the phrase, but it is the only one in which the British people will consent to adopt it.

The phrase may, however, be used with peculiar meaning in reference to the industry engaged in agriculture, not as indicating that justice is required at the hands of other industrious classes, but at the hands of the owners of the soil. Native industry engaged in agriculture does require justice from the landlords. And in rendering justice landed proprietors will be acting with the strictest and most intelligent view to their own interests. The favourite sentiment of landlord speakers at agricultural meetings, that the "interests of landlords, tenants, and labourers are identical," is entirely true, but not perhaps precisely in the way the speakers mean.

There is no better method of illustrating this subject than to show how it is discussed at meetings of the agricultural classes. One of the few local agricultural associations, which has not this autumn exhibited signs of decrepitude and approaching dissolution, is that of Hertfordshire. At its annual meeting lately held near Hitchin, some 300 persons are reported to have dined together, and the show of stock is said to have been good. It is worthy of remark, that nearly all the prize stock mentioned in the local reports belonged to gentlemen and amateur farmers, not to regular tenant-farmers. And we know that the feeling amongst the best farmers of the county is, that such exhibitions are not worth the serious attention of men of business; and such of them as attend these dinners are content to remain there as mere spectators. It is only by accident, therefore, that any expression of farmer opinion occurs. The landlords are the chief speakers on such occasions, and their remarks serve to denote pretty accurately the current of landlord opinion.

Now, at the Hitchin meeting there was more of purpose in the sentiments of the landowners who spoke than we usually meet with; and their speeches indicate considerable tendency towards sound views of the wants of husbandry. There was also an outspoken plea for the labourers, by a clergyman, which seems to have been received with attention by the landowners present. The Rev. T. H. Steel, in responding to the toast of the bishop and clergy of the diocese, said—

There are things in this society which must give every well-wisher of his fellow-men great and cordial pleasure; but I am sorry to say there are some things which appear to me really to be omissions. And it is because I think your society might use itself for higher, and better, and nobler purposes than it does now serve, that I ventured to obtrude myself on your notice this evening. There is not one of your prizes in which I am not willing to co-operate. As a clergyman, we are glad, indeed, to see that, for sobriety and good conduct, you have bestowed prizes to-day. But it appears to me that you must allow that, notwithstanding the technical wording at the head of your list of prizes, the one great object of the society is the improvement and bettering of the labouring classes. (Hear and cheers.) It is, therefore, that to the description at the top of this paper (the list of prizes), after "The Herts Agricultural Society, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging an improved system of husbandry, the exhibition of stock, and to reward the honest industry of the labourer," I should like to see

added—"and to improve generally the social and moral condition of the labouring and agricultural classes." (Cheers.)

The cheers of the company marked assent to these remarks. Mr Steel afterwards thus explained his views of the uses to which the society might be applied—

I don't think I am obtruding new topics into this subject, for in the prizes given to-day, I see you have given a prize to "the carter who has served the longest period the same master or mistress, or on the same farm, *without having returned home in a state of intoxication.*" You thus recognise the fact that you should have the interest of the labourer at heart, and should endeavour to improve him. And I would venture to propose that hereafter a prize should be established for the labourer, not merely who has conducted himself well and with sobriety—for man has to do in this world not merely with himself, but with the wife and children God has given him. I would therefore propose that a prize be given to the labourer *who has kept the most children for the longest period at school—not less than twelve months—or who has paid the largest amount for his children's education, or whose children have received the highest testimonials of character.*

He then referred to the power the employers of labourers have to induce good conduct, and discourage drinking, profane language, and what are too commonly deemed minor immoralities amongst their labourers. He then added—

Lastly, I would ascend from the labourer up through the tenant farmer to the master, even to the landlord, the nobleman and gentleman. We must be well aware that with all the prizes which we bestow, we have done little, and are still doing little. *It is no use flattering you by saying, that by merely assembling here to-day in social converse and intercourse, you are doing much for the labouring classes. You are not doing so; but you might do much, you might do a great deal.* We, who are clergymen, know that while Sunday after Sunday we endeavour to enforce the lessons of practical morality on our congregations, the moment they leave us they go into a sphere of vice and immorality, in which they are almost sure to be contaminated. That sphere is their own home. Their home, as you know—those of you who have visited the cottages of the poor—is unfortunately a sphere of vice. And why is it so? Simply because boys, and men, and women, are huddled together, and therefore they have not the means of exercising the virtues of purity, chastity, and propriety. It is with these views deeply impressed on my mind—and I am sure it is impressed on the minds of all my clerical brethren—that I say I would ascend higher, and would go from the labourer up through the tenant, and would come to the nobleman and gentleman. I would propose, then, that the expression of the highest approbation of this society should be bestowed on that nobleman or gentleman who shall have contributed the most, by improvements in the dwellings of the labourers, to better their moral condition. (LOUD CHEERS.)

Now Mr Steel is perfectly right in the above observations. If the society can "better the condition of the labouring classes," and if its promoters and patrons really hope to effect that object by extraneous and artificial means, they cannot stop short of the point indicated by Mr Steel, which involves the moral elevation and education of the rural population. But can this society, can any similar societies, effect anything of the kind? Does not the very natural proposal by Mr Steel, that the society should carry into practice its professions subject it to a test which betrays its utter inefficacy? The idea of a landholder improving his cottages for the sake of a prize or a society's testimonial is, of course, a mere fancy—the peg on which to hang some useful admonitions. Yet the necessity of caring for our rural labouring classes—that long neglected duty of our landed legislature—was distinctly recognised by the landlords and farmers of Hertfordshire present at the meeting. With the single exception of the opportunity it affords for the expression of an individual opinion, and thereby awakening the local public to the question, the society is totally useless for anything of the kind. Not three of its patrons would agree on any one plan of public co-operation. And, in truth, with the exception of a point afterwards adverted to by Sir Edward B. Lytton, more may be done by landlords on their own properties, and in their own parishes, for "bettering the condition" of the peasantry, than by any formal combination. Sir Edward said:—

I think, when the rev. gentleman proposed a prize for the labourer who keeps his children at school the longest period, *he undertakes too large a task, and a task which belongs to the legislature.* I think the fault of the labourer is the fault of the law, but his virtues are all his own. It is the fault of the law if the labourer is left in ignorance. It is the fault of the law if he is not taught in his youth the value of independence, the misery of intoxication, and the fatal results of those habits which may commence in the venial offence of snoring a hare out of love for sport, but which may lead, step by step, to the workhouse, the hospital, or the prison. These are not the faults of the labourer, or of the landed proprietor, but of the law in not providing a sufficient means of education.

Have not the landed proprietors hitherto made the law? If so, it is a mere evasion to shift the blame from the landlords to the law. However, it is something to find it acknowledged that the work must be done by somebody, and if it be set about heartily and honestly, there are few who will not be content to let bygones be bygones. Lord Dacre, too, referred to Mr Steel's observation on the duty of providing decent cottages, and said:—

I agree with him in feeling entirely in the other part of his observations, that there is a responsibility and a duty on the part of the proprietors to supply the labourers dwellings which are comfortable, convenient, and decent. If any gentleman happens to know my property, he will also know that I have practically shown that I think this a duty. It is, however, a subject attended with considerable difficulty; and I will mention a fact, to show you how difficult it is to deal with it. I have considered the subject theoretically and practically, with an honest feeling; and *where cottages are made too extensive, and their accommodation too perfect, I have found great difficulty in meeting with one that has not two families in it.* The difficulties are very great, and I state it as a matter of fact that the moment you make a cottage more than adequate for the residence of one family that moment another family will be introduced into it, and fill up the space.

Lord Dacre's difficulty is merely local and temporary. Of course, if one landowner in a district alone builds decent and roomy cottages, whilst the labourers on neighbouring estates have not a place to put their heads in, there will be great difficulty in preventing two or more families from living in a single cottage. But if the erection of cottages should become more general, the competition for them would be less, and a great step towards the improvement of the labourers—a decent dwelling for each family—would soon become universal. Partial efforts can do but little; the great body of the landowners must reverse their policy of obstructing the existence of cottages. That is the

real difficulty. Lord Dacre touched upon it slightly when he said:—

If I were not afraid of going further into this most delicate subject, I would venture to state what, in my opinion, is the reason for this.

And he went into a long explanation, which may be briefly stated as that the landlords have discouraged cottages, because their estates are liable to be burdened by poor, and their rents diminished by poor rates. He intimated that if the poor rates were charged on the national funds, landlords might be induced to provide cottages for the labouring classes. This is a sad, but it is a true, explanation of the defective state of the dwellings of the poor. A more liberal, generous, and wise policy must be adopted by those landowners who intend to perform the duties of property.

And something more than the erection of cottages must be done by landowners to "better the condition" of the labourers—they must untrammel their tenants by the practice of granting long and rational leases, and allowing their farms to be made real instruments of production. That these matters have not altogether escaped the attention of proprietors, is clear from intimations in the speeches at Hitchin. Thus Lord Dacre said:—

It is clear to me that it is the duty of every landed proprietor—I do not say in this room, but in England—to supply a code of tenant rights. I do not say that the tenants have not distinct rights; they have, and they know how, and they dare, to maintain them. A man cannot now oppress a tenant in England; he cannot drive the labourers to the potato for existence. By concurrence in these matters we shall be able to maintain ourselves. In spite of legislation—I do not say whether good or bad—I hope all of you will contribute to uphold the country, and to fix and perpetuate the relations of landlord and tenant; and I know of no other means better suited to do this than these meetings.

If his lordship imagines a code of tenant rights, conceded by landowners to tenants, as a sort of improved feudal charter, will meet the exigencies of the times, he is vastly mistaken. The "relations of landlord and tenant," as at present existing, do not require to be "fixed and perpetuated," but to be altogether remodelled and changed. Mr Baker, another landholder, told the meeting:—

I was surprised in the North of England to witness the difference between the modes of agriculture practised there, and those practised in this county. One thing that surprised me was to see that every farm had a tall chimney coming out of a roof; and I was told that there was no farm without a steam engine. They thrashed, and cut their chaff, by steam, while we are satisfied if we have a horse-power machine. I only mention this to show that we can't see these days without going from home.

And why are these things done in the north more than in the south of England? Simply because, in many instances, the northern proprietors manage their property on more intelligent plans than those of the south. Thus we are told by Mr Neilson, a tenant farmer, speaking at the Richmondshire Farmers' Club, in Yorkshire, who said:—

The duty of the landlord does not consist in merely assisting the tenant to drain his land, but he ought to attend to the stables and buildings upon the farm. It is not simply the putting up of a shed for a cow to calve in, or for the convenience of milking, but he must construct sufficient substantial shelter for the grain crops; and then the farmer, if he be an intelligent man, may defy competition with any agriculturist in the world, come whence he may. We have seen that foreigners cannot compete with us in the rearing of cattle. They have had a fair trial under the new tariff, and they have failed, nor will they be ever able to equal us so long as we are a nation of beef and mutton eaters. I am one who does not think that the liberality of the landlord is best shown by such acts as we frequently see lauded in the newspapers—returning to a tenant who cannot pay a fourth or a third of his rental of 20s per acre. That money would have been much better spent, both for the landlord and the tenant, if it had been laid out upon necessary improvements on the farm. *The first step towards permanent improvement is to give long leases, and to make the tenant covenant not to abstain from breaking up old pastures, or any such absurdities, but to drain and manure and eradicate the weeds; and then, if he likes, he may plough from Dan to Beersheba, and welcome (APPLAUSE).* Don't be frightened about the cost of improvements. The payment of 10l per acre would be better on well cultivated land, than to live at the lowest rental upon a starved and barren farm.

And at the same meeting Lord Zetland gave the following instance of the uses of a lease:—

When he was last in Scotland he had a farm of 400 acres to let, for which there were several bidders. It fell to a very respectable tenant, whose offer, he believed, was not the highest, but the rent to be paid was an advance on what had been before received. When the terms were arranged, he asked the new tenant what he intended to do with the land. *His reply was, that the first thing he should do would be to spend 1,000l in draining tiles. This showed the effects of a lease. The tenant, when security was granted him, was ready to invest a large amount of capital in the land, confident of receiving it back with interest.*

Can any "code of tenant-right" supply such a stimulant? Why, the only use of an agreement by the landlord to pay unexhausted improvements on turning out a tenant, is to secure an improving tenant against absolute confiscation. He may still be set adrift, after years of labour, and anxiety, and skilful enterprise, with the mere amount, or, as is more likely, with only part of the amount, of the capital he has expended. What is that? Nothing, literally nothing. A clear, defined, and certain term of occupation is absolutely necessary to good farming and profitable farming.

Sir Edward Lytton made one observation at the Hitchin meeting which farmers generally should bear in mind, namely, on the importance of the repeal of the corn laws in freeing agriculture from the politicians. He said:—

I see there are but bad accounts generally of the spirit and numbers of similar meetings in different parts of the country, but here at least we have no falling off. I attribute the number and respectability of these meetings to the strictness with which is fulfilled the condition of embracing men of all parties and parties. I think that this may be an encouragement, too, in coming to the conviction, that it would be greatly to the advantage of agriculture, if we could agree to consider it in its true light, and not as necessarily mixed up with the squabbles of party and the intrigues of ambition, but as a question of national economy and social improvement. If I may say what I think has been the great error of the agricultural interest since the war, it is this—it has suffered itself to be made the tool of ambitious politicians, and suffered itself to be mixed up with things which it has nothing more to do with than Mr Calvert's steers had to do with the last Polka danced at the Queen's palace. I wish this might be a lesson to us. I wish that we might have some better means of concert—of union

among ourselves—not wasting our forces in separate detachments, some for one thing, and some another. I think we should do far better if we were to imitate the enlightened union of the commercial classes, who, while leaving scope for the free exercise of opinion, still contrive always to unite on those questions on which their real interests, as a class, are at stake.

This is sound advice; and, if followed, will leave the protectionist politicians with few adherents, and tend greatly to the advancement of agriculture.

THE POTATOE CROP IN YORKSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I am happy to say that the accounts of the potatoe crop still continue to improve in Yorkshire, and those farmers who are now raising their crops find the proportion of diseased tubers not so great as they anticipated.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.
Leeds, Oct. 6, 1846.

SENEX.

HOW TO DESTROY WEEVILS.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—There is a very interesting paper in the last number of the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal*, vol. 7, part I, entitled "Observations on the Natural History and Economy of various Insects affecting the Corn Crops in the Field and Granary," by John Curtis, F.L.S., &c., in which your correspondent "B." will find the information he requires respecting the "Weevil."—I am, yours &c.
Oct. 5, 1846.

E. W. M.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Your correspondent inquires how to destroy the weevil. Our case may be useful to him. Some years ago we found a house overrun with weevils; after numberless attempts to destroy them, we were led to observe that they were almost entirely on the south wall (our rainy side), and that they appeared to breed in incredible numbers in any unusually damp spot or corner—taking the hint, we cased the wall on the outside with slate, and made the house in every respect perfectly dry, and in a short time the weevils died off and disappeared. Since adopting this precaution we have not had the least trouble, and have only been reminded that such an insect exists when an accidental spot of damp has appeared to generate them again. We think ourselves, therefore, entitled to say that these insects require moisture, and that if the grain and granary, as both ought always to be, are dry and healthy, weevils will not long remain. This plan has the merit of costing less than nothing, because the injury that corn sustains directly from damp is more than equivalent to the expense of keeping premises dry, leaving its indirect influence in the generation of weevils out of the question.—We are, your obedient servants,
W. & W.

Wiveliscombe, Somersetshire, Oct. 5, 1846.

FREE TRADE IN ITALY.

THE ITALIAN AND SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The following extract from an interesting letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, from a correspondent in Genoa, will show the interest which free-trade begins to excite among men of science on the continent:—

GENOA, Sept. 24.—The sections, which assemble every morning in the different halls of the university, are most numerous and respectably attended. The auditors, male and female, appear by their silent and earnest attention to take great interest in the discussions, which are maintained with such warmth and animation. Among the characters here no one attracts more notice than the Prince de Canino (Bonaparte), who indeed courts it on every possible opportunity. He is a short, very fat man, with a long black beard, and short thick neck, having no need of cravat, and indeed he never wears one. There are many English here, but merely as auditors and partakers of the gaieties which abound here *usque ad nauseam*. We English do not in general speak Italian or French well enough to debate on learned subjects, and the discussions are sometimes carried on in one language, and sometime in the other. There is a fine old Indian officer, Major Charters, who speaks sometimes in the geological section. Among the topics discussed in the sections, the only subject of interest to your English readers is the following:—

SECTION FOR AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY.

FREE TRADE.—A note was read by Count Fieschi relative to his proposed scheme for founding in Italy a society to advocate the principles of commercial freedom, similar to those already existing in England and France. Several members took part in the ensuing discussion, and warmly supported the views of Count Fieschi. Cav. Mancini energetically enforced the necessity of rousing throughout Italy the common forces of all enlightened men to accelerate the triumph of the principle of industrial and commercial liberty. He remarked that in Tuscany itself this principle was, though not a realised fact, yet a general tradition and belief; but that in every other Italian state the governments were in advance of the popular mind, by which, in consequence, they were checked and restrained, being supported only from the cultivators of science. He then adverted to the manner in which the question was too often disguised, by being considered solely in regard to the interests of the producers, leaving aside the national and universal interests of the consumers. It was a just view of the question which had been taken by a writer who had put it in this simple form—"Is the nation most benefited by abundance or scarcity?" He believed that it was the duty of meetings like the present to support and accredit this truth by their formal approbation, and he warmly entreated as many of its members as had applied themselves to the study of economical science to labour in disseminating among the mass of the people just views upon this subject both by their own writings and those of the journals which they directed. For a beginning he placed at the disposal of so noble a cause the columns of a journal which had for many years been published in Naples, the *Biblioteca di scienze morali legislative ed economiche*. The president, in summing up the discussion, observed that if the plan of the Count Fieschi referred to the establishment of a regular society, the matter was beyond the competence of a scientific congress; but if on the other hand he desired only the spontaneous co-operation of

the learned and the powerful in support of a maxim altogether incontrovertible, although in many places not yet sufficiently popular, he considered it would suffice to excite their energies by a general vote in its favour. Indeed nothing could contribute more to this end than the wise and prudent discourses to which the meeting had just listened.

Court and Aristocracy.

THE QUEEN.—The Royal dinner party at the Castle on Sunday included H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Falkland, Viscount Canning, and Lord and Lady Bloomfield. The Royal dinner party at the Castle on Monday evening included H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, the Marquis of Downshire, Viscount Canning, Mr George Edward and the Hon. Mrs Anson, and the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert leaving the Castle on Tuesday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, were expected at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty on Wednesday. Viscount Palmerston, and Sir Stratford and Lady Canning were also expected to arrive at the Castle on a visit to the Queen on Wednesday. The Royal dinner party at the Castle on Wednesday included H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Cambridge, the Baroness de Speth, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, General and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Sir George Couper, and the Gentleman in Waiting on the Duke of Cambridge. The Royal dinner party at the Castle on Thursday evening included H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, his Serene Highness Prince Frederic of Hesse, the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Viscount Palmerston, Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, the Hon. and Rev. C. Lester Courtenay.

A cabinet council was held on Friday afternoon, at the official residence of Lord John Russell, in Downing street. It was attended by Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Aukland, Viscount Morpeth, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay. The Ministers assembled soon after three o'clock, and sat two hours.

The Princess of Hesse embarked in the *Black Eagle* at Rotterdam at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, attended by her suite and Mr Bedford (Gentleman Usher to the Queen Dowager). The Princess landed on Monday afternoon, and arrived at Marlborough house at half-past two o'clock. The Princess afterwards went by the North Western railway to Cashiobury park, Herts, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President) and the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at their residence in Bekeley square on Monday evening from the continent. The noble marquis attended at the Council office yesterday morning, and in the afternoon left town on a visit to the Earl of Clarendon, at his seat, Grove park, Watford, Herts.

Sir Valentine Blake had an interview with Lord John Russell on Monday, at his official residence in Downing street.

Viscount Morpeth, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, arrived on Monday last at Acacia cottage, Apperley bridge, near Bradford, on a short visit to Henry Forbes, Esq. In the forenoon of Tuesday the noble viscount visited several of the manufactories in Bradford.

METROPOLIS.

It is understood that Mr Justice Earle will go to the Queen's Bench, and Mr Vaughan Williams to the Common Pleas.—*Daily News*.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday the 4lb loaf of wheat bread was advanced to 8½d by the cheap bakers, and 10½d by the full priced, throughout the metropolis.

JEWISH PRAYERS FOR THE APPREHENDED FAMINE.—The Rev. Dr Adler, Chief Rabbi of the members of the Jewish persuasion in Great Britain and Ireland, has issued a form of prayer to avert the calamitous consequences of the famine apprehended in all parts of the country. It is ordered to be offered up in all the synagogues of the British empire on Saturday week, and the two following sabbaths.

CORN FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A vessel arrived in the St Katherine's docks from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, has brought, consigned to different hands, the large quantity of 5,349 packages of wheat, besides a variety of other articles, the production of that distant colony.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—Numerous workmen are employed in removing a portion of the scaffolding by which the statue was raised to the top of the triumphal arch, but in consequence of the firmness with which the timbers were braced together, the progress is very slow.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The poll, which has been proceeding daily since our last, closed on Tuesday, when the numbers were as follows:—

Alderman Sir G. Carroll	...	...	...	1,653
Alderman Wood	...	...	...	1,644
Alderman Hooper	...	...	...	324
Alderman Moon	...	...	...	3
Alderman Farncomb	...	...	...	1

At eleven o'clock on Thursday there was a Court of Aldermen, at which, after some speeches from Alderman Copeland, T. Wood, Farebrother, and Carroll, a series of papers was read by the first-named gentleman, which he had received from a correspondent in Dublin, from which it appeared that in May a verdict was given in *Howard v. Shaw*, for the plaintiff, for 9,332 0s 4d, besides costs; that a bill of exceptions had been taken, and a writ of error was issued on the 23rd of June; and he found that the statement of Alderman Wood, that the verdict was final, was not correct, because the case was certainly not finally terminated.—Alderman Hughes Hughes said, the papers produced by Alderman Wood did not wipe out the stain which appeared against him.—Alderman Hughes Hughes then moved that the sheriff's return be received.—Mr Alderman Moon said that if there was any member of that court unfit to occupy the civic chair, he thought such member should not be retained in that court, but should be expelled from it.—Sir James Duke said that he would support Sir George Carroll, although he strongly objected to the conduct of Alderman Wood's opponents, especially the governor and deputy-governor of the Irish society.—Alderman Humphrey, as governor of the Irish society, disclaimed all intention of making any unfair opposition to Alderman Wood.—Alderman Wood replied, and concluded by saying he was in the hands of the court; he was willing to submit to any investigation—to confront any tribunal—and he relied on the public ultimately doing him justice.—Mr Alderman Copland, acting on the suggestion of Mr Alderman Challis, moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the whole subject. An amendment was proposed and lost, and the original motion having a second time been put, Mr Alderman Humphrey moved, as an amendment, that the court proceed to receive the sheriff's re-

port. The show of hands was—for the amendment, 9; for the motion, 5. A division was called for, when there appeared—for the amendment, 7; for the motion, 7. The Lord Mayor gave his casting vote for the amendment.—Alderman Sidney then moved as an amendment, that the paper be now read. For reading the paper, 6; against, 9. The first amendment was then agreed to, and the sheriff gave in the names of the two aldermen highest on the poll. At three o'clock, the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir George Carroll (as Lord Mayor elect) entered the hall, accompanied by the Recorder and city officers.—The Recorder said that he was directed to inform them that the election had fallen on Alderman Sir George Carroll, as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.—Sir George Carroll, who had been invested with the chain of office, then came forward, and said that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had selected him to the office of Lord Mayor, which high office he would endeavour to fill with honour to himself and satisfaction to the public. He begged to thank the Livery for the support they had given him.—Alderman Wood said, that the court had refused to read the documents which he had presented to them. He thanked the Livery for their support in the arduous struggle in which he had been engaged, and in the face of calumniators in the public papers. The papers he had laid on the table disproved the statements of "Truth," and he there publicly branded the writer with infamy. (A voice, "Resign your gown.") No, he would not do so—he had a duty to perform, and he was determined to go on with it. He was neither dispirited nor disheartened, and he would leave that hall with feelings of hope and thankfulness.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1846:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	179
Diseases of uncertain seat	127
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	153
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	222
Diseases of the heart and blood vessels	31
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	93
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	9
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.	15
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles	10
Diseases of the skin, &c.	7
Old age, or natural decay	29
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	58
Causes not specified	2
Deaths from all causes	355
Males	483
Females	452

Births in the Week.—Males, 651; females, 708.—Total, 1,359.

PROVINCES.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—By the steam tug *Dreadnought*, says the *Liverpool Courier*, which has just arrived in the Mersey, we have received intelligence that it blew so strongly into Dundrum bay, and the surf ran so high upon the beach, that no attempt was or could be made to get the *Great Britain* off. All further attempts to float the vessel have been abandoned until the next springs, which will not be until the 3rd and 4th of November. The vessel is now embedded in hard sand. Persons can walk round her, and horses and carts can approach on either side. It appears that Captain Hosken will take every advantage during the three weeks which will intervene between this and the next springs to lighten the vessel as much as possible, by taking out everything on board, including as much of the machinery as can be removed without opening any part of the decks. Men will be employed also in stopping the leaks, which, no doubt, have retarded the exertions made since Saturday to get her off, for, as fast as the tide rose, she made water, and the pumps could not keep her free. For carrying on the next operation, therefore—stopping the leaks and lightening the vessel—her present position on the beach is favourable.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The session of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute was commenced on Tuesday evening by a grand soiree in the theatre of the institute, which was honoured by the presence of Viscount Morpeth, who undertook the office of chairman, and made a long and interesting oration. Several gentlemen and clergymen connected with the neighbourhood also attended, and addressed a crowded and delighted audience.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.—The following is a copy of a memorial which has been lately forwarded by this chamber. The receipt of which has been officially acknowledged:—

To the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, M.P., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Manchester.

Showeth.—That your memorialists deem it high time to draw the special attention of her majesty's cabinet to points in the administration of Indian affairs which they consider to be directly opposed to the spirit, if not to the actual letter, of the act 3 and 4, William IV. cap. 85, and most injurious to the permanent interests of their fellow-subjects in India, as well as to the trade between Great Britain and that portion of the empire.

That your memorialists hold that by the act just named it was intended by the legislature that all right in the Honourable the East India Company to trade for their own profit, in common with others, her Majesty's subjects, should be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories should be confided to them.

That notwithstanding the will of parliament so distinctly laid down, the Hon. East India Company commenced, immediately after the passing of the act, a system of dealing which doubly interfered with others of the trading subjects of her Majesty, by disturbing the prices both of goods and money. Under the plea of securing the safe receipt of funds for the discharge of the Honourable Company's liabilities in this country, warehouses were opened at all the presidencies, where money advances were made to those who were willing to deposit goods, to be controlled by assignment to the Company in Leadenhall street; and at the same time they issued bills on India in return for money paid to them in London. The effects of this double operation could not be long concealed; the markets of India were ruffled—becoming elevated at one time by the power which the Company's money advances there gave to bold adventurers and reckless speculators; and languid at another, when those borrowed means were locked up. Factitious disturbances like these render impossible that safe and equitable system of commerce by which alone the solid interests of both producers and consumers can be internationally developed; and these disturbances have been further aggravated by the arbitrary manner in which the Honourable Company have been in the habit of fixing the rate of exchange at which their advances in India, or their bills in London, have been granted. It is, therefore, no source of wonder to your memorialists, that India has been visited by periods of commercial depression and distress more frequently and more severely than any other portion of her majesty's dominions; and they do not hesitate to express their opinion that such will continue to be the case so long as the system of which they complain shall be permitted to be practised.

That these sentiments have long been entertained by your memorialists, for they were submitted by this chamber to the president of the board of control, by a deputation, in February 1835, and, at his desire, in a detailed statement dated 18th of March 1835; by memorials to the first lord of the treasury and to the board of trade on the 10th of February 1836; and again to the board of control in a memorial dated 7th of December 1843. All complaint was ineffectual, and the system continued; but the evils attending it attracted at last the attention of the governor-general in council, and the opinions of your memorialists received the strongest confirmation in the publication of the following important document:—

Fort William, Financial Department, 4th August 1843.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the government of India has recommended to the home authorities the expediency of discontinuing, as soon as possible, the present system of making advances in India upon the security of goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company.

The governor-general in council is of opinion that the full supplies required to meet the wants of the home treasury can be raised in England by the honourable the court of directors by the sale of bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the government in the Indian markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusion of a competition which is governed principally by the political exigencies of the state.

The governor-general in council is aware that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has long been in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the gravest importance to the mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures which the government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the home authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest opportunity.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council,
(Signed) J. A. DORRIS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

But notwithstanding this published declaration of the local government, other interests prevailed, and the system was still continued. In the early part of this year, however, the news arrived that the honourable company had closed their hypothecating warehouses in India, and had announced that no further advances on the hypothecation of goods would be made in any of the presidencies during the course of the then official year—that is, from the 22d of December 1845, to the 1st of May 1846. In the hope that wiser counsels were about to prevail, and feeling that no permanent good to India could arise from a temporary abandonment of the system, your memorialists forthwith addressed a memorial to the court of directors of the honourable company, dated 1st of May, expressing their satisfaction at the closing of the hypothecating warehouses, and praying that the system might be finally abandoned, and that the fact of such final abandonment might be promulgated by themselves throughout all the presidencies. To this memorial it was replied that the court did not deem it expedient to abandon that system of remittance; and within a few weeks the honourable court published a notice in London that advances on the hypothecation of goods in India would be made there to the extent of 800,000*l.*, up to the 1st of May 1847. Your memorialists cannot know the motives which have induced this mischievous step; for experience has proved that if confidence could be placed in the discretion and continuity of purpose of the court of directors, abundance of means would be provided for the legitimate wants of the government, by payments into their London treasury against bills on India. The ordinary requirements of the honourable company in England are about 3,000,000*l.* a year: during the year 1845, when the pawning system was in force, the receipts by them in London, against bills on India, amounted to 3,188,722*l.*; and from the 24th of January to the 6th of September of the present year, the sums so paid in London amount to 2,269,079*l.*, being at the rate of 3,406,000*l.* for the year.

Your memorialists are aware that a money pressure has existed for some time in India, towards which many causes may have combined; but they believe that no cause contributes more to disturbance and pressure than the system of which they complain. It cannot be expected that adequate capital can flow into India, either for the ordinary occupations of commerce, or for application to land culture, so long as every operation and every interest can be arbitrarily interfered with by the pawning propensities of the government. India has long suffered from these causes. Commercial capital has, indeed, been used by starts, but never without suspicion of danger; nor will it be fully applied until released from the apprehension of being unconsciously brought into a rivalry with the government, or being suddenly and despotically injured by an interference with the natural current of the exchange.

