

The Economist:

A

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

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

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TO OUR READERS.

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

The Commercial Economist,

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

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

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

Our Commercial Readers are particularly referred to the Monthly Official Statement of Imports, Exports, and Consumption, at page 1431, and Remarks thereon, at page 1428.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

It is quite plain, from the tone of a large part of the public press, as well as from that of the letters that we daily receive on the subject of allotments of land to labourers, that views of a totally different kind are entertained as to what really is meant.

It would appear by much that is written, that the opponents to the allotment system are understood to object to a labouring man having, under any circumstances, even the smallest piece of garden ground attached to his cottage, or being allowed to grow a single vegetable or flower, whether as an occupation for his leisure hours or as a recreation. So far from that being the case, just as we should greatly prefer to see every labourer able to command a comfortable and separate cottage, in place of being huddled together into the miserable cabins in which they now are, so should we wish to see them able to command the luxury and convenience of a piece of garden ground attached; and the more of it the labourer can independently possess himself of, and independently maintain, the better.

The possession of a garden or piece of ground, as of a superior cottage, acquired by the thrift, prudence, or good behaviour of a la-

bouring man, presumes of itself the best guarantee for its judicious use. What a man takes pains to acquire, he will take equal pains to use to the best advantage; but no mistake would be greater than to suppose that every labourer could be raised to the condition of those who, under natural and independent circumstances, are possessed of a good cottage and a good garden, simply by giving to each a similar allotment of land. The possession of a garden, in addition to a cottage, as described by Mr Greg in a letter in another part of this paper, for which the labourer is able and willing to pay, can no more be objected to, than the addition of any other comfort or luxury which he may be able to reach. But all this is entirely apart from the great public question at issue.

We apprehend it will be denied by no one, that in individual cases, where men have the means, the energy, favourable opportunity, and other natural inducements to emigration, it may be, and has been, attended with the most favourable results to their future welfare, and is a thing as much to be applauded as any other independent effort which men or families make to better their condition. But few who would unhesitatingly admit this proposition, would now-a-days, however popular the scheme has been in its time, advocate a system of indiscriminate emigration, as a means of curing the poverty and distress of the labouring population. What may be extremely good and beneficial as a consequence of a particular condition, may be very inefficient to produce that condition. Emigration is rather the privilege of the labourer who has advanced beyond want and poverty, than the cure for those misfortunes. When voluntary, and arising from ardent aspirations for self-improvement, sustained by individual means and opportunities, emigration will in all probability be attended with success; but, if relied upon as a system of ridding a country of a surplus population, it can only prove a source of cruelty and failure. Mr Wilson, at the meeting at Bury St Edmund's, cited a case where five selected heads of families were sent out to Adelaide, and did well, or were better off than in Suffolk. No one may doubt this, while every one may see the utter hopelessness and inefficiency of emigration as a cure to the ills of the Suffolk labourers.

So with allotments; if considered in the form of small gardens attached to cottages, which long habits of care, economy, and good conduct have secured to their possessors, they are but the legitimate consequence and reward of such a course, and, with such individuals, will not fail to be productive of much benefit; but, if introduced as a general system indiscriminately, as a cure for the existing evils of poverty and want of employment, nothing, in our estimation, could be more secure of general failure and disaster.

No subdivision of the land could create a greater quantity of profitable labour; and every such subdivision would, on the whole, make land less productive; and, by whatever system less food is produced in proportion to the quantity of labour employed, less must fall to the labourer's share.

But many of the advocates of the allotment system have confined their remarks to its effects in the limited and natural application of the principle to which we have referred. They appear to be altogether unaware of the real question at issue.

The most striking evil in this country at this moment, is the appalling debasement and destitution of the agricultural labourer. Not only is it admitted that his wage is insufficient, but that the uncertainty of employment renders it as precarious as it is scant. This is no new question. It has been less or more one of the deepest import for many years past, and especially at particular parts of the cycle of changes, to which our restrictive system subjects all our industrial and commercial interests. Each time it has recurred with peculiar pressure some new doctrine of altera-

tion has started into existence—met with public favour for a day—failed—and been forgotten. Acts of Parliament out of number have been passed all for this professed object. There have been no less than five separate and distinct acts for the better relief, and employment of the poor, by enclosing and appropriating land to them; and, in practice, what have they all done—what have they accomplished for the relief of the labourer? But they served the purpose of the day—to stave off the real question, so unpalatable to those whose narrow views can only see their own interests within the narrow circle of commercial restrictions and corn laws; and now another effort is made, and another grand scheme is proposed, by which it is hoped to stave off a little longer this unpalatable necessity for cheaper food—for more employment—for freer exchange.

A great systematic plan of allotments, dignified by the title of "FIELD GARDENS," is now proposed to the labourers as an alleviation and cure for their evils; but of this few, who are even writing on the subject, appear to be aware. A weekly contemporary, who has entered warmly into the contest in favour of the system, and who very freely upbraids others who oppose it, appears altogether ignorant of it. He says:—

"As to any regulation of the allotment system at petty sessions, nobody dreams of it. The whole advantage would be nullified by incorporating it with the harsh and hateful system of poor laws and the doings of country justices. But what argument does this furnish against allotments?"

Now the whole affair is one of regulation by parochial clergy, overseers of the poor, justices of peace, and of another class of officers to be created for the purpose, and to be called wardens of the field gardens.

At the close of the last session of parliament, a bill was introduced, and which now stands over for further consideration in the next session, "to promote the letting of field gardens to the labouring poor." By this bill it is proposed that, in each parish where the system is adopted, the officiating minister, with four other persons chosen for the purpose, are to act as "*field garden wardens*," and to take on lease suitable portions of land, in or near the parish, but the quantity is not to exceed the proportion of one-half acre to every inhabitant of the parish, "whose holding shall be rated to the relief of the poor not exceeding ten pounds yearly value." The land so leased is proposed to be let on the terms explained in the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th clauses of the bill; and as these terms necessarily embody some of the obvious and inseparable objections to the system, we think it worth while to give them in full as printed in the bill:—

"And be it enacted, that the field garden wardens shall from time to time let the land so held, taken or hired by them, in field gardens or small plots, not exceeding half an acre each, to such poor inhabitants of the said parish, and on such terms and conditions, and subject to such regulations, and at such yearly or other rents as they may think fit; provided always, that no person occupying any such field garden shall be liable to be rated or assessed to any parochial or other rate or tax in respect of such occupation; but the said field garden wardens shall, for the purposes of every such rate or tax, be deemed the actual occupiers of every such field garden, and shall be assessed and pay all rates and taxes in respect thereof, and shall also pay all tithes, compositions for tithes, or rent-charge in lieu of tithes, which shall from time to time accrue or become payable in respect of the said field gardens: provided also, that the amount of rent to be reserved on the letting of any such field gardens shall be sufficient to meet and defray the proportionate amount of rent paid by the said field garden wardens, and also the estimated amount of all parochial or parliamentary rates and taxes, and all tithes or tithes rent-charge to be paid by the said field garden wardens in respect of such field garden, and also all expenses *bona fide* incurred by the said field garden wardens in collecting the rents, or otherwise in executing the trusts of this act.

"And be it enacted, that if the rent reserved upon any such field garden shall at any time be four weeks in arrear, or if at any time during the tenancy (being not less than three calendar months after the commencement thereof), it shall appear to the said field garden wardens that any such field garden has not been duly cultivated, according to the true intent and meaning of the agreement under which the same is held, or if the occupier of any such field garden shall not have duly observed all the conditions and regulations contained in the said agreement, then and in every such case the said field garden wardens shall serve a notice to quit upon the occupier of such field garden; whereupon the said occupier shall deliver up possession of the same to the said field garden wardens within three weeks after the said notice has been duly served upon him.

"And be it enacted, that if the occupier of any field garden shall refuse to quit and to deliver up possession when thereto required, according to the terms of this act, or if any other person shall unlawfully enter upon or take or hold possession of any land belonging to the field garden warden of any parish, it shall be lawful for the said field garden wardens, or any or either of them, to exhibit a complaint against the person so in possession of such field garden or land before two of her Majesty's justices of the peace, who are hereby authorised and required to issue a summons, under their hands and seals, to the person against whom such complaint shall be made, to appear before them at a time and place appointed therein; and such justices are hereby required and empowered, upon the appearance before them of such person, or upon proof upon oath that such summons has been duly served, to proceed to hear and determine the matter of such complaint; and if they shall find and adjudge the same to be true, then, by warrant under their hands and seals, to cause possession of the field garden or land in question to be delivered to the said field garden wardens, or to some of them, within a period to be therein named not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty clear days from the date of such warrant.

"And be it enacted, that all arrears of rent for any such field garden shall be recoverable by the field garden wardens, or any of them, by application to two of her Majesty's justices of the peace, who shall thereupon summon the party complained against, and after hearing what he has to allege, should they find any rent to be due, they are required to issue a warrant under their hands and seals to levy the same upon the goods and chattels of the person from whom the said arrears of rent shall be due and owing.

"And be it enacted, that the said field garden wardens shall, out of the money arising from the letting of the said field gardens, first reimburse

themselves all payments made in respect of rent, parochial and other rates and taxes, tithes, or rent-charge in lieu of tithes, and also all expenses *bona fide* incurred by them in collecting the rents, and otherwise in executing the trusts of this Act, and shall then pay over the residue to the overseers of the parish, to be employed by them in aid of the poor rates, and shall, at a vestry held in the month of November in every year, present an account of their receipts and disbursements during the year ending at the Michaelmas then last past, to be audited by the overseers and rate-payers in vestry assembled."

It is not to be expected that the Field Garden Wardens will be able to lease land at a lower rate than any farmer or other large occupier. But the rent which they are to receive for the allotments is not only to be equal to that which they pay, and to the proportionate charge on account of rates, taxes, tithes, &c., but also to defray all expenses incurred "*in collecting rents, or otherwise in executing the trusts of the act.*" The rents are to repay the cost of collecting the numerous small sums, and the charges incurred in prosecuting such tenants as are defaulters, and in all other ways enforcing the strict performance of agreements. The rent, therefore, paid by each individual must necessarily be much greater than what would be paid by the farmer; and in all the other departments of its cultivation the labourer would be placed in the less advantageous position of the small and retail customer, as compared with the farmer—his seed, his manure, and all requisites would cost him proportionably higher; and all the time these very occupations would be so much abstracted from the otherwise independent field of employment. It would, in fact, at best, only be a conversion of cheap production into a dearer one—of a system in which skill and capital are most economically combined into one in which labour would stand unassisted alone.

But it can easily be conceived that when once labourers indiscriminately were possessed of such small holdings, on which they had spent much care and some little money, the strongest indisposition would exist to give them up or sacrifice their little investments. Labourers increase in all purely agricultural districts at a greater rate than they can be employed; the effect would, therefore, very shortly be, that constantly increasing the competition for employment would reduce wages more than proportionably to any advantage derived from the small holdings; and the labourers so circumstanced would neither be so beneficial to themselves or to the community at large.

The whole evil is one of a narrowed field of employment, and insufficient food for an increasing number of labourers; and no shifting or changing, especially in such an unprofitable way, will alleviate the evil, as long as the field is only the same, and as long as the necessities of life are so restricted.

PENNSYLVANIA BONDS.—THE MEANS AND THE WILL.

In the last bitter rebuke which the Rev. Sidney Smith administered to the men of Pennsylvania concerning their bonds, if we remember right, he announced to the world, that having become weary of waiting for some substantial recognition of the state debt, he had in despair sold his share of it at a large discount to some speculator of greater faith; leaving a strong impression on the mind of the reader that he had closed his connexion with western speculators, with a determination to keep his pockets for the future closely buttoned, and, moreover, that he would never, on any occasion, meet a man of Pennsylvania without indulging in a sentiment of resentment.

For a long time past we have scarcely ever perused a file of American papers without suspecting that the rev. gentleman had acted somewhat hastily in sacrificing his bonds. Pennsylvania has been represented as the state which, above all others, has great natural resources of wealth—great means for their development—which is increasing rapidly in internal prosperity, and in local revenue; and Pennsylvanian men, as well as those of other states, have lustily proclaimed against the dishonour of "*repudiation.*" Everything we saw or heard led us to believe that Pennsylvania had both the means and desire to maintain faith with her creditors; and by every succeeding mail we looked anxiously for some announcement of a practical and substantial application of the professions which we had so long seen made; but every succeeding mail brought only accounts of the increasing business, activity, and wealth of that state, but with less mention of *payment.*

We were told that the whole capital debt was only 40,000,000 dollars, or about *nine million pounds sterling*, bearing an annual interest of about half a million sterling. That to pay this paltry sum there existed a thriving population of 1,724,033, on a surface of rich land extending over 47,500 square miles, the annual value of the products of which was 131,033,655 dollars. That the annual interest of the debt would be less than *six shillings* per annum for each individual to contribute, and only 1½ per cent on the value of the annual products. Who could doubt, then, with such facts constantly flourishing before us, with professions of honour and integrity, and with sometimes a sneer at the want of confidence displayed in Europe—who could doubt that the state debts would really be paid, and that without delay. All pressure on trade had vanished, and everything had become prosperous; the suspended banks had resumed payment, and money had become abundant and cheap; the revenue had increased, and all things combined to induce us to look for a practical recognition of these claims. But in this hope, mail after mail, we were doomed to disappointment, until at length we began to fear that the reverend

and witty clergyman had shown as much sagacity in selling his bonds, as severity in rebuking his debtor; and our hopes were rapidly becoming dimmer as to the fate of those claims.

Among our papers received during the last week, we find an account of a meeting at Philadelphia, which, we must own, has again somewhat inspired us with hope. It was a meeting held for the purpose of advancing Mr Clay's cause, in his contest for the office of president; and it was addressed by Daniel Webster. The account is headed by the following characteristic announcement:—

"The great mass meeting of the Whigs of Philadelphia. Immense assemblage—intense excitement! Whig hopes brightening in the key-stone state—fifteen hundred beautiful women and twenty-five thousand brave men and enthusiastic boys in the field! Great speech of Mr Webster."

Mr Webster, in alluding to the present resources of Pennsylvania, gives the most flattering account we have yet seen anywhere. Hear the description of the Bankrupt State:—

"She has manufacturers of all kinds—in the artisans' shops—in all the great cities—in all the small cities—in all the villages. She has workers in all the metals, and workers in wood, and workers in leather. She has thousands and thousands of hand-loom weavers. There are great interests of every kind pursued in the household and in the workshop—in the mountain and in the valley. But there is a larger view of the subject—a view worthy of statesmen—worthy of public men to entertain—worthy of every intelligent and patriotic citizen to consider—and to be proud of if he is a Pennsylvanian. Now I have said before on other occasions, and I repeat now, that there is not a spot on the globe, with one exception, if it be an exception—there is not a spot on this globe with the exception of England—if that be an exception—so favoured of Providence, with all the means of human wealth and human happiness, and of full and satisfactory employment of human labour as this State of Pennsylvania. (Cheers.) You have, in the first place, an agreeable climate—a good position, touching close to the sea upon this end of the State—connected with the great highway of waters on the west, at the extremity of the State—intersected by many large rivers—you have an admirable soil—admirable when compared with the soils of the country in which I live. You have a temperate climate—you have, therefore, fruit striking to the eye, every thing almost that is attractive to industrious and civilized man. But then to know your riches—to touch your resources, we must go beneath this surface; and we must look to that vast aggregate mineral wealth which belongs to the state, in a degree never surpassed in any quarter of the globe yet known. This is the very foundation—the broad basis—on which I think every man desirous of carrying forward the state on its prosperity will rest their support of the tariff policy of the country. You have coal—you have iron. Now, gentlemen, what is it that has enriched England to such an extent? You know that England has carried her empire over all the globe, that she has possessions everywhere; she has 60 or 100,000,000 of subjects in England. She possesses vast dominions in the East Indies, and a large portion of the West Indies. But what is all that? A very intelligent English writer says, that 'the East Indies are nothing, and the West Indies are nothing to the prosperity of the country, compared to the black Indies—the coal mines of England. The conquest of the whole empire of the Great Mogul—the conquest if she were to make it, and could make it, of all the gold and silver mines of Peru, would be as nothing to her treasure of coal mines at home. This is a truth which every one who contemplates the real sources of England's wealth admits. And now, how do you in Pennsylvania in this great source of means and happiness compare with England? Why, in the first place Pennsylvania is almost as large as England and Wales. They have an area of 57,000 square miles. Pennsylvania has an area of 43,000 square miles, and that's all the difference. Pennsylvania has as great a variety of coal as England, and whether her coal fields are as extensive as those of England, or a little less extensive, is a matter of no sort of importance, because, at any rate, they are inexhaustible for hundreds and thousands of years. This, then, is that great capital—that mass of inert wealth lying in the bosom of the earth, beneath your feet, out of which the greatest prosperity, and happiness of Pennsylvania remains to be wrought."

And, further, Pennsylvania, Mr Webster continues to shew, has iron and other minerals in abundance—agriculture the most productive—manufactures and trade the most flourishing—and revenue even more than proportionably prosperous. From another source we derive the following evidence, that what Mr Webster said was not overcharged, being the official returns showing the total importations, with the duties on the same, into the port of Philadelphia for the past two years, ending Sept. 30th:—

Value of Importations into the Port of PHILADELPHIA.

| | 1842-43. | 1843-44. | Increase. |
|----------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | dollars | dollars | dollars |
| Fourth quarter | 767,267 | 1,399,789 | 632,522 |
| First quarter | 1,155,686 | 1,667,476 | 511,793 |
| Second quarter | 1,528,355 | 2,552,716 | 1,024,361 |
| Third quarter | 1,399,789 | 2,440,000 est. | 1,040,211 |
| Total | 4,851,097 | 8,059,981 | 3,208,887 |
| Duties | 1,253,137 | 2,958,666 | 1,705,529 |

The increase in the value of imports is about seventy per cent, and in duties about one hundred and forty per cent.

Mr Webster establishes beyond question the extraordinary resources of the State—the "fifteen hundred beautiful women, the twenty-five thousand brave men" and the "enthusiastic boys" of Philadelphia greet the announcement with "cheers" of self-conscious satisfaction in their vast means.