Having lost all hope of amelioration from the Court of Directors of the Honourable the East India Company, or from the department of Her Majesty's Government to which Indian affairs are specially entrusted, and being convinced that the interests of India, as well as of this country, urgently require a change in the policy and practice of the Indian Government, your memorialists respectfully and earnestly pray that this subject may be fully considered by your Lordship and Her Majesty's Confidential advisers, and that such measures be taken as the wisdom of your Lordships may suggest, to the free commercial capital engaged in India, from arbitrary and injurious disturbance at the hands of the East India Company.

And as in duty bound, &c.

Manchester, Sept. 24th, 1846.

—The chamber has also memorialised Lord John Russell on the subject of the navigation laws. We will next week give the memorial insertion.

WOLVERHAMPTON ADDRESS TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The address to Sir Robert Peel, decided upon at the town's meeting, held some time ago, was last week transmitted by Mr I. Fellows to the Right Honourable Baronet. The following is a copy of Sir Robert Peel's reply:—

Drayton Manor, Oct. 5, 1846.

Gentlemen,—I return to you my grateful acknowledgements for the address which you have transmitted to me.

There is no constituency in the United Kingdom more honourably conspicuous than that of Wolverhampton for a zealous support of the principles which are favourable to the freedom of commercial intercourse between nations. They are entitled to a share of the credit which is justly due to one of their representatives in parliament (Mr Villiers), by whom those principles have been advocated for many years, under adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, with great perseverance and singular ability.

I am little disturbed by the imputations which have been cast upon me, because I know that in the course which I have pursued I have been influenced by no other motive than a sense of public duty, and the conscientious belief that the measures I proposed for the relaxation of restrictions upon commerce, and the early repeal of taxes on the import of wool would be conducive to the general welfare.

It cannot fail, however, to be very gratifying to my feelings to receive such cordial assurances of approbation and esteem as those which are conveyed in your address.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, Your faithful servant,

To Isaac Fellows, Esq. &c.

ROBERT PEEL.

SCOTLAND.

TRANSFER OF HERITABLE PROPERTY IN SCOTLAND.—On the 2nd inst. a public meeting was held at Dundee, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to obtain a reduction on the peculiarly heavy expenses attendant on a sale or a mortgage of heritable property. Mr Wallace, of Kelly, was present, and stated the case at length. He concluded by remarking that under the recommendations of the learned law commissioners, all of whom were of the highest standing at the Scotch bar, he would recommend they should insist for the abolition of sasine and infeftment, and that recording the disposition should equally stand good in every case, as it was secure in the case of private property taken for canals, railroads, and buildings in towns, under act of parliament. He had, under considerable difficulties, endeavoured to get the evil remedied, and to place the transfer of heritable rights as nearly as possible upon the same rational footing as that of personal property. Though he had as yet been unsuccessful, he had done his best to effect an improvement, which he was confident would ere long be obtained. For obtaining this desirable object, let immediate steps be taken, as parliament would likely be called together in November. Lord Kincaid moved a vote of thanks to Mr Wallace, to whom they were so highly obliged for coming here to-day, and imparting to them so much carefully digested information on this important subject. His lordship added that he was of opinion that land should be put on the same footing as personal property, and that heritages should be freed of every needless incumbrance. George Duncan, Esq. M.P., said, "Sir, the subject for which we are met cannot be considered as secondary to almost any question, I will suppose a manufacturer to begin business in Dundee, and, for the purpose of that business, he requires to lay out part of his capital in houses for the purpose of his trade; in a few years he finds his exchequer low, and it would be to his advantage to have some part of his capital in stone and lime converted into money. Now, sir, this must be done, as the law now stands, at a great expense. I see no just cause why a house should not be conveyed as easily as a warehouse full of flax."

THE LORD PROVOSTSHIP.—The citizens of Edinburgh, have received with no ordinary satisfaction the announcement made in the town council that Mr Black has consented to retain the office of chief magistrate for another year. The admirable manner in which Mr Black has discharged the duties of the office is universally admitted.

FREE TRADE MEETING AT DUNDEE.—On Monday evening a public meeting, called by the Provost, was held to consider the propriety of memorializing her Majesty's Government to suspend the operation of the sliding scale, and to prohibit distillation from grain during the present scarcity. The Provost in the chair Mr Duncan, M.P., was present.

TIDAL HARBOUR COMMISSION.—Captain Washington, R.N., and Captain Vetch, R.E., have been inspecting the harbours of the East Coast of Scotland. They seem prepared to give a highly satisfactory report of the state in which they have found them. At the public meeting held in Dundee, Captain Washington asked the following pertinent question:—"Supposing the trustees of the harbour were to vote 500*l* for any purpose not strictly for the improvement of the harbour, say for the building of a church, was there any authority in the country to prevent such being done?" Mr Milne (an attorney) the clerk to the Harbour Trustees, replied, "The Court of Session could interfere." This question, thus incidentally brought forward by the government commissioner, had undergone considerable discussion at some previous meetings of the harbour board, because certain trustees have not, like others, and the great mass of the inhabitants, awaked from the trance of loyalty in which the visit of the Queen, two years ago, mesmerically cast the dwellers on the banks of the Tay. The triumphal arch may be made, but assuredly not from the funds of any special trust, either of the harbour or any other public work. Had the projected arch been declared and proved to be of service to the harbour, then some ground of argument would have existed; but it is confidently stated, by almost every one, that it would be an obstacle and a hindrance to the trade, and though it merely occupied one ship's berth, the interests of the harbour would be so far compromised. The misappropriation of the trust funds will, however, assuredly not be permitted. Let the loyalty of Dundee find expression in the establishment of Victoria baths and Prince Albert washhouses, and leave the harbour fund for the advancement of its especial purposes. By this means the people will be served, and her Majesty more gratified than she would, be by the erection of a costly useless monument.

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—At Inverary, on the 30th ultimo a meeting was held of the county of Argyll, to take into consideration the present state of the poor and labouring population, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, the Marquis of Breadalbane in the chair. His lordship stated that the proprietors of land must in a great measure provide for the exigency which had arisen; and until each of them in the county had done his utmost to meet the urgency of the case, they would only go to government with little chance of success. The present was therefore the time to commence improvements on their property, and thus afford employment to the poor. The Marquis of Lorne said the proprietors of Argyll would not shirk the obligations which lay on them. At the same time, considering that the pressure would not fall equally, he did think they had grounds to call the attention of government to the question, with the view of asking its assistance towards two or three important objects. Two of these were emigration and the encouragement of the fisheries; and, as to the third, he thought the attention of the executive should be specially called to it. This was the providing a supply of food to those who were able and willing to purchase it, thereby affording the same justice and favour to the people of the Highlands of Scotland, who were suffering as much from destitution, as to the people of Ireland. A committee was then appointed to draw out resolutions to meet the case.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE GEORGE.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived in Dublin on Tuesday from London, en route to Limerick, there to assume the command of the south western district, in succession to Major General Lord Downes.

PROPOSED MEETING OF IRISH LANDLORDS IN DUBLIN.—There is now a very general movement amongst the landed proprietors for a meeting in Dublin, somewhat in accordance with the original suggestion of Mr O'Connell.

COST OF THE MEASURES OF RELIEF.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* estimates that the sum of 8,640,000*l* will be required to meet the present emergency. There are about 320 baronies in Ireland generally. The government officers calculate that it will require 3,000*l* a month to employ the poor in each barony, at 10*d* a day—twenty-four working days in the month; multiply this by nine, and the bill to be paid is 8,640,000*l*. It is now discovered that the grand panacea for our misfortunes—the Universal Drainage Act—this million of money which was to be lent us, is totally inoperative, for estates which are entailed can receive no advance.

RAILWAY LOANS.—Government have determined to divide all applications for loans for railway purposes under three heads, including—

1. Incorporated companies entitled to borrow, by the amount of their paid-up capital: these are to be referred for loans to the Exchequer-bill commissioners.
2. Incorporated companies not so entitled: to these loans are to be given under the Relief act, if sums have been presented for them by the baronies—the loans to be secured on such presentments.
3. Companies not incorporated, but for which presentments have been made: such cases are to be referred to the Railway board.

CONCILIATION HALL.—The usual meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr R. D. Browne, M.P., in the chair. The hon. gentleman addressed the meeting at some length. Mr Ray, having then read the minutes of last day's proceedings, laid before the meeting a letter from Mr O'Connell, in which he says—

I am fully convinced that individual applications to government or to parliament will never be sufficiently efficacious. Such applications may produce a mitigation in particular localities, but they can never produce anything like a universal remedy for the giant evils by which we are surrounded; or for the still more terrific calamities which must ensue from the total destruction of this year's potato crop—unless full local knowledge of every part of Ireland, and perfect acquaintance with the nature of Irish tenures of land, and with the disposition and character of the Irish people, be combined in some one body entitled to the full respect of the government, and to the entire confidence of the Irish nation. But alas! the evils of famine and pestilence are thickening upon us. I, however, know the intentions of the government are excellent, and their exertions are, in general, judicious. It is most desirable that the Lord Lieutenant should have increased powers. There never was a chief governor in this country better able to work out these powers judiciously and usefully. In the mean time we should, one and all, in our humble sphere, labour to procure food for the people, and to preserve the peace of the country. But as food becomes dear, wages must be higher. Everything must be done to preserve the health and strength of the people, and this, in truth, is so all-absorbing a subject, as to banish all politics unconnected with the distress.

Mr John O'Connell moved that the letter be inserted on the minutes. He spoke in strong terms of the misery of the people, and the havoc which famine was already making throughout the country. He was satisfied that the landlords of Ireland were willing to do all in their power to supply food to the people, by employment upon public works. He was satisfied of the anxiety of the govern-

ment of Ireland to give effect to the benevolent intentions of the landlords, but they were impeded by the bad legislation of the Labour Rate Act, and the government in England did not manifest the necessary anxiety or energy in calling upon parliament to supply its deficiencies or to permit the Irish portion of the government to act upon enlarged views of its policy, and the methods of its operation. But the English government should bestir itself and devote itself to the alleviation of the destitution of Ireland, not only on a comprehensive plan, but without delay. If they manifested apathy on this point, they might rely upon it that the people of Ireland would bring back Sir Robert Peel, who during the past year had manifested the most praiseworthy and humane anxiety to give the Irish people relief. The government of England might rely upon it that the people should have food, or the country would be convulsed with turbulence and blood.—Mr Timothy O'Brien, M.P. for Cashel, suggested to the government the propriety of lending money to such railway companies as had obtained acts of parliament.—Mr Fitzpatrick next addressed the meeting, and after the transaction of some further business of a routine character, the association adjourned. The rent for the week approached 120*l*.

LIMERICK, Monday.—Very distressing accounts were received here this morning from Castleconnell, where a fatal riot took place last night. The accounts of the affray are very contradictory, but the fatal facts are, I fear, unquestionable, that a private soldier of the 88th Regiment is dead, shot, it is said, by a random ball from a police carbine, a man named Gleeson dead, and another man badly wounded. The riot originated with the starving people, whose conduct, under such circumstances, should be regarded with forbearance. Colonel Maunsell, the Adjutant-General of the district, has left this for Castleconnell, to investigate the cause of this distressing occurrence.—*Evening Freeman.*

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.—The following important communication has been addressed by the Lord Lieutenant to the chairman of the Board of Public Works:—

Dublin Castle, October 5.
Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you, that his Excellency has had under his consideration the various representations which have been made to him of the operation of the Poor Employment Act, and of the difficulty of finding, in the greater number of baronies, "public works" upon which it would be expedient or beneficial to expend money to the extent requisite for affording employment to the people during the existence of the present distress; and, with a view of obviating the bad effects of a great expenditure of money in the execution of works comparatively unproductive, he desires that the Commissioners of Public Works will direct the officers acting under them, in the respective counties, to consider and report upon such works of a reproductive character and permanent utility as may be presented in the manner hereinafter mentioned at any sessions held under the above act. And his Excellency will be prepared to sanction and approve of such of those works as may be recommended by the board, and so presented, in the same manner as if they had been strictly "public works," and presented as such in the manner required by the act.

1. The Presentment Sessions will estimate the sum which it may be necessary to raise off the barony for the purpose of affording employment.

2. They will also ascertain the proportion of such assessment which, according to the 1st Poor Law valuation, may be chargeable upon each electoral division of a union, or portion of an electoral division (if the whole shall not be included) in the barony; and they will obtain for this purpose, from the clerk of each Poor Law Union, a copy of such valuation.

3. They will present for such useful and profitable works to be executed in each electoral division to the amount of its proportion of the assessment ascertained as above.

4. In the case of drainage, however, and subsiding, so far as it shall be connected with drainage, an undertaking shall be given in writing, and transmitted with the presentment, by the person or persons whose lands are proposed to be drained (being "proprietor" in the terms of the act 5th and 6th Victoria, chap. 89), stating that the money so to be expended shall be a charge exclusively on the lands so to be improved, and be levied from the same, according to an award to be made by the commissioners, as under the last mentioned act and its amendments.

His Excellency wishes it to be further understood, that in case these regulations are not acted upon, and the portions of the assessment which would be leviable from each electoral division are not presented to be expended on some work within such division, the proceedings at such sessions must be considered with strict reference to the provisions of the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 107.

His Excellency, considering also that many baronies have already held sessions under that act to which baronies the opportunity of making applications in the manner now prescribed has not been afforded, it is his desire that all works already sanctioned in those baronies, or applied for, and which it may become requisite to sanction, in order to afford continued employment, shall be proceeded with until other sessions may be conveniently held in such baronies.

His Excellency, in taking upon himself the responsibility (under the urgent circumstances of the case) of inviting the magistrates and cess payers to provide employment for the people by the execution of useful and reproductive works, confidently trusts, with their assistance, and the blessing of the Almighty on their united exertions, that the calamity with which it has pleased Providence to afflict Ireland may yet, in its results, become conducive to the production of a greater abundance of human food from the soil, and to the future permanent improvement of the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. LABOUCHERE.

The Chairman of the Board of Public Works.

In the *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday there are twelve additional proclamations from the Lord Lieutenant, making the number of presentment sessions convened by his excellency two hundred and forty-eight.

STATE OF DUNGARVAN.—The town of Dungarvan and the surrounding district are still in a very unsatisfactory state. The latest accounts are thus supplied by the *Waterford Chronicle*:—

"DUNGARVAN, Oct. 5.—It is impossible for the most sagacious to calculate where the present state of things will end. The people are starving; hundreds are living upon a meal of cabbage and salt in twenty-four hours. They want employment and a rate of wages which will support themselves and their families. Tenpence a day is offered them, and it is refused, for that sum would, according to the present price of Indian meal—the cheapest description of food—be perfectly inadequate to support any more than one man. And, in the name of God, are the wife and children of the wretched labourer to starve? Soul-harrowing as it is to think of it, there is no other alternative for them, if the Board of Works give only tenpence a day. Great bodies of the peasantry are nightly patrolling the county, making visits to the houses of the several farmers for the purpose of intimidating them into refunding the rents paid for conacre land this year, alleging that, as the potatoes failed, no value was had, and, consequently, farmers should refund the rents. Already several of the intimidators have been arrested, to the number, I believe, of twenty-four. The military are out every night in search. There is a force now in this town, including police, dragoons, and infantry, about 700. A considerable reinforcement is hourly expected."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

INDIA.

Intelligence arrived last Saturday from Bombay to the 27th of August. The monsoon had been most favourable in all parts of India.

The Sikh government was in a tottering state. The British authorities were making preparations for the approaching convulsion in the Sikh territory. An army was also to be ready on the Sutlej and Beas to protect the British frontiers, and to put down the Sikh revolution.

Lords Hardinge and Gough were at Simla, where new honours in all probability now await them.

The Sikh province of Multan was still at war with the Wuzer Lall Singh, and the Mahomedan chief has been victorious in some rencontres with the Sikh troops.

Scinde was tranquil, and with the prospect of an abundant harvest. The cholera, after having ravaged Kurrachee and Hyderabad, attacked the villages along the Indus.

There was a rumour circulated of the speedy retirement from Scinde of Sir Charles Napier, whose health is described as seriously affected by the climate. It was further said that the new governor of Bombay would be empowered to make arrangements for the final settlement of Scinde as a British province.

In Cabul, the focus of Afghan, Persian, and Russian intrigues, an attempt has been made to enlist Dost Mahomed in another plot against the British. The agent in this scheme had come from Persia. His son, the notorious Akhbar Khan, was not pleased with the pacific policy of his father, and he was eager to have an opportunity of regaining possession of Peshawar and even of Cashmere.

The fertility of the newly acquired provinces of Jullunder and the doab of the Beas is very great, and the inhabitants appear to be delighted at the prospect of being allowed to carry on their industry and to collect its product, secure of being treated with justice by the British authorities.

There was a slight disturbance in the Cuddapah collectorate of the Madras Presidency, but it was speedily suppressed.

An attempt had been made by the British resident at the Nizam's court to arrange the pecuniary affairs of that country.

The conquest of the island of Bally, which is now attempted by the Dutch, continues to be the source of much observation at Singapore. It appears to have the tacit assent of the British government; for otherwise the treaty of 1824 is evidently opposed to the extension of the Dutch territory in the eastern islands.

CANADA.

The *Canadian Economist* presents us with some details of the manufacturing resources of the colony, in an interesting article, headed—

CAN CANADA BECOME A MANUFACTURING COUNTRY?—This is an important inquiry, and more particularly so since the change which has taken place in the commercial policy of Great Britain. Canada is now thrown upon her own resources, and if she wishes to prosper, those resources must be developed. In No. 15 of the *Economist* we touched slightly upon the manufactures of the province, not having the means then at hand to enter more largely into the subject. We now propose to give some additional particulars, by which it will be seen that Canada is not destitute of the means of entering extensively into manufactures, and thereby greatly enlarging the means of her prosperity. And the first point we would notice is, the great water power which Canada possesses. This is an important element in the great resources at her command, and is an abundant compensation for the loss she experiences in the absence of all coal-beds within her boundaries. Mr Logan, our provincial geologist, not yet having completed his labours, we cannot now say what untold wealth lies buried under the surface of our earth; but we do know, and have experienced, the great value of the surface itself, in the magnificent crops which it is yielding, and therefore we can afford to wait awhile for the more full development of our mineral wealth. We have, however, but to turn our attention to Lake Superior, where copper ore is found in great abundance, and where the first steps are now being taken to open up the beds which there have been discovered. But to return to the manufactures:—

The cotton manufactory referred to in a previous number as being in operation at Sherbrooke has been established about one year, and turns out about 1,000 yards per day. The one at Chambly was put into operation the past year, and turns out about 800 yards per day. The fabrics from both of these manufactories, although not equal in finish to those imported, are nevertheless superior in point of firmness and durability, and are sold at about the same price. There is a woollen manufactory at Sherbrooke which has been in operation a number of years; but, unfortunately, we have not been enabled to obtain any statistics regarding it for our present number. In Cobourg, Canada West, a woollen manufactory has been put into operation this season, which, when in full employment, is calculated to work off near 5,000 yards of cloth a week. About 100,000 lbs of wool is grown in the Newcastle district annually, and this amount, doubtless, might, and will, be quadrupled in a few years. Indeed, there are but few parts of Canada West where wool could not be produced to a large extent; and in the Eastern Townships of Canada East, the fine grazing lands there ought to produce, at least, 1,500,000 lbs annually. The neighbouring state of Vermont produces about 4,000,000 lbs annually. We have three cordage manufactories in Montreal, where about 300 tons of hemp are manufactured, and the amount could be doubled in case of need. To one of these manufactories is attached machinery for grinding and calcining plaster of Paris for agricultural purposes, and for stucco work, where about 1,000 tons per annum are disposed of. Hemp surely can be grown in Canada West, and we hope soon to hear that the experiment which has already been made at Niagara, most successfully, in growing hemp, will be followed up in other favourable sections of the province.

There are three paper manufactories in Canada East. The most important one is at Portneuf, about forty-five miles above Quebec. It is owned by the Messrs Miller, of this city, who have expended but recently about 10,000*l* in enlarging the premises. They manufacture printing, writing, and wrapping paper—principally the former. They estimate that they can turn out about 600 tons of paper annually. There is a manufactory at Chambly in full operation, and another at Stanstead, both of which together turn out about the same quantity of paper as the Portneuf mills. There are five or six paper mills in Canada West, of whose capacities we have no certain information. We think, however, that with these data there is sufficient assurance that in a few years Canada will be enabled to supply her own demand, with the exception of the more costly qualities of paper.

The most extensive manufactory, however, in Canada East, are the St Maurice iron works, in the rear of Three Rivers. The iron ore found there is not only abundant, but is of the best description. The hammered iron manufactured from it is quite equal to the best English iron; and the stoves cast from it are considered superior to the best Scotch castings. Although we have no statistics at hand to guide us in our estimates of the amount of iron manufactured there, yet we know that many thousands of tons are annually turned out, even under the very great disadvantages with which the forges and blasts are worked. The system hitherto adopted and carried out there is on the most primitive description; but since a change is about taking place of proprietors, we may naturally look for an improved method being adopted, whereby a much larger amount of manufacture will be produced at a great reduction in price. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of these works, when we state that from 1,200 to 1,500 mouths are dependent upon them.

The glass manufactory noticed as established at St John's has been in operation something more than one year. It has two furnaces, and can turn out 100 half boxes of glass a day. Sand, used in the manufacture of glass, is said to be found in abundance at Beauharnois and at Vaudreuil.

Leather, an article of great importance, is manufactured extensively throughout the province. There are two or three tanneries in the vicinity of Montreal, which employ, severally, a capital of from 12,000*l* to 15,000*l*.

Stoves are being cast in almost all sections of the province, and we hope to see the time when we shall supply our own demand. Nail factories already exist to such an extent, that we do not require to import a single cut nail. Axes are manufactured largely; if not to the full requirement of the province, we have no doubt they might be. Agricultural implements, thus far, have but imperfectly engaged the attention of the manufacturer, although we see no reason why we should not make them as well as our neighbours.

We cannot, however, at this time, go through with the entire list of articles manufactured in the province; but, as we stated at the commencement of this article, the time has come when we must see what we can do for ourselves. We cannot know this until we have fairly tested our own capacities; and the sooner we do so, the better it will be for us. That a large proportion of our wants can be supplied within ourselves, we have no reason to doubt from the cursory glance we have taken of the subject; and every shilling laid out in manufactories which can be made to pay, without artificial means, is so much increase to the wealth of the province.

UNITED STATES.

By the *Yorkshire*, Captain Bailey, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday from New York, we have received advices from that city of the 16th ultimo.

These advices, though but one day later than those received by the last Hali-

fax steamer, communicate some interesting details of the movements of the United States forces. The result of Santa Anna's return to the government of Mexico, upon the relations of the country with the United States, still remains doubtful. The tone of the American journals indicates less confidence.

The utmost activity prevailed at Camargo. All the regulars, with the exception of one regiment, had left the depot; and General Taylor expected to make a further advance with the volunteers by the 1st of September. General Wallis's brigade had left on the 22nd of August, with orders to advance towards Monterey as far as the village of China. Colonel Hays, who with his regiment had successively visited the towns San Fernando and China, lying in the route, returned on the 26th of August to Camargo, and reported to the commander-in-chief that the advancing troops would encounter many difficulties from the rugged nature of the ground. Nothing like a military road, or one affording easy transit for armed bodies, from Camargo to Monterey, existed.

The accounts with regard to the Mexican force still remain imperfect. A report was in circulation at Matamoras that a party of American adventurers had taken possession of Monterey without encountering resistance.

The advices received from St Louis express fears that General Kearney's command would fall short of supplies. The Indians were carrying on a system of depredations upon the traders. It is stated in some of the letters published in the journals that they had offered their services to the Mexican commandant at Santa Fe, to harass the army.

The internal affairs of the United States are without any interest. Mr McLane had had an audience with the President at Washington.

The *Marmion*, Captain Edwards, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, bringing New York and Washington papers three days later.

The news by this arrival is confined to a proclamation issued by Santa Anna on his landing at Vera Cruz. This important document has been translated and published by the Government at Washington.

As an official exposition of the views of the new President this document will receive the attention of Europe. In reference to this state paper, the *New York Courier* says:—"It is a remarkable paper—able, astute, and measured in its tone and language. It is express against Paredes, and the scheme, which it charges him openly with forming, of reimposing monarchy on the Mexican people. As regards the United States, it is singularly cautious and abstemious in its language, as it is about the whole question of foreign war. The defeats on the Rio Grande are ascribed to deliberate treachery on the part of Paredes, who is accused of sending insufficient and ill-supplied armies there, in order, by their defeat, to compel the Mexican people to take refuge in the protection of a monarch furnished from Europe, against invasion from the United States. There is nothing about peace with the United States, or any understanding with the Government, nor any allusion from which a reliable inference can be drawn of Santa Anna's future purpose as to that country. He professes himself to be 'the slave of public opinion,' and what that may require of him he will endeavour to fulfil."

The Infant Don Juan Maria, son of Don Carlos, will, it now seems arranged, marry the Arch-Duchess Marie Beatrix D'Este. The D'Este family is one of the richest in Europe. The Dukes Martian and Ferdinand D'Este, uncles of the young Arch-Duchess, have between them a fortune of ten millions sterling.

The troubles of New Zealand are not yet over. We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Wellington, dated the 26th of May, from a month to five weeks later than the previous accounts from that quarter. The letter came by way of Valparaiso. The writer is a person whose veracity and firmness warrant confidence in his statements:—

We are in a state of great alarm and consternation, owing to the circumstance of Rangihatea, the Wairua murderer, having, with his tribe, fallen suddenly upon some soldiers at our out-post on the Hutt, and killed and wounded ten; also a settler; added to this he threatens to kill every white man here. We are using every effort of which we are capable to strengthen ourselves against any attack that may be made upon us, but the want of sufficient military force heightens our apprehension of danger, should such an occurrence take place.

—*Daily News*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—The Admiralty have ordered the *Eobus*, an old 42-gun frigate, of 1,077 tons, and the *Blonde*, another old 42-gun frigate, of 1,100 tons, the former at Sheerness, and the latter at Portsmouth, to be fitted immediately as depot ships for provisions for the distressed population on the west coast of Scotland. The *Malagascor* frigate, fitted as a depot for provisions for the coast of Ireland, has been towed to moorings at Foynes, in the Shannon, by the *Stromboli* steam sloop, Commander Fisher, which vessel will return to Cork, with her masts and gear, to be sent to Devonport, for another depot frigate, nearly ready to be navigated to the coast of Ireland.

DEATH OF THE BARON DE BODE.—The Baron de Bode, whose claims on the British government to a sum amounting to half a million, have so long been before the public, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence, 18 Grove-end road, St John's Wood. The death of the baron was quite sudden. He had been complaining of illness for nine or ten days previously, brought on, it was supposed, by mental anxiety in connection with the further hearing of his case, which is appointed for next month. He was in his seventieth year, and has left three sons, the eldest of whom has been abroad for some time. The eldest son served with distinction in the Russian service, and was employed in Persia. Since his return to Europe he has contributed materially to extend and correct our knowledge of the geography of that country, chiefly by his excellent contributions to the "*Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*." The late baron's case is interesting:—His father was a German nobleman, possessing, in the district of Alsace, an extensive and fertile estate called Soultz-sous-Forêt. At that period Alsace was under the French dominion: the territory has since passed, by virtue of treaties, under the Austrian emperor. The baron died, leaving the recently deceased nobleman, who was born in England, and consequently entitled to the rights of a British subject. The French revolution annihilated feudal and seigniorial privileges, and deprived all English holders of property of their French possessions. Amongst those persons was the Baron de Bode. When Louis XVIII was restored in 1814, the French government despatched to England, in virtue of a particular compact, seven millions sterling for the purpose of indemnifying those British subjects and citizens who had lost their property in France. Commissioners were appointed by the English government to investigate the claims. The Baron de Bode claimed a compensation of 500,000*l*. This claim was, however, rejected by the commissioners, on the ground that the baron had not fully proved his right to be considered a British subject. After many tedious delays and numerous hearings, involving of course enormous expenses, the claim was rejected. Conscious of the justice of his case, the baron petitioned the House of Commons; but this assembly soon got tired of the business. The baron then addressed himself to the Court of Chancery by means of a "*Petition of Right*." The result was a trial at bar in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the month of June 1844, when a verdict was found by a special jury in favour of the baron for 364,266*l*, with interest from January 1st, 1819. The hope, however, that the verdict of a jury had settled the proceedings was falla-

cious; for issues had arisen upon pleas, on the part of the Crown, that the action had not been brought within six years from the date of the occurrence on which it was grounded. These issues were given in favour of the Crown, and thus, though the baron's claims were fully admitted by a British jury, the law permitted the Crown to shroud itself behind the statute of limitations. In December 1845, another trial took place in the Queen's Bench; and on this occasion Lord Denman pronounced against the baron, on the ground "that he had not shown that his property, which was confiscated in 1793 by the French revolutionary government, had been *unduly* confiscated." A writ of error on this subject has been allowed; and notice thereof was served at the Treasury on the 17th of August, 1846. It was presumed that the case would be argued before the judges of the Common Pleas and the Barons of the Exchequer in the course of the ensuing term. Meanwhile, death has decided the question, so far as the unfortunate baron was concerned, although it will of course be contested by his executors.

Numerous cargoes of corn continue to arrive daily at Marseilles, and large quantities are sent by the Rhone to the interior. The average price of corn in France on the 30th ult. was 25 francs per hectolitre.

BANK OF FRANCE.—The *Mouiteur* publishes the transactions of the Bank of France for the third quarter of 1846. The general movement of the caisses during the quarter was 3,320,000,000 francs. The amount of bills, discounted at Paris, was 276,000,000, that of the branch banks nearly 105,000,000. Advances on bars and specie 18,000,000 on public securities 9,000,000. Accounts current and items 2,762,000,000, about one half actif, the other passif. The movement of the account current of the treasury was 215,000,000, of which 92,000,000 actif, and 123,000,000 passif; the average of this account current during the quarter was about 120,000,000; on the 25th of Sept. last it had sunk to 97,000,000. The average amount of coin in the coffers of the bank, during the quarter, was 189,000,000, and the average amount of notes in circulation, 258,000,000. On the 25th Sept. last, the amount of coin in the coffers of the bank was 174,000,000 fr. and the amount of notes to order 256 millions.

THEATRES.