But these "cheers" are as nothing when we further see the perfect enthusiasm with which they greet Mr Webster's announcement that they have a debt which they will not repudiate—though it has not been acknowledged for some years past; a debt from the payment of which Pennsylvania would never sneak away, although in the midst of her prosperity and riches care has been long taken that no part of it, principal or interest, should be paid. Mr Webster's words ought to be sufficient again to raise the hopes of Pennsylvanian bondholders, and to make Sidney Smith in as bad humour with himself, for his want of faith and patience, as he was a year ago with his debtors for want of a dividend; but listen to the words of promise:—

"Now, gentlemen, it cannot be doubted that the government of Pennsyl-

vania, as a government, must desire the development of these resources, to the general improvement of all its population, and to the end that it may better conduct its operations in finance and pay that debt which rests upon it. Allow me here to say that Pennsylvania needs no assumption by the United States to pay her debts. She has contracted them herself. She is able to pay them herself. She desires, I am sure, no assumption of any debt of hers by the general government out of the sphere of its constitutional duty. I have said that this debt was incurred by the State of Pennsylvania, to do its part towards the development of its own resources. I suppose every body expects—I am sure that I expect that this debt shall be paid, not by the national government, but by Pennsylvania herself. (Partial cheering.) Why, I should despair of the great cause of self-government—cease to be a defender of the practicability of high and elevated popular communities and popular government, if Pennsylvania should sneak away from a payment of her debt. (Cheers, and cries of 'No, never, never!') There may be, I suppose, between here and the Ohio river, half a dozen repudiators. (A voice, 'None.') There are spots, and black spots, on the sun. But the general effulgence of that golden orb hides and covers all that darkens and blackens. (Loud cheers.) And there may be a man in Pennsylvania whose politics and whose morals lead him to think that a debt honestly contracted had better not be paid. But who could hear such a voice amid the thousand shouts in favour of honest and just policy, that would fill the air from one extremity of the state to the other."

Black spots on the sun, but no repudiation in Pennsylvania; or, if by accident one single voice was raised for such a principle in the most secluded corner, from Philadelphia back to the streams of the Ohio, it would be drowned in the shouts for HONESTY and JUSTICE which would fill the air from one end of the state to the other!!!

The "beautiful women," the "brave men," the "enthusiastic boys" of Philadelphia, greet with "cheers" the announcement of their riches and prosperity; but when they are told that they have a public debt, from the payment of which they will not sneak away, the simple cheers warm into "loud cheers," and enthusiastic cries of "no, never!" This is a sentiment worthy of beauty and bravery.

What greater assurance could the English creditor require of the means (that was never doubted) or of the will of his Pennsylvania debtor to discharge his liability?

Why don't the bonds rise to a premium? They carry a high interest.

YOUNG ENGLAND.

THE "Norwich weaver boy,"—few of our readers, however, will require to be told that, though he chooses to write under that designation, he is at least "no vulgar boy,"—has an admirable letter in the last League newspaper, addressed to Young England. We must crave permission to make an extract or two:—

"The most distinct statement of your purposes," he says, "I take to be that expressed in the words of Mr D'Israeli, at the Bingley meeting:—'We believe that it is not so much to the action of laws as to the influence of manners that we must look for an efficient means to ameliorate the social condition of this country.' This belief is the soul of your proceedings. It is the source, also, of the incongruities with which you are chargeable. Hence you look graciously on cricket clubs, and askance at the Anti-Corn League. Hence you encourage the peasant to grow a peck of barley, and vote against admitting to a free port the ship that brings a cargo of wheat. Hence you patronise Athenæum tea parties, and support the sugar monopoly. You tell the people to mend their manners; and you warn them not to tell you to mend their laws. You see the dependence of the social condition upon the physical, but shut your eyes to the dependence of the physical upon the economical. You anticipate much from the affability of noblemen and the liberality of landlords; nothing from the justice of parliament and the wisdom of legislation. This is beginning at the wrong end, and curiously carving the capital of the pillar with no care to lay the foundation or build the pedestal.

"Mechanics' institutions are supported in proportion as mechanics are prosperous. Well-enjoyed play presupposes well-paid work. The means of subsistence are the soul of sport. Labourers on low wages never aspire to the luxury of libraries. Athenæums arise when factories flourish; and increasing trade is alike favourable to the culture of the soil and the culture of the mind. Manchester listens delightedly to Young England's lectures because cheap food gives Manchester both work and leisure. Advancing wages are the guano by which manufacturing towns are manured for the growth of taste and the harvest of intelligence. How would Coningsby have been heard at Paisley in 1841? It is worse than preaching to the winds to tell starving weavers of manly sports and intellectual recreations. The comparative prosperity of the day makes your admonitions appropriate and yourselves popular. You must sustain that prosperity to sustain your own position. That is not to be done by speeches, nor by libraries, nor by walks in parks, nor by free cricket grounds, though the son of a duke guard the wicket or discharge the ball. The working classes will enjoy your rhetoric only as a dessert after dinner. They have no relish for it fasting. You do them a world of good; but they would not hear you if they were hungry. Should storms lay next year's crop, they will beat down Young England also. In manufacturing districts your popularity and usefulness are marked on the sliding scale. It may be calculated beforehand by the amount of duty upon corn. As wheat falls, you rise; and should that come to famine price, you sink to nothing."

The only economical measure, he tells them, they have as yet recommended is the allotment system. As a general panacea, he disposes of it in his own admirable way. We cannot copy the letter entire, but the following remarks are in a style of such majestic grandeur, as truthful as they are bold, that we cannot refrain from adding such circulation as we can give them to that which they have had already:—

"The good effect of high wages upon the manners and morals of the operative is destroyed by his only obtaining them occasionally. Vicissitude ruins his character; prosperity plunges him into excess, and adversity makes him a bold beggar. His life is the alternation of drink and destitution. The fact is alike notorious and deplorable. Here and there one of this victimized class may be converted by your speeches, and lay by, of his surplus, against the time of need; but you must be the most sanguine of missionaries if, by such means, you expect the conversion of whole bodies. Habits

are changed by events, not by words. Steady wages and steady prices make steady workmen. How get them? You have not told us; it should have been the first point of your orations, but you were silent on it; it should have been the preface of your historical fancies, but you have left it unwritten. If the libraries you patronise contain standard works of political economy, the intelligent operatives will seek it there. They will find distinctly traced, by able hands, the laws which govern the creation and distribution of wealth with almost as much exactitude as the laws which rule in mechanical action and chemical combination. They will learn that all industrial interests are identical, and all dependent upon freedom of trade for their prosperity.

They will perceive that writers who have been sneered at for "cold" calculations, were warm assertors of the rights of labour, and diligent investigators of the means for securing those rights. In all the great masters of the science, from Adam Smith downwards, they will find a continuous protest against commercial restriction. They will then not fail to observe that the political economy of law is in complete hostility to the political economy of science. Its first principles are violated, and in conformity with the supposed interests of the majority of lawmakers. The doctrine it disproves are practically adopted and those it demonstrates are held in abeyance. And they will then ask you, gentlemen, why you side with the false political economy against the true; with the conclusions of avowed ignorance against those of admitted knowledge; with Richmond against Ricardo, and Philip Miles against James Mill? They will demand *why* you are parties to a robbery upon their wages, in the form of enhanced price by taxation, a taxation imposed not for the advantage of the national revenue, but for that of a "protected" class; *why* you uphold a system which has reduced their consumption of sugar, and after drives them from bread to potatoes; *why* you speak for institutions and recreations that imply the sufficiency and steadiness of their employment, for them to be in a state to continue either contributors or recipients, and yet vote for laws, or against the repeal of laws, by which trade is limited in its extent and rendered irregular in its operations. All this, and more, they will ask you, gentlemen; and "what the devil will you say?" Behold yourselves of the matter, I pray you, before Parliament assembles, and Mr C. Villiers brings on his annual motion for Corn Law Repeal."

THE NATURE AND EFFECT OF PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

(From a Correspondent.)

This is the title of an excellent article in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine (New York) for September, which our readers will gladly see transferred to our columns. It exhibits a full recognition of the value of nature as a teacher, and a clear comprehension of the benefits which must result when legislators shall take advantage of her ready and simple lessons.

After speaking in a tone of faint praise of the American tariff of 1842, the writer sets forth the danger, at all times, of change of policy in governments, and says, "It should be the strong and earnest voice of all good citizens, that some policy be adopted by government that may have as much permanence as is consistent with the transitory character of human laws.

"It is a serious question, whether the most popular theories of politicians, and the restrictive systems that have at various times been adopted, are, or can be, in their nature, of this stable quality? It is no easy matter to introduce artificial regulations of industry and commerce, so that all parties, all trades, and every section of our widely diversified country, can all and equally be the recipients of justice. It is not our purpose, at this time, to show the inconsistency of partisan doctrines, or to point out the partiality of all attempts at governmental protection. There is a deeper and firmer ground to be sought for, would we find a sure basis upon which we may build a sound policy.

"We look for this only in the natural economy of the earth. Every clime affords its peculiar contribution, to be used and exchanged for its own and the general good. In this beautiful diversity of projects we learn a lesson of deep significance, which the acquaintance with artificial theories cannot efface. There is involved a condition to supply and receive that cannot be disregarded. It is this which binds the whole race of mankind into one great brotherhood, and renders a rapid commercial interchange of commodities requisite for the well-being of the whole. Interfere with this harmony of nature's order, which provides for all nations the highest prosperity, and for individuals all the necessities, the comforts, and the luxuries of the world, and you introduce confusion in national intercourse, and inequality into the conditions of men. The simple truths of political economy are lost sight of, and the wildest vagaries, and the most inexplicable enigmas are offered in their place; while a practical refutation is going on about us, where human beings starve in the very midst of plenty.

"We have no desire to indulge in Utopian theories, but we cannot rid ourselves of the impressive lesson taught by the providence of the Creator himself, nor enough deplore the short-sighted wisdom which would set this aside and substitute in its place imaginary expediency. We are in a mood even to deny, theoretically, that any government has a legitimate right to interfere with the industry of its subjects. Protect our persons, protect our rights, but, if you please, leave us to manage our own professions, and molest us not in the pursuit of honest wealth. It is, moreover, rank fallacy to suppose that any artificial regulation of production and commerce can be of any permanent duration. Forced or encouraged out of their natural and congenial channels, endless legislating is required to sustain and regulate them. The restrictive policy has ever grown out of the difficulties and misfortunes of other nations—has been caused by short supplies, wars, revolutions, and the colonization of distant states. Looking to the present condition of the world, and considering the great philanthropic projects for the civilisation and amelioration of the human race, there seems little wisdom in continuing to calculate upon the frequent occurrence of scourging calamities.

"The calculations, in regard to the future welfare of nations, are

to be founded upon far other premises. The world is at peace. The ideas are becoming prevalent, that there is sufficient room for all men and for all nations—that man may be used for other purposes than to be butchered—that he has powers that may be successfully used for his own welfare and happiness, and for the aid of his fellowmen—that the welfare of the race depends much upon the well-being of each and every individual. England may hold on to her odious corn laws with increased tenacity, and retain her authority over her rebellious subjects at the point of the bayonet; China may draw closer about her that impenetrable robe of exclusiveness, and pass gradually out of existence through the stagnation that is penetrating to her very core; Spain may continue that protective policy that is fast driving all enterprise and progress from her shores; even the Sandwich islanders might impose the duty of prohibition upon all foreign imports, and smack, with increased zest, their rancid whale-oil, hew on with their stone hatchets, poke the earth with their rude wooden utensils, cover their nakedness with uncouth woven mats, and stride about their little domains with the pride of conscious independence; yet we prophesy that all such restrictions of commerce are ultimately destined to be abolished, and, when viewed in the history of the past, will have the appearance of lingering remnants of barbarisms that are now fast disappearing from the earth before the march of improvement of the race.

"As we have before stated, we stand in fear of all sudden changes in the policy of the government. Many evils can be more easily tolerated than the direful disagreement that invariably follows the hasty adoption of new or the abolition of old systems. Yet we cannot blind ourselves to that liberal policy which is certain to be brought about by the increase of general intelligence, the world at peace, the progress of the arts, and the more frequent communication of all nations. This state is to be prepared for, and of all governments now existing it accords with admirable propriety with the spirit of ours to take the lead. Is there really so much to fear? If we are not utterly mistaken in our notions of this matter, that nation which soonest founds its policy upon the natural economy of the world will be the first to reap its rich fruits. In the nearest approach to this great practical truth, we have some idea of what may be. It is the voice of all history and all experience, that trade has been most prosperous where it has been most free. When repressed by restrictions, we have seen it avoid the most fertile and best situated countries, and flee to some barren coast that boasted not of customhouses and prohibitions. An eloquent writer has said—'It was free trade that reared the splendours of Tyre upon a miserable islet; that raised the glories of Palmyra in the midst of a sandy desert; that built the marble palaces and churches of Venice upon shoals which scarcely rise above the surface of the Adriatic; that fixed wealth and letters upon the frowning rocks of Amalfi; and that so overflowed the marshes of Holland with riches and inhabitants, that the latter built their fine cities upon piles, and encroached upon the domain of the ocean.'

"No principle of political economy, in fact, is more undoubtedly true than this—that the resources of a nation will be most rapidly developed, and its prosperity built upon the surest basis, by the absence of all interference of government with its commerce and industry.

"It is true that the wealth and prosperity of a nation is hereafter to depend very much upon its natural facilities. An extensive and rich territory, deep and safe harbours, lakes, navigable rivers, and great water privileges—these are indispensable. Yet the race is no longer to the Alexanders, the Neros, and the Napoleons. It is to the wise, the industrious, and the skillful. Who can discover a new compost to enrich the field, who can produce a new species of fruit or grain, who can bring the greatest power of nature to bear most economically upon human industry, who can invent the cunningest machine, who can in any way contribute to the well-being and progress of the race? These, each and all, are to be the distinguished men, and these are they who will reap the richest rewards."

The writer, after reviewing the natural facilities of his country for extensive trade and commerce, proceeds:—

"Are we to be reminded that the rapid development of our national resources is to be attributed to the very policy that we deprecate? That the manufactories could not have been put in operation without that protection under which they have grown so strong? It is not our purpose at this time to disapprove of all the influences from this source, although we have some doubts as to the general benefit upon the country. Certain it is, that some of the most serious changes and commercial distresses can be traced to the partial and oppressive effect of the protective system. A few years since, so large a duty was levied on cotton and woollen manufactured goods, that it amounted nearly to prohibition. The immediate consequence was, much capital and industry was transferred from its accustomed channels to manufacturing. There followed a host of attendant evils on this change. The deserting of other employments, the change of habits, the oppression of those classes whose pockets furnished the means of paying for this protection of monopolies. Yankee Jonathan's wits soon taught him that this manufacturing was a game that more men could play at, and vigorously fell to competition, reduced the price of labour and the profits of the work, and high prices lessened the consumption and demand. The manufacturer was completely hedged in by tariffs, still was he in a sinking condition, and cried out lustily for more protection. He could not stand up under the system, he could not exist without it, and failed. This was not caused by any foreign competition—it was no more than the legitimate effect of the restrictive system carried out.

"We hesitate not to say that we recognize somewhat of the same features in the present state of manufacturing. The tariff of 1842 gave the business a new impulse. Capitalists moved at first with great caution, but all philosophical prudence is easily dissipated by the reports of eight, ten, and twelve per cent semi-annual dividends.

Old companies make more money than they dare divide. New companies are going into operation, whose capitals are counted by millions. The demand for goods of every description, after the past period of poverty, has created a brisk trade. It remains to be proved whether this protected industry can be managed in such a manner as not to prove its own ruin, and the cause of much trouble to all who are in any way connected with it."

Here is food for reflection!—"England's odious corn laws," followed by the picture of China stagnating in "her impenetrable robe of exclusiveness," and Spain starving and revolutionized amidst the bountiful profusion of nature. Bentham foretold this, and showed how it might be prevented, but the remedy was rejected, and the patient sinks. The moment our eye rests on this conjunction we think of the decreasing proportion of our agricultural peasantry, just exhibited in the occupation abstract of the last census, and the additional numbers to be provided for before the next census is taken.

But so it is with the advocates of restriction. Providence, full harvests, revival of trade, "our old nobility," a shilling for every year that a labourer keeps out of the union, a glass of wine here, a shake of the hand there, a "gentleman's dinner" once in a peasant's life, and, lastly, half farthings, that the little shopkeeper may not get too much for his half ounces—some of these they hope for, and some they supply, but in searching investigation and deduction from the experience of years they have no faith!

WEEKLY COST OF PROTECTION TO SUGAR AND WHEAT.

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

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

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

| FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM. | |
|--|---------------------|
| Balance from last week | L.15,845,216 |
| Extra cost of sugar this week | 50,564 |
| Ditto of bread | 288,460 |
| Total extra cost from January 1st to this day | L.16,184,240 |
| FOR THE METROPOLIS ALONE. | |
| Balance from last week | L.1,828,550 |
| Extra cost of sugar this week | 4,213 |
| Ditto of bread | 24,038 |
| Total extra cost from January 1st to this day | L.1,856,801 |

THE VALUE OF FREE TRADE.—Unrestricted freedom of commercial intercourse does not require a customhouse. There are no duties to be paid on articles of consumption, nor upon home produce which it may be considered advantageous to export to foreign markets. Imports and exports are alike free from restrictive duties, and consequently all the necessaries as well as luxuries of life are, under such a system of free trade, exceedingly cheap. As an example, we extract the following list of prices, as advertised in the *Jersey Gazette* of the 24th ult., by a house in the wine and spirit trade:—

Beautiful Malaga sherry, 7d per bottle.
The finest Marsala, 10d per bottle, not to be equalled in the island.
Fine sherries, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s per bottle.
An excellent port wine, at 7d and 9d per bottle.
A superior do do, 1s per do.
Old port do, of the finest vintage, at 1s 6d to 2s per bottle.
Port wine in draught at 2s 6d and 3s 6d per gallon.
Fine clarets, at 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s per bottle.
Pure Hollands, at 3s per gallon, and 6d per bottle.
Fine brands, do do.
Fine Cognac brandy 5s per gallon, and 1s per bottle.
The very best Cognac brandy, warranted Martell's, 7s 6d per gallon, and 1s 6d per bottle.
The proprietors beg to call attention to their superior sparkling champagne, at 3s per dozen.