LYCEUM.—A new comedy, under the title of "Which Mr Smith," was produced on Thursday night at the Lyceum. This amusing drama, replete with incident and comicalities, met with entire success, and bids fair to be a favourite. The story is founded on the mistakes a country gentleman makes in his search in London for a Mr Smith, whose daughter he intends to make his wife. He has forgotten her address. On his way to the metropolis, he by accident meets a *Mr Montmorency*, to whom he freely communicates the purpose of his journey. On arriving in London, these fellow-travellers dine in a coffee room, and are overheard conversing on the matrimonial exploit by two other gentlemen at an adjoining table, who discover that the very *Miss Smith* the country gentleman is about to marry is secretly engaged to *Mr Frank Maylie*, a particular friend of them both. With the intent of encouraging *Mr Jonas Sludge*, the innocent yeoman, one of these wags declares his name is Smith; and, by making some clever uses of what he had overheard, he persuades poor *Sludge* to believe that the lady he is in search of is his niece—*Miss Smith*, of 379 Regent street. *Mr Sludge* enquires the address of his new friend, who, guessing at random, gives 300 Oxford street as the number and locality of his residence. Unfortunately, this is the true address of the gentleman who had accompanied *Mr Sludge* to town, and who travelled under an assumed name. Such is the basis of the play, and it affords scenes and situations for much wagery and fun. The acting was good from first to last. *Mr F. Matthews*, *Mr Vining*, *Mr Emery*, and *Mrs Woolidge*, performed their parts admirably.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd ult. at Sa Maison Valetta, in the island of Malta, Anne Jane Charlotte Lady Napier, of a son.
On the 27th ult. the lady of Henry R. Allen, Esq. of the Princess's theatre of a son.
On the 4th inst. at York place, Portman square, Madame de Lisboa, the lady of his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult. the lady of R. Nicholson, Esq. Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son.
At Bogota, New Granada, on the 12th of July last, the lady of Enrique Paris, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst. at Childwall church, by the Rev. Rector, — Campbell, A. H. Lemo-nius, Esq. son of A. Lemo-nius, Consul General of the Two Sicilies at Stettin, to Susan Le Cras, daughter of the late Charles Harrison, Esq. and niece of E. Zywilchen-bart, Esq. of Rosalind, near Liverpool, and of the late Admiral Sir Edward Thorn-borough, G.C.B.
On the 1st inst. at Holy Trinity church, Stockton-on-Tees, by the Rev. William Long, vicar of Lythe, M. B. Young, Esq. of her Majesty's Customs, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr Charles Pace, of Paddington street, Marylebone.
On the 2nd inst. at the chapel of the Chambre des Pairs, at Paris, Henry Munster, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Leonie Louise, second daughter of Colonel Pozac, Military Commander of the Palace of the Luxembourg, Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Royal Order of St. Louis.
On the 8th inst. at St Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. Mark Cooper, vicar of Bram-shaw, Hants, Mr Thomas Horwood, of Austinfriars, eldest son of Thomas Horwood, of the Middle Temple, Esq. to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late James Moore French, Esq. of the Royal Exchange, London.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult. at Hull, Louisa Percivall, wife of Thomas Frederick Hebblethwaite, Esq. and youngest daughter of Thomas Forbes Walmisley, Esq.
On the 3rd inst. at Weston-super-Mare, Lord John Somerset, uncle to the present, and brother of the late, Duke of Beaufort, aged 59.
On the 14th of July, at Candy, Ceylon, H. I. Albrecht, Esq. of Upper Tooting, in his 45th year.
At 40 Botolph lane, on the 5th inst. after a long illness, Mr James Naylor, aged 46.
On the 1st inst. Thomas Naylor, Esq. of Great Newport street, Westminster, and Hammersmith, in the 76th year of his age.
Suddenly, after a few days' illness, Lionel Lorenzo Dietrichsen, Esq. aged 39.
On the 5th inst. at his house, in Camberwell, William Crandell, Esq. of the medical department, Somerset house.
On the 6th inst. at 32 Moreton street, Strangeways, Manchester, Mr F. G. Glover, of the firm of Messrs. Mar-balls, Glover, and Co., aged 68 years, formerly of Wakefield.
On the 1st inst. at Grafton rectory, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Henry Nicholson, D.D., aged 71.
On the 6th inst. aged 80, Mr William Anderson, F.L.S. for 32 years Curator of the Society of Apothecaries' Botanic Garden, at Chelsea.
On the 26th ult., at his house, 85 Upper Stamford, Joseph Vere, Esq. aged 47.
On the 25th ult., at his seat, Harptree court, Somersetshire, the Right Hon. George Edward, Earl Waldegrave, in the 31st year of his age.
On the 19th of July, at Colombo, Ceylon, David Alexander Maitland, Esq., of Bar-cepale, Kirkcubrightshire, N.B., aged 39.
On the 29th ult., Mr G. Bather, scalemaker, of 62 Haymarket.
On the 17th ult., aged 53, Mr John Doddridge Humphreys, of Pentonville, the great grandson of the eminent Dr Doddridge.
On the 24th ult., at his residence, Lee grove, Blackheath, Thomas Lawrence, Esq., Assistant-Secretary to her Majesty's Postmaster-General.

Literature.

DEALINGS WITH THE FIRM OF DOMBEY AND SON; Wholesale, Retail, and for Exportation. By CHARLES DICKENS. London: Bradbury and Evans.

We are glad—right glad—to see the footsteps of Dickens again in that pleasant walk of literature in which he is unrivalled, and which he ought never to have left for the thorny paths and uneasy turmoil of newspapers. Never was there a man so little suited to the wear and tear and vulgar huck-a-buck work of the daily press, or more formed to shine in the road in which he strode with such gigantic paces to fame and fortune. This great painter of English manners, distinguished alike by pathos and tenderness—a hearty and healthy naturalness—great shrewdness, and minute and accurate observation, should bid adieu to politics and controversy—should cease to paint pictures of Italy—a land which he does not understand—and confine himself to London and Middlesex, or at least to the fair realm of England.

"His first best country ever is at home."

To write on Italy, something more than genius and observation are required. A man should possess deep and varied scholarship, ancient and modern—a knowledge of the language, arts, and literature of the country—and in all these requisites Dickens is deficient; for genius and observation are all the store he possesses. But with the wand of an enchanter he may turn these gifts to gold if he will but confine himself to that sphere in which he is unapproachable—certainly unapproached.

In the present work, which is to be completed in twenty parts, the author introduces us at once to that busy world of London, in which there is "food for contemplation even to madness." The work thus opens:—

Dombey sat in the corner of the darkened room in the great arm-chair by the bedside, and Son lay tucked up warm in a little basket bedstead, carefully disposed on a low settee immediately in front of the fire, and close to it; as if his constitution were analogous to that of a muffin, and it was essential to toast him brown while he was very new.

Dombey was about eight-and-forty years of age. Son about eight-and-forty minutes. Dombey was rather bald, rather red, and though a handsome, well-made man, too stern and pompous in appearance to be prepossessing. Son was very bald, and very red, and though (of course) an undeniably fine infant, somewhat crushed and spotty in his general effect, as yet. On the brow of Dombey, Time and his brother Care had set some marks as on a tree that was to come down in good time—remorseless twins they are for striding through their human forests, notching as they go—while the countenance of Son was crossed and recrossed with a thousand little creases, which the same deceitful Time would take delight in smoothing out and wearing away with the flat part of his scythe, as a preparation of the surface for his deeper operations.

Dombey, exulting in the long-looked-for event, jingled and jingled the heavy gold watch-chain that depended from below his trim blue coat, whereof the buttons sparkled phosphorescently in the feeble rays of the distant fire. Son with his little fists curled up and clenched, seemed, in his feeble way, to be squaring at existence for having come upon him so unexpectedly.

"The house will once again, Mrs Dombey," said Mr Dombey, "be not only in name but in fact Dombey and Son; Dombey and Son!"

The words had such a softening influence, that he appended a term of endearment to Mrs Dombey's name (though not without some hesitation, as being a man but little used to that form of address): and said "Mrs Dombey my—my dear."

A transient flush of faint surprise overspread the sick lady's face as she raised her eyes towards him.

"He will be christened Paul, my—Mrs Dombey—of course."

She feebly echoed "Of course," or rather expressed it by the motion of her lips, and closed her eyes again.

"His father's name, Mrs Dombey, and his grandfather's. I wish his grandfather were alive this day!" And again he said, "Dombey and Son," in exactly the same tone as before.

Those three words conveyed the one idea of Mr Dombey's life. * * *

They had been married ten years, and until this present day on which Mr Dombey sat jingling and jingling his heavy gold watch-chain, in the great arm-chair, by the side of the bed, had had no issue.

—To speak of; none worth mentioning. There had been a girl some six years before, and the child, who had stolen into the chamber unobserved, was now crouching timidly in a corner whence she could see her mother's face. But what was a girl to Dombey and Son? In the capital of the House's name and dignity, such a child was merely a piece of base coin that could not be invested—a bad boy—nothing more.

The death of the mother of young DOMBEY, the wife of the pompous and impassible trader, whose name is given to the book, is thus described:—

"Why, my dear Paul!" exclaimed his sister, as he returned, "you look quite pale! There's nothing the matter?"

"I am sorry to say, Louisa, that they tell me that Fanny—"

"Now, my dear Paul," returned his sister rising, "don't believe it. If you have any reliance on my experience, Paul, you may rest assured that there is nothing wanting but an effort on Fanny's part. And that effort," she continued, taking off her bonnet, and adjusting her cap and gloves, in a business like manner, "she must be encouraged, and really, if necessary, urged to make. Now my dear Paul, come up stairs with me."

Mr Dombey, who, besides being generally influenced by his sister for the reason already mentioned, had really faith in her as an experienced and bustling matron, acquiesced; and followed her at once to the sick chamber.

The lady lay upon her bed as he had left her, clasping her little daughter to her breast. The child clung close about her, with the same intensity as before; and never raised her head, or moved her soft cheek from her mother's face, or looked on those who stood around, or spoke, or moved, or shed a tear.

"Restless without the little girl," the Doctor whispered Mr Dombey. "We found it best to have her in again."

There was such a solemn stillness round the bed, and the two medical attendants seemed to look on the impassive form with so much compassion and so little hope, that Mrs Chick was for the moment diverted from her purpose. But presently summoning courage, and what she called presence of mind, she sat down by the bedside, and said in the low precise tone of one who endeavours to awaken a sleeper:

"Fanny! Fanny!"

There was no sound in answer but the loud ticking of Mr Dombey's watch and Doctor Parker Peps's watch, which seemed in the silence to be running a race.

"Fanny, my dear," said Mrs Chick, with assumed lightness, "here's Mr Dombey come to see you. Won't you speak to him? They want to lay your little boy—the baby, Fanny, you know; you have hardly seen him yet, I think—in bed; but they can't till you rouse yourself a little. Don't you think it's time you roused yourself a little? Eh?"

She bent her ear to the bed, and listened: at the same time looking round at the bystanders, and holding up her finger.

"Eh?" she repeated, "what was it you said Fanny? I didn't hear you."

No word or sound in answer. Mr Dombey's watch and Dr Parker Peps's watch seemed to be racing faster.

"Now, really, Fanny my dear," said the sister-in-law, altering her position, and speaking less confidently, and more earnestly, in spite of herself, "I shall have to be quite cross with you, if you don't rouse yourself. It's necessary for you to make an effort, and perhaps a very great and painful effort which you are not disposed to make; but this is a world of effort you know, Fanny, and we must never yield, when so much depends upon us. Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don't!"

The race in the ensuing pause was fierce and furious. The watches seemed to jostle, and to trip each other up.

"Fanny!" said Louisa, glancing round, with a gathering alarm. "Only look at me. Only open your eyes to show me that you hear and understand me: will you? Good Heaven! gentlemen, what is to be done?"

The two medical attendants exchanged a look across the bed; and the physician, stooping down, whispered in the child's ear. Not having understood the purport of his whisper, the little creature turned her perfectly colourless face and deep dark eyes towards him; but without loosening her hold in the least.

The whisper was repeated.

"Mama!" said the child.

The little voice, familiar and dearly loved, awakened some show of consciousness, even at that ebb. For a moment, the closed eye-lids trembled, and the nostril quivered, and the faintest shadow of a smile was seen.

"Mama!" cried the child, sobbing aloud. "Oh, dear mama! Oh, dear mama!"

The Doctor gently brushed the scattered ringlets of the child aside from the face and mouth of the mother. Alas! how calm they lay there; how little breath there was to stir them!

Thus, clinging fast to that slight spar within her arms, the mother drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea that rolls round all the world.

This is beautifully and pathetically told, and will find an echo in every feeling heart.

In passing through the busy haunts of London, down by noisy Walbrook, wicked Wapping, and ancient St Mary Axe, our readers may have stumbled against a wooden middy, taking an observation on a hackney coach before the door. Here is the identical shop, painted in such colours as no living man but Dickens could paint it.

SOLOMON GILLS, THE NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER.

Though the offices of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the city of London, and within hearing of Bow bells, when their clashing voices were not drowned by the uproar in the streets, yet were there hints of adventurous and romantic story to be observed in some of the adjacent objects. Gog and Magog held their state within ten minutes' walk; the Royal Exchange was close at hand; the Bank of England with its vaults of gold and silver "down among the dead men" underground, was their magnificent neighbour. Just round the corner stood the rich East India House, teeming with suggestions of precious stuffs and stones, tigers, elephants, howdahs, hookahs, umbrellas, palm trees, palanquins, and gorgeous princes of a brown complexion sitting on carpets with their slippers very much turned up at the toes. Anywhere in the immediate vicinity there might be seen pictures of ships speeding away full sail to all parts of the world; outfitting warehouses ready to pack off anybody anywhere, fully equipped in half an hour; and little timber midshipmen in obsolete naval uniforms, eternally employed outside the shopdoors of nautical instrument-makers in taking observations of the hackney coaches.

Sole master and proprietor of one of these effigies—of that which might be called, familiarly, the woodenest—of that which thrust itself out above the pavement, right leg foremost, with a suavely the least endurable, and had the shoe buckles and flapped waistcoat the least reconcilable to human reason, and bore at its right eye the most offensively disproportionate piece of machinery—sole master and proprietor of that midshipman, and proud of him too, an elderly gentleman in a Welsh wig had paid house-rent, taxes, rates, and dues, for more years than many a full-grown midshipman of flesh and blood has numbered in his life; and midshipmen who have attained a pretty green old age have not been wanting in the English navy.

The stock in trade of this old gentleman comprised chronometers, barometers, telescopes, compasses, charts, maps, sextants, quadrants, and specimens of every kind of instrument used in the working of a ship's course, or the keeping of a ship's reckoning, or the prosecuting of a ship's discoveries. Objects in brass and glass were in his drawers and on his shelves, which none but the initiated could have found the top of, or guessed the use of, or having once examined, could have ever got back again into their mahogany nests without assistance. Everything was jammed into the tightest cases, fitted into the narrow corners, fenced up behind the most impertinent cushions, and screwed into the acutest angles, to prevent its philosophical composure from being disturbed by the rolling of the sea. Such extraordinary precautions were taken in every instance to save room, and keep the thing compact; and so much practical navigation was fitted, and cushioned, and screwed, into every box (whether the box was a mere slab, as some were, or something between a cocked hat and a star-fish, as others were, and those quite mild and modest boxes as compared with others); that the shop itself, partaking of the general infection, seemed almost to become a snug, sea-going, ship-shape concern, wanting only good sea-room, in the event of an unexpected launch, to work its way securely to any desert island in the world.

Many minor incidents in the household life of the ship's instrument maker, who was proud of his little midshipman, assisted and bore out this fancy. His acquaintance lying chiefly among ship-chandlers and so forth, he had always plenty of the veritable ship's biscuit on his table. It was familiar with dried meats and tongues, possessing an extraordinary flavour of rope yarn. Pickles were produced upon it, in great wholesale jars, with "dealer in all kinds of ships' provisions" on the label; spirits were set forth in case bottles with no throats. Old prints of ships, with alphabetical references to their various mysteries, hung in frames upon the walls; the *Tartar* frigate under weigh was on the plates; outlandish shells, seaweeds, and mosses decorated the chimney-piece; the little wainscotted back parlour was lighted by a skylight, like a cabin.

Here he lived, too, in skipper-like state, all alone with his nephew Walter, a boy of fourteen, who looked quite enough like a midshipman to carry out the prevailing idea. But there it ended, for Solomon Gills himself (more generally called Old Sol) was far from having a maritime appearance. To say nothing of his Welsh wig, which was as plain and stubborn a Welch wig as ever was worn, and in which he looked like anything but a rover, he was a slow, quiet-spoken, thoughtful old fellow, with eyes as red as if they had been small suns looking at you through a fog; and a newly awakened manner, such as he might have ac-

quired by having stared for three or four days successively through every optical instrument in his shop, and suddenly come back to the world again, to find it green. The only change ever known in his outward man, was from a complete suit of coffee-colour, cut very square, and ornamented with glaring buttons, to the same suit of coffee-colour minus the inexpressibles, which were then of a pale nankeen. He wore a very precise shirt-frill, and carried a pair of first-rate spectacles on his forehead, and a tremendous chronometer in his fob, rather than doubt which precious possession, he would have believed in a conspiracy against it on the part of all the clocks and watches in the city, and even of the very sun itself. Such as he was, such he had been in the shop and parlour behind the little midshipman, for years upon years: going regularly a'oft to bed every night in a howling garret remote from the lodgers, where, when gentlemen of England who lived below at ease had little or no idea of the state of the weather, it often blew great guns.

There was urgent need to paint such a man as Dombey. The world of London is filled with cold, pompous, stiff, purse-proud men like this, who think, as DICKENS says, the earth was made for Dombey and Son to trade in, and the sun and moon were made to give them light, and that A. D. has no concern with Anno Domini, but stands for Anno Doubei. We can fancy the female children of men made after this fashion, "with cheeks of parchment and eyes of stone," and who only look to propagate male babes who will bear the name of the firm; we can fancy the poor daughters "glancing keenly at the blue coat and stiff white cravat, which, with a pair of creaking boots and a very ticking watch, which embodies their idea of father."

It is not alone, however, in describing pompous traders that DICKENS excels. There is an admirable sketch of a great London accoucheur—one Dr PARKER PEPS, "a man of eminent reputation for assisting at the increase of great families, with a round, deep, sonorous voice, muffled for the occasion, like the knock-r." This fellow, like all intensely vulgar, low-minded people, has always a duchess or a countess's name dropping out of either corner of his mouth—and is accompanied, of course, by a parasite of an apothecary, the general practitioner who doctors the Dombey family. There is also a busy bustling woman, a sister of DOMBEY, named Mrs CHICK, together with her maiden friend, a Miss Tox, "with a long, lean figure, wearing such a faded air, that she seemed not to have been made in what linendraperies call fast colours originally, and to have been, by little and little, washed out." This woman carries about with her "small bags with snaps to them, that went off like little pistols when they were shut up."

DICKENS has an eye open to everything within the bills of mortality. In this age of iron it is necessary he should bring a stoker on the scene, and, accordingly, Mr TOODLE is introduced as the husband of the wet nurse of young Dombey. The man is trotted up to show himself with all his family, and as his voice is somewhat husky, he says—"The ashes sometimes gets in here," touching his chest, "and makes a man speak gruff, as at the present time. But it is ashes, not crustiness, mum, not crustiness."

How well, too, is the selfish sorrow of Dombey for the loss of his wife described as an "angry sorrow," a "something that lay at the bottom of his cool heart, colder and heavier than its ordinary load; but it was more a sense of the child's loss than his own."

The pathetic part of the number is relieved by the presence of Mr Chick, the husband of Mrs Chick, beforementioned, a gentleman given to whistling and humming tunes at most inappropriate times. He is thus introduced:—

MR CHICK.

"I shall never cease to congratulate myself," said Mrs Chick, "on having said when I little thought what was in store for us—really as if I was inspired by something—that I forgave poor dear Fanny everything. Whatever happens that must always be a comfort to me!"

Mrs Chick made this impressive observation in the drawingroom, after having descended thither from the inspection of the matua-makers upstairs, who were busy on the family mourning. She delivered it for the behoof of Mr Chick, who was a stout bald gentleman, with a very large face, and his hands continually in his pockets; and who had a tendency in his nature to whistle and hum tunes, which, sensible of the indecorum of such sounds in a house of grief, he was at some pains to repress at present.

"Don't you over-exert yourself, Loo," said Mr Chick, "or you'll be laid up with the spasms, I see. Right to loor ru! Bless my soul, I forgot! We're here one day and gone the next!"

Mrs Chick contented herself with a glance of reproof, and then proceeded with the thread of her discourse.

"I am sure," she said, "I hope this heart-rending occurrence will be a warning to all of us, to accustom ourselves to rouse ourselves and to make efforts in time when they're required of us. There is a moral in everything, if we would only avail ourselves of it. It will be our own faults if we lose sight of this one."

Mr Chick invaded the grave silence which ensued on this remark with the singularly inappropriate air of "A cobbler there was;" and checking himself, in some confusion, observed, that it was undoubtedly his own faults if we didn't improve such melancholy occasions as the present.

"How's the baby, Loo?" asked Mr Chick: to change the subject.

"What baby do you mean?" answered Mrs Chick. "I am sure the morning I have had, with that diningroom down stairs one mass of babies, no one in their senses would believe."

"One mass of babies!" repeated Mr Chick, staring with an alarmed expression about him.

"It would have occurred to most men," said Mrs Chick, "that poor dear Fanny being no more, it becomes necessary to provide a nurse."

"Oh! ah!" said Mr Chick. "Toor-rul—such is life, I mean. I hope you are suited, my dear."

"Indeed, I am not," said Mrs Chick; "nor likely to be, so far as I can see. Meanwhile, of course, the child is—"

"Going to the very Deuce," said Mr Chick, thoughtfully, "to be sure."

Admonished, however, that he had committed himself, by the indignation expressed in Mrs Chick's countenance at the idea of a Dombey going there; and thinking to atone for his misconduct by a bright suggestion, he added:

"Couldn't something temporary be done with a teapot?"

The most exquisite part of the book, however, is, in our mind, the dialogue between the forlorn and neglected daughter of Dombey, little Florence, and the nurse, and which commences thus—

"Is that my brother?" asked the child, pointing to the baby.

"Yes my pretty," answered Richards. "Come and kiss him."

But the child, instead of advancing, looked her earnestly in the face, and said:

"What have you done with my mama?"

"Lord bless the little creeter!" cried Richards, "what a sad question! I done? No'ing miss."

"What have they done with my mama?" inquired the child.

"I never saw such a melting thing in all my life!" said Richards, who naturally substituted for this child one of her own, inquiring for herself in like circumstances. "Come nearer here my dear miss! Don't be afraid of me."

"I am not afraid of you," said the child, drawing nearer. "But I want to know what they have done with my mama."

"My darling," said Richards, "you wear that pretty black frock in remembrance of your mama."

"I can remember my mama," returned the child, with tears springing to her eyes, "in any frock."

"But people put on black, to remember people when they are gone."

"Where gone?" asked the child.

"Come and sit down by me," said Richards, "and I'll tell you a story."

With a quick perception that it was intended to relate to what she had asked, little Florence laid aside the bonnet she had held in her hand until now, and sat down on a stool at the nurse's feet, looking up into her face.

"Once upon a time," said Richards, there was a lady—a very good lady, and her little daughter dearly loved her."

"A very good lady and her little daughter dearly loved her," repeated the child.

"Who, when God thought it right that it should be so, was taken ill and died."

The child shuddered.

"Died, never to be seen again by any one on earth, and was buried in the ground where the trees grow."

"The cold ground," said the child shuddering again.

"No! The warm ground," returned Polly, seizing her advantage, "where the ugly little seeds turn into beautiful flowers, and into grass and corn, and I don't know what all besides. Where good people turn into bright angels, and fly away to heaven!"

The child, who had drooped her head, raised it again, and sat looking at her intently.

"So; let me see," said Polly, not a little flurried between this earnest scrutiny, her desire to comfort the child, her sudden success, and her very slight confidence in her own powers. "So, when this lady died, wherever they took her, or wherever they put her, she went to God! and she prayed to him, this lady did," said Polly, affecting herself beyond measure; being heartily in earnest, "to teach her little daughter to be sure of that in her heart: and to know that she was happy there and loved her still: and to hope and try—oh all her life—to meet her there one day, never, never, never to part any more."

"It was my mama!" exclaimed the child, springing up, and clasping her round the neck.

"And the child's heart," said Polly, drawing her to her breast: "the little daughter's heart, was so full of the truth of this, that even when she heard it from a strange nurse that could not tell it right, but was a poor mother herself, and that was all, she found a comfort in it—did not feel so lonely—sobbed and cried upon her bosom—took kindly to the baby lying in her lap—and—there, there, there!" said Polly, smoothing the child's curls and dropping tears upon them. "There, poor dear."

This is admirable, and shows that neither newspaper writing nor newspaper management have dried up in DICKENS those exquisite sources of pathos and tenderness which have by turns saddened and delighted his readers.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for September. G. W. Nickisson, 215 Regent street.

FRASER displays in the present month its uniform excellence. The articles are numerous, and none of them too long. Regina opens with a paper on the Commercial Relations of the Indian Archipelago, neatly and evenly enough written. But the misfortune is, that the subject has been worn thread-bare in the *Chronicle*, the *Sunday Times*, and the late *Foreign Quarterly*, and for aught we know in other papers and magazines. For the last six or eight months the appearance of an article on Pulo Kalamantan, Pulo Labuan, and the Sooloos is as certain a thing twice or thrice a week in a morning paper, as either death or taxes in this world which we call ours.

There is such a disaster as riding a hobby to death, and if a hobby come within the provisions of the cruelly-to-animals act, most assuredly this writer can be indicted under it for the merciless treatment he has bestowed on his victim. He has mounted the animal morning, noon, and night, and ridden here, there, and everywhere, so that the poor beast ought by this time to be thoroughly knocked up.

And now *Fraser*, which has hitherto, to its great benefit, steered clear of the Indian Archipelago, has somehow or other drifted into it. Beware of these seas, gentle *Regina*! Keep a good look out, and have the lead always in hand, and never in your bright pages. Remember the fate of the noble *Great Britain*, forged up in Dundrum Bay, and now high and dry. *Regina* has been always high—let her not become dry too. To be serious, this Indian Archipelago subject is not without its useful side, but it has already been traded on for eight months in the *Chronicle*. And what are we to think of the practical sense of a man who proposes a commercial mission to Jedo, conceived on a statesman-like plan, his idea of such plan being a first-rate line-of-battle ship, the noblest in the navy, accompanied by a frigate and steamers of the greatest possible rapidity and beauty.

Ham House is a readable paper, not without historic interest, but much might have been added to increase the interest from private papers published within the last twenty years.

The review of Morell's *Modern Philosophy* is severe, but, from the specimens given, does not seem to be severer than the occasion warranted. The most interesting paper in the magazine is an account of a boar hunt in Brittany, in which is given the history of *M. Pierre Perron*, an advocate in high repute, who has raised himself from the condition of a peasant watching a cow, a few pigs, and a couple of goats, to rapid and eminent employment in his profession, to the possession of an ample fortune, and an annual practice of great profit. This *M. Perron*, who has now purchased large estates in Brittany, is a great sportsman, and afforded the historian in *Fraser* a fortnight's very fine sport in stag and boar and wolf hunting. He has married a French countess, and the history of the wooing is promised in the *Magazine* for November.

We confess we have not read Col. Mitchell's Campaign of Wagram. It is rather late in the day now to prove that Napoleon was an indifferent soldier, and the highest living authority on such a subject—the Duke of Wellington—is dead against Col. Mitchell. By the way, has Col. Mitchell, who criticises so freely the greatest captains of our age, seen himself anything practically of the art of war? Has he made the Peninsular Campaign, or been at Waterloo, or seen any foreign service whatever?

The sketches of contemporary orators sustain their character. The pair chosen this month are Mr WAKLEY and Dr BOWRING. The sketch of WAKLEY is too long and too elaborated, and we think the writer hardly does justice to the strength of mind, shrewdness, and power of expression, of this remarkable man—this first of English mob orators, and would have been a great jury speaker had he chosen the bar. We extract the following passage:—

The restless and ever-active mind of Mr Wakley, however, could not long content itself with the comparatively confined sphere of action afforded by the castigation of medical offenders or the agitation of medical reforms. Nature seemed almost to have designed him for a mob orator: a very few attempts at public meetings gave him confidence in his own powers; for although some of his opinions might be unpalatable, there was a great attraction for the multitude in his popular mode of speaking, his boldness, and, above all, his humour. He seems early to have conceived the idea of attaining distinction in the political world, though to what object it was to lead, or in what way popularity with the multitude was to advance his fortunes, he does not seem, at this time, to have very clearly marked out for himself. Nay, even to this hour, and with the advantage of retrospection to guide one, it is utterly impossible to determine, with any certainty, the goal of his hopes. He rather seems to have been impelled forward by a natural energy and impulsive temperament, and we would, in all charity, give him credit for a sincere belief, that by persevering in the exposure of political abuses he might be of permanent service to his fellow countrymen. Whatever his motives or his objects, certain it is, that he threw himself, with all the determined energy of the English character, into those questions which agitated the public mind immediately before and after the settlement of the reform question. As is usual with adventurers who wait upon Providence to indicate the particular course they are to steer, he avowed himself a thorough Radical Reformer. Without being a Chartist, he pushed ultra-liberal opinions to their extreme verge. Such a man, possessed as he was of shrewdness, tact, eloquence, and the command of the popular ear, was of great use to the more aristocratic agitators of that day, although they, in their cautious exclusiveness, affected to consider him a very dangerous person. But Mr Wakley was not a man to be pooh-poohed or sneered into subserviency. Such as his course was, it was of his own choosing; and he held his own. With such talents for mob-leadership, it was natural that in those days of political license, when even members of the aristocracy were tampering with questions which are now considered fraught with danger to the constitution, he should soon obtain a species of portable power in the shape of reputation and notoriety, which might be made subservient to designs upon some congenial constituency. Among the objects entertained at the period of which we speak, even by some of the leaders of the Whig party, was that of carrying a law by which the votes of electors should be taken by ballot. It was supposed that this was the only safe means of breaking down the electoral power of the landed aristocracy, for it was not then contemplated as possible that any great portion of them could ever be induced voluntarily to give up their privileges. Upon this question of the ballot Mr Wakley was always great indeed. It was his theme at public meetings and his talk in private life. It was to be the panacea for all political evils. Nay, he even went the length of establishing a newspaper with *The Ballot* for its name, for the express purpose of advocating that principle. Either the writing, however, was not good enough, or the object was too exclusive, for the paper was soon found to be an unprofitable affair, and it was speedily sold to the *Examiner*. But the unwearied exertions of Mr Wakley in the cause of Radicalism had given him, in his own estimation at least, some claims upon the party, and he aspired to the honour of a seat in parliament. We can well remember the utter disdain and contempt with which his pretensions were, in the first instance, regarded. He was looked upon as a vulgar, noisy, troublesome demagogue, with a tainted character and a reputation none of the highest, who had made his position by wholesale calumnies on distinguished members of the medical profession, and had been more known, up to a recent period, as a defendant to actions for libel, than in any honourable career. The idea of his ever being able to take a respectable position in parliament, or even of his being endured in that aristocratic assembly the House of Commons, except as a sort of coarse mountebank like Henry Hunt, was scouted as absurd. Nor was his first attempt, in 1832, on the borough of Finsbury—which his sagacity even then pointed out to him as not likely to be too fastidious for his purpose—calculated to encourage his hopes. He occupied a ridiculously low position on the poll, and was well laughed at by the short-sighted for his pains. But Mr Wakley is not a man to be turned aside from his objects by abuse, or ridicule, or persuasion, or argument. He is one of those determined men who, in a majority of cases, succeed, because they have made up their minds to do so. For two years more he went on talking and writing, speaking at public meetings, joining in every agitation, and holding his name perpetually before the public, all the while keeping up an under-current of coquetry with the worthy electors of Finsbury. In 1834, he made another attempt at their good will, and again failed. But in the following year he came in triumphantly, together with his present colleague, by a majority of more than a thousand votes, and he has kept his seat ever since. Thus, by dint of perseverance, puffing, public speaking, and continual notoriety, did this active-minded man, without friends, without introduction, without fortune, and in spite of the prejudice against people who come from nobody-knows-where, raise himself from comparative insignificance into a position which, in theory at least, is one of which he may be honourably proud. His career, as we have hinted before, is in a great measure a novelty in the history of our representative system. According to the slight analysis we have made of the House of Commons, his appearance there, with such antecedents, is a phenomenon. We do not say that he has not a perfect constitutional right to the place he occupies, or that the constituency of Finsbury are even in the slightest degree to blame for making such a choice. All we would assert is, that the presence of men elected in this manner is a novelty. It may be a healthy symptom; it is certainly a new one; but we are bound to say, that in the case of Mr Wakley, so far from its having worked for evil, his presence in parliament has, making allowance for some few instances of intemperate conduct, been extremely beneficial to the country.

Mr Wakley had not been long in parliament before he exhibited a demeanour totally the reverse of what was expected from him. He very agreeably disappointed even his friends, while his enemies, who had predicted a failure, were quite confounded. One of Mr Wakley's chief characteristics is tact. If it was his real nature that exhibited itself when he was fighting his way, sword in hand, up to the front rank, so much the greater is his merit, that he was able to tame and subdue it when he got into parliament. Now and then, to be sure, a dash of the old spirit would show itself in the heat of debate, or on some topics which roused the latent independence of his character. He would blurt out strange

unpalatable truths to ears attuned to courteous fictions. He would, once and again, forget that he was no longer addressing a Finsbury mob, and would use the cudgel where the broadsword or the rapier are the more customary weapons. But with such rare exceptions, it was singular to see how soon and how well he schooled his mind for its new duties. Apparently he soon perceived that if he would gain attention, much more influence, in the House of Commons, he must lend his will, hitherto so strong and stubborn, to time-honoured conventionalities. He studied his men, and adapted his conduct to the results of his observation. For a long time he was only tolerated; nay, even at the present hour, when he has firmly established himself in the house, he has no slight amount of prejudice to overcome. He seems to be regarded much in the light of those wild animals in which, although they are tamed, the savage nature is believed still to lurk. The respect which his debating talents command is mingled with a vague fear and a dislike still unconquered, because proceeding from a natural antagonism. But, in spite of these drawbacks, a position he has, and a very decided one, in the House; and the proceedings of every session are tending to consolidate and improve it.

As a speaker, he is thus described:—

There is a decided character about Mr Wakley as a speaker. Although any violence of tone which there may at one time have been in his speeches has been softened down, he is still, in his physical and even in his mental peculiarities, a type, and a very striking one, of the demagogue. Nay, his broad, burly frame, his powerful voice, his careless, unstudied action, and his blunt off-hand mode of address, may have contributed, even more than his actual conduct, or the sentiments he has from time to time expressed, to gain for him his former political reputation. He is just the man to sway a mob. Nothing daunts him. No man dare attempt to put him down. Not even O'Connell himself can wield with such a perfect will the rude elements of democracy. He stands amidst the storm and shock of a public meeting like a rock or a tower, immovable, uninfluenced, even by its utmost fury. An absolute command of temper, yet a determined spirit to put down opposition, a watchful eye, a shrewd perception, and a ready touch of humour to catch the current of feeling as it turns, give him a power over a miscellaneous multitude such as could not be wielded by men of, perhaps, much greater intellect, but not the same amount of determination, patience, tact, and knowledge of the weak side of human nature. For in a crowd the weak side shows most prominently—the best men shrink from publicity. A parallel might be drawn between him and Mr O'Connell in more respects than one. In person they are not dissimilar, both being tall, bulky, yet active in the extreme, and commanding in mere physical superiority. As O'Connell embodies the idea of the Irishman, so does Mr Wakley that of the Englishman. In the one we see enthusiasm singularly blended with cunning, exaggerated enmity contrasted with superfluous professions of affection. In the other, we see prejudice and sterling honesty, common sense, and a calculating spirit without its sordid tendencies, which merges all superior motives in the one consideration of what will be most for the interest of the individual or the cause. They are alike, too, in the contrast between their out-of-doors proceedings and their demeanour in the House of Commons. Each has in a high degree the tact which is the best safeguard of a public man.

Mr Wakley as a speaker in the House of Commons, is more distinguished for shrewdness and common sense than for any of the higher accomplishments of the orator. A plain, simple, blunt, downright style disarms suspicion and bespeaks confidence, even at the outset of his address. A manly bluntness, both in his bearing and delivery, precludes the idea of any preparation, or of any design to entrap by means of the ordinary tricks and contrivances of the practised debater. He has a brief, conversational manner, as though his thoughts were quite spontaneous, and not the result of preparation. He seems to be thinking what he shall say next, as if the subject came quite fresh to his mind, and he were, by a sort of compulsion, drawing as much truth out of it as he could. This gives both freshness and vigour to his speeches. By his singular shrewdness and common sense, his perfect command of temper, his good-humoured irony, and store of information, available at the moment on almost all subjects, he has acquired an amount of influence in the House disproportioned to the demands of his position. He has inspired much confidence in his judgment, and by an original, because an unfettered, turn of thinking, he contrives to strike out new views of the subjects before the House, and to supply materials for thinking or for debating out of what seem to be threadbare themes. This is the consequence of the original turn of his mind and the independence of his position. He has no party ties; he has received no training; he has no class prejudices, such as obtain influence in the House of Commons; but has been a shrewd and constant observer of human nature in all grades, and is not burdened with an overpowering sense of the immaculate purity of public men. Still you never hear from him those coarse charges of personal corruption against individuals which will often fall from Mr Dancombe, notwithstanding his gentlemanly manners and superficial refinement. Broad as his insinuations sometimes are, there is a degree of delicacy in the phraseology in which they are clothed; and though he often indulges in a sarcastic humour, it seldom or never carries a venomous sting. Although a very honest and uncompromising popular advocate, determined in his exposure of public abuses, and still more in his championship of the neglected poor, he shows a gentlemanly respect for the forms and restraints which experience has rendered necessary in debate, and a forbearance to press charges to useless extremities of personality. Many a highly educated aristocrat in the House of Commons might take a lesson in this respect from this self-taught and self-trained politician. Mr Wakley loses nothing in personal influence by this sensible self-restraint. If he has not quite conquered the prejudices entertained towards ultra-radical intruders by men of birth and station, he has at least made them feel his intellectual power, and acknowledge his moral equality. In this respect he has done more to advance the interests of the millions, by making their advocacy respectable, than have many more flashy and showy popular leaders.

He has inspired great confidence of late in the House of Commons. Even those who are most opposed to his opinions treat with respect his expositions of them. He has gradually become a favourite with all parties, and when he rises to speak, there is a general expectation that he will say something at once sound and amusing. From his command of temper, his tact, and good humour, he is very useful in cases where any temporary excitement or personal altercation has arisen. There are few men who can so readily command a hearing on such occasions, or who so frequently succeed in suggesting the terms of accommodation.

Mr Wakley has extraordinary energy, both physical and mental. To see him bringing up his portly bulky frame along the floor of the House of Commons with swinging arms, and rolling, almost rollicking gait—his broad fair face inspired with good humour, and his massive forehead, set off by light, almost faxen hair, flowing in wavy freedom backwards around his head, and the careless ease of his manly yet half boyish air, as though he had no thought or care beyond the impression or impulse of the moment; to watch the frank, hearty good-will with which he greets his personal friends as he throws himself heedlessly into his seat, and interchanges a joke or an anecdote, or perhaps some stern remark on the passing scene with those around; then, in a few minutes afterwards, rising to make, perhaps, some important motion, laying bare some gross case of pauper oppression, or taking up the cause of the medical practitioners with all the zeal of one still of the craft; to witness the freshness and vigour with which

he throws himself into the business before him, you would little guess the amount of wearying labour and excitement he has already gone through during the day. Yet he has perhaps been afoot from the earliest hour, has perchance presided at more than one inquest during the morning, listening with a conscientious patience to the evidence, or taking part with an earnest partisanship in the case; then off, as fast as horses could carry him, down to the committee rooms of the House of Commons, there to exhibit the same restless activity of mind, the same persevering acuteness, the same zeal and energy in sifting the foul intricacies of an Andover Union inquiry; and after hours perhaps spent in this laborious duty, rendered still more irksome by a heated atmosphere and the intrigues of baffling opponents, returning home to accumulate the facts necessary for the exposure of some glaring abuse in the post office or the poor law commission, or to manage the multifarious correspondence which his manifold public duties compel him to embark in. Yet such is often the daily life of this hard working man. He is absolutely indefatigable. Nothing daunts, nothing seems to tire him. He may be an impostor, a political quack, a dangerous fomentor of discord; but at least he does not get much reward for his exertions, and not even the prime minister goes through more active labour. The comfortable, apathetic officials of the government, ever anxious to shirk trouble or to shrink from exposure, often find him a disagreeable opponent in consequence of his perseverance.

The "Retrospective Gleanings" are interesting, and tell us anecdotes of some remarkable men—TALLEYRAND, BENJAMIN CONSTANT, SUCHET, CUVIER, the Rev. G. C. COLTON, and others.

The number concludes with an article on our Commercial Policy, in which Fraser is all but a free trader. He concludes thus:—

The question which we asked at the beginning of this paper was, "What do the continental nations think of our liberal commercial policy?" and we answer shortly, as we have already done in detail, that it is both a marvel and a mystery to them. The masses undoubtedly approve of it, though if you ask them why, they are at a loss how to give you a satisfactory answer. The merchants and manufacturers all profess to admire the justice of the abstract principle on which it is founded; yet the moment you proceed to reason about it as about something which is to pass from theory to action they severally take the alarm. The press follows chiefly these latter—we mean the respectable portion of the press—praising the philosophy, yet denying the applicability of the system to the state of society at home. Among all these, we do believe—and it is honest, and nothing more, to say so—that day by day converts to the views of Mr Cobden will be brought over, even at the hazard of a good deal of individual loss. But the governments abhor the very name of free trade, and seem determined to run every risk in preference to sanctioning its practical introduction into their respective countries. And what will be the result time alone can determine. Nevertheless, the chances seem, as far as we are in a condition to calculate them, to be in favour of a continued spread of anomalies. Heretofore, the people of France were all for war, which the government, not without difficulty, avoided; now the people are for peace, because they regard peace and the growth of free trade opinions as coincident. Does the government, therefore, desire war? We shall not say so; but this we do venture to assert, that France is much nearer to a breach with England than she was while the press and the frequenters of the salons and cafes at Paris were shouting for it. And this we owe to free trade. Let us hope that, by some process or another, it may yet work out more substantial advantages to the country.

We agree with Fraser that France is much nearer to a breach with England than she was while the press and the frequenters of the salons and cafes of Paris were shouting for it; but we do not think this is owing to free trade, but to the soreness arising from being found in dirty, underhand, insincere, and lying intrigues, in reference to the Montpensier marriage. The false character of Louis PHILIPPE is now understood, and the subservient and Jesuitical character of his minister properly appreciated by all statesmen and public men in England.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. XC. October 1846. G. Luxford, Whitefriars street.

The *Westminster Review* has just appeared, united with the *Foreign Quarterly*, which *qua Foreign Quarterly* has given up the ghost. This is no marvel to any one who has recently read the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. When an editor allows three and four articles in a number to be written by one hand, even though the hand were MACAULAY'S, SCOTT'S, or SOUTHEY'S, his miscellany is sure to become wearisome. And nothing could have been more injudicious than the choice of subjects in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. There was a great deal too much of German literature elaborated with German dreaminess—and with Indian, Chinese, and the Indian Archipelago subjects we were treated to nausea. As though this surfeit was not enough for our sated stomach, the man-of-all-work of the *Foreign Quarterly Review* turned to write, above all things in this world, on Spanish topics, and in the 73d number, published last April, the *Review* opens with an article on Spain, written by a person who never set foot on the soil, and filled from beginning to end with the grossest blunders. How could a publication conducted in this manner prosper? The editor may have had the best intentions and the kindest views, but in this respect he is not blameless, for the rock on which he split was pointed out to him more than two years ago. The *Westminster* must beware of these faults of its extinct contemporary, and in the selection of its topics and the variety of its writers show more tact. We say this out of no unfriendliness to the writers in the extinct *Foreign Quarterly Review*. The ablest writer living, or that ever lived, is not equal to the production of three or four articles in every number of a quarterly periodical.

The *Westminster* opens with a review of M'Culloch's "Treatise on the Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System," and unsparingly handles a great portion of the work of this most inconsistent theorist, whose repute as an economist must be the wonder of after generations. As a compiler Mr M'Culloch is distinguished by a rare merit—he states facts briefly, clearly, and in most lucid order. His style is at once nervous and elegant, and there are no better works than his Commercial and Geographical Dictionaries. But in nearly all his speculations in economics he is chimerical, inconsistent, and paradoxical. In the work at present under review, for instance, he is of opinion that taxation tends to stimulate industry and economy, and that it often compensates for the injury it causes. This is almost as extravagant an opinion as his maintaining that absenteeism in Ireland is no evil. The reviewer grapples with

the proposition, and contends that, under all circumstances, taxation is an evil, and which it is highly desirable to reduce to the smallest amount. He unfolds his own views in 13 propositions, which we extract:—

1. That our present system of taxation is, to a great extent, the offspring of unconnected and ill-digested legislation, proceeding on no sound or general principle; and that it is unequal in its pressure, and replete with inconsistencies and anomalies.
2. That, under these circumstances, the taxes are liable to frequent changes, entailing shocks to trade and involving many persons in difficulty and ruin.
3. That it is expensive in collection, and debar large classes of people from many comforts and enjoyments, without any benefit to the Exchequer.
4. That some of the taxes check the spread of knowledge and education, and tend to prevent the formation of habits of cleanliness and prudence.
5. That many of them impose vexatious and harassing trammels on industry, commerce, and personal freedom, almost amounting, in some branches of the excise, to a galling tyranny, unworthy the endurance of a free people.
6. That many of the taxes present temptations to deception and fraud, highly dangerous to public morals, and productive of much of the crime which it is the main duty of the government, and which it ought to be the chief purpose of taxation to prevent.
7. That many of the taxes serve to prevent those numerous and friendly ties between country and country, which are the best securities against war; the danger of which has been, and continues to be, the cause of the chief part of the very taxation itself.
8. That it is expedient to reconstruct the present system of taxation.
9. That the principle on which taxes ought to be paid is that every person shall contribute, as far as practicable, in proportion to the amount of protection which he receives for his person and property.
10. That protection for the person being general, every one ought to pay for it; although it would not be expedient, for a time at least, to make the payment compulsory.
11. That protection for property ought to be paid only by the holders of property; and that it is expedient, and would not be productive of permanent injustice, that the tax should fall exclusively on fixed property.
12. That to prevent the injustice which would otherwise arise at the time of the change of system, a single but heavy tax should be laid on moveable property, including money, manufactured articles, and every species of possession, except that which is fixed to the land; the proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the national debt.
13. That representation should be coexistent and coextensive with taxation; every one contributing to the taxes having at least one vote in the choice of a representative, and those who contribute largely having more than one vote.

It appears from the reviewer's article that Mr McCulloch bitterly attacks the uniform penny system of postage, and this attack appears to us to be better deserved, from the fact, that among the names of the first and most zealous promoters of Mr Rowland Hill's plan, for a uniform penny postage, Mr McCulloch was himself among the most distinguished. Nay, more, his name actually was among the first which was appended to the influential petition to the government on which the act was ostensibly based. There may be some who entertained an opinion that, at least, whatever rate of postage was determined upon, some difference should be made as to the difference of distances. This question was, however, sufficiently discussed at the time, and no good can be done by again raising it now. Moreover, the provision of a post-office is now regarded more in the light of one of the duties which the state owes to the social and commercial welfare of the country, than as a source of revenue or as a simple convenience, which must be paid for in proportion to the distances letters are conveyed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By F. A. MIGNET. David Bogue, Fleet street.
 THE SPANISH DRAMA. LOPE DE VEGA AND CALDERON. *Knight's Monthly Volume.* Charles Knight and Co., Ludgate street.
 THE INFLUENCES OF THE GAME LAWS. By RICHARD GRIFFITHS WELFORD, Esq. R. Groombridge and Sons, No. 3 Paternoster row.
 THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. No. 89. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London.
 THE PICTORIAL GALLERY OF ARTS. Part 21. Charles Knight and Co.

Mails are Due

At Southampton.—Lisbon, Madeira, Spain, and Gibraltar, *Madrid*, Oct. 6; West Indies, Venezuela, and Madeira, Oct. 22; Mexico, Honduras, and Havana, Nov. 7; Bermuda, &c., Nov. 7.
 At Falmouth.—Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, *H.M.B. Seagull*, Oct. 26.
 At Liverpool.—British N. America, Bermuda, and United States, *Cambria*, Oct. 15.

Departure of Mails.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, the IONIAN ISLANDS, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, &c. via Southampton.—The next mails will be despatched from hence on the morning of the 20th Oct.
 MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, via Marseilles.—The next mails will be despatched from hence on the evening of the 24th Oct.
 LISBON, MADEIRA, SPAIN, AND GIBRALTAR.—[The Peninsular steam packets will not call at Corunna either on the outward or homeward voyage, during the winter months of November, December, January, and February next, commencing from the 7th November.]—The next mails will be despatched on the morning of the 17th Oct.
 MADEIRA, BRAZIL, AND BUENOS AYRES.—[From August to January inclusive, the packet touches at Pernambuco and Bahia on her outward passage to Rio Janeiro, and the other six months on her homeward.]—The next mails will be despatched on the evening of the 4th Nov.
 WEST INDIES, &c.—Dee, for the mails of the morning of the 17th Oct.
 AMERICA.—*Britannia*, for the mails of the evening of the 15th Oct.

To Readers and Correspondents.

J. F., Wolverhampton—Is thanked for his letters. The case of a disturbance in an English county is analogous. If a party of rioters destroy a building, the whole district is charged for the damage, through the county rates. In all societies, the good and peaceful unfortunately have to suffer for the disorderly; but it gives a greater inducement for all to aid the executive.
 A CONSTANT READER (Rochdale).—We are not in the habit of hazarding any advice on such matters, but we could not much recommend investments in either of the undertakings mentioned, though of the two the first named (the W. F.) is the most promising, and will no doubt ultimately be profitable.
 WILLIAM BEALE.—Next week.

Summary of News.

THE Lord Lieutenant has authorised the construction of *reproductive works* under the Labour-rate Act. That act was ill adapted for the sudden emergency which overwhelmed the peasantry of Ireland; the utter destitution that now prevails, and the broadly shadowed miseries that are yet to come, require a more enlarged economy—not one restricted to the mere temporary employment yielded by a bridge, a road, a church, or any solitary "public work," but an economy which promotes labour of a permanent *reproducing* character. Although the Presentment Sessions Act might now have healed the labourer, yet, when its operation ceased, he and probably an increased population, would be left in more extreme destitution than they had borne before its enactment. But if the estates in Ireland are to be improved by draining, and the waste lands are to be reclaimed, then a wider field for labour and food is provided for the people in all time coming.

Under the Labour-rate Act a large sum, because of the necessities of the peasantry, is to be expended; and thus the rate payers are laid under heavy obligations, for which they will receive in exchange what will never be a remuneration but in name. Money is thus wasted on comparatively worthless works. But if the Government Loan is applied to the improvement of the soil, the beneficent purpose of Parliament will be served, and the future welfare of the landowner and the labourer secured.

Such were the imperfections of the act. It became plain that a remedy must be found; and the public looked for an early assembling of Parliament, to extend its provisions, and so fit it for the continued and increasing destitution of the people, and, also, for the true and permanent benefit of the kingdom. Lord Besborough has, however, boldly and promptly legislated for the evil; and he may rest assured that a bill of indemnity will give warrant to his act, and the acclamations of his countrymen attest his prudence, his courage, and his patriotism.

His Excellency has taken the responsibility, and arrangements are made by which the Presentment sessions will be enabled to present for works of a reproductive character, including drainage and subsoiling. His Excellency appeals to the magistrates and cess-payers for their zealous co-operation, in the hope that out of the present calamity the means of future and national improvement will arise. The letter to the Board of Works, explaining the views of his Excellency, is introduced by the following communication from Mr Labouchere to the lieutenants of the various counties:—

COPY OF CIRCULAR TO LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 6th, 1846.

I have been directed by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, to communicate to you a copy of a letter which has been addressed by me to the Chairman of the Board of Works, and to request that you will, as soon as possible, take such measures for the purpose of acquainting the magistrates and cess-payers of your county with its contents as you may think expedient. Copies will, however, be immediately transmitted to the secretary of the grand jury. I have the honour, &c.,
 H. LABOUCHERE.

To the Lieutenant of the county—

The Act to which the Lord-Lieutenant has called the attention of the magistracy respecting the drainage of land, is the 9th and 10th of Victoria, c. 101, passed on the 28th of last August. It is entitled,

An act to authorise the advance of public money to a limited amount, to promote the improvement of Land in Great Britain and Ireland by Works of Drainage.

By the preamble it is declared that,

The productiveness and value of much of the land in Great Britain and Ireland are capable of being greatly increased by drainage, and the extension of the operation of drainage is calculated to promote the employment and effectiveness of agricultural labour, and tends also to prevent disease and to improve the general health of the community; and that it is expedient to facilitate works of drainage by advances of public money to a limited amount on the security of land to be improved.

The Treasury, upon the application of the commissioners named, may make advances of 1,000,000^l for Ireland. The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland are to put the act in force. A rent charge of 6^l 10s for twenty-two years, is to be made for every 100^l advanced to landowners. The secretary, in concluding his official communication, says:—

His Excellency, in taking upon himself the responsibility, under the urgent circumstances of the case, of inviting the magistrates and cess-payers to provide employment for the people by the execution of useful and reproductive works, confidently trusts, with their assistance and the blessing of the Almighty on their united exertions that the calamity with which it has pleased Providence to afflict Ireland may yet in its results become conducive to the production of a greater abundance of human food from the soil, and to the future permanent improvement of the country.

A meeting was lately held in Dundee, for the purpose of memorialising the Government on the propriety of opening the ports for the free admission of corn. The present duty is absurd; for while the food of Ireland has been blasted, and all sorts of provisions are at famine prices throughout the empire, the British merchant is restricted from importing corn to sell in our markets. With food riots during harvest; an universal admission of the utter destitution of Ireland and some parts of Scotland; and a certainty that the coming winter will bring more than its usual discomforts along with it to the great mass of the people, we have the infatuated anomaly of a tax on the free influx of food to starving millions! It is to be hoped, and almost to be relied on, that Lord John Russell will be as ready to encounter this risk as Lord Besborough has in the affair of the extended application of the Labour-rate Act.

It is remarkable that the meeting at Dundee, reported under the heading "Free Trade," should append to their memorial for the opening of the ports, a request that Government would proscribe the use of grain for distillation of spirits. To "free trade" should have been added *and restriction*, to describe the proceedings.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 3rd day of October, 1846.—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	29,359,795	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,632,794
		Silver bullion	2,727,001
	29,359,795		29,359,795

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, includ-	
Rest	3,886,985	ing Dead Weight Annuity ..	12,961,360
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Other Securities	15,086,775
chequer, Savings Banks, Com-		Notes	8,809,150
missioners of National Debt,		Gold and Silver Coin	456,531
and Dividend Accounts)	9,776,195		
Other Deposits	8,167,143		
Seven Day and other Bills	930,793		
	37,314,116		37,314,116

Dated the 8th October, 1846.

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	21,481,438	Securities	27,495,135
Public Deposits	9,776,195	Bullion	15,816,626
Other or private Deposits	8,167,143		
	39,424,776		43,311,761

The balance of assets, above liabilities, 3,886,985l, is stated in the above accounts under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£708,313
An increase of Public Deposits of	20,218
A decrease of other or Private Deposits of	93,636
An increase of Securities of	1,050,618
A decrease of Bullion of	407,726
An increase of Rest of	7,997
A decrease of Reserve of	1,091,201

The transactions of the Bank for the week ending the 3rd inst., show more important changes than for some time past. The increase of circulation is no less than 708,313l, but which, we have little doubt, will prove to be of a temporary nature, and caused only by the negotiation of so large an additional amount of securities as these accounts show to have taken place during the week, being no less than 1,050,618l. It is probable that next week we shall find, unless the increase of securities continues at the same rate, that the notes issued for the purpose referred to, will have returned to the Bank. In four weeks the securities have increased upwards of 2,600,000l (while the circulation has been maintained nearly the same), which shows that there has been a greater demand for money than circumstances otherwise would have led us to expect. But the most important feature in the above accounts is the large continued decrease of bullion, for which it is difficult to account. The exchanges are all too high to render it at all probable that any part of it can have been exported, and leave us to conclude that the change has reference only to our internal circulation; and it is more than probable that it has a relation to the public works at present going forward in Ireland on so large a scale, for which the Government has to provide wages. It would appear very unlikely to be the case that the Government undertakes the direct transmission of funds from this country to Ireland, for the daily wants of their officers, but rather that they leave this business to be negotiated by bankers in the different localities; but, whether or not, seeing that by the recent Bank Bill the banks in Ireland cannot extend their circulation beyond a given point, without correspondingly increasing their bullion, if the Government agents require more currency to pay wages than the limit of the banks will furnish, the necessary amount can only be furnished by the importation of bullion from London. The effect will be precisely the same on the currency, only to a much greater extent, as that which is produced by the increased amount of wages paid during the harvest. By looking more minutely into the accounts, we find that the reduction has taken place in the proportion of 300,000l of gold (we suppose coin) from the issue department, and 100,000l (we suppose in silver coin) from the banking department; which would rather support the view we take of the cause of the decrease. Moreover, the same reason operates, we have no doubt, upon the Government deposits; the receipts only exceeding the payments by 20,218l, which sum has varied of late 800,000l to 900,000l weekly. The small surplus in the present instance has no doubt been caused in some measure by the advances for Ireland; for, whether the Government sent the funds direct to Ireland, or issued bills there on the Treasury, the amount will equally appear as a deficit in their account with the Bank for the week. It will be curious and instructive to watch the effect which these advances have upon the public deposits from week to week. It will be in this way that the funds now advanced to Ireland, without any but a very distant return, will have an important effect upon the money market, sooner or later. The sums advanced from the Treasury must be replaced by the issue of exchequer bills or of deficiency bills for the payments of the dividends; in either of which cases so much capital will be abstracted from other purposes to which it would have been available.

The funds have been very steady during the week, and the

fluctuations have been confined to a very limited sphere, consols for several days having stood at 95½ to ½, but to-day a fall of nearly ¼ per cent. took place about the middle of business, owing, as it was said, to a private express from Paris, but the particulars did not transpire. The rumour, however, affected prejudicially the market for all securities and shares.

The foreign funds during the week have fluctuated very little; but the last two days the tendency has been downwards. Spanish fell to-day fully ¾ per cent. from the same cause that affected consols, and Mexican has also fallen, chiefly on account of the proclamation of Santa Anna published in the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, the tone of which holds out little hope of an early termination to the American war.

Money has been abundant during the week for discounts. First-rate bills have been easily done at three per cent. and, in some cases, as low as 2½ per cent. At the latter rate, and even at 2½, brokers must have been able to get money easily, as they have freely discounted for others at 3 per cent. The greater ease, as we anticipated last week, is attributable only to the freedom with which bankers part with money after the 4th of the month, and the early payment of the dividends, which will take place the beginning of the week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Bills again were scarce, and on almost all places fetched the full quotations of last Friday. Paris were more in request, though not at prices establishing any alteration. Belgium alone were not in demand, and on Vienna and Trieste there were more bills than buyers. Silver in bars ¼d per ounce higher.

This day, the want of bills was still more apparent than last Tuesday. Almost upon every place there were buyers, either at the most favourable terms of last post or better. To-day we have again to report a rise of ¼d per ounce in the price of new dollars. The exchanges have a decided downward tendency, and business is extremely flat.

PRICES OF BULLION.