Yet in Jersey the rent of land is *five pounds* per acre, and that, too, without a tax on the importation of corn, for there is in that island an entirely free trade in corn! The inhabitants, too, are able to pay that high rent, for the necessaries and luxuries of life are cheap. Unrestricted commerce is not, therefore, injurious to the landed interests—it is the reverse that impoverishes the people of a country.—*Dublin Monitor.*

LEIBNITZ, THE GREAT PHILOSOPHER.—The house in which that eminent man once lived at Hanover, is yet in existence. Lately it became known to the King that the owner intended to pull it down. He immediately desired to purchase it at any cost, and it is gratifying to learn that the bargain has just been concluded, and thus by the noble means of his Majesty a most interesting and historical relic has been retained for the city.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY.

The Court has begun to move again. The advanced period of the season, as might be expected, has not furnished the best of weather for her Majesty; but on Tuesday, true to her time (nine o'clock), she left at nine o'clock the Euston square terminus of the Birmingham Railway, and, stopping at Tring, for a supply of water to the engine, was at an early period of the day at Weedon, where her Majesty and the Prince were received by the Marquis of Exeter, lord-lieutenant of the county, Sir H. Dryden, high sheriff, and the county magistrates.

There are few provincial towns better adapted by their situation, aspect, and extent, for the exhibition of an imposing spectacle, such as a royal procession, than Northampton, and certainly the manner in which the townspeople improved upon the materials thus prepared for their hands towards the royal reception was highly creditable, and could scarcely fail to be acceptable to the illustrious lady in whose honour these efforts were made. Everthing had been arranged by the mayor and corporation with a view to receive the Queen with all possible deference and respect. About 11 o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the mayor (Mr Barwell) and the members of the corporation in their municipal robes, who were succeeded by the clergy of the town, dressed in canonicals, these being followed by the gentry of the county in considerable numbers.

The address by the Mayor and Corporation of Northampton was read, and her Majesty acknowledged it in a few appropriate words. Her Majesty was pleased also to express her admiration of the decorations which had been prepared for her arrival at Northampton. In the evening the event of the royal visit was celebrated by the mayor and others by a public dinner.

The royal party arrived at Burghley House at six o'clock. Among the company entertained that day at Burghley House, were the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke of Rutland, Lord and Lady Thomas Cecil, Lord and Lady C. Wellesley, Lord and Lady Willoughby, &c. On her Majesty's arrival she was received by the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Burghley, and the family, in the north entrance hall. Her Majesty saluted Lady Exeter most affectionately. Her Majesty, the Prince, and the suite then proceeded round the corridor to the drawing room, where the guests were assembled. Her Majesty and the Prince then went to their private apartments. At 8 o'clock in the evening a grand banquet took place in the banquetting room—a hall of vast dimensions, and beautifully ornamented. Her Majesty sat at the centre of the table, Prince Albert being on her right, and the Marquis of Exeter on her left. On the right of Prince Albert was the Marchioness of Exeter, and on the left of the Marquis Lady Portman. The Duke of Bedford sat on the right of the Marchioness, and Lady Sophia Cecil on his right. Sir Robert Peel sat next Lady Sophia. The Duke of Rutland, Earl Delawar, the Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Stanley, and Lady Willoughby sat opposite.

On Wednesday morning the Prince was to have gone out shooting, but a heavy rain (which continued all day) prevented him. Her Majesty and the Prince attended prayer in the chapel at 9 o'clock. After prayers, Her Majesty and the Prince breakfasted together in their apartments. The unfavourable state of the weather throughout the day precluded all outdoor amusement. During the morning her Majesty walked through the principal rooms of the mansion. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter took place. Prince Albert was the godfather, and Lady Middleton and Lady Sophia Cecil godmothers. The Bishop of Peterborough performed the ceremony, unattended with any display. After the christening there was a very grand display of fireworks in the park, and also an illumination in the grounds. The park was illuminated. The bridge over the sheet of water in the grounds, when lit up with variegated lamps, presented a strikingly beautiful appearance. The entrance gate to the park and the arch at Wothorpe were also brilliantly illuminated.

The departure of her Majesty was fixed for nine o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, so that the Queen and her suite would reach London before dark. The route would be precisely the same as that taken on coming.

THE METROPOLIS.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—The annual ceremony of the inauguration of the Lord Mayor, was on Saturday last rendered more than usually interesting by reason of the great disfavour into which the new Lord Mayor (for reasons too notorious to require mention) has fallen. Happily, the apprehension that there would be some rioting or disgraceful proceedings was not realised. The people, however, did not fail to show their feelings on the occasion, by hissing, and hooting, showing models of account books, &c. &c. as the long procession wended its way, according to use and wont, to Southwark bridge; and embarking there proceeded in barges to Westminster Hall. In the Court of Exchequer the usual oaths were taken, and somewhat after 4 o'clock the *cortege* arrived at the bottom of King street, where, immediately before Guildhall yard, about 2000 persons had collected, and others pressing out of the several streets caused a dense mass to be formed. This was the place where a parting salutation was to be presented to the new Lord Mayor by his pitiless persecutors, and a very good view of the scene was attainable from an upper window at the western angle of Gresham street. The anger of the populace was increased by observing that he was strongly guarded by a body of lancers, who rode close to the wheels as well as behind the carriage, besides others at the doors. Perhaps this was considered prudent, but that it was unnecessary may be fairly inferred from the fact that no missile was thrown all the day long, nor the slightest attempt at violence.

made. In the evening the inaugural dinner took place in the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. He was supported on the right by the late Lord Mayor, Sir William Magnay, Bart. The Lady Mayoress sat on his left. The ministers present were Sir James Graham, Mr Gladstone, and Lord A. Lennox, of the Lords of the Treasury. There were also present—the French Ambassador, Lord D. Stuart, right hon. Sir J. Beckett, the Marquis de St Anlaire, son of the French Ambassador, &c.; the Lord Chief Baron, &c.; Mr Alderman Challis, and the other aldermen; the Chamberlain, &c. &c. The following distinguished personages, who dined with the Lord Mayor last year, did not attend the Guildhall on the present occasion:—the Lord Chancellor, Sir R. Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir E. Knatchbull, the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir G. Murray, the Earl of Lincoln, the Swedish, Brazilian, and Mexican ministers, Sir T. Fremantle, Chief Justice Tindal, and the Attorney-General. The proceedings were tame, but not unseemly, as they had been out of doors. It was Sir James Graham who, after returning thanks for the usual compliment paid to the ministry of the day, proposed the health of Mr Gibbs. He did not praise him, but expressed confidence in the prospect of his discharging his duties aright. The company applauded the sentiment, and separated by eleven o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH—EXTRAORDINARY RECEPTION OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—The new Lord Mayor and the sheriffs on Sunday morning attended divine service at Christ church, Newgate street, on which occasion the Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A., preached a sermon on behalf of the Parochial District Visiting society, and the Day and Sunday schools. The congregation was very large, there being scarcely a pew or seat vacant, while the passages were crowded. By the time the sermon had concluded, and while the collection was being made, a large number of persons assembled under the portico of the church, under the archway in Christ church passage, and, though it was raining fast, in Newgate street, evidently waiting to see the new Lord Mayor. As his lordship walked towards his carriage, which stood in Newgate street, hissing and other expressions of disapprobation arose from every side, and remarks far from complimentary were freely made. Many persons endeavoured to stop these expressions, and cried "Shame, shame;" "Disgraceful conduct;" and "Have respect for the place;" but the hissing, though subdued, continued as his lordship walked slowly through the crowd to the street. Upon entering the carriage the hissing became much louder than before, accompanied by groans and allusions to the affairs of St Stephen's, Walbrook; and some men, the most active in these demonstrations, ran after the carriage, hooting and yelling.—*Chronicle.*

THE NEW JUDGE.—On Monday the Lord Chancellor honoured the Honourable Society of Sergeant's Inn with his company at dinner, upon the occasion of Mr Erle's promotion to the bench. The new judge will in a few days be entertained at the Clarendon by the members of the Western Circuit.