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

INDIA EXCHANGES AND GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn.	
	s	d	s	d	£	s
Bills on Bengal	1 10½	to 1 10½	1 11	0 0	216,325	14 3
— Madras	1 10½	0 0	1 11	0 0	26,401	5 9
— Bombay	1 10½	1 11	1 11½	0 0	2,327	8 5
Total of East India Company's bills from Sept. 7 to Oct. 6, 1846					245,054	8 5
Do. do. Jan. 7 to Oct. 6, 1846					2,514,133	8 1

MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—The same inactivity distinguishes business at the Stock Exchange to-day as at the close of last week. Never before was there so little doing in any kind of public security as at present; and the feeling is not alone confined to one class of speculators. The termination of the current accounts may, perhaps, bring an alteration in the tone and aspect of the markets, but nothing seems likely to make an impression on prices till those accounts are arranged, and more encouragement is given to business. Consols for money and the account were last marked this afternoon 95½ to ½; Exchequer bills remain as before, 15s to 18s pm. Business was equally restricted in foreign stocks. The whole operations of the day only included the following bargains:—Brazilian five per cents, at 86½; the small, at 85; the new bonds, at 85½; Mexican, for the account, at 25; Spanish five per cents, at 26½ for money, and at 26½ for the account; passives, at 5½; the three per cents, for the account, at 37½; Venezuela deferred, at 13; and Dutch two-and-a-half per cents, at 92½.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—The English funds closed a shade firmer this afternoon, but very little business was transacted. Nothing more than the actual preponderance of purchases over sales has caused this change in the appearance of prices. The speculators have quite deserted the market. Consols for money and the account left off this afternoon at 95½ to ½, and Exchequer bills at 15s to 18s pm. India stock was done at 258½. India bonds at 28 pm, and South Sea annuities at 94½. In the foreign market the only bargains concluded were—Brazilian new bonds at 85; Mexican for the account at 25½; Portuguese for the account at 41½; Spanish passives at 5½; Dutch two-and-a-half per cents at 59; and the four per cent certificates at 92½. Buenos Ayres stock is held for higher prices, though no actual business has been done it. A wide nominal quotation has been made in the market, but the nearest is, we believe, 44 to 46. The temporary suspension of hostilities in La Plata is said to have favorably influenced the jobbers who transact business in this security. There was a fair amount of business transacted to-day in the foreign exchanges, but no material alteration occurred in the rates.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.—At the close of business to-day consols were quoted 95½ to ½, for money and the account. They are considered rather weak at this quotation, the news from Paris, with the lower value of the French funds, being regarded in no very favourable light. South Sea annuities were done at 95, and Bank stock, for the account, at 210½. Exchequer bills remain precisely the same as yesterday, viz. 15s to 18s pm. The latest actual bargains recorded in the foreign list are as follows:—It was said that after the usual hours of business, Mexican was done at a lower price than here noticed: Brazilian, at 85; Chilean deferred, at 53; Mexican, at 25; Portuguese four per cents, at 42½; Russian, at 110½; Spanish five per cents, for money, at 26½; for the account, at 26½; Passives, at 5½; Dutch two-and-a-half per cents, at 59½; and the four per cents, certificates, at 92½.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8.—The English funds have again been inactive to-day. A little weakness was perceptible in quotations this morning, which, however, did not continue up to the close of business. Consols, for money and the account, left at 95½ to ½; India bonds, 28s to 30s pm; and Exchequer bills, 15s to 18s pm. Not much business was transacted in foreign securities. The Mexican market was flat, the latest bargain for the account being concluded at 24½. The small bonds were done at 25½. Spanish five per cents, for the account, left off at 26½; the three per cents, for the account, at 37½; Belgian four-and-a-half per cents, at 97½; the four per cents, certificates, at 92½; Brazilian, 87 for the account; Granada, 21½; and ditto deferred, 4.

FRIDAY, Oct. 9.—The consols market has suddenly receded from 95½ to 95½, both for money and the account, and without any very apparent cause, as the sales have certainly not been large. The premium upon Exchequer bills is 16s to 19s. In the foreign stock market there has been an improvement in Russian bonds at 111½, and in Mexican at 82½. Spanish passives have been at 5½; the Dutch two-and-a-half per cents at 59½, and the four per cents at 92½.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 16 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 5s; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 7½, it follows that gold is 0·87 per cent dearer in London than in Paris. By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 435½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 10½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 15 10½, it follows that gold is 0·06 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg. The course of Exchange at New York on London is 109½ per cent, and the par of Exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 0·33 per cent against England. But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 per Cent Anns., 1726
3½ per Cent Anns.
New 5 per Cent
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	260	...	258½	...	...	258
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000/	28s p	...	...	...
Ditto under 1000/	...	28s p	28s p	...	28s 3s p	28s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	94½	95	...	95
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	210½	...	210½
Bank Stock for opg., Oct. 16...
3 per Cent Cons. for acct., Oct. 14	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
India Stock for acct., Oct. 16...
Canada Guaranteed Deben., }
4 per Cent
Exchequer Bills, 1000/	1½d...	18s 15s p	15s 18s p	15s 18s p	18s 19s p	16s 19s p
Ditto 500/	15s 18s p	15s 18s p	18s 19s p	16s 19s p
Ditto Small	...	18s p	15s 18s p	18s 19s p	18s 19s p	16s 19s p
Ditto Advertised

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on Change	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change
Amsterdam ... 3ms	12 8	12 6½	12 7½	12 8
Ditto at sight	12 5½	12 4½	12 5	12 5½
Rotterdam ... short	12 8½	12 7	12 7½	12 8½
Antwerp ... 3ms	26 15	26 7½	26 12½	26 15
Hamburgh mes banco	13 14	13 12½	13 13½	13 14
Paris, 3 ds sight	25 85	25 75	25 80	25 85
Ditto	26 10	26	26 5	26 10
Marseilles ...	26 15	26 5	26 10	26 5
Bordeaux ...	26 15	26 2½	26 7½	26 5
Frankt. on the Main	122½	121½	121½	122½
Vienna ... eff F/o	10 11	10 8	10 9	10 11
Trieste ... do.	10 11	10 8½	10 9½	10 11
Madrid ...	35½	35½	35½	35½
Cadiz ...	36½	36½	36½	36½
Laghorn ...	30 60	30 50	30 50	30 60
Genoa ...	26 15	26 10	26 20	26 7½
Naples ...	39½	39½	39½	39½
Palermo ...	119½ poz	119½	119½	119½
Messina ...	119½	119½	119½	119½
Lisbon ... 60 ds dt	52	52½	52	52½
Oporto ...	52	52	52	52
Rio Janeiro ...	24½	...	...	24½

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 5	London Oct. 7	Paris Oct. 7	London Oct. 8	Paris Oct. 8	London Oct. 9
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept. ...	117 85	...	117 30	...	...	...
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	82 85	...	82 55	...	...	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent French Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	3485	...	3485	...	...	...
and 1 July	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 70	...	25 70	...	...	...
Ditto 3 months	25 55	...	25 55	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	...	86½	...	85	87	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	85½	85	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	...	43	...	...	...	...
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent
Ditto 3 per cent deferred	53	...	54
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	86½ 7
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders
Equador Bonds...
Grenada Bonds 1 per Cent	21 ½	...
Ditto Deferred	4	...
Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846	...	25½ 5	25	25	24½	24½ 3½
Ditto Deferred Stock, 5 per cent
Ditto Small	25½	25½ 5
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent
Ditto 3 per cent
Ditto 4 per cent	42	41½	42½	42½ ½
Ditto Annuities, 1855
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	110½	...	111½
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840	26½	26½	...	26½	26½	...
Ditto ditto ditto 1843
Ditto ditto ditto 1846
Ditto Passive Bonds	...	5½	5½	5½	...	5½
Ditto Deferred
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	...	37½	...	...	37½	37½
Venezuela 2 per cent Bonds
Ditto Deferred	...	13	...	...	...	...
<i>Dividends on the above payable in London.</i>						
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	97½	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	59½	59	59½	59½	59½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	92½	...	92½	92½	92½
Ditto 4 per cent. Bonds
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent.
Ex per Duc, 4f 40c. Ex per £ st, 25f 65c

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Dividend	Friday evening.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/ 10s	Albion	500	L. 50 0 0	75
50,000	6/ p cent	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	...
50,000	6/ p cent	Do. Marine	100	5 0 0	5½
24,000	13s 6d p sh	Atlas	50	5 0 0	15½
4,000	3/	County	100	10 0 0	...
4,651	5½ p cent	European Life	20	20 0 0	20
1,000,000	6/ p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	135
20,000	5/ p cent	Guardian	100	36 10 0	...
2,400	6/ & bonus	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	240
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
10,000	1/ 5s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	...
3,900	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	14½
31,000	10s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	14½
25,000	5/ p cent	National Loan Fund	20	20 0 0	...
5,000	8/ p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	...
20,000	5/ p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2/ 0s
10,000	3/ p cent & bns	Phoenix	Stk.	...	205
689,220	5/ p cent	Royal Exchange	...	...	...
6½/	...	Sun Fire	...	...	210
4,000	1/ 6s	Do. Life	...	...	49

The Commercial Times.

WHEREVER there is an absence of the excitement of speculation, the business of the week has been marked by great heaviness, arising, however, more from the general perplexity of the social prospects of the country than from any interruption of demand for immediate consumption. It is true, the accounts from the manufacturing districts are less uniformly favourable than they have hitherto been; but even in these cases, complaints seem in some measure attributable to accidental circumstances rather than to any permanent cause. In the cotton districts, the unsettled state of the raw material has influenced business very prejudicially. In those departments of business where heavy stocks of goods have been prepared for a winter trade, the long continuance of fine weather, and the unusual lateness of the season, have caused many of the more needy makers to force goods upon the market which ought now to be scarce, and which, within a month or six weeks, will probably be much wanted. On the other hand, however, there are symptoms of production exceeding consumption in some branches. The stocks of iron which, as a branch of trade, now exercises a great influence in commercial transactions, begin to accumulate, and especially in Scotland, where production has increased most rapidly, prices are not so firm. There is, no doubt, an enormous consumption of iron going on, both in this country and in various parts of the continent, and looking at the production, great as it is, it would not be too much for the prospective demand, provided the schemes for which it is required could be steadily and continuously carried out. But everywhere—here and on the continent, in Germany particularly—the master policy in railway direction seems now to be, delay and postponement of "calls," and consequently of works. Thus, while the production of iron will continue uniform, if not increasing, the consumption of a large portion of that which has already been reckoned upon will be indefinitely postponed, until, as the favourite phrase is, "the money market is favourable."

Then, again, the more prudent portion of traders and manufacturers cannot look to the food question without great anxiety as to the future. If millions of the population are reduced, in this country and on the continent, to the necessity of living from day to day on public relief or private charity, it is evident they can spend but little on clothes, or on any other article except the most common food; and while they are totally unproductive themselves, they are consuming the capital which would aid reproduction otherwise; and millions more are reduced to that state in which, while they can just maintain themselves independently in food, they have little to spare for anything else. For the prospects of general business this is, no doubt, the most serious element for consideration.

The cotton market, which at the end of last week had suffered a slight reaction from the recent advance, recovered itself on Monday, and has remained extremely firm during the week. The transactions, both in Liverpool and in this market, have been large each day. To-day this market left off even more firmly than on any former one, the sales having amounted to 4,000 bales, and in some instances even a slight advance has been obtained on the rates of previous days. The markets in other colonial produce have been extremely dull and unsatisfactory. Even the indigo sale, notwithstanding the arrival of the Overland Mail corroborating the former accounts of a crop of only 90,000 maunds, has so far been dull, and has barely maintained the prices paid immediately prior to the sale. The sugar market, with the exception of some parcels of Havana and Porto Rico for home consumption, which have sold well on account of their fine quality, has partaken of the general dullness. A rumour gains ground, and not without some foundation, that sugar and molasses will be admitted for consumption in breweries and distilleries by an order in council.

The grain market has been rather flat. The recent rapid advance of price, although we cannot say that it has not been maintained, has caused a momentary cessation of purchases. The market at Mark lane to-day is reported as dull, and if any difference, a shade cheaper. Polish Odessa wheat has, however, been sold in bond at 53s, and another parcel, to be delivered duty paid, at 60s. Concurrent with the report that sugar and molasses will be admitted for distilling and brewing, it has been said that the use of grain would be prohibited. We feel safe in assuring our readers that there is not the slightest ground for the latter absurd rumour.

From the Continent the prices of corn also come somewhat lower, though the evidences of scarcity in France and other parts have

rather increased than otherwise. Of general business the Continental accounts have been unusually meagre. We have learned to-day, that at Antwerp a sale of 12,550 boxes of Havana, and 500 boxes of Bahia sugar, has taken place for German refiners. The former sold for 15½ fl, equal to 25s, afloat, and the latter, white for 15½ fl, and brown at 13 fl. From Berlin accounts continue unfavourable.

The subject of the duty charged on cotton twist is again engaging attention in Germany, and the opinion gains ground that it will be augmented. The present rate chargeable is two dollars, or about 5s 6d per cwt. The rate now talked of as likely to be adopted is three dollars, or about 8s 3d per cwt.

The foreign arrivals of the week have been important. The OVERLAND INDIA MAIL brings accounts politically of some importance. At Calcutta the money market was much easier, and a large business had been done in European goods, but at low prices. Exchange had fallen to 2s 0¼d and 2s 0½d per rupee. At Bombay, though the season for business had opened, prospects were not bright. By this mail we have accounts from the Mauritius to the 1st of August. At that date the manufacture of new sugar had been commenced on all the estates, and even some of it was in process of shipment in the *Briton*, the first ship of the season. The crop will be larger than any former one, although great complaints still exist as to the want of labour. By the WEST INDIA STEAMER we have the first file of papers after the news of Lord John Russell's Sugar Bill had reached the islands. The language is certainly intemperate in some cases, but not more so than the memorial, published as a parliamentary document this last week, and extracted in another part of this paper, led us to expect. The accounts brought by this mail are, however, favourable, as far as efforts at improved cultivation are concerned, as well as respecting the growing crops. From HAVANNA, too, the prospects of the crops are excellent. From MEXICO we learn, by the same mail, that Santa Anna had not yet reached Mexico, but remained on his estate at Eucero; in the mean time, his government had been formed of General Almonte, as Minister of War; Gomez Faring, Minister of Finance; Rejou, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Pacheco, Minister of the Interior. The latest accounts from the CAPE are unimportant as regards commerce, which continues interrupted, attention being fixed upon the unsettled state of the colony, to which we have alluded at greater length in another place.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND PRODUCE.—A vessel arrived from Launceston at the port of Liverpool, named the *Benjamin Heape*, having on board 2,848 bags of wheat, and in addition to a quantity of bark and gum, twenty logs of mahogany, the production of the colony.

GLASGOW IRON TRADE.—Glasgow, Oct. 3.—The price of Scotch pig iron, delivered free on board here, may be quoted to-day at 72s 6d for mixed Nos., and 73s 6d and 74s for all No. 1, per ton, net cash. Extensive sales have been made this week at 73s 6d, 70s, and 72s 6d for 3-5ths No. 1, and 2-5ths No. 3, and 73s and 74s for all No. 1. Our market closes firm, and sellers are not disposed to submit to lower prices.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THIS COUNTRY.—In the course of a lecture delivered to the general classes of King's College, by Mr Tennant, on mineralogical geology, the lecturer stated that the annual value of the mineral produce of this country amounts to about twenty-five millions. Of this, 9,100,000 is from coals, 8,400,000 from iron, 1,200,000 from copper, 920,000 from lead, 400,000 from salt, 390,000 from tin, 60,000 from manganese, 35,000 from silver, 22,000 from alum, 8,000 from zinc, and 25,000 from the various other metals, as antimony, bismuth, arsenic, &c.

THE IRON TRADE.—The ironmasters' preparatory quarterly meeting for South Staffordshire was held at Dudley, on Monday last, with about the usual attendance. The proceedings were characterised by that caution and circumspection which we had anticipated, and no nominal advance upon the prices of iron was declared, quarter-day being considered a better opportunity, and the actual state of the market, as well as the feeling which will then be generally exhibited, a better criterion upon which to depend than the present conflicting prospects, which arise from the demand to be created by railroad acquirements on the one hand, and on the other the stagnation of trade, which is dreaded by those who represent a scarcity of human sustenance at hand both here and on the continent. For some time a want of confidence, unanimity, and firmness has prevailed even among those gentlemen who are accustomed to attend these meetings of the trade, arising from various causes, one of which is the very unscrupulous use made of the resolutions agreed to on such occasions by those who do not attend. In many instances it has been the practice of some parties to make use of the list of prices then made out as a sort of beacon to which they must not aspire, but only approach within a respectful distance, according to their influence and standing in the market. Thus, one will fix his price at ten shillings, another at twenty shillings, and some even occasionally at thirty or forty shillings less—offering as an excuse their inability to obtain customers at the same figure as Mr Foster, Mr Williams, or other houses of high standing; and as the grand tide of the march of intellect in the present day has set in so strongly to universal cheapness, no doubt in time, when the make of iron exceeds the demand, a serious interference with the customers of those who wish to uphold the prospects of the trade will be experienced. We are not on this occasion about to investigate the other causes that operate so injuriously upon the interests of the Staffordshire ironmasters. That this is an evil, and a serious evil, none will deny, and it exerts a very considerable tendency to counteract the benefits that accrue from their quarterly meetings. But we are happy to have an opportunity at the present moment of stating that the nuisance is on the decline, and that in very many instances this dishonourable practice is altogether abandoned. This is the result of the existing and prospective relation between the demand and supply; and we believe a greater similarity has prevailed during the last month in the quotations at which iron has been offered (if indeed that term may be used with propriety when the orders of regular customers only can be accepted) than has been known in Staffordshire for several years. The decision of the meeting at Dudley will have a tendency to increase the unanimity and good feeling of all parties, and we cannot but congratulate the trade in general that such was the determination arrived at; more particularly as any advance which may appear eligible can be so much more easily and safely effected at quarter-day.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

The preliminary meeting of the South Staffordshire Ironmasters was held at the hotel, Dudley, on Monday last. There was a large attendance of manufac-

turers, most of the leading firms being represented. After maturely weighing every circumstance connected with the trade, particularly in reference to the anticipated demand for rails, and to the operation of the new American tariff, it was resolved unanimously not to advance prices, which for the ensuing three months will continue at the rates fixed last quarter, namely, bars and rods 10½, hoops 10½ 10s, sheets (single) 11½ 10s, and other descriptions in proportion. This decision (the soundness of which cannot be questioned) is entirely in accordance with the opinion which we expressed a fortnight ago, when we stated that neither masters nor men would be permanently benefited by an advance, the effect of which would be to unsettle the trade and disturb the arrangements existing on the subject of wages. The manufacturers anticipate a steady demand for the whole of the new or present quarter, without the risk, or indeed possibility, of prices receding, as most, if not all the works, have from two to three months' orders already on hand, and the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Company have just issued circulars announcing that they shall want 10,000 tons of rails, and 3,000 tons of chairs, tenders for which are to be sent in during the early part of the present month. In addition to this we may add that the South Staffordshire Junction will also require an immediate supply of rails for their main line and branches, besides the demand that may be looked to for other companies in the midland counties. It is not expected that the decision come to on Monday will be at all affected by the ironmasters' quarterly meetings, which take place next week.—*Birmingham Journal.*

SUGAR.

Extracts from "A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Kingston, Jamaica, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury; and of the report of the Chamber on the sugar duty question, last received by her Majesty's Government."

To the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The humble Memorial of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce.

1st. By the admission, for home consumption, at the present differential duties between British plantation sugar, and free labour as well as slave labour sugar of countries having treaties with Great Britain, entitling them to the same.

2nd. By the admission, for home consumption, of the sugar and molasses of Cuba and Brazil, and all other countries, at the same differential duties as those charged on the sugars referred to in the foregoing article.

3rd. By the admission, for home consumption, of the sugar and molasses of all countries at the same duties as British plantation sugars; impressed with the conviction that unless their cultivation be continued, the colonies will become worse than useless to the mother country, have come to the conclusion,—

1. That the interests both of the mother country and the colonists require that the sugar duties question be finally and equitably adjusted, with as little delay as possible.

2. That from the many important national consequences it involves, the maintaining the cultivation of sugar in the British West Indies should be considered a political axiom.

3. That the admission, for home consumption, of all foreign sugar and molasses might not be attended with injurious consequences to the cultivation of sugar in the British West Indies provided effectual means be taken to enable the colonists to withstand the extensive competition to which the measure will subject them in the home market.

4. That among such measures the following may be enumerated, viz. :—

1. The maintaining of a sufficient, though moderate, differential duty between all foreign sugars and British plantation sugars.

2. The removal of all restrictions to the use of sugar and molasses by the British people, whether in the distilleries, breweries, or for other purposes.

3. The equalising the duties on colonial and British spirits, on the ground that, considering the colonies as integral portions of the empire, their industry is entitled to be placed on the same footing as the industry of Great Britain.

4. The according to the colonists every facility for the procuring of additional labourers.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

HECTOR MITCHEL, President.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 3, 1846.

Extracts from the report to the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, on the Sugar Duties Question.

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce, Kingston, July 1, 1846.

The committee appointed to consider the actual state and future prospects of the trade and agriculture of the island, with the view of ascertaining the means through which the prosperity of those interests might be most effectually promoted, report, that in connection with the subjects referred to the committee there were five important points brought under the notice of the Chamber on the 12th of last month; upon each of which the committee will deem it their duty to report separately, after bestowing upon them the attention their magnitude demands. The points are—

1st. The question of the duties in England on our staples, as it might affect the future cultivation of this island and the other colonies.

2nd. The effects of immigration in relation to the commercial as well as the agricultural prosperity of the island.

3rd. The other means by which the cultivation of the island might be profitably continued.

4th. The means by which the internal trade, and the mode of conducting it, might be improved.

5th. The means by which our foreign trade might be restored.

The committee, in this report, confine their remarks to the consideration of the first point, namely, the English duties on their staples, and proceed to consider how the future cultivation of the colonies might be affected, under four heads, viz. :—

1st. By a further reduction of the existing differential duties between British plantation, and free labour as well as slave labour sugars, the latter the produce of states having treaties with England, placing them on the footing of the most favoured nations.

2nd. By equalising the duties on those foreign sugars and British plantation sugars.

3rd. By the admission for home consumption of the sugar and molasses of Cuba, Brazil, and other countries, at either the present, or at a further reduction of the differential duties.

4th. By the admission for home consumption of the sugar and molasses of every country, including those of slaveholding countries, at the same duties as British plantation sugar and molasses.

After arguing the question at considerable length, they conclude :—

1st. That the interests both of the mother country and of the colonists require that the sugar duties question be finally and equitably adjusted with as little delay as possible.

2nd. That from the many important consequences it involves to the British nation, the maintaining of the cultivation of sugar in the British West Indies should be considered by them a political axiom.

3rd. That the admission, for home consumption, of all foreign sugar and molasses might not be attended with injurious consequences to the cultivation of sugar in the British West Indies, provided effectual means be taken to enable the colonists to withstand the extensive competition to which the measure will subject them.

4th. That among such measures the following may be enumerated, viz. :—

1. The maintaining of a sufficient though moderate differential duty between all foreign sugars and British plantation sugars.

2. The removal of all restrictions to the use of sugar and molasses by the British people, whether in the distilleries, breweries, or for other purposes.

3. The equalising of the duties on colonial and British spirits, on the ground that, considering the colonies as integral portions of the empire, their industry is entitled to be placed on the same footing as the industry of Great Britain.

4. The according to the colonists every facility for the procuring of additional labourers.

It will be for the chamber to decide what action to take upon the subject. The committee will merely suggest, that though it be rather late to resort to steps towards petitioning Parliament during the present year, it may yet be useful to memorialise government upon the subject, and to disseminate widely among the merchants, manu-

facturers, and shipowners of Great Britain the views set forth in this report, to show their intimate relation to the interests of those classes, and to the colonial policy of the nation. (Signed) J. TOWNSON, Chairman.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, August 22, 1846.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

At Mark lane on Monday there was a fair quantity of wheat offering by land carriage samples from Essex and Kent, with a moderate display from Suffolk, for which there was a good demand, at an enhancement of 3s to 4s per qr on the currency of that day se'night, and a tolerably fair extent of business was transacted in free foreign at an advance of 2s per qr. The fresh importations consisted of 67 qrs from Adelaide, 1,880 from Kertche, 2,870 from Launceston, 927 from Port Phillip, and 351 from St Michael's; bonded parcels were scarce, and, being held at high prices, checked sales. The arrivals of flour were 2,765 sacks of English, 7,186 barrels of Canadian, and 4,888 barrels of foreign; the millers advanced the price of town made flour to 60s per sack, being a rise of 4s per sack; ship marks, as well as barrel parcels, were 2s per sack and barrel dealer. Barley was in fair supply, and although the maltsters do not purchase freely, fine qualities brought an improvement of fully 1s per qr. Beans as well as peas did not move off so freely as the preceding week, but each article obtained quite as high rates; Egyptian beans command 35s to 36s per qr in bond. The receipts of oats were 3,209 qrs of English, 160 of Scotch, 12,234 from Ireland, 10,710 of foreign, and there were several vessels, in addition, fresh up from Ireland and abroad; the dealers were cautious in their operations, but the consumers took off a fair quantity, at an improvement of 1s per qr on the currency of that day week. The arrivals of Indian corn were 760 qrs from Antwerp; floating cargoes of Galatz have been taken at 42s to 43s per qr.

The arrivals of wheat at Liverpool consisted of 2,538 qrs from Ireland, 166 coastwise, 1,623 from the United States, and 4,246 from European ports; having only a thin attendance of country buyers at the market on Tuesday, the business done was to a limited extent, at an advance of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs, on the currency of that day week for the best qualities, whilst all other descriptions were very dull of sale at former terms. The average was 53s 5d on 1,423 quarters; during the week some sales of bonded have been made, and good qualities of American brought 8s to 8s 3d per 70 lbs. Flour was rather slow at about the prices of last Tuesday; Western Canal obtained 34s to 35s free, and 32s per barrel in bond. Grinding barley was scarce, and rather dearer, whilst malting qualities, although not much inquired for, were 1s per qr higher; fine new Norfolk realised 45s per quarter. Beans and peas were in moderate request at full prices; whilst oats being in good supply were dull and lower, the best Irish new were offered at 4s 1d per 45 lbs. The supplies of Indian corn were 1,453 qrs of American, and 8 of foreign; there was less inquiry at the close of the week, but since a renewed demand has sprung up, having numerous buyers for Ireland, and prices have advanced 1s to 2s per qr since that day week; a choice lot of white American brought 52s per 480 lbs; floating cargoes were much sought after at a similar improvement.

At Hull there was a large show of wheat from the farmers, who demanded very high rates, which caused the trade to rule dull and the millers supplied themselves reluctantly at 1s to 2s per qr advance; average 54s 5d on 1,394 qrs. Foreign was held for more money, but higher rates could not be obtained. Barley was in active demand, and brought former terms.

There were good supplies of wheat at Leeds, less business was done than last week, the trade was, however, firm, and all descriptions obtained quite last week's currency; average 56s 6d on 9,227 qrs. Barley brought 1s per qr more money, with a free sale. Oats were dull at barely late rates, but beans were quite as dear.

At Lewes the supplies of farmer's wheat were fair, the trade was much excited, and the whole was cleared off, as well as several granaried parcels, at an advance of 3s to 4s per qr on the rates of that day fortnight; average 60s 11d on 456 qrs. Oats and barley were 1s and beans and peas 1s to 2s per qr higher.

The supplies of all grain continue large at Lynn. Wheat was in good request at an improvement of 4s per qr, but the trade was not quite as brisk at the close; average 54s 5d on 6,600 qrs. Barley, peas, and oats were 1s to 2s, beans 2s per qr dearer, and a good business was done at the enhancement.

There was only a moderate quantity of wheat offering at Spalding, but having a good demand for seed, all qualities brought 2s per qr more money; the average was 55s 9d on 2,836 qrs. Beans and oats obtained readily previous rates.

On Wednesday, at Mark lane, the arrivals of grain were to a fair extent, but there was not much offering for sale. The wheat trade was quiet, and, although only a limited business was done, no change occurred in the value of any sort. Barley was in fair demand, and all qualities brought quite as high rates. Beans and peas were held at fully as much money. The dealers were cautious buyers of oats, former terms were however obtained for all descriptions.

There was an increased quantity of wheat on sale at Boston; sales were difficult at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr from Saturday's rates; being 1s to 2s per qr higher than last Wednesday. New red, 58s to 62s; old, 52s to 56s; white, new, 60s to 64s; old, 56s to 60s. Beans and grinding barley were 1s per qr dearer, and oats supported former terms.

The farmers supplied the market at Stockton largely with wheat, and there were good coasting arrivals, the sale was steady at an improvement of 2s per qr on last week's rates; average 53s on 712 qrs. A good demand was experienced for barley at 1s per qr more money. Flour was fully as dear, and beans and peas were quite as high, whilst oats were taken freely at full prices.

At Glasgow the market was well attended, and business has been extensive at 1s more money for wheat, whilst flour advanced 4s to 5s per sack, and 2s per brl. Barley was in request at full prices, whilst for beans and peas higher rates were demanded. Oats and oatmeal were in better demand, and obtained quite as much money.

Liberal supplies of all grain from farmers were brought forward at Edinburgh. Wheat was dull of sale at an enhancement of 1s 8d to 2s per quarter, whilst the demand for foreign at Leith was far more lively at 1s per qr more money. Barley was taken readily at full prices, and beans and peas realised quite as high rates, whilst oats found ready buyers at 2s per quarter advance.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 54s on 154,346 qrs of wheat; 36s 9d on 45,447 qrs of barley; 24s 3d on 34,271 qrs of oats; 35s 5d on 863 qrs of rye; 43s 4d on 11,228 qrs of beans; and 45s 4d on 2,829 qrs of peas. The duty declined to 7s per qr on wheat, and to 4s 2d per barrel on flour.

A fair quantity of wheat was offering at Birmingham, which met a dull sale, at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr; average, 57s 8d on 3,549 qrs. Barley

brought 1s per qr higher rates. Oats were taken slowly at late currency. Beans and peas were held for more money, but which could not be obtained. The averages of the neighbouring towns were—54s 8d on 442 qrs at Gloucester; 54s 11d on 883 qrs at Worcester; 56s 6d on 2,173 qrs at Wolverhampton.

At Mark lane, there were good arrivals of English grain, and fair imports from abroad, with moderate supplies of oats from Ireland. English wheat obtained quite as much money as on Monday, and free foreign met with a steady inquiry at fully previous prices. Malting barley was in good demand, and all sorts realised rather higher rates. Beans and peas were quite as dear. A fair sale was experienced for oats at full terms.

The London averages announced this day:—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	Qrs.	s.	d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	3,289	39	3
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	5,342	25	6
Rye	...	...	...	...	...	157	38	5
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	1,260	42	11
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	488	55	10

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sacks.
English	7,260	5,130	3,880	4,150
Foreign	3,690	5,430	7,050	2,780 bris.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	184,346	45,447	34,271	863	11,228	2,829
	s	d	s	d	s	d
Weekly average, Oct. 3.....	54	0	36	9	24	3
Sept. 26.....	53	1	36	10	23	7
— 19.....	51	3	36	1	23	7
— 12.....	50	0	33	7	23	5
— 5.....	49	0	31	0	23	2
Aug. 29.....	47	10	29	1	23	0
Six week's average	50	11	33	11	23	6
Same time last year	54	8	30	9	22	5
Present duty on foreign.....	7	0	2	0	1	6
Do. colonial.....	1	0	1	0	1	0

Grain imported and cleared for consumption.—Return dated Custom-house, Oct. 9, 1846.

	Wheat and Flour.		Barley.		Amount of Duty.	
	Imported.	Cleared for cons.	Imported.	Cleared for cons.	Wheat.	Barley.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	£	£
Foreign	14,763	80	2,637	3,835	21	479
Colonial	10,921	12,093	...	...	646	...
	25,684	12,173	2,637	3,835	667	479

	Oats.	Peas.	Beans.	Indian corn.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
NOTE.—Imported ...	11,625	771	3,022	4,003
Duty paid... ..	16,437	1,880	1,465	4,705
Total imports of the week.....	28,062	2,651	4,487	8,708
Total quantity duty paid	28,062	2,651	4,487	8,708
Total duty of the week ending Oct. 1.....	47,665	40,498	45,012	45,012

SEEDS.—Our latest advices from our Riga friend (M. Draehenhauer), mention that 26,800 barrels of sowing linseed had got to market. Prices had advanced to 27s 7d and 28s 7d per barrel, f.o.b., exclusive of bags, but little or no demand thereat; and these prices are not likely to be maintained.—Cunningham and Co's Circular.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

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

	1844	1845	1846
	bales	bales	bales
On the 1st of January	784,710	897,060	1,055,270
Importation from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept.	1,438,894	1,587,458	1,125,967
Export from 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. ...	2,223,604	2,484,518	2,181,237
Total in the three ports on 30th Sept....	1,054,800	1,117,500	798,206
Deliveries for home consumption ...	1,053,304	1,248,118	1,242,537
Or, per week	26,909	32,003	31,860
Prices on 30th Sept. (in bond) ...	per lb	per lb	per lb
Georgia	3d to 5d	3d to 5d	4d to 5d
Surat	2d to 3d	2d to 4d	3d to 4d

The deliveries during the past month amount to 186,000 bales for home use, and 9,000 bales for export, making a total of 195,000 bales, whilst the arrivals in all ports do not exceed 82,000 bales. In consequence of this a diminution of stocks of about 110,000 bales has taken place, and they now exhibit a deficiency of about 319,000 bales compared with the corresponding period in 1845, and of 255,000 bales against 1844. On the 1st January, of this year, the total quantity of cotton in the above-named ports, showed a surplus against 1845 of 158,210 bales. From all this it follows, that in the course of the first nine months of this year, the position of the article, as to stock, has undergone a change to the extent of 477,510 bales, of which the particulars are as follows:—

Less imported	461,491
More exported.....	21,600
Making together.....	483,091
Less delivered for home consumption	5,781
Remain	477,510

This reduction in the aggregate stocks has been the effect of a crop in America of only 2,100,000 bales, and a decrease in the receipts from other countries of about 45,000 bales. The falling off in the

deliveries for home consumption is so trifling that it needs hardly to be mentioned.

It cannot therefore surprise that the accounts received from America by the last steamers, according to which we have not to expect a larger supply than that of the past year for the coming season, should have created speculation and caused a rise of the value. Prices must now be quoted about twenty per cent higher than at the same time last year, and twenty-five per cent higher than at the beginning of the present. Since the commencement of last month the advance has been about 10 per cent. in the London market as well as at Liverpool, and there is still an upward tendency. Though it appears certain that a further important rise of the value is likely to check the consumption, it remains to be seen whether it can be reduced to such an extent that, with supplies not exceeding those of this year, prices will decline under their present range.

The transactions in London, during the past month, amount to 27,000 bales; and our stock consists of 1,220 bales American, 1,600 bales South American and West India, 55,730 bales Surat, 540 bales Bengal, and 13,800 bales Madras. Total—72,890 bales, against 84,180 bales at the beginning of October 1845.

This week the business in our market reaches very nearly 10,000 bales, at very firm prices. Surat cotton of superior quality, newly imported, has been paid as high as 4½d per lb.

INDIGO.

We believe that, from the position of circumstances, from the technical construction of the present October sales, and likewise from the tenor of the statistical and general information, which we gave in our last number, it was not very difficult to foresee a result, such as the first four days of selling have shown.

There is no one, be he ever so superficially acquainted with the indigo trade, who was and is not fully convinced of the impossibility of disposing in a quarterly sale of so enormous a quantity as 21,000 chests, without unfairly depressing the value; even allowing that, in order to give a reasonable support, some moderate proportion was to be bought in, as it has been usually done in former sales. But, notwithstanding this conviction, it appears that up to the very commencement, and even a day or two after, every proprietor calculated upon his parcels meeting with a good demand, in expectation of others being withdrawn.

These withdrawals, however, have not been to such an extent as to inspire and re-establish confidence in the existing value of the article. The consequence has been a decline from the previous market prices, instead of a further rise, which most parties expected, from the unusual cheapness, and from the late accounts from India, leaving no doubt that the crops in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies are greatly reduced.

Thus, the unsettled state of the indigo market is merely owing to the want of a proper construction of the public sales—a desideratum which is much called for, since there is not now any restriction in bringing to public competition merchandise either in importers' or speculators' hands. It is to be hoped that the indigo trade will soon agree about some proper mode of constructing the rotation of public sales,—that shape being acknowledged by all parties to be the best and fairest mode of bringing the transmarine products into the market. This is borne out by the usage of trade in most articles of that description, even since 1845, when the abolishment of the auction-duty took place, which allowed only importers' goods to be sold duty free in public sales, charging a tax of five per cent upon second-hand goods. It is well known that by far the bulk of all the great masses of sugar, coffee, drugs, silk, indigo, fruit, sheep's wool, cotton wool, &c., is sold in the London markets by public auction.

Considering all circumstances, it appears desirable that the number of the periodical indigo sales should be increased, establishing eight or ten, instead of the four quarterly ones; and it may, perhaps, likewise be proper, entirely to separate the second-hand goods from those of the original importers—consequently, not to dispose of them in the same public sales with "first-hand" indigo.

We believe that an arrangement of this kind which, in our opinion, might with no great difficulty be organised by the various parties interested, would secure the trade from disproportionate and overwhelming auctions, such as the present October sales, in which it is technically impossible, from want of time, to examine thoroughly more than one-half or two-thirds of the goods that are put up.

The present public sales have been continued every day. Of the total quantity of 21,393 chests, there have been 4,312 chests withdrawn, 2,369 chests actually sold, and 1,260 chests bought in by the proprietors. The quantity left for sale is 13,452 chests; and it is not known how much of that quantity is likely to be withdrawn.

Very little spirit manifests itself in this sale; the quantity is evidently too heavy. Prices were much depressed yesterday and the day before, and a great portion of the indigo sold was not dearer than the average prices at the last July sales. This day, when mostly ordinary middling sorts and consumers were put up, a little more life evinced itself, and in most cases the indigo sold somewhat above the rates just named.

The letters from Calcutta, dated 15th August, leave no doubt of a crop reduced by bad weather and inundations to such an extent, that it was thought no more than 90,000 maunds would be brought to the Calcutta market, against about 126,000 maunds last season, 143,000 maunds in 1844, and 172,000 maunds in 1843.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—COTTON.—There has been a moderate demand throughout the week, at steady prices. Yesterday there was a little more inquiry, and 2,400 bales were sold at an advance of ¼c. per lb., at which the market closes firm, ¼c. per lb. advance being generally asked. The sales of the week reach 7,700 bales, and were at the following prices until the advance took place:—

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile and New Orleans.
Inferior	None.	None.
Ordinary to good ordinary	7½ to 7¾	7½ to 7¾
Middling to good middling	8½ — 8¾	8 — 8¾
Middling fair to fair	9 — 9	9 — 9½
Fully fair to good fair	9½ — 9¾	10 — 10½
Fine	None.	Nominal.

FLOUR.—The market has been quite firm during the week, with light supplies, and a good demand for home use and export. Prices advanced from 4dol. 56½c. to 4dol. 75c., until the receipt of news per steamer on Friday morning, when they became unsettled. A few sales were made of Genesee at 4dol. 75c. to 4dol. 81½c., and 3,000 bls. at 4dol. 87½c., and 1,000 bls. at 5dol. For export, 3,000 bls. on Saturday and Monday, at 4dol. 56½c. to 4dol. 62½c.; since then, 1,500 bls. 4dol. 75c., and 2,000 bls. 4dol. 87½c.; 2,000 bls. fancy Ohio, 4dol. 87½c. to 5dol. 12½c. Holders of Southern are asking higher rates. Sales of Southern

on private terms. Northern rye is still wanted for distilling and export, and the sales reach 30,000 to 40,000 bushels, at 73c. to 75c., delivered; 1,500 bushels, at 77c. Sales of 1,400 bushels old barley, at 50c., and a lot of new on private terms, supposed to be between 55c. and 60c. Northern oats have advanced considerably, and are now held at 35c. to 36c. Corn arrives slowly, and is wanted, and prices tend upward. Early in the week sales were made of 40,000 bushels mixed Western, at 65c. to 68c.; and since 18,000 bushels, at 69c. to 71c.; and yesterday 5,000 bushels, at 75c.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is scarce, and holders are advancing their rates. Mess is selling at 7 dol., and prime is mostly held by one house, and they decline selling at present, although 5 dol. is the nominal price. Pork is very firm at 9 dol. 75c. for mess, and 8 dol. 25c. for prime; the demand is also active, and some holders decline selling at present rates, anticipating higher prices. Lard is firm at 6½c. to 6¾c., with a steady but a very active demand. Butter arrives freely, and sells at our figures—say from 10c. to 15c. for western and Goshen. Cheese sells freely at 6½c. to 6¾c. Hams, 5½c. to 7. Shoulders, 4c. Smoked beef, 6c.

ASHES.—Ashes continue in demand, and the receipts are small. All offering meet a ready sale at 3¼ for pots, and 4¼ for pearls.

PRICE.—The transactions of the week amount to about 650 tierces, from 3 dol. 37½ for ordinary and fair, to 4 dol. 12½ per tierce for the best. Many holders have withdrawn their parcels till news by the steamer transpires.

TOBACCO.—The public and private sales of Kentucky leaf extend to about 175 hhd; 70 hhd were disposed of at about 5½ cents. By auction—50 hhd 2¼ to 4½, and 24 hhd damaged and inferior at 1¼ c. to 8½ c.; 45 cases of Florida at 4 to 8½ c. At private sale, 80 bales of Cuba at 18 c., cash; 30 ditto, on private terms.

HOPS.—About 50 bales of 1846 growth, eastern and western hops, have been received this week, and 30 bales sold for exportation at 14 to 15 for first sort and unselected. Brewers have taken about all the growth of 1845 that remained, and a few bales of new at 14 c. and 15 c.

IRON.—Scotch pig has declined; sales at 31 to 32 cash; 200 tons Swedes sold at a decline.

FREIGHTS.—The European packets fill readily at the following rates:—

To Liverpool.—Cotton, ½d to ¾d; wool, ½d to ¾d; beef (304 lbs) 4s to 5s; beef and pork, per barrel, 3s 6d; flour, 2s 6d; turpentine, 2s 6d; leather per lb, 5-16d; heavy goods, per ton, 25 to 30; grain, per bushel, 8½d to 9d.

To London.—Tobacco, per hoghead, 30s to 35s; flour, per barrel, 2s 9d to 3s; naval stores, 3s to 3s 3d; measurement goods, per ton, 30s; heavy goods, 30s to 35s; seeds, per tierce, 10s to 11s; beef, per barrel, 3s 6d to 4d.

To Havre.—Cotton square and round bales, per lb, ½c. to ¾c.; ashes, per ton, 8 dol. to 10 dol.; rice, 10 dol.; measurement goods, 10 dol.; whalebone, per lb, ½c.; flour, per barrel, 80 c.

To Marseilles.—Cotton, square and round bales, per lb, ½c.; rice, per ton, 10 dol.; querciton bark, 10 dol.; whalebone, per lb, ½c.; rosin, per barrel, 75 c. to 80 c.; measurement goods, per ton, 10 dol.; lard, ½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—COTTON.—We hear of two sales, viz., 86 bales new at 9½c., and 76 ditto old at 7½c.

FREIGHTS.—No new engagement has transpired.

EXCHANGES.—Transactions limited. London, 8 to 8½ per cent premium; Paris, 5f. 30c. to 5f. 35c.; New York, 60 days, 14½ to 2 per cent discount; sight, par; United States treasury notes, 2 to 3 per cent discount.

EASTERN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Chamber of Commerce Overland Price Current).

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.—The commercial season is now fairly re-opened, but hitherto the business done has been limited, few of the traders from the interior having as yet entered the market, and the local dealers having only purchased such goods as it is imagined will be required by the latter when they make their appearance. There has been but little rain since our last, and the monsoon, (save in some districts of Guzerat, which have suffered from excessive rain) has proved very favourable to the agriculturist. By next mail, when the communication with the coast will be thoroughly open, we may probably be enabled to report an extension of transactions. Meanwhile the rate of exchange on England has gradually fallen, and this has of course rendered it necessary for holders to ask higher prices. The scarcity of money is no longer felt, and the rates of discount charged by the banks have been lowered.

METALS.—There has been a slight improvement in the prices of copper, but the transactions have not been large, holders generally being indisposed to sell at the current rates. We are apprised of sales of 440 cwt sheathing at 54½ rupees, and 100 cwt braziers' at 55 rupees. In iron there have been some operations, and both Swedish and British bar are in request, though the advance in prices has as yet been but slight. Besides the above, we hear of some sales of Swedish bar at 50r. 5a, and British at 31½r. per candy, together with a lot of round nail rod at 45r. per candy; steel in tubs is slightly lower than before—in faggots, without change. There has been recently an importation of quicksilver from China, and in consequence the price of that article has given way about 6r. per maund. Spelter is a shade lower, and we are informed of a sale of 800 cwt (small plates) at 11r. 2a. per cwt, and hear of other transactions in large sized plates (to the extent of about 8,000 cwt) at 10r. 6a. to 10r. 12a. per cwt, and in 56lb to 84lb plates (about 800 cwt) at 10r. The tendency of prices is evidently downward. In lead, tin plates, &c. there is little doing, though we believe a sale of the latter has had the effect at 15½r. per box.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The sales of these have been chiefly in grey goods, comprising madras, long cloths, domestics, and jaconets. Improved prices have been obtained in but few instances, and in the majority of cases a decline has had to be submitted to. Some jaconets, part of a bankrupt's stock, have been sold off without reserve, and with the exception of a few of superior quality, the rates fetched were miserably low. There have been some sales of fine bleached jaconets and shirtings, but in bleached goods generally but little has been done, and the prices offered are lower than those of last season. Fancy goods and prints are without inquiry. Turkey red cloths are again in some little demand.

YARNS.—There have been transactions to a moderate extent in mule twist, but no material change has taken place in the prices of numbers below 50. That number has sustained a slight decline, and those above it are neglected by purchasers. In water twist some sales have taken place at improved rates; and the stock being small prices appear likely to rise still further. We are also apprised of a sale of 400 lb of Turkey red yarn, No 40, at 1r. 6p. lb. The inquiry for orange appears to have somewhat latterly revived, but we hear of no transactions.

WOOLLENS.—Woollen cloths have been in some slight request, but no improvement on various low prices has been obtained. The market has been injured by the sale by auction of some cloths rejected by the government clothing agent.

MARINE STORES.—Considerable alterations will be seen to have occurred in the prices of some of the articles under this head. Coal tar has declined from 10r. to 5½r., and Swedish from 15r. to 10r. per barrel; whilst bleaching

canvas has given way from 18s. to 16s. per bolt. We have been informed of no sales, though we believe some have taken place at our quotations.

COCHINEAL.—The price of this article has latterly declined, and we hear of sales to the extent of about 2,000 lb at 2r. 24s. 0 to 2r. 14s. 6 per lb. At the present moment, the rate is firm at our quotation, with an upward tendency.

SAFFRON.—The best quality cannot be quoted higher than 17r. per lb. The article is without inquiry.

EASTERN PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Prices of this staple have given way about 2r. to 3r. per candy, but transactions have nevertheless been limited, and almost wholly for the China market. There have been no fresh supplies, and the quality of the cotton market is inferior. The excessive supplies of rain in Guzerat appears to have been most injurious to the crops in some localities. We quote the current rates at 78r. for Broach, Jumboseir, and Oorumawuty, 80r. at 81r. for Surat, 73r. at 75r. for dollars, and 73r. for Barsee. There is no Compta here.

In other articles of Eastern produce, the only changes worth notice are a decline of 3 rupees per cwt in gum Arabic, and 1 and 2 rupees in pepper, and a rise of 15 rupees per candy in the price of ginger. There is no wool in the market at present.

FREIGHTS to Great Britain have slightly improved since our last, and may now be quoted at 2l 10s to 2l 15s per ton. To China, the rate had, the other day, reached the unprecedentedly low rate of 4 rupees per candy, and it can now be quoted no higher than 6 rupees.

EXCHANGE.—Exchange on England has continued to give way, and may now be quoted at 1s 11d to 1s 11½d for six months' bills, and 1s 10½d for drafts at 30 days' sight. On Calcutta at 30 days the rate is 99½ rupees; and on Madras 99 rupees.

BANKS.—We quote Bank of Bombay shares at 390 rupees premium, and those of the Oriental Bank, 130 to 150 rupees premium per share.

BULLION.—Sovereigns, each, 11½ rupees; Bank of England notes, per pound, 11 rupees.

LONDON MARKETS—TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been rather quiet, and prices occasionally in favour of the buyers, except for good and fine descriptions, which fully maintain their value. The consumption is now very large, and the total deliveries in the kingdom do not fall far short of those in 1845 to same date. About 1,810 hhds have been sold in the West India market, at easier rates for all sugars under 47s; several parcels have been offered in public sale; Barbadoes sold readily at 47s to 52s 6d, one lot fine 54s; St Lucia, good and fine, 50s to 53s; low to middling 44s to 47s 6d; brown 42s to 43s 6d; crystallised Demerara found buyers to the extent of 125 hhds at high rates, 54s to 62s 6d; one lot extra fine 66s. Since last week the arrivals of colonial sugar have been very light.

Mauritius.—There has been less inquiry, and 6,123 bags offered at auction on Tuesday went off without spirit; but importers bought in freely, and upwards of half found buyers; mid to fine yellow 46s 6d to 51s 6d; low 42s to 44s 6d; brown 40s to 42s.

Bengal.—This description is without alteration; 5,457 bags sold at and after the sales at previous rates; good white 53s 6d; low and middling 48s 6d to 52s; fine grainy yellow and Dhoobah kinds 52s to 57s; good 59s to 51s 6d; low and brown 41s 6d to 43s; fair to good bright soft yellow 47s 6d to 48s 6d; privately a few sales have been effected at full prices.

Madras.—400 bags brown sold without alteration; fair damp 39s to 39s 6d; low 36s to 36s 6d per cwt.

Foreign East India.—The market is quiet, there being less inclination evinced by the trade to purchase; the sound part of 9,530 bags Manila, duty paid, was taken in at last week's rates; fair to fine 48s to 52s; low and middling yellow 43s 6d to 44s 6d.

Foreign.—The supply of all descriptions, duty paid, continues moderate, and full rates have been paid, particularly for the better kinds. A very superior parcel of Porto Rico, consisting of 198 hhds 111 barrels, sold by auction at high prices; low to good yellow 46s to 53s 6d; fine bright 54s 6d to 58s; 377 hhds 57 tierces 284 barrels Cuba muscovado sold at 46s to 48s 6d; barrels 51s 6d to 52s 6d for good grocery qualities; 211 boxes white Cuba went at 56s to 58s; and 229 boxes 27 barrels yellow at 47s 6d to 50s; yesterday 857 boxes white Havana found buyers at full rates; middling to good 58s to 59s 6d per cwt.—Privately the demand has been moderate, and few parcels offering; about 500 chests yellow Havana are reported in bond for an outpost at 32s. For export the transactions are limited; 400 chests white Havana have been taken at 29s 6d; at auction 637 boxes ditto in bond sold very cheap, from 24s to 26s 6d for damaged, and 136 boxes yellow out of condition 21s 6d to 23s per cwt.

Molasses.—Some large purchases have been made in West India at full prices; 700 puncheons are reported at prices varying from 21s to 24s.

Refined.—Rather lower rates have been accepted in the market for home trade goods, the supply being rather large, which has led to more inquiry. Yesterday brown grocery goods sold at 62s 6d to 63s; standard quality was quoted at 63s 6d; bastards and pieces are very dull. Treacle is held for a considerable advance; finest quality is quoted at 35s, the stock being light, with an immense consumption going on. In the bonded market there is no new feature to notice; the refiners have scarcely anything ready for delivery, and refuse to accept lower prices.

MOLASSES.—A good demand exists for new West India, and about 700 parcels have been sold at 21s 6d to 25s.

COFFEE.—The supply of Jamaica still consists principally of triage and mixed qualities out of condition, &c. which have been in limited demand; at public sale 202 casks 141 barrels about half sold; low middling 70s to 72s, fine to fine fine ord colour 49s to 58s; ord to good ord 39s to 43s; ragged and triage sold from 25s to 42s; low triage 15s to 18s. A decline of 1s to 2s 6d has been established on the ordinary kinds of Ceylon. The public sales, amounting to 3,346 bags, went off steadily, and the whole was taken by the trade; very good ord 38s 6d to 39s 6d; good ordinary mixed 37s 6d to 38s 6d; low and ordinary 36s to 37s 6d. About 1,600 bags plantation kinds have also sold at lower prices; fine and fine fine ordinary 50s to 57s 6d; pea berry 66s to 69s; triage, &c. 21s 6d to 39s. Mocha is in better demand, and 600 bales have sold at previous rates; middling to fair yellow 55s to 58s. Padang continues to meet with some inquiry, and about 1,500 bags are reported at 24s to 25s 6d. Foreign for consumption continues very dull, large supplies having been brought forward. Yesterday 6,000 bags Costa Rica were offered, and about two-thirds taken in; remainder sold for export and consumption; ordinary pale to fine ordinary colour 33s to 42s; fine fine ordinary 44s to 48s 6d; colour 52s. The whole has since found buyers. A good demand prevails for common kinds of Brazil for export.

COCOA.—At auction 162 bags Trinidad, and 46 bags Grenada, went at previous rates; the former at 37s to 43s 6d for red, and 36s to 37s 6d for grey, the latter at 46s for fine red, and 26s to 38s 6d for low and middling. Foreign is firm.

TEA.—The market is well supplied with most descriptions, and sales to a fair extent have been effected at previous rates in the recent arrivals of black and green. Common congou is still quoted at 9d for sound useful quality; plain capers have been in demand, and business done at 6d; scented still meets with inquiry. Common hyson finds buyers at 1s 8½d to 1s 10d. Twankay remains dull; the finest kinds of green are in moderate demand, at previous quotations.

RICE.—There has been little business done in East India; Bengal is quiet, but prices have been maintained; 5,000 bags Madras are declared for public sale next week. Cleaned is still in fair request by the trade. Carolina selling at 84s to 40s.

PEPPER.—None of the recent arrivals of black have yet been brought on the market; privately there is little business doing, and prices continue without alteration.

PIMENTO.—The continued scarcity of this article has led to a further advance in prices of 4d to 3d; 4d to 4½d paid readily for small lots.

OTHER SPICES.—Jamaica ginger is in good demand; 21 casks 23 barrels sold; fine, 8l 5s to 11l 15s; low to good, 37s to 5l 11s. Nutmegs bring former rates, with some inquiry; 2s 1d paid for middling brown Penang. Mace has sold readily at full prices. There has not been a public sale of Cassia Lignea, but there are buyers at former rates, and some small sales have been effected. Cloves are quiet, and prices firm.

SALTPETRE.—The transactions in rough East India by private contract have been limited, without alteration in value; there has not been a public sale during the week. English refined is firm, as the makers have large orders; barrels are selling at 30s; large casks 29s 6d per cwt.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Some business is reported at 16s 6d.

DYEWOODS.—140 tons Savanilla fustic were withdrawn at 4l 10s. 20 tons Lima nicaragua sold at 14l to 16l. Logwood continues quiet; further arrivals have taken place. Sapan brings high prices.

DRUGS, &c.—The demand for nearly all kinds of produce was unusually limited at the public sales yesterday, and the chief part of the goods offered taken in. Castor oil sold more readily at previous rates; camphor has advanced to 70s; China rhubarb partly sold at 1s 3d; Turkey opium bought in at 11s for fine; balsam capivi 10d to 10½d. About 1,300 baskets terra japonica have sold at 13s 6d per cwt.

SAFFLOWER.—130 bales Bengal sold rather cheaper; 60s to 80s for middling to fair discoloured.

METALS.—The markets remain steady. A further advance of 1s to 2s has been paid for East India tin; banca is now worth 100s; Straits 97s to 98s; English remains without change. Spelter has been in demand; about 120 tons sold in the middle of the week at 18l 15s; the market is now quiet. All kinds of English iron continue firm, with a good business doing; rails sell readily at 10l; Scotch pig has receded 1s per ton; mixed Nos quoted at 71s 6d to 72s; No 1, 72s 6d to 73s 6d. English lead is flat. Tin plates are firm. In copper and other metals no change is reported.

OIL.—There has been a better demand for common fish, and prices are rather firmer. Pale seal has advanced to 31l. Sperm is also more enquired for. Cod is dull at 27l. Olive remains steady, 42l having been paid for Galipoli, and 40l 10s to 41l for Spanish. Linseed must be quoted 3d cheaper; several sales reported at 24s 3d on the spot. Rape is quiet; refined 44s 6d. In cocoa nut and palm considerable sales have been effected at the advanced quotations, in consequence of the rapid improvement in the value of foreign tallow.

TAR.—A cargo of Stockholm has been sold at about 17s 6d per barrel.

TURPENTINE.—Rough is not so brisk. Spirits remain without alteration, but there is less enquiry at the late advance.

SEEDS.—All descriptions of linseed continue to find a ready sale for crushing, the large demand for cakes adding to the demand. Odessa is quoted at 45s 6d to 46s 6d; St. Petersburg, and other kinds, 38s to 42s per qr. English linseed cakes keep in good demand, and 13l per thousand paid. Foreign are also higher, fine quality bringing 9l 15s to 10l 10s per ton.

TALLOW.—The present reduced stocks and large consumption has led to a further advance in the value of foreign, which must be quoted 1s higher since this day week. Yesterday fine St. Petersburg Y.C. on the spot was selling at 46s 6d, for delivery 46s 6d. The market is quite cleared of old qualities. There has been a good deal of business done on speculation, and prices are likely to keep high during the winter, as the supply coming forward is moderate. Home-made has advanced in proportion; 45s net cash was paid.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar is rather dull, buyers endeavouring to obtain a reduction in price. The refiners not being overstocked do not give way. Treacle is very firm, with every appearance of improving in price. The bonded continues very steady, a moderate business doing in loaves and crashed. Prices from Holland come very firm.

FRUIT.—Clearances of dry fruit for the week ending—

	Spanish	Smyrna			
	Raisins.	Raisins.	Figs.	Almonds.	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1846	14,884	23,700	4,160	414	2,209
1845	14,230	17,300	8,095	600	1,800
1844	15,191	4,800	1,400	14	1,100

Currants.—Only one cargo further arrived, the quality Zante, and sold immediately at 54s. The demand continues good, and a large business doing. Raisins—The demand increasing; no further arrivals to report, except some 1,500 boxes and halves to John Dakleish coastwise, which was placed at 46s, the present price; and since a little cargo *ex Fried*, sold in a line at 45s. No arrivals from Smyrna. Figs much wanted. Bombay almonds, both sweet and bitter, look drooping.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues moderately supplied with all kinds. Lemons sustain their price, the stock being reduced to a few packages; fresh arrivals are daily expected. Barcelona nuts have advanced in price. Gijon move off freely at the opening figure. Lisbon grapes have receded in price. Operto onions are in demand, the short crop of English growth being in their favour; 100 boxes, *ex* "Harbington," sold by Keeling and Hunt, went at 14s per box. 600 baskets grapes, *ex* "Ocean," from Rotterdam, from 8d to 9d per lb.

THE SEED TRADE continues firm for all descriptions of seed, with a tendency to advance on canary and rape seed. Red and white clover seeds are bought freely; the prices are lower than for many years past; and the quality of foreign red particularly fine. Linseed and cake for feeding keep advancing.

SILK.—There has been no new feature in the Italian market this week, and prices must still be considered as almost nominal.

COTTON.—A brisk demand has prevailed throughout the week, and a large business has been transacted, speculators showing great eagerness to purchase, and prices are again dearer, particularly the better qualities of Tinnivelly Madras, which have advanced 4d per lb during the week, and the market closes very firmly, the general opinion being that higher prices will yet be obtained. 2,100 bales Surat are advertised for public sale on the 15th inst.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday, 2nd Oct., to Thursday, 8th Oct., inclusive.

American	350	5d to 5½d middling to fair.
Surat	9,700	3½d to 4½d middling to fine.
Madras	600	3½d to 4½d middling to fully fair Tinnivelly.

Total 10,580 bales.

HEMP has advanced rapidly, and the price is at least likely to be maintained. It will in some degree depend on the late shipments from Russia as to the extent of the expected improvement in price. So far the supply has been small.

FLAX is steady at the prices of last week, which seem likely to be higher, as the supplies are below those of last year.

The Gazette.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Oct. 2.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of M. Herm. C. Stakemann, as Consul at Adelaide, South Australia, for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Friday, September 25.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Burrell and Farrington, Reigate, lime burners—Huntly and Liberty, New Bond street, milliners—Howis and Masson, Piccadilly, Italian warehousemen—Smith and Wilkinson, Walsall, attorneys—Phillips and Co., Bristol, wine merchants—Crocker and Co., Providence buildings, New Kent road, linen drapers—Saunders and Joll, Plymouth—Foster and Rickman, Lombard street chambers, commission merchants—Gosney and Morley, Wakefield, milliners—Spriggs and Surman, Leadenhall market, poultry salesmen—Bradshaw and Sykes, Manchester, sharebrokers—Hind and Sussum, Manchester, engravers—J. and J. Whitehead, Sheffield, joiners—May and Co., South Audley street, butchers—Chapman and Lloyd, Cheltenham, milliners—T. and E. H. Green, Ware, Hertfordshire, malt factors.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

W. G. Taylor and Co., Liverpool, hosiers—first div. of 2s 3d on W. G. Taylor's separate estate, on Wednesday Oct. 14, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool.

W. Menzies, Gloucester, draper—second div. of 1s 3d, together with first div. of 5s on new profits, on Wednesday Oct. 7, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol.

R. Pocklington, now or late of Winthorpe, Leicestershire, and W. Dickson, now or late of Newark-upon-Trent, bankers—eighth and final div. of ¼d. any Thursday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham.

E. Hill, Stourport, hosier—first div. of 11s, any Thursday, at Bittleston's, Birmingham.

INSOLVENT.

Oct. 2.—J. S. H. Williams, Corse, Gloucestershire, surgeon.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 4, J. Reece, Axminster, Devonshire, ironmonger—Oct. 24, E. F. Green, Leadenhall street, merchant—Oct. 24, R. Hughes, Piccadilly, upholsterer—Oct. 27, N. J. Reed, Marlborough, licensed common brewer—Oct. 26, J. Rothchild, Bristol, watchmaker—Oct. 30, J. Pearson, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, grocer—Oct. 29, H. Levy, Plymouth, tobaccoist—Oct. 29, H. Murch, Norton-under-Hamdon, Somersetshire, sailcloth manufacturer—Oct. 29, J. Lindon, Plymouth, merchant—Oct. 29, J. Ash, Taunton, bookseller—Oct. 30, W. G. Taylor and E. Gny, Liverpool, hosiers—Nov. 13, J. C. Simpson, Sheffield, pawnbroker—Nov. 5, J. Fearley, Windsor terrace, City road, worsted-stuff manufacturer.