COLLECTION OF CHARTS AT LLOYD'S.—A complete set of marine charts, published by the Marine Department of France, have, by the command of his Majesty Louis Philippe, been forwarded to Lloyd's, and which, with those presented to Lloyd's by his Majesty the King of Prussia, the East India House, &c., will be arranged in a room provided for that purpose at the New Royal Exchange, open to the inspection of all connected or interested in the navigation of the seas, and will form the most complete collection in the world.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning, last week, Mr Sergeant Andrews, a leader of the midland circuit, made an attempt at self-destruction, at his residence at Hampstead Hill. The family surgeon, on being apprised of the melancholy transaction, lost no time in doing all that human aid could suggest or skill accomplish for his unhappy patient. In answer to inquiries since made, it was stated that the learned gentleman is rather improved, but that all dangerous symptoms have not disappeared. The unfortunate gentleman is about seventy years of age, and during his whole life is said to have exhibited the greatest strength of mind. Mr Andrews died on Wednesday morning. He was, it appears, the senior sergeant at law, and held his appointment by virtue of a patent granted in the reign of George III. The learned gentleman, it is stated, had lately been exceedingly melancholy, more particularly since the appointment of Mr Sergeant Adams to the newly created Assistant Judgeship. He had frequently adverted to that subject, and appeared, it is stated, to think that he himself had some prior claims to the appointment.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—Great quantities of cattle continue to be imported into London from the Continent, a considerable number arriving every week by the steamers from Holland, &c. The cattle brought from Holland are generally of good quality and in fine condition, and are superior to those imported from any other of the continental states.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 9:—

| | | | | |
|---|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Epidemic, Endemic, and contagious diseases | 214 | | | |
| Diseases of Uncertain Seat | 95 | | | |
| Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses | 147 | | | |
| Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration | 314 | | | |
| Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels | 32 | | | |
| Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion | 59 | | | |
| Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. | 9 | | | |
| Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c. | 11 | | | |
| Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles | 14 | | | |
| Diseases of the Skin, &c. | 2 | | | |
| Old Age, or Natural Decay | 61 | | | |
| Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance | 30 | | | |
| Causes not specified | 1 | | | |
| Deaths from all causes | 989 | | | |
| Population Enumerated | Average weekly Deaths, 1839-40-1-2-3. | | | |
| 1841. | 5 Years. 5 Autumns. | | | |
| West Districts | 301,326 | 138 | 139 | 159 |
| North Districts | 366,303 | 171 | 175 | 175 |
| Central Districts | 374,759 | 188 | 195 | 152 |
| East Districts | 393,247 | 207 | 222 | 218 |
| South Districts | 479,469 | 242 | 259 | 255 |
| Totals | 1,915,104 | 946 | 990 | 989 |
| | Males, 524 ; Females, 465. | | | |

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL.—An accident, in its effects fatal to seven persons, and most serious to five others, occurred off Blackwall on Tuesday evening, in consequence of an explosion on board a new iron steamboat, named the *Gipsy Queen*, built by the firm of Samuda and Co. (the senior partner of which is the chief victim), for the Waterford Navigation Company. It appears, that the vessel came out on Tuesday afternoon, in command of Captain Price, and with Mr Jacob Samuda, the constructor of both the boat and engines, a friend or two, and a number of workmen belonging to the factory of Messrs Samuda, on board, to make her first trial trip down the river, as far as Woolwich. She returned at five o'clock, and was moored to the buoy off Blackwall, the result of this trial having been satisfactory to the parties on board. The boilers, which are tubular, were constructed to bear 40 lbs pressure on the square inch, but during the trial they had not been working to more than half that pressure. As soon, however, as the vessel had arrived at Blackwall, it was determined to try the boilers at a pressure of 25 lb, and it is said the safety valve was set accordingly, not the least danger being apprehended. Mr Samuda, with the engineer, the foreman of his factory, and a number of fitters and others, were present in the engine-room to see the operation, when a slight explosion was heard by the persons assembled on the pier, and on all eyes being turned in the direction of the *Gipsy Queen*, the hissing of steam was heard, and the vapour was seen issuing from all parts of the engine-room. The cause was speedily imagined, and, as soon as boats could be obtained they put off to the steamer, and the result of the explosion was quickly known. The engine-room disclosed the bodies of seven men in the most ghastly condition, quite dead, and lying in various positions. The unfortunate sufferers were:—Mr Jacob Samuda, Mr Dodds, engineer of the vessel, Mr Scholefield, an engineer, James Slanders, fitter, Thomas Nugent, apprentice, John Newman, stoker, and another man whose name is not mentioned. On examination, it would appear that the accident was caused by the bursting of the steam from the main pipe at a joint. Three of the five seriously hurt parties have since died—thus making ten deaths in all. An inquest was held on Thursday, and adjourned till to-day (Saturday), at mid-day.

THE PROVINCES.

THE COUNTY REGISTERS FOR NORTH AND SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—It is now officially ascertained, that the number of names on the register of county voters for North Lancashire, for the present year, are 10,507; and for South Lancashire, 21,940; so that the entire number of county electors in this county may be taken to be 32,447. There has been a small increase in the number of names on the register for North Lancashire, and a large one, exceeding 3,200, on that for South Lancashire as compared with the registers of next year. The following are the numbers for the two years:—

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | 1843. | 1844. | Increase. |
| North Lancashire | 10,336 | 10,507 | 171 |
| South Lancashire | 18,666 | 21,940 | 3,274 |
| Total County | 29,002 | 32,447 | 3,445 |

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, AND "GRUB-WOOD ALLOTMENT."—We recently announced the circumstance of the Duke of Buckingham having expressed his intention of letting out about fifteen acres of land called "Grub-wood," in allotments to working men. A correspondent tells us that the tale has been told only in part, and also observes that the land is close to one of the duke's game preserves. There was twelve acres of it arable and three grass land. It was let to a tenant of the name of Blake, at a trifling rent—we are told 10s per acre—with the understanding that he should "crop" the ploughing. This he has declined doing, because (it is said) it would not pay for cultivating with the large quantity of game which there is near at hand. The land is now let to poor men in plots, for spade husbandry, at prices varying from 10s to 16s per acre. They are not to have persons on the ground to keep the birds off (*i. e.* the game) in harvest. This they are distinctly given to understand; hence the game will have full scope on it. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the labourers are anxious for it; and, but for the game, the land (though of an unproductive quality) would do them a great amount of good.—*Aylesbury News.*

GAME WATCHERS SHOT.—On Thursday night last week, when Mr Wallace, gamekeeper to Lord Ravensworth, and John Grundy, his assistant, were on duty near Hagg wood, two men sprung from the side of a hedge, and one of them fired. Mr Wallace was wounded in the shoulder, and his companion in the thigh, but neither of them dangerously. One of the poachers exclaimed, as they were running off, "We've not done with you yet."

RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY.—The house of a widow at Exmouth has been robbed of sixty sovereigns and six guineas, most of which were restored on the two following nights—being thrown over her garden wall—with a request for her to pray for the thieves. One parcel of sovereigns they lost, but expressed a hope to be able to pay it back in time with interest.

ANOTHER TURN-OUT OF FACTORY HANDS.—Another extensive strike has taken place amongst the factory workers of Stockport, and there are at this moment not fewer than sixteen large mills at a stand. The strike upon this occasion is not the result of any political movement, nor has it any connexion with party, but arises out of a feeling not unnaturally entertained by the operatives, that inasmuch as they submitted to great reductions in the reward for their labour during the recent period of manufacturing distress, so ought they also to partake in a corresponding degree with their employers in the profits of this season of prosperity. For some weeks past the workpeople have been in a state of discontent in consequence of the nonfulfilment of a pledge given, they say, by the employers, at the last reduction of wages, that they would advance wages in better times. The town remains quiet, though not unexcited.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.—On Sunday an immense quantity of snow fell in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor, and on Monday Dartmoor itself was found covered with snow to the depth of more than six inches. The weather throughout Devonshire has been extremely rough for several days past, and the wind on Monday set in very strong from the north east.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.—Mr James Brown, merchant, Dundee, has been unanimously elected provost of that town.

PERTH.—At a meeting of the town council of Perth, held on Friday last, Mr C. G. Sidey was re-elected Lord provost of that city by a majority of 12 to 11 over Bailie Dewar. Mr Sidey, though originally a Liberal, was supported by the Tories and churchmen, and Bailie Dewar by the Liberals and dissenters.

IRELAND.

FEDERALISM.—**LETTER FROM MR CRAWFORD.**—A long letter on the subject of local legislation for Ireland, from the hon. member for Rochdale, has been published in the daily papers. It consists chiefly of an exposition of the practical evils which have arisen from the existing state of the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland. They are classed together as follows:—

1. Violation and insecurity of civil rights. 2. Imperfect and ignorant legislation regarding our local institutions and financial capabilities. 3. The danger and the probability of an assimilation of taxation. 4. Expenses and difficulties in seeking and obtaining acts for improvement. 5. Insufficiency of aid from the state for public works in Ireland. 6. Evils of centralisation, and probable increase of them. 7. Inadequacy of the Irish representation in the imperial parliament to express the wants and feelings of the people of Ireland. 8. Inadequacy of the imperial parliament to do the work required, under the present system of parliamentary business. 9. Differences of circumstances between England and Ireland, rendering assimilation impracticable and inexpedient. 10. Proofs of the foregoing, from the present condition of Ireland. 11. Present danger to the connexion of the two countries.

These points Mr Crawford proceeds to discuss *seriatim*. He concludes by saying that, in a succeeding letter, he will endeavour to point out the changes which, in his opinion, should be adopted to remedy the evils complained of.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met, as usual, on Monday, with a thinner attendance than on any previous occasion for many months past. Mr Broderick occupied the chair, and was interrupted in his address by frequent cries, from a stentorian voice, of "We won't take federalism," which created some confusion. A long letter was read from Mr O'Connell, the drift of which may be gathered from the following

paragraphs:—

"My intention of attending the meeting of the 28th would not be sufficient to justify the parade of this announcement, but that its real object is to inform the members of the association of my design on that day to bring forward two topics of great and vital importance.