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

Oct. 29, W. Gill, Warrington, Lancashire, corn merchant—Nov. 20, J. Stendall, Hucknall-under-Hutlwaite, Nottinghamshire, baker—Oct. 24, K. Clifton, Brandon, Suffolk, brewer—Oct. 27, T. Rogers, Bradford, Yorkshire, surgeon-dentist—Oct. 23, W. Lawrence, Sheffield, stove manufacturer—Oct. 27, W. Tew, Halifax, Yorkshire, corn dealer—Oct. 27, W. H. Tempest, Leeds, sharebroker—Oct. 27, W. Buckley, Saddleworth, woollen cloth manufacturer—Oct. 27, R. Nayler, Marlborough, licensed victualler—Oct. 30, J. Sorby, Sheffield, scrivener—Oct. 27, R. Yates and T. H. Williams, Manchester, merchants—Oct. 31, A. Birch, Birmingham, grocer—Oct. 29, J. Harris, Mevagisey, Cornwall, grocer.

Certificates to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Oct. 23.

J. H. Nail, John street, Tottenham court road, builder—H. Rains, Newton, Cheshire, boilermaker—E. S. Harley, Birmingham, grocer—R. Brailsford, Enfield, common brewer—W. H. Broad, Stourport, Worcestershire, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Malcolm and McDonald, Dundee, merchants, Oct. 7 and 28, at 12 o'clock, at the British hotel, Dundee.

W. Armour, Glasgow, mason, Oct. 6 and 28, at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Hutcheson, Glasgow.

M. G. Cameron, Edinburgh, mercer, Oct. 2 and 30, at 2 o'clock, at the chambers of Messrs Landale, Edinburgh.

Tuesday, October 6.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Lord and Co. Rochdale, cotton spinners; as far as regards J. Chappell—Mossfields Colliery Company, Stoke-upon-Trent as far as regards R. Ray, T. Wynne, W. Batkin, J. Deakin, and J. Wardle—Bentley Colliery Company, Stoke-upon-Trent; as far as regards R. Ray and T. Wynne—Nicholson and Goddard, Lincoln, architects—Hiskins and Son, East Challow, Berkshire, wharfingers—Howorth, Haigh, and Benson, Huddersfield, sharebrokers; as far as regards S. Howorth—Banks and Harrison, Birkenhead, millwrights—Bush and Beddoe, Bristol, engineers; as far as regards T. A. Beddoe—Moffoot and Hindhaugh, South Shields, drapers—G. Bache and S. Nevill, Mexborough, Yorkshire, glass manufacturers—W. Milton and J. Daddon, Tunbridge, Kent, farmers—J. Booth and T. Thompson, Blyton and Morton, Lincolnshire, railway contractors—S. Moore and J. Dale, Liverpool, shipbrokers—J. Blaylock and Co. and the Bridge-end Foundry Company, Carlisle, engine manufacturers—J. Carr and J. Bagshaw, Sheffield, grocers—Burnard, Burnard, and Wills, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, surgeons—W. Ingram and H. Johnson, Midhurst, Sussex, surgeons—W. Alcock and J. Fewkes, New Basford, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturers—D'Angelo and Cadenazzi, Winchester, silversmiths—Llewellyn and Ryland, Birmingham, Britannia metal manufacturers—J. Williams and T. Welsby, Liverpool, coachmakers—T. G. and J. Johnson, Coventry, brewers—H. and J. Ramsay, High street, Poplar, auctioneers—A. Moody, and Co. Glasgow, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. B. Preston, Leigh, Gloucestershire, coal dealer first div. of 9s 4d, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Miller's, Bristol.

J. Crabtree and W. Burnley, Tustead, Lancashire, woollen manufacturers, final div. of 5½d, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Hobson's Manchester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Charles Benms, Winchester, miller.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD BENNEY, Tunbridge, Kent, licensed victualler, to surrender, Oct. 15, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Campbell, Gray's inn square; official assignee, Bell, Coleman street buildings.

WILLIAM MULLETT, West Peckham, paper manufacturer, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock, Nov. 16, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Cox and Co., Size lane; official assignee, Turquand, Old Jewry chambers.

WILLIAM GEORGE GROSSMITH, Romsey Extra, brewer, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock, Nov. 16, at half-past 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Tilson and Co., Coleman street; and Randall, Southampton; official assignee, Graham, Coleman street.

WILLIAM MAW, Birkenhead, builder, Oct. 13, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Woodruffe, Lincoln's inn; and Reade, Birkenhead; official assignee, Morgan, Liverpool.

SAMUEL PAGE, Nottingham, currier, Oct. 16, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitor, Bowley, Nottingham; official assignee Whitmore, Birmingham.

HENRY PARRATT, Bristol, coach builder, Oct. 15, at 12 o'clock, Nov. 17, at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitor, Brown, Bristol; official assignee, Hutton, Bristol.

JOHN BURTON, Liverpool, auctioneer, Oct. 26, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Walker, Furnival's inn; and Bradley, Liverpool; official assignee, Cazenove, Liverpool.

WILLIAM BEAMER, West Derby, Lancashire, joiner, Oct. 20, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Norris and Co., Bedford row; and Thompson, Liverpool; official assignee, Morgan, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 27, B. L. M. Rothschild, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, diamond merchant—Oct. 27, W. Mitchell, Finsbury place, South, and elsewhere, furniture dealer—Oct. 27, A. Bunnett, Bridge-house place, Newington causeway, blind maker—Oct. 27, M. Allen, Waltham Holy cross, Essex, apothecary—Oct. 27, H. Clarke, George street, Mansion house, lock manufacturer—Oct. 30, C. J. Edmonds, Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire, apothecary—Oct. 30, W. Chandler, Minorities, chymist—Nov. 5, H. Gibbons, Wolverhampton, chymist—Oct. 31, J. Garsed, jun., Leeds, flax manufacturer—

Oct. 29, C. Lewis, Bath, innkeeper—Nov. 9, J. Partridge, Cheltenham, coal merchant—Nov. 6, T. Read, Manchester, cigar dealer.

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

Oct. 28, J. Turner, Ludgate hill, jeweller—Oct. 28, J. B. Bloomfield, jun., Poole, chymist—Nov. 2, A. Wildy, Oxford street, hatter—Oct. 29, M. Cubitt, High Holborn, builder—Oct. 30, R. Gill, Richmond, Yorkshire, grocer—Nov. 3, T. F. Shillam, Duddridge, Gloucestershire, wool broker—Nov. 17, R. Baker, Christchurch, Monmouthshire, farmer—Oct. 30, G. Maggs, Bristol, livendraper—Oct. 30, J. Boulton, Ashton-under-Lyne, carrier—Oct. 27, E. Jones, Liverpool, ironmonger—Oct. 27, J. Carlisle, West Derby, Lancashire, builder—Nov. 14, S. Griffiths, Wolverhampton, wholesale druggist.

Certificates to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Oct. 27.

J. Nunn, Baker street, Portman square, haberdasher—J. Staveley, Manchester, warehouseman—W. Watts, Doncaster, millwright—M. Hobson, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, corn merchant—T. Edwards, Llansaintfraild, Montgomeryshire, surgeon.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Gray, Edinburgh, solicitor, Oct. 12, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, at the Royal Exchange coffee house, Edinburgh.

W. Finlay, Walkerton, Fifeshire, Oct. 13, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at Smith's Green inn, Leslie.

Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, October 9.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Charles Paddon, slopseller, New cut, Lambeth.

Randle Bower, cotton spinner, Heyrod and Black Rock mills, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN RUMSEY, manure dealer, Dean street, Shadwell, Oct. 26, at half-past twelve, and Nov. 26, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy: Bell, official assignee, Coleman street buildings; Butler, jun., Tooley street.

WILLIAM MARSDEN, commission agent, Manchester, Oct. 23 and Nov. 17, at eleven, at the Manchester District Court: Pott, official assignee, Manchester; Lambert, John street, Bedford row, London; Collinson, Great Driffield, Yorkshire; Hitchcock, Buckley, and Tidswell, Manchester.

HENRY AYRES, jeweller, Liverpool, Oct. 23 and Nov. 20, at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court: Cazenove, Liverpool, official assignee; Oliver, Old Jewry, London; Evans and Son, Liverpool.

ROBERT HARRISON, corn dealer, Mold, Flintshire, Oct. 19 and Nov. 20, at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court: Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool; Edwards and Co., New Palace yard, London; Ingleby, Mold, Flintshire.

THOMAS SAVAGE, butcher, Nunney, Somersetshire, Oct. 23 and Nov. 20, at twelve, at the Bristol District Court: Acraman, official assignee, Bristol; Crutwell and Miller, Frome, Somersetshire.

HENRY CHARLES HOWELLS, jun, sharebroker, Albion chambers, Bristol, Oct. 23 at twelve, and Nov. 20, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court: Miller, official assignee, Bristol; Whittington, Bristol.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR OCTOBER.

Oct.	Name of Company.	No. of shares.	Amount of call per share, £ s. d.	Total. £
1.	London and Brighton and South Coast (New Eighth)	10,029	10 0 0	100,290
	Leeds and Bradford	8,000	4 0 0	32,000
	Belfast and County Down	20,000	2 5 0	45,000
	Scottish Midland Junction	12,000	2 10 0	30,000
	Midland Great Western of Ireland	15,000	2 10 0	37,500
	Richmond	13,000	5 0 0	65,000
	Newry and Warrenpoint	5,000	3 0 0	15,000
2.	Wilsonstown, Morningside, and Coltness	2,750	5 0 0	13,750
	Louvaine a la Sambre	28,500	3 0 0	77,000
5.	Belfast and Ballymena	7,700	2 10 0	19,250
12.	Scottish Central New Shares	28,000	10 0 0	62,000
	Sambre and Meuse	31,000	2 0 0	62,000
15.	Irish South Eastern (New shares)	6,000	1 10 0	9,000
	Do (Wexford and Dublin Scrip)	6,000	1 0 0	6,000
19.	Eastern Counties (York Extension)	164,000	1 10 0	246,000
20.	Dublin and Lige	50,000	2 0 0	100,000
	branch.....	19,000	2 10 0	47,500
21.	Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	6,500	1 3 0	7,475
27.	Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction	26,000	1 5 0	32,500
30.	Newcastle and Berwick	56,000	5 0 0	280,000

TENDERS FOR RAILWAY LOANS.

Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton—Sums of not less than 500l for three years, at 4½ per cent.

Great Western—Sums of not less than 1,000l for periods of 5 or 7 years, at 4 per cent.

Grand Junction—Sums of not less than 1,000l for 5 years, at 3½ per cent.

Manchester and Birmingham—Sums of a limited amount, for 3, 5, or 7 years, at 4 per cent.

Sheffield and Manchester—Sums of not less than 500l, and for periods of 3, 5, or 7 years at 4 per cent.

Hull and Selby—Sums of not less than 500l, for 3, 5, or 7 years, at 4 per cent.

Leeds and Bradford—Amount to be stated, and interest required.

Newcastle and Darlington—Sums of not less than 1,000l, for 3, 5, or 7 years, at 4 per cent.

South Devon—Sums of not less than 500l, for 3 years, at five per cent.

Blackburn and Preston—Sums of not less than 500l, at 4 per cent.

London and Birmingham—Sums of not less than 1,000l, at 4 per cent.

Manchester and Leeds—Sums of not less than 1,000l, for periods of 3, 5, or 7 years, at 4 per cent, payable half-yearly.

Midland—Sums of not less than 1,000l, for periods of 3, 5, or 7 years, at 4 per cent.

Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr—Sums of not less than 500l for three years, at 4 per cent.

York and North Midland—Sums of not less than 1,000l, at 4 per cent.

Bristol and Exeter—For 2, 5, or 7 years, at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly.

Chester and Holyhead—At 4½ per cent, payable half-yearly.

NEW LINES.—The following are the amounts authorised in the session of 1846, to be raised for railways, and the number of miles to be constructed:—

	No. of Bills.	Capital.	Loan.	Length in Miles.
England	189	£70,234,870	£23,612,027	3,230
Scotland	60	11,749,780	3,903,000	805
Ireland	21	8,517,900	2,830,558	670
Total	270	90,502,550	30,345,585	4,705

The estimated average total cost per mile, including capital and loan, would appear to be for England, 29,055l; Scotland, 19,445l; and for Ireland, 16,938l. It may be interesting to mention that in the session of 1844, the estimated average cost per mile of the 819 miles of railway then sanctioned, was 19,148l; in the session of 1845, 2,860 miles were sanctioned, averaging 20,438l per mile, increase 6.74 per cent; and in 1846, as above, 4,705 miles, averaging 25,685l per mile, increase in cost, 25.67 per cent. The total length of railway sanctioned during the last three sessions amounts to 8,364 miles; the aggregate amount of capital and loan authorised for that purpose was 194,983,767l.

MEETINGS.

Amiens and Bologne, Paris, Oct. 23.
Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole, Oct. 28.
Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston, Oct. 30.
North British, Oct. 30.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

GLASGOW, BARRHEAD, AND NEILSTON DIRECT.—The third half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held in the company's office at Glasgow, on the 30th Sept. The report of the directors alluded in terms of satisfaction to the successful termination of the contest in which they had been engaged last session, by which they had obtained an extension of the main line from Neilston to Kilmarnock and Ardrossan, and branches from Pollokshaws to Strathaven, and from Titwood to the southern bank of the Clyde. This would open up to the company the centre of Ayrshire, would give them a share in the English and Irish trade with Ardrossan, and afford them access to the minerals of Giffnock, Kilbride, and Lesmahagow. They had to regret the loss of the branch from Barrhead to Paisley; but this would be again applied for in the next session. The directors reported with much pleasure that the connexion with the Caledonian had now been completely formed, and sanctioned by the shareholders of both companies. The arrangement was to be effected by a lease of this (the Barrhead) line, and of the Glasgow southern terminal railway, which it was intended to acquire, to the Caledonian, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at the rent of 21,000*l* per annum, which would give 8 per cent on the company's original stock, and 6 per cent on its new stock. The directors acknowledged the promptitude with which the calls had been paid—90,000*l* having been called up during the year, and all paid but 3,000*l*. They were now in a condition to exercise their borrowing powers, and intended to avail themselves of them to the extent of 50,000*l*. The branches to Thornliebank and Househill had now made considerable progress, and the directors, therefore, intended to make a call of 2*l* 10s on the 150,000*l* new stock. A report was read from the engineer, detailing the satisfactory progress of the works, and stating that the main line would be opened in a year. The report was approved.

STIRLING AND DUNFERMLINE.—The first ordinary meeting of this company was held at Glasgow, on the 30th ult. It appeared, from the Directors report, that though they had originally contemplated many branches, they had eventually confined their exertions to the main line between Stirling and Dunfermline, for which an act had been obtained. In consequence of having given up the branches, the directors had introduced a clause limiting the amount of each share from 25*l* to 15*l* each. Of this sum of 15*l*, a deposit of 2*l* 10s had been paid, giving in all 61,408*l*, which would be applicable to the expenses of obtaining the act, and constructing the line. The other calls would be made gradual. The report was approved.

KILMARNOCK AND Ayr DIRECT.—A meeting of the shareholder in this undertaking was held at Glasgow on the 30th ult. From the report of the directors it appeared that they had not pressed forward the measure in the last session of Parliament, in consequence of the representation of many of the shareholders, and from the requisite number of the latter never having come forward to a meeting, they had not been able to take advantage of the Railway Companies' Dissolution Act. The total shares taken up at 2*l* 10s per share amounted to 14,960*l*, of which, after paying expenses, 9,302*l*, or 31s per share remained. Mr Wm. Steele moved, that the committee of management be requested to resume negotiations with the Ayrshire Company, for the purpose of arranging that they should go forward with the line, and if these fail, that they should call another meeting for further instructions.

ARMAGH, COLERAINE, AND PORTRUSH.—On Friday the 2nd, a meeting of this company, under Lord Dalhousie's act, took place at the London Tavern, G. C. Galt, Esq., in the chair. A report was read, which alluded to the amalgamation with the Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction railway company, and the resolution to adopt only such portions of both railways as might be selected by the highest engineering authority. In calling this meeting the directors had obeyed the request of the shareholders, and held themselves aloof from any interference as to the question of dissolution or non-dissolution. After some discussion the scrutineers proceeded to take the votes, when there appeared to be, for the dissolution of the company, 1,660, and against the dissolution, 9,965.

EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—An extraordinary general meeting was held on Friday, the 2nd, at Bury, to carry out the amalgamation with the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston line. The directors' report stated that the act authorising the construction of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston line, contains provisions enabling the two companies to carry into effect the proposed transfer of that undertaking to this company. On Wednesday, 30th ult, an extraordinary general meeting of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston company was held, and the shareholders of that company unanimously passed a resolution to unite the two undertakings upon the following terms. First, the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railway is to be united with the East Lancashire line, and the East Lancashire company are to take upon themselves the debts, liabilities, and engagements of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston company. Second, the East Lancashire railway company are to raise an additional capital of 750,000*l* for the execution of the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston railway, to be divided into 25*l* shares, being the same amount of capital, and the same number of shares, as are authorised to be raised and created by the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston company. Resolutions embodying the recommendations of the report were adopted.

OXFORD AND SHREWSBURY.—A meeting of the shareholders met on Friday the 2nd in the Guildhall coffee house, but, owing to the scanty attendance, adjourned without passing any resolutions.

SHEFFIELD, ROTHERHAM, AND GOOLE.—The first meeting of this company was held at Wakefield on Monday. The meeting was also made special, to authorise the leasing of the portion of the line north of Barnsley station, to the Manchester and Leeds company, and to confirm the several agreements entered into with the Manchester and Leeds, and the South Yorkshire coal companies. The number of shares originally allotted was 32,000 of 25*l*, authorising a capital of 800,000*l*, the amount paid as deposits was 82,000*l*, of which 53,874*l* remained in hand. It was now proposed to hand over the whole line south of Barnsley to the South Yorkshire company, and to lease the northern portion to the Manchester and Leeds company. The latter, estimating the working expenses at 40 per cent on the gross revenue, to guarantee 4 per cent on 350,000*l*, with half the extra profits. The South Yorkshire company to take up 18,000 shares in the present company, or raise a capital of 45,000*l*. The arrangement would then be as follows:—Of the original capital, the Manchester and Leeds would leave the line north of Barnsley to the extent of a capital of 350,000*l*, which the present company would retain, and the South Yorkshire would take and transfer to itself the remainder, which it would raise 450,000*l* to construct. After a brief discussion, resolutions adopting the report, and confirming the agreements entered into, were unanimously agreed to.

GREAT NORTHERN.—A special meeting of this company took place on Tuesday at the Hall of Commerce. The chair was taken by Mr Astell, M.P., when a resolution was passed unanimously, for the purchase of the Spalding branch under the act of parliament. The meeting then adjourned.

WARWICK AND WORCESTER.—A meeting of this company under the dissolution act, also took place on Tuesday at the Hall of Commerce. The chair was taken by Mr Pocock, when the votes were taken, but there not being sufficient to constitute a meeting, it was adjourned till next Tuesday.

LARNE, BELFAST, AND BALLYMENA.—The adjourned meeting under the dissolution act was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern. The scrutineers were appointed, the votes were found to amount to 1,390 for dissolution, and 25 against it. The total number of both meetings was found to be considerably short of the number required by law to effect a dissolution. A second meeting was held, when the committee appointed at the last meeting made their report, from which it appeared that the capital of the company had been divided into 15,000 shares of 20*l* each, and that of these 8,975 were paid upon, making a fund of 20,087*l*, out of which the directors had made payments up to July, of 8,598*l* 13s 7d, leaving a balance of 11,489*l* 1s 1d. The additional claims amounted to 7,700*l*, so that the balance coming to the shareholders of 3,785*l*, would not divide more than 10s per share. 1,180 shares had been purchased by the directors at a cost of 3,359*l*. The chairman (Mr Morley) expressed a desire, on his part, to afford every facility for winding up the affairs of the company, and to contribute his quota towards the further liabilities. The solicitor (Mr Burchell) was willing to make any reasonable reduction from his charge, and expressed his readiness to assign over the balance of cash to any committee the shareholders might appoint. After some discussion, in which Mr M'Quick, Mr Cohen, and others took part, a resolution was put and carried that a return of 15s per share be agreed to by the shareholders; and a committee was appointed to act with the directors in winding up the affairs of the company.

HULL AND BRIDLINGTON.—The Bridlington branch of the Hull and Selby railway was opened on Wednesday. The line being jointly leased to the York and North Midland and Manchester and Leeds companies, the directors and their friends, to the number of about 1,000, left Hull about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in a train consisting of fifty-one carriages, drawn by three engines. The train stopped at Cottenham, Beverley, and Driffield, to take up the inhabitants of those places who had received invitations. The train arrived at Bridlington shortly after one o'clock. On their arrival at Bridlington, the guests were ushered into a temporary erection, very tastefully decorated, where a handsome collation was served up. Having given the toast of "Success to the town, port, and trade of Bridlington," an address from the town was presented to Mr Hudson, the chairman, congratulating him on the completion of the line. He returned thanks for the compliment, and stated he was happy to observe one expression in the address, that the inhabitants hoped the line might prove alike beneficial to the town and remunerative to the shareholders. During the recent visit in this country of M. Dumont, the French minister for public works, he had the honour of an interview with that distinguished individual, who expressed the high gratification and astonishment he felt at the success of the English system, as compared with the French, in the construction of railways—the latter country only having about 500 miles open, while in England, he believed, there were nearly 4,000. Shortly before four, the train started from Bridlington on its return to Hull, where it arrived about a quarter past five. Shortly after six o'clock, about 400 gentlemen, consisting of the directors of the York and North Midland, the Manchester and Leeds, and the Hull and Selby lines, the Lord Mayor and corporation of York, the Mayor and corporation of Hull, and the principal inhabitants of Hull, Beverley, Driffield, and Bridlington, sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

TAFF VALE.—A special general meeting of shareholders in the Taff Vale railway company was held on Wednesday, at Bristol, for the purpose of considering the propriety of raising the remainder of the capital authorised to be raised by the company's act, and if determined to empower the directors to raise the same. The Chairman briefly stated to the meeting the object for which the meeting had been convened, and, in order to bring the subject fairly before it, moved—"That it is expedient to raise the remainder of the capital authorised by the company's act, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 84, viz.: 40,000*l* upon mortgage, and that the directors are hereby empowered to raise the same in the manner before provided."

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE TRING, READING, AND BASINGSTOKE COMPANY.—On Wednesday, Mr Cooper, the messenger of the Bankruptcy Court, accompanied by his assistants, proceeded to the offices of the above company, and under the authority of a warrant, signed by Mr Commissioner Shepherd, seized the board table, chairs, maps, &c., in the directors' room, New Broad street, City, much to the astonishment of their affrighted clerks. About the same time, Mr Laurance, the solicitor, with Mr Graham, the official assignee under the fiat, went to the Union Bank of London, Regent street, and there formally seized, or rather cautioned the bank not to part with 12,500*l* belonging to the company, and which stood in the names of Messrs Hill and Everell, the solicitors to the company. It appears that the manner in which the money came into the bankers' hands is as follows:—After the resolution come to by the shareholders, at the late meeting to dissolve the company, the solicitors took a power of attorney from the trustees who had paid the deposits over to the accountant-general, to enable them (the solicitors) to return the money in due proportions to the shareholders. The solicitors, however, instead of paying the money into the bank in the name of the company, deposited it in their own names. Hence it found its way to the Union Bank. The official assignee has also obtained possession of all the company's books, and it appears that the directors have been lending money to other railway companies at certain interest. These debts will, therefore, form a part of the available assets under the bankruptcy. The name of the company only, and not of the directors, will appear in the list of bankrupts in the *London Gazette*.

BIRMINGHAM AND OXFORD JUNCTION.—The company are preparing to immediately commence the works on this line.

OXFORD AND RUGBY.—The works on the above line are progressing. Between Blethingdon and King's Sutton nearly six miles are levelled. Bridge building is going on, and many portions of the line are fenced in. A great many bricks have been made at Fenny Compton, and are ready for use.

GREAT WESTERN.—Since the late melancholy accident at the Faringdon road station, it appears to be the intention of the directors to discontinue the use of luggage vans between the engine and second-class carriages, the long passenger trains having a luggage van between the first and second-class carriages, and another between the horse-boxes and first-class carriage. This is, without doubt, a much safer plan than that before adopted, as the luggage vans are usually light four-wheeled carriages, and it is the opinion of many scientific gentlemen that six-wheeled carriages for luggage should be invariably used, as is the case with express trains.

CALEDONIAN.—A writer in the *Dumfries Courier* gives an account of the progress of the works on this line between Gretna and Elvanfoot:—"It is confidently stated that the Caledonian line from Beat-tock to Carlisle will be ready for opening in July; and certainly, when what has been done is taken into account, this statement does not seem improbable. It is to be hoped, however, that no undue haste will be made; and the lesson read by the late accidents on the North British line should be pondered on by all new companies; consolidation and delay in opening must be better than early opening and subsequent stoppage. Many persons think that, as the main object of the Caledonian line is through traffic, trains will not be run upon it until the whole has been completed. This does not appear to me a very satisfactory reason for the directors not availing themselves of the best part of their line as soon as it is ready; but of course they have and will keep their own secrets."

PROJECTED WINDSOR RAILWAYS.—A town meeting, held at Eton, on Tuesday, adopted a resolution, pledging themselves "to oppose by every means in their power any railway passing through the parish of Eton." The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey and Mr Okes declined, "through delicacy," to move resolutions, though they were the first to sign the requisition for the meeting, and though the former spoke several times. All the speakers declared that Windsor did not need a railway, because Windsor soap was made at Egham; and that the inhabitants of Windsor did not want a railway—which might have been left for themselves to say. Mr Barrett objected to pledge himself to oppose "any railway" to Eton; but Dr Hawtrey and Mr Coleridge explaining that it was only "any railway through the parish," he acquiesced. The main objection to the railway avowed at the meeting was a fear that it would cause the college play-grounds to be flooded.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—Since the Act of Parliament was passed for the enlargement of the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Shoreditch, the board of directors have been most active in the adoption of measures to obtain possession of the ground for that purpose; and the several landholders of the property in the neighbourhood have been in treaty with, besides others whose interest will be affected, during the present and the previous weeks. Most extensive alterations will take place, it being intended to have a much more enlarged and spacious frontage than is now possessed by the company, and to widen the approaches westward for affording a better area of railway on which to place the locomotive carriages and engines, the space for them at present being much too confined. The improvements contemplated will extend from Swan yard to Ware street, including Quaker street, Phoenix street, Wheeler street, Grey Eagle street, with the adjacent courts, &c. There is a new street proposed to the intended new street, being a continuation of Commercial street, Whitechapel, while a line will be carried to the brewery of the Messrs Trueman, Hanbury and Co., Brick lane, for the more convenient transit of the malt with which they are already supplied by this railway. One part of the railway there will be an additional width of about 200 feet, which will be erected to allow three intermediate parallel spaces of 15 feet each to admit light and air. Several large warehouses are completed and in the course of erection, on each side of the railway, about half a mile above the terminus. The effect of these proposed alterations will throw hundreds of the poor, and more particularly of the industrious class of silk-weavers, out of their lodgings, while another effect has already been to raise rent from 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d* per week.

FOREIGN RAILWAY NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Railway shares have rather lost their ground this week, on account of the unfavourable weekly return of the Northern receipts. The Northern company had obtained 11,957*l* 13*s* 3*d* for the week ending Sept. 18, and now their weekly return for the week ending Sept. 25, amounts only to 10,571*l* 3*s* 1*d*, being a decrease of 1,386*l* 10*s* 2*d* for the whole week. The cause of this decrease is easily perceptible. During the summer season the company conveyed an immense number of Parisians to English and other places on pleasure trips, but with the change of weather this source of income ceased. At 11,957*l* per week, or 1,708*l* per day, the company was not yet quite arrived at the point where the receipts would begin to exceed the expenses; and at 10,571*l* per week, or about 1,483*l* per day, they were receding to a permanent loss. The result of the receipts for the week ending Oct. 8, are not yet known; but if they are again on the decrease, this circumstance will certainly badly affect the quotations of the shares, not only of the Northern railway company, but of all the other lines.

The following are the variations of the week for all our railway shares, from the 29th of September to the 6th of October:—The Northern shares have receded 8*fr.* 75*c.* at 731*fr.* 25*c.*; Orleans, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 1,270*fr.*; Marseilles, 15*fr.* at 917*fr.* 50*c.*; Bale, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 222*fr.* 50*c.*; Vierzon, 7*fr.* 50*c.* at 622*fr.* 50*c.*; Boulogne, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 480*fr.*; Ror. eaux, 7*fr.* 50*c.* at 566*fr.*; Lyons, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 727*fr.* 50*c.*; Strasburgh, 3*fr.* 75*c.* at 500*fr.*; Nantes, 1*fr.* 25*c.* at 505*fr.* 75*c.*; Dieppe, 10*fr.* at 375*fr.*

P.S. The Bordeaux and Cete shares have not yet been admitted by the *parquet*, and they continue to be sold by the *coulisse*; but business is very limited on these description of shares, and the prices are unvaried, from 47*fr.* to 472*fr.* 50*c.*; Lyons and Avignon are quoted, as a week ago, at 486*fr.* 25*c.* and 457*fr.* 50*c.*

PARIS, Oct. 7, Half-past Four o'Clock.—The market was gloomy to-day, and there was a variety of distressing reports about the scarcity of food throughout Europe. It was said that a second note of a sharp nature had been handed to M. Guizot by Lord Normanby, and that Mr Bulwer was recalled to London.

There was a very large sale of 5 per cent for cash, and it determined the fall of all the other securities.

The Northern shares have fallen 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 720*fr.*; Orleans, 5*fr.* at 1,265*fr.*; Rouen, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 946*fr.* 25*c.*; Havre, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 723*fr.* 75*c.*; Marseilles, 1*fr.* 25*c.* at 917*fr.* 50*c.*; Lyons, 2*fr.* 50*c.* at 52,375*fr.*

The other lines were at yesterday's quotations. Discounts have been made on the shares of Havre, but without effect. The *continuations* were at 6 and 7 *fr.* benefit for the buyer, for the account of the 15th inst.