"The first involves the subject of an application to parliament for an impeachment of the persons principally concerned in the late monster prosecutions, and in particular to consider deliberately the propriety of addressing the people of Great Britain, in order to procure their aid in enforcing on parliament the necessity of such an impeachment. If such an address shall be agreed upon, it will remain to be determined whether it shall take place by personal attendance in England of a delegation of the association, or through the medium of the press.

"The second great object for the consideration of the association on the 25th, is one which has engrossed much of my thoughts, and from which my mind is full of anticipations of great utility, if it can be legally arranged—I mean the appointment of a Preservative Society of 300."

He thinks the federal *experiment* has partially failed, chiefly owing to the secret exertions of the Whigs; but it had shown the conciliatory disposition of Repealers:—

"Simple repeal, I take it, consists in this—1. On the preservation of the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, through the means of a sole executive and the golden link of the Crown. 2. In the repeal of the Union statute, 50th George III, cap 47. 3. In the restoration of the Irish House of Lords in all its integrity. 4. In the reconstruction (upon reform principles) of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of 300 members distributed upon the basis of population, that being the basis adopted in the English Reform bill. 5. That the restored Irish parliament should have all the powers which were vested in the Irish parliament before the union—that is to say, complete legislative and undivided authority in Ireland.

"I think it right to state my thorough conviction and my perfect determination that we should never consent to receive less for Ireland than what is contained in these five propositions. What occasion has there been to raise the question of federalism, I myself being content with the restoration of the Irish parliament in a reformed shape? My answer is, that it is a duty which I owe to the people of Ireland to obtain for the struggle for the restoration of their parliament all the strength, power, and energy that I possibly can accumulate in that cause: it is my sacred duty to show to the British empire and to the world, upon what slender foundations of support the union statute is based; to demonstrate to the British ministry and British parliament the universality of the disgust that pervades Irishmen of every class at being deprived of any share in the government of their own country—I demonstrated, by means of the monster meetings of last year, how intense was, and is, the anger of the Irish people at the loss of their national independence, and how peacefully, but fixedly determined they were, and are, never to relax their exertions until the parliament shall be in College green; and now it is equally incumbent on me to procure, if possible, a similar combination among the wealthier classes, and particularly among the protestant nobility and gentry, for the restoration of our national independence.

"I have thus shown that I seek for Ireland the full benefit of the repeal of the union and the restoration of her domestic parliament; that I never will take less for the Irish parliament than that which it had before the union—that is, final legislative and judicial authority in Ireland. But if I can get more for Ireland, if I can, in addition to her legislative independence, procure for her, by means of a federal arrangement, a direct inter-

ference as to foreign treaties, and a direct and unequivocal power in colonial affairs, I will not refuse the advantages and authority which may be tendered to Ireland as additional links in the connexion with Great Britain. In fine, fellow-countrymen, the pause of experiment is over. Let us arouse again for the peaceful contest—a contest not to be suspended until the parliament is again in College green, with all its ancient authority and jurisdiction. Hurrah, then, for the Repeal!—I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL."

The letter having been inserted upon the minutes, Mr M. O'Connell, M.P., moved for a sub-committee of all the members of parliament, clergymen, and barristers, connected with the association, to inquire into the extent and origin of the "riband system," in order to effect its suppression, and proceeded to address the meeting, in the strongest terms denouncing the system. He then read an address of the National Complete Suffrage Union in favour of federalism, which subject was reviewed in the document at length. Mr Ray announced the receipt of 500*l* from New York. The rent for the week was 838*l* 16s 3d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

THE UNITED STATES.—The British and North American royal mail steam ship *Acadia*, Captain Harrison, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday morning. She left Boston on the 1st instant, spoke the *Hibernia* in the bay of Fundy on the 2nd; and, from some cause not yet heard, sailed from Halifax without the mails on the 3rd. The run from Boston, including the detention at Halifax, occupied about twelve days and a half. The *Great Western*, which sailed hence on the 12th ult., arrived out at New York on the 26th, making the run in 14 days 13½ hours. She would leave again on the 9th inst., and will be due here about the 23rd. The passengers, on the trip out, on reaching port, presented Captain Matthews with a handsome complimentary letter, expressing satisfaction with the voyage, and with the excellent accommodation of the ship. The *New York Herald*, maintains that the results of the elections out of New York will be equally balanced between the contending parties, and that New York will give the casting vote. He says, "we are gradually forming the opinion that the Whig party is on the eve of utter and final dissolution; and, strange enough, that at the same time the election of Mr. Clay is far more probable than it has been presented to our mental vision for months past." It argues, to support this conclusion, that the Whig party in that quarter have given way too, and become incorporated with the "native Americans," whose influence will be given in favour of Clay. If this be true, and if the weight of the New York voters influencing the whole be also true, this is a matter of considerable importance. The final result will very soon arrive. A terrible steamboat disaster took place on the Mississippi. The three boilers of a steamer exploded. Many lives were lost.

CANADA.—Advices from Canada state, that the elections were progressing in good feeling, although there had been some outbreaks in Canada East. The *Montreal Herald* of the 28th gives the following list of members returned. The relative proportions, 17 to 23, being a majority in favour of the Conservatives of 6, with 2 doubtful.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 3rd inst. states, that whilst Lord Palmerston was at Berlin he placed himself in communication with all the distinguished diplomatists in that city. He had a long conference with the Turkish ambassador, in which he indicated to that ambassador the means necessary to be employed in order to restore Turkey to its ancient splendour. It is said that the ambassador has sent a report of his conversation to his Government.

THE THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—The performances at this theatre on Monday evening were, *The Syren* and *The Beauty of Ghent*. It had been announced that the Queen would be present, but as it was understood that her Majesty's visit would be a private one, the audience (though the house was well filled) was not more crowded than usual. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared in their box when the second act of the opera had commenced, and Harrison was in the middle of his air with the chorus. When the royal party was observed, several persons in the upper part of the house began to call out, "the Queen, the Queen!" "God save the Queen!" The performers, understanding, no doubt, that her Majesty did not desire that any notice should be taken of her presence, went on with the scene. The noise, however, continued, and waxed louder; the musical sounds from the stage and the orchestra being mingled with cries of "Off, off!" "Queen, Queen!" "God save the Queen!" catcalls and hisses; the whole forming a most uncouth *charivari*, which must have been anything but agreeable to the ear of the royal visitor. At length, when this hurly-burly had continued for a quarter of an hour, and when it was evident that the gods were determined to have it their own way, the curtain was dropped; and presently it rose again, discovering the vocal strength of the house arrayed to sing the national anthem, which they did exceedingly well, and the piece was allowed to proceed without further interruption.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Two of the minor stars of her Majesty's theatre have just made their appearance at the Lyceum, where their talents will be more likely to be appreciated than at her Majesty's theatre. Mademoiselle Louise and Mademoiselle Adele are pleasing women and tolerable dancers, and they both appear to great advantage in the slow and stately movement in the *Bolero de Cadix*, and a *Pas Espagnol*, which requires to be danced with energy and spirit or it becomes dull and tame, they executed admirably. They will prove objects of considerable attraction at this theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This neat little theatre opened on Monday under the direction of Miss Davenport, who, with Mr J. Hudson Kirby an American gentleman, is the principal feature in the list of performers but the company is not at present first rate. *Romeo and Juliet* and

Richard the Third have been the principal pieces produced as yet, Miss Davenport herself being the principal lady in the former piece, and Mr Hudson Kirby, taking the parts of *Romeo* and *Richard*. Miss Davenport's object is obviously to establish another asylum for the "legitimate" drama, and her plans seem to be similar to those of Mrs Warner's at Sadlers' Wells. Any experiment of the sort is deserving of encouragement; Miss Davenport is not altogether unknown to the metropolis, for a few years ago she made some sensation as an infant prodigy; since which time she has been acting in America, and lately in the West Indies. She is now in the plenitude of full-grown womanhood. Her face, wearing an expression of animation and intelligence, is surmounted by a profusion of hanging curls; and, altogether, she is a fine, agreeable-looking person. She is an actress of considerable talent, and in the opening scenes of *Romeo and Juliet*, in particular, was really very interesting, being free from disagreeable affectation, and exhibiting no tendency to overact. Mr Hudson Kirby was seen a few weeks ago at the Victoria. He has a voice of clarion-like definition, which seems susceptible of but little modulation. Its loud and coarse qualities unfit it for the tender declarations of love; and words of passion and sentiment so delivered become defrauded of all outward beauty. The conception of the majestic character of *Richard III*, as drawn by the universal mind of Shakspeare, is quite beyond the grasp of his faculties. Mr Roxby, the late lessee of the Manchester Theatre, is a light comedian of talent and usefulness. His *Mercutio* is a personation of great merit, and he is frequently applauded. Mr Waldron delivered the soliloquies of the *Friar*, in *Romeo and Juliet*, with dignity and manliness; but the rest of the company—excepting, perhaps, old Mrs Danby, who tottered through the part of the *Nurse* in the same play, are within many degrees of perfection. The house has been thoroughly cleaned, and newly decorated, and is altogether neat and comfortable.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.—Mr Gilbert a Beckett has laid his whimsical hands upon La Motte Fouque's romance of *Undine*, which he has reproduced with curious exactness at this theatre. There has not been a better burlesque than this among all the tribe of drolleries of the same class which have gone before. The original story is implicitly followed, but clothed so divertingly with eccentric allusions as to make the great success it has met with no matter for marvel. The actors assist the author bravely. Mr H. Hall, as the *travestie* of Kuhlborn, delivers himself of so accurate an imitation of O. Smith, and grimaces so grotesquely, that everybody is convulsed with laughter. He is the great crimson centre of the piece—the principal fountain of its fun—its pith and mainstay. Mrs Walter Lacy is the *Sir Hildebrand*, and Mrs Mowbray, the *Sir Florian*, a second knight, in trunk hose and boots. Mr Romeo and Miss C. Melville are the fisherman and his wife; and Mrs Coleman Pope mouths magnificently as the coquette *Bertha*. Let us not forget to mention Miss Bromley, who was seen a year or two ago at the Adelphi, and is now in active revivification here. The *Undine*, and in personal attributes did not belie the traditional beauty of the nymph.