The Havre company has announced their intention to issue the 2,000 bonds of 1,000 *fr.* each, which had been kept in reserve on the last loan of ten millions of francs.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—3 per cent 3*¼* for cash; 4 per cent 2*¼*; 5 per cent 2*¼* for cash. Debt without interest, 6*¼*; coupons, 20*¼*. Exchange on London, 36*¼* for cash; on Paris, 15 *fr.* 17 *c.*

HOLLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE HAGUE, Oct. 6.—Rhenish shares were done at yesterday's Bourse at 110*fl.* The last account from Berlin quoted them at 105. It is evident that the pecuniary crisis under which Prussia labours at this moment should have a very special influence upon these funds, since it is said that a great number of them are in German hands, and it is only surprising that the prices are not lower.

Dutch railway shares are not quoted at all. A trial has been made upon the new section of this line, between this and the town of Delft, which succeeded in a very satisfactory manner. The account rendered of the traffic of passengers during the month of September upon the Dutch railway has amounted to 62,428; this 9,534 less than during the month of August last, and 4,538 less than during the month of September 1845. The receipts have been 64,119 florins, or 6,605 florins less than August last, and 5,292 florins than September 1845.

The Rhenish railway has carried 42,915 passengers, and the receipts have amounted to 63,458 florins, which makes a decrease upon the month of August of 12,392 travellers, and of 12,969 florins receipts, and of 1,418 travellers less and 307 florins more upon the month of September 1845.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—The share market continues in the same dull state, without any symptoms of improvement, the orders being only for selling, with very few for buying; it will be impossible to prevent a further fall in the price of shares if the present state of the market continues. The quotations of the day are as follows for business done:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5*¼*; Caledonian, 21*¼*; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 2*¼*; Eastern Counties, 21. *½*; Great North of England, 230; Leeds and Bradford, 7*¼*; Leicester and Bedford, *¾* dis.; London and Brighton, 58*¼*; London and North Western, 198*¼*; London and South Western, 69*¼*; London and York, 1*¼*; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, *¾* prem.; Midland, 134*¼*; Newcastle and Berwick, 25*¼*; North British, 32*¼*; North Staffordshire, 2*¼* prem.; South Eastern and Dover, 38; West Riding Union, 1*½* prem.; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4*¼*; York and Newcastle, 41.

TUESDAY, Oct. 6.—The share market is, if possible, still more dull and inactive. So void of interest and of business is it becoming, that many of the leading brokers absent themselves a considerable portion of the day. The quotations of the business done are as follows:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5*¼*; Caledonian, 21*¼*; Direct Northern, 1*¼*; Eastern Counties, 21*¼*; ditto, York Extension, 1*¼*; Great North of England, 230, 1; ditto, New, 59*¼*; ditto, New, 51*¼*; London and Blackwall, 94; London and Brighton, 58*¼*; London and North Western, 198, 7; ditto, Quarters, New, 16*¼*; London and South Western, 69, 70; London and York, 1*¼*; Midland, 134, 5; ditto, New, 34, 1; Norfolk, 132, 1; North British, 32, 3, 2; ditto, Half Shares, 14*¼*; ditto, Carlisle Extension, 3*¼*; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6*¼*; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 4*¼*.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.—The depression for some days past in the share market has assumed even a more marked character to-day. There has seldom been a more stagnant state of business and this has been more especially felt with respect to the old registered lines, the prices of which are all lower; and especially of the London and North Western, the Great Western, the Midlands, &c. Orders from the country are numerous to effect sales; but without any orders to buy, and hence the constant tendency for quotations to decline. It is now unquestionably the fact that the heavy calls for the lines now constructing are inducing this extensive selling. The quotations of the transactions actually done are:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5*¼*; Caledonian, 21*¼*; Eastern Counties, 21*¼*; ditto, New, 6*¼*; ditto, New, 6*¼*; ditto, New, 6*¼*; ditto, York Extension, 1*¼*; London and Brighton, 58*¼*; London and Croydon, 21*¼*; London and North Western, 196, 4, 5; London and South Western, 69, 8; Newcastle and Berwick, 25, 2; North British, 32, 3; ditto, 3; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 6, 2; South Eastern and Dover, 37, 6, 7; South Wales, 3*¼*; York and Newcastle, 41, 40; ditto, New, 10, 2.

THURSDAY, Oct. 8.—The extreme flatness and the low prices of yesterday appear to have attracted some buyers of railway shares. The market to-day has shown symptoms of improvement, and in many instances rather better prices have been obtained for the old registered shares. The market closed with a better feeling. The following are the quotations at which the chief transactions have been done:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 128, 7, 9; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 5*¼*; Caledonian, 20*¼*; Eastern Counties, 21*¼*; ditto, New, 6*¼*; ditto, New, 6*¼*; ditto, York Extension, 1*¼*; Lancashire, 16*¼*, 17*¼*, ex new; Midland, 133, 4, 2; ditto, New, 33; Newcastle and Berwick, 25, 4; Newmarket and Chesterford, *¾*; ditto, Norfolk, 131, 3; North British, 33, 2; ditto, Half Shares, 14*¼*; ditto, Quarter Shares, 2*¼*; ex new; South Eastern and Dover, 37, 4; ditto, New (No. 1), 21*¼*; ditto (No. 2), 12*¼*; York and Newcastle, 40, 1; ditto, New, 10, 2.

BELFAST, Monday, Oct. 5.—In the Belfast Share market we have had some business in Ulster railway shares during the week, at the quotations, and Ballymenas are maintaining their figure.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, London (M. F.), and various share details.

Foreign Railways.

Table listing foreign railway shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table with multiple columns: Total sums raised by shares, Name of Railway, Week ending, Number of passengers, Receipts (Passengers, Goods, Cattle), Miles open, and Traffic per mile per week.

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Just published, a Medical Work, in a sealed envelope, at 3s. and sent, post paid, for 3s 6d, in postage stamps.

MANHOOD: the causes of its premature decline, with plain directions for its perfect restoration, addressed to those suffering from nervous debility, arising from Solitary Habits, and other Excesses; followed by observations on MARRIAGE, the treatment of diseases of the generative system, illustrated with cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 7 Frith street, Soho square, London.

Twenty-eight Thousand.

Published by the authors, and may be had at their residence; also sold by Strange, 21 Paternoster row, London; Guest, 51 Bull street, Birmingham; Hobson, 5 Market street, Leeds; Mercury Office, Nottingham; Courier Office, 4 St Ann's square, Manchester; Advertiser Office, Hull; G. Phillip, South Castle street, Liverpool; Chaney, 6 Bedford row, Dublin; W. and H. Robinson, Booksellers, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Campbell, 146 Argyll street, Glasgow; and sold in a SEALED ENVELOPE by all booksellers.

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MANHOOD. By J. L. CURTIS and Co. (Strange.) In this age of pretension, when the privileges of the true are constantly usurped by the false and ignorant, it is difficult to afford the sufferer from nervous debility the unerring means of judgment where to seek relief. The authors of this work have obliterated the difficulty. Their long experience and reputation in the treatment of these painful diseases is the patient's guarantee, and well deserves for the work its immense circulation.—Era.

The numberless instances daily occurring wherein affection of the lungs, putting on all the outward appearances of consumption—which, however, when traced to their source, are found to result from certain baneful habits—fully prove that the principle of the division of labour is nowhere more applicable than in medical practice, and we feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.—Sun, Evening paper.

To the married, as well as the unmarried, this little work alike affords consolation and cure in peculiar cases, and we are doing a service to society in recommending it to general notice.—Essex and Heris Mercury.

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Hampers containing one dozen of each, or smaller quantities, may be had as samples—semiquavers, or pints, 21s; quavers, or quarts, 40s.—WILLIAM PENNY, QUAYER WINE STORES, 12 Villiers street, Strand.—Terms, Cash.—Country agents wanted.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the youthful Queen of Spain

is certainly deserving of a strain;

And, lest you think we're alighting the "Infanta,"

Our muse shall take the subject up, *instantly*.

We've nothing that's political in view,

That we will leave for editors to do;

While some folks make a business to assail her,

Our business is the business of a Tailor.

We want to give a hint (as you may guess),

Touching the Royal Bridegroom's wedding dress;

Moses and Son (without a word's dispute)

Should have the order for the wedding suit.

Garments like these would make the courtier stare,

Nor would he find their equal anywhere.

The Spanish Queen, herself, would much admire,

The elegance displayed in such attire.

Moses and Son (which fact they need not state)

Are daily having orders from the great;

And Egypt's Prince, while visiting our borders,

Forgot not to oblige us with his orders.

Then let the Royal Prince "about to marry,"

Take up the hint which these few verses carry

Moses and Son will choicely execute.

The Prince's order for a "Wedding Suit!"

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READY MADE.		£ s. d.
Tweed Taglion	0 7 6
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Summer Coats in every description and make, including the registered Coat	1 0 0
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MADE TO MEASURE.

Coats, of every material adapted for the season, in any variety of style and fashion, to order, from	0 16 0
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Best Black Dress ditto	1 6 0
Dress Coats	1 12 0
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Frock Coats	from 1 15 0
Ditto, best manufactured	3 3 0

Mourning, to any extent, at five minutes notice. Any article purchased, or made to measure, if not approved of, will be immediately exchanged, or the money returned.

Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Hatters, Clothiers, Outfitters, and general Warehousemen, regret to be obliged to guard the public against imposition; but, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, they beg to state that they have no connexion with any other house in or out of London.

Notice.—The entrance to the Bespoke Department is at 84 Aldgate.

And those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing should, to prevent disappointment, call at or send to the Minorities, and Aldgate, City, London.

No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on Friday evening till sunset on Saturday evening, when it is resumed till twelve o'clock.

A popular Treatise on the Health, Life, and Vigour of the Bodily Functions.

THE SILENT FRIEND, (Nineteenth

Edition) a medical work on physical decay, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, &c. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., surgeons, London. Published by the authors, and sold at their residence; also by Strange, 21 Paternoster row; Hannay and Co., 63 Oxford street; Sanger, 150 Oxford street; Noble, 109 Chancery lane; Gordon, 146 Leadenhall street; Parkins, Compton street, Soho, London.

Part I. of this Work is addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

Part II. treats upon those forms of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, how numbers, who neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and suffering.

The CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is a stimulant and renovator in all spasmodic complaints. Nervous debility, indigestion, asthma, and consumption, are gradually and imperceptibly removed by its use, and the whole system restored to a healthy state of organization. Sold in bottles, price 11s and 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scrofula, pimples on the face, &c. Price 11s and 33s per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, (price 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box.) for inflammation, irritation, &c. free from mercury and other deleterious drugs, and can be relied upon in every instance. Messrs PERRY and Co. may be consulted at 19 Berners street, Oxford street, daily, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. Sundays 11 till 1.

WHOLESOME AND NUTRITIOUS MEAT.

HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOUSEKEEPERS, &c., desirous of curing Meat perfectly, without rendering it indigestible, should purchase **CARSON'S MEAT PRESERVER**, by using which any Meat is thoroughly cured and smoked, if desired, with ease in twelve to fifteen minutes, the juices and other nutritious properties are consequently retained, as in the fresh state, and all taints avoided even in the hottest weather. The Meat may be dressed in a few hours. Prices 30s to 50s, complete in a small box. Depots, C. Hockin & Co., 38 Duke street, Manchester square, and 1 Bishopsgate street Within, London.

METCALFE & CO.'S NEW PATTERN

TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, &c. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe and Co.'s (130 & Ox ford street, one door from Holles street).

Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

TEETH PRESERVED and PAIN

REMOVED.—Herr VON HELM'S ALMA ANODINA is a certain remedy for tooth ache, having cured some thousands throughout Holland, France, and Germany. This invaluable preparation has been submitted in England to Sir C. M. Clark, Bart, M.D.; Sir M. Tierney, Bart, M.D.; Dr Chambers, Dr Paris, the late Dr Johnson, and many other eminent members of the faculty, and been pronounced by them as a great modern discovery; and they have expressed their astonishment at its powerful and beneficial effects on the gums, and its antiseptic qualities in whitening and preserving the teeth, and strenuously recommend its application to all affected by the tooth ache. Price 2s 6d and 5s per packet. Each packet also contains an enamel stopping for decayed teeth, which can be applied by the patient, and becomes as hard as the other teeth immediately after use, rendering them again fit for mastication. (This stopping is now used by the most eminent dentists). Residents in the country remitting a post office order (or stamps) for 2s 8d or 5s will receive a packet with directions by return of post. Herr VON HELM can be consulted from ten to five on his new system of applying artificial teeth, that has gained him so much popularity.—39A Wigmore street, Cavendish square, corner of Welbeck street.

UNDER the especial Patronage of Her Majesty THE QUEEN, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT, the Royal Family and Nobility of Great Britain, the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and universally preferred and esteemed.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

It preserves and reproduces the hair, prevents it from turning grey, or, if so changed, restores it to its original colour, frees it from scurf and impurity, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy. Its virtues remain unimpaired by the change of climate, and it is alike in use from the frigid to the torrid zone—from the assemblies of St Petersburg to those of Calcutta and the remote East. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful Head of Hair.

Testimonial to Messrs ROWLAND and SON, 20 Hatton garden, London.

"23 Mason street, Old Kent road.

"Gentlemen,—About August, 1839, my hair began to fall off, and in so rapid a manner that, in the space of a month, my head was almost divested of hair. I tried several preparations for its recovery without the slightest benefit; when one day your circular, in 'Collins's Memoranda,' caught my eye. I ventured on the purchase of a small bottle of Rowland's Macassar Oil; after using which I found my hair was beginning to reappear; and, accordingly, I purchased a larger bottle, which, when finished, I felt satisfied that I had proved in my own person all that you profess as to its restorative qualities; in short, after two months' steady perseverance in its use, I had as good a head of hair as at any time of my life; for which permit me to offer my thanks. I have delayed writing to you for six months (from the time of leaving off the oil), wishing to test the permanence of its restoration. I find it continues firm and thick as before it began to fall off, with every prospect of its continuance.—I am, gentlemen, yours obediently, JOHN FOSTER."

CAUTION.—The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters—without this none are genuine.

Price 3s 6d—7s—Family bottle (equal to four small), 10s 6d, and double that size 21s.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE;

A White Powder for the TEETH, compounded of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the oriental herbal—the leading requisites of cleanliness and efficacy being present in the highest possible degree. It bestows on the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, frees them from tartar, and imparts to the gums a healthy firmness, and to the breath a perfume.—Price 2s 9d per box.

CAUTION.—Unprincipled shopkeepers, for the sake of gaining a trifling more profit, vend the most spurious compounds under the same names; some under the implied sanction of royalty. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that the word "ROWLAND'S" is on the wrapper of each article. For the protection of the public from fraud and imposition, the Hon. Commissioners of Her Majesty's Stamps have directed the proprietors' name and address to be engraved on the government stamp, thus—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20 Hatton Garden, which is affixed on the Kalydor and Odonto.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers. All others are fraudulent imitations.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established A.D. 1720. The NEW PROSPECTUS may be had by a written or personal application at their offices, 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, and 10 Regent street, or of any of the corporation agents in Great Britain and Ireland. The charges of managing the life department are defrayed by the corporation, and not paid out of the premium fund, an advantage afforded by no other office and well deserving the attention of those desiring to effect life assurance. Fire insurance on every description of property, on moderate terms, and marine insurance at the current premiums. JOHN LAURENCE, Secretary.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6 New Bridge street, Blackfriars, London. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

The Rt. Hon. Sir THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bart.

Chairman.

HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq.,

Deputy Chairman.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

Lower rates of premium than those of any other office, which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No proprietary participate in the profits, the whole being divisible among the assured.

A bonus is added, after the payment of the fifth annual premium, to every policy effected on the participating scale, if a claim accrue thereon prior to the next division of profits.

The first bonus, in 1834, averaged 167 per cent on the premiums paid.

The second ditto, 1839, ditto, 317 ditto since the 1st division.

The third ditto, 1844, ditto, 367 ditto since the 2nd division.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained, on application to

CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

CAPITAL £550,000.

London Office, No. 6, Crescent, New Bridge street, Blackfriars.

The Return of Premiums to the Policy holders in this Institution, for the four years from 1841 to 1845, is now payable at the rate of 12½ per cent on the premiums deposited during those years, and will be paid to all persons who have been insured, whether their policies were continued for the whole term or for any less period, the return being made in every instance at the quarter at which the premium has been usually payable. Persons insured in this Institution are free from all responsibility, its engagements being guaranteed by a numerous and opulent body of proprietors, while returns are periodically made of three-fifths of the net profits to the Policy holders. In proof of the public confidence in the principles and conduct of this institution, it will suffice to state that its total business now amounts to sixty millions. The rates of premium charged by this Office are the same as those of the other leading companies.

C. J. BUNYON, Agent for London.

WORKS BY ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D.

M.R.C.S., &c.,

One Shilling each, by post One and Sixpence.

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.

Subject: How to live in sickness and in health.

CONTENTS.—How to insure perfect digestion, tranquil feelings, a good night's rest, a clear head and a contented mind. By an observance of the instructions herein contained, the feeble, the nervously delicate, even to the most shattered constitution, may acquire the greatest amount of physical happiness, and reach in health the full period of life allotted to man.

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.

Subject: On marital anticipations and disappointments—on infelicitous and unproductive unions, &c.

THE PHYSIOLOGY of the PASSIONS.

Subject: Chastity and its infringements.

These interesting little volumes, although bearing upon subjects of very delicate import, as their titles imply, will be found of immeasurable and general utility, for they tell of matters every living creature able to understand ought to know, but which information, in these enlightened times, except that quality promulgated through questionable channels, is at a very terrible discount.

In the exposition hereby offered of the till now hidden truths of nature, of human disappointments and their ways of relief, it is not contended that every reader shall become his or her own physician any more than their own lawyer, but it is insisted upon that we should know the simple principles of our own organization, the laws whereby our existence and the issue thereof in their several healthy states depend, the duties that are expected of us in our individual capacities in the family circle, and the terms on which the health and happiness of the present and future race of mankind have to rely.

By such knowledge, and which is herein faithfully imparted, health will be found to be in our own keeping, and happiness within the attainment of all; by the availing hereof in fulfilling our duty to ourselves, we secure the like advantages on our offspring to follow, and finally by the cultivation of our faculties, which is inconsistent with degenerated health, the mind as well as the body may be exalted to the summit of perfection, as best becomes the highest of God's creations.

The author's justification for this seeming eulogy of his own writings, and the avowal of their integrity of purpose, must be measured by their perusal—his accredited qualifications guarantee that the topics broached involve his legitimate study and pursuit.

To be had of Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill; or direct from the author, 10 Argyle place, Regent street, who may be advised personally on these matters daily till 3, & in the evenings from 7 till 9.

PATENT WATCHES and CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive stock of WATCHES, which has been greatly increased to meet the demand at this season of the year. Youths' Silver Watches 4 Guineas each; excellent Silver Lever do. at 6 Guineas each; Ladies' Gold Watches 8 Guineas each. Dent's manufacture is guaranteed to him by three separate Patents, granted in 1836, 1840, and 1842.

34 Royal Exchange, 82 Strand, 33 Cockspur street.

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 2 Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

CANDLES FOR EXPORTATION.

EDWD. PRICE & CO., BELMONT, VAUXHALL, Patentees, manufacture and sell at a very low price, Candles of the very best quality perfectly white and hard, and which will stand the heat of any climate.

For the convenience of Gentlemen frequenting 'Change, E. P. & Co. have deposited samples and particulars at Mr. Bithray's, Optician, No. 29, the shop next the North entrance to the Exchange.

NO BREWING UTENSILS

REQUIRED. The PATENT CONCENTRATED MALT AND HOP EXTRACT enables private individuals to make fine home brewed ale, without employing any brewing utensils. It has only to be dissolved in hot water and fermented. Sold in jars for medicinal and other purposes, at 1s and 1s 6d; and in bottles for brewing nine to eighteen gallons, and upwards, of ale, at 6s 6d and 12s 6d each, by the British National Malt Extract Company, 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street; Petty, Wood, and Co., 53 Threadneedle street; Wix and Sons, 22 Leadenhall street; Batty and Co., 15 Finsbury pavement; Deacastro and Peach, 65 Piccadilly; Hockin and Co., 38 Duke street, Manchester square, and oilmen and grocers generally.

Also, just published, and may be had Gratis.

NATIONAL BREWING; a Guide to the use of Concentrated Malt and Hop Extract, for Brewing and Wine Making; to which is added Medical Opinions relative to the virtues of Malt and Hops.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

The excruciating pains of gout and rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which never fail to ease the pain, to soothe and comfort the sufferer producing sound and refreshing sleep within a few hours after taking, restoring the unhappy patient to health and enjoyment generally in three or four days. They are perfectly innocent, and require neither confinement nor attention of any kind, and may be taken by young or old, of either sex.—Sold by Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London, price 2s 9d per box.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A WONDERFUL CURE of Dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Leg, in Prince Edward Island. The truth of this statement was duly attested before a magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and I furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my leg had three large ulcers on it, and that I applied to several medical gentlemen, who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day, and the malady on the increase, when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested, that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The sores, which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold, are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in; and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated may be relieved.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the Medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got so much hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find that what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices in pots:—1s 2d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot.

ROYAL BANK of AUSTRALIA,
2 MOORGATE STREET.

This Bank grants Letters of Credit and Bills at three or thirty days' sight on its branches at Sydney, Port Phillip, Hobart Town, and Launceston, the terms for which may be had on application at the Office, No. 2 Moorgate street. By order of the Board.
G. H. WRAY, *Manager.*

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

A CHEMICAL LECTURE, by Dr Ryan, daily, and on the Evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. A Lecture on the ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH daily. MACINTOSH'S REVOLVING ENGINE. COLEMAN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE. FARRELL'S ARCHIMEDEAN RAILWAY. THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, all in action. HALLETTE'S ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY VALVE. THE OPAQUE MICROSCOPE. THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE. A beautiful Series of DIS-SOLVING VIEWS. A Selection of MADRIGALS of the Sixteenth Century will be performed by a Sax-Horn Band, under the direction of Dr Wallis, daily and in the evenings. Admission, 1s; Schools, half-price.

Just published,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
No. XC, for OCTOBER,
With Index of Nos. LXXVIII and LXXXIX.
THE FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. LXXV, for OCTOBER,
With Index of Nos. LXXIII and LXXIV.

CONTENTS:—
1. Principles of Taxation: McCulloch.
2. The Microscope and its Revelations.
3. Architectural Study, &c. (with Illustrations).
4. Free-trade Prospects: Repeal of the Corn Laws.
5. David Hume.
6. The Water Cure.
7. National Education: Dr Hook and the Dissenters.
8. Patronage: the Poor Law and Railway Termini Commissioners.
FOREIGN LITERATURE and CORRESPONDENCE: Tschudi's Sketches of Peru—Quinet's 'Vacances en Espagne'—Lettrow's 'Vermischte Schriften'—The new 'Revue Encyclopedique'—'Briefe von und an Goethe'—Music in India—Intelligence from Canada, Hamburg, France, &c. &c.
Mr George Luxford informs the public that arrangements have been made for combining, in the same publication, the more useful and attractive of the hitherto distinctive features of the above old established Reviews. Both are now under one management, and appear with nearly the same table of contents; but for the convenience of subscribers desirous of completing their back sets, with the respective Indexes, &c., separate editions will continue to be published for the present.
1 Whitefriars street, Fleet street, London.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED BY STEAM.—HEAL and SON have just completed the re-erecting of machinery for the Purifying of Feathers on a new principle, by which the offensive properties of the quill are evaporated and carried off in steam, thereby not only are the impurities of the feather itself entirely removed, but they are rendered quite free from the unpleasant smell of the stove, which all new feathers are subject to that are dressed in the ordinary way.

Old Beds re-dressed by this process are perfectly freed from all impurities, and, by expanding the feathers, the bulk is greatly increased, and consequently the bed rendered much softer.
The following are the present prices of new feathers:—
per lb s. d. | per lb s. d.
Mixed 1 0 | Best foreign grey goose 2 0
Grey Goose 1 4 | Best Irish white goose 2 6
Foreign ditto 1 6 | Best Dantzic do 3 0

Heal and Son's list of bedding, containing full particulars of weights, sizes, and prices, sent free by post on application to their establishment, 196 (opposite the chapel), Tottenham Court road.

WORKS ON HOMEOPATHY, BY JOHN EPPS, M.D.

DOMESTIC HOMEOPATHY; or, Rules for the domestic treatment of the maladies of infants, children, and adults. Fourth Edition. Price 4s 6d.
"An enlarged and improved edition of a little work very useful in families where homoeopathic remedies are used."—*Spectator.*
This work has been republished and extensively sold in America.
EPILEPSY and some NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, its PRECURSORS; being twenty-two cases successively treated. Price 3s.
Sold by Sherwood and Co., 23 Paternoster row.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR HENRY BOOTH,

OF THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.
At a MEETING of GENTLEMEN interested in different RAILWAYS, held in the Clarendon rooms, in Liverpool,
CHARLES LAWRENCE, Esq., in the Chair,
Reso'ed unanimously—
"That it is the opinion of this Meeting that Mr Henry Booth is eminently entitled to a Public Testimonial, for the important services which he has rendered during a period of nearly twenty years, not only to the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with which he has been so long and beneficially connected, but to Railways in general, which have been largely benefited by his mature experience in the management of their affairs."
Present amount of Subscriptions.....£3,150 12s.
A List of Subscribers, and of the sums subscribed, with a statement of the proceedings of the Committee, will be forwarded to each contributor. The Subscription List will be shortly closed.
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE,
CHARLES LAWRENCE, Esq., Liverpool.
HONORARY TREASURER,
HARDMAN EARLE, Esq., Liverpool.
Liverpool 1st October, 1846.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in one of the principal towns in the West of England, an old established GROCERY Concern. For particulars address to J. L., Messrs Joseph Travers and Sons, 19 St Swithin's lane, London.

BIRKENHEAD DOCK COMMISSIONERS.—Loans of Money.—The Birkenhead Dock Commissioners are ready to receive LOANS of MONEY for periods of five or seven years, under the authority of their acts of Parliament, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The interest will be paid half-yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July, in London or elsewhere, as the parties lending may prefer. Sealed tenders, stating the amount and term of years for which the money is proposed to be lent, to be addressed to the Commissioners, endorsed "Tenders for Loans."—Birkenhead, Sept. 21, 1846.
By order RICHD. HIND, *Secretary.*

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.—TO SCRIP HOLDERS.—The time limited for the registration of shares having expired, and a small amount of SCRIP only being still outstanding, the Directors hereby give PEREMPTORY NOTICE that unless such SCRIP be sent to the Secretary for REGISTRATION, on or before the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER instant, the HOLDERS will forfeit all right in respect thereof, and the same will then be forthwith, and without further notice, registered in the names of the original subscribers,
By order of the Board,
J. SAMUDA, *Secretary.*
1 Old Palace yard, Westminster, 1st October, 1846.

CALEDONIAN EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the shareholders of this company held to-day, at Gibb's Royal Hotel, Princes street, Edinburgh, the sum of 11 1/2 per share will be returned to the holders of scrip on and after the 15th day of October next; and the holders of scrip are requested to deliver or transmit their scrip certificates to the secretary, at 122, Princes street, Edinburgh, four days prior to the day of payment, each of such certificates to be indorsed with the names and addresses of the holders of such scrip.
Bank cheques will be delivered, or, if requested, transmitted by post, to the holders of the scrip certificates four days after their receipt.
By order of the board,
JOHN MARR, *Secretary.*
122, Princes street, Edinburgh,
23rd Sept. 1846.

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, KITCHEN RANGES, IRON BEDSTEPS, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Tinned Copper, Iron and best Tin Cooking Vessels, Best Sheffield Plate and Table Cutlery, Japanese Trays, Tea Urns, Ornamental Iron and Wire Works for Verandahs, Lawns, &c.; Flower Stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plain figures, for Cash. Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 55 Baker street, Portman square.

FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE IRONS.

The largest assortment of Stoves and Fenders, as well as general Ironmongery, in the world, is now on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s each; ditto, ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s 6d; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s 6d; 4 feet, 6s; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s; 4 feet, 11s; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s 6d; 4 feet, 6s; bright register stoves, with bronze ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 95s; ditto, ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 91; black dining room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s; 3 feet, 27s; bed room register stoves, 2 feet, 16s; 3 feet, 24s. The new economical thermo stove, with fender and radiating hearth-plate, from 81; fire irons for chambers, 1s 9d per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s 6d; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery, 30 per cent under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings, sent (per post) free.
WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late RIPPON and BURTON'S) Stock of general Furnishing Ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it.
39 OXFORD STREET (CORNER of NEWMAN STREET.)
Established in Wells street 1820.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ISLE OF THANET.—SAINT LAWRENCE, near Ramsgate.—By Mr THOMAS WHITE COLLARD, at the Albion Hotel, Ramsgate, on THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at two in the afternoon, in two lots,

THE highly valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, called SPRATLING-STREET and MANSTONE, in the parishes of Saint Lawrence and Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent. The Spratling street estate comprises a very commodious farm house, suitable and convenient agricultural buildings, with 133 acres 5 roods and 35 perches of very superior arable and pasture land, in a high state of cultivation, in the occupation of Mr Thomas Wootton. The Manstone estate comprises a comfortable dwelling house, with convenient farm premises attached, and 132 acres 1 rood and 12 perches of the most fertile and productive arable and pasture land, also in the occupation of the said Mr Thomas Wootton.
The estates may be viewed upon application to the tenant, Mr Thomas Wootton, of Spratling street; and printed particulars and conditions of sale, with plans annexed, may be obtained from Messrs Shield and Harwood, solicitors, 26 Queen street, Chancery, London; Mr John Elgar, Wingham court, near Canterbury; the place of sale; and Mr Thomas White Collard, Westgate, Canterbury.

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General Hewitt, J. Hart	961	Sydney, 25 Nov.
Royal George, T. Grieves	650	Port Phillip, 25 Oct.
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Northumberland, R. H. Griswold	28	28	28	
Gladialor, R. L. Bunting	6 Nov	6 Mar	6 July	
Toronto, I. Pratt	13	13	13	
Switzerland, E. Knight	21	21	21	
Mediator, J. M. Chadwick	28	28	28	
Quebec, John H. Williams	6 Dec	6 April	6 Aug	
Victoria, E. E. Morgan	13	13	13	
Wellington, C. Chadwick	21	21	21	
Hendrik Hudson, G. Moore	28	28	28	
New Ship	6 Jan	6 May	6 Sept	
New Ship	13	13	13	
Prince Albert, W. S. Hevor	21	21	21	
Westminster, H. R. Hobart	28	28	28	
Detroit	6 Feb	6 June	6 Oct	
Margaret Evans, E. G. Tinker	13	13	13	

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