THE ECONOMIST'S LIBRARY.

THE POOR LAW QUESTION—PAUPERISM OF SCOTLAND.

REMARKS on the REPORT of Her Majesty's COMMISSIONERS on the POOR LAWS of SCOTLAND, presented in 1844, &c. By William Pulteney Alison, M.D., F.R.S.E. &c. &c. &c. Blackwoods.

THE outcry about the condition of the poor in Scotland seems to become louder and more general. Parties join in it, we daresay, from different motives, and with different views. It is no part of our business to scan those motives, though we may record, in passing, the lively impression which we entertain of the humane disposition, the disinterested zeal, and the untiring assiduity which have distinguished the labours of Dr Alison of Edinburgh connected with this matter for a considerable number of years past; and we do so the more readily that we are obliged, in the performance of what we consider duty, to proceed to speak disparagingly of some of the more important conclusions at which, in his investigations, he has arrived. We are glad to see both Dr Alison and others, whatever be their motives or their opinions, directing their attention, and, so far, the attention of the public, to the great social fact of poverty on a large scale, and pauperism on no small one, existing among us, which is a subject suggestive of much consideration, and, indeed, of very serious alarm. The northern part of our island affords some remarkable points of view from which to look at the question—we might have said *favourable* points, but that we notice all the advantage is lost, perhaps some *disadvantage* is acquired, by the local prejudices of one class of those who engage in the discussion, and by (we regret to have to say so) the national antipathies of another.*

It is rather late, however, at this time of day, for any party, even when it is done with all the effrontery of the *Times* newspaper, and we are sorry that the respectable name of Professor Alison of Edinburgh should be lent to the propagation of such

* See the *Times*, *passim*, when writing on this subject, for sneers at the Scotch, and the *Morning Herald* of Wednesday, in a leading article of which paper on that day, Scotland is spoken of as without "the seal of civilization"—meaning thereby a poor law similar to that of England—and as "a land from which her children have heretofore been compelled to flee!" This writer, we shall suppose in charity, was ignorant of the fact that Scotland is at least as great an asylum for strangers as it is an exporter, so to speak, of its native population. By the last census returns, it appears that while in England the proportion of Scotch in the whole population is only .6 per cent, in Scotland the proportion of Englishmen is within a fraction of one and a half per cent of the population. This does not look like as if Scotland were thought so much beyond the pale of "civilization," after all, by Englishmen in general.

assertions, to give out that Scotland is quite "beyond the pale of civilization" because she has no poor-law like that of England. Railways would take one so soon into the heart of the country, that if even such a delusion could be at all made to pass current, it would soon be dispelled. To be sure, it is possible to go into the country with all the prejudices of a Mr Philip Pusey, and then it will be as easy to see that the Scotch peasantry are worse off than the English, as it is to prove that the farming of the Lothians is inferior to that of Berkshire or Sussex—both of which propositions Mr Pusey has just been attempting to establish! We shall have something to say of Mr Pusey on another occasion. In the meantime, we can afford to let such assertions have all the weight which their being allowed for a time to go uncontradicted can gain for them.

We are of opinion that it is a great misfortune to be poor; as economists, we are charged occasionally with *not* thinking so, though not fairly, for we do; but it is a greater misfortune still to be a pauper. The Scotch may not have done the best possible for their poor—indeed they have not; and it is easy for industrious and willing parties, like Dr Alison and the *Times*, to rake together, from all parts of the country, cases of the aged and the hopelessly infirm, not well off, the victims of disease and hastening prematurely to the grave. We would rather that such sights were rarer, certainly, in Scotland and elsewhere; and one means of lessening them in Scotland will be the imposition of an equitable compulsory rate, instead of the present promiscuous and probably insufficient charitable contributions, together with the establishment of workhouses and the much sneered at *workhouse test*. In Scotland we readily confess that that is needed, and the plan, already partially adopted, will be sure to be extended. But we must protest against the system of raking together an account of all the misery in the country, and crying out that the cure for this is an extension of charity, as it is called. Charity may cover a multitude of sins, but it cannot support a nation. The greater the number of persons you drag within the vortex of eleemosynary aid, you are at the same rate encroaching on the means of the independent labourer, which, after all, must bear the largest share of the support of the indigent and the idle in a community. It is, therefore, the merest mockery under the sun for Dr Alison, with reference to Scotland, and still more for the *Times* and such as it, with reference to England, to preach up, as a remedial measure for the working classes, the extension of relief to paupers. Why, it is the working classes, most of all, who have to bear the burden of their support; and though that is no reason why they should be allowed to perish (nor is it urged with that view, as it is not a solid reason why the pauper should be kept and fed under the scale of an independent labourer. If this is not done, the pauperisation of the whole community, one by one, and class after class, till we reach the highest, must ensue. How often must it be repeated, that, under the old poor-law, England was tending, and by steps not slow, in that direction?

By the law of Scotland, as it at present stands, the aged and the disabled, widows and orphans, in want are entitled to relief; and we are free to admit that to these relief ought to be extended liberally and on system. The able-bodied, but unemployed, poor are *not* entitled to claim any legal relief in Scotland, *nor should they be anywhere*. "I do not know a sight more melancholy under the sun," said Robert Burns, "than a man seeking work and unable to find it."—If there is a sight more melancholy, and there can only be one, it is the sight of that man, born, it may be supposed, with the proper instincts and spirit of a man, having every honourable and independent feeling of his mind extinguished, becoming a hopeless and degraded *pauper*. Of such it is proposed to make up "the

* As confirmatory of this view, we shall extract part of the evidence given last year before the Commissioners by Mr Charles Scott, session clerk of Peterhead. The session clerk in Scotland is an officer who performs some of the duties of the *parish* clerk in England, partly those of the clerk to the board of guardians (or elders, as they are called), and partly those of the overseer of the poor. Peterhead is a town on the east coast of Aberdeenshire (population about 10,000), where the usual means of sustaining the poor having become exhausted, a public rate (as provided for by the law) has been resorted to. Mr Scott, being examined, says:—"The funds for the maintenance of the poor in the parish are now chiefly raised by assessment, which is laid upon real rents. The number of poor on the roll has not much increased since 1840, when it was 371; now it is 380. This, in both cases, including children and dependents, comprises every individual on the roll, though the dependents do not appear in the list of paupers. Nevertheless, the amount to paupers has considerably increased, partly in consequence of the suppression of begging, which made it necessary to give some allowance to those who had none, or to increase it to those who had a little, who had formerly been permitted to beg. The proportion of this increased expense, he thinks, might amount to from 250l to 300l. He is in frequent communication with the poor: he thinks the condition of the deserving poor much improved by the assessment; they are grateful for it, but the worthless poor are dissatisfied with it. Previously, the deserving poor were assisted by private charity, but were often ill off; they are now better off, but still the sources of private charity are not dried up. The deserving poor are still assisted by private charity, though not so much as formerly, their destitution being less. Under the old system, the highest allowance to a person able to go about, but not to work, was from 30s to 40s a year. Now, the allowance to such a person would be 2s a week; he should think this was the highest. The worthless poor are dissatisfied, because by making false and exaggerated statements, they got more by begging than they do now by assessment. He sees no improvement in this class of the poor, who, however, are *not very numerous* when compared with the whole. Sometimes the allowances are given to them in provisions, to prevent abuse, but there can be no proper check on them, except in a workhouse. Begging amongst the poor of the parish is nearly suppressed in town."—Vol. ii, p. 717.

bold peasantry" throughout the island. *Every peasant, whose life is worth preserving, scorns the proposal.* "My only claim," it has been finely said on behalf of such,—

"My only claim is this—with labour stiff and stark,
By lawful turn, my living to earn, between the light and dark;
My daily bread, and nightly bed, my bacon and drop of beer—
But all from the hand that holds the land, and none from the overseer!
No parish money, or loaf,—no pauper badges for me,—
A son of the soil, by right of toil, entitled to my fee,
No alms I ask, give me my task: here are the arm, the leg,
The strength, the sinews of a Man, to work and not to beg."

"TO WORK AND NOT TO BEG,"—that's the mission of man, that his duty, whether he be rich or whether he be poor. Whoever neglects it brings a punishment on himself, whether it be in the aristocratic shape of *ennui* and a feeling of uselessness in the world, or in the shape of nakedness and hunger—a punishment which is clearly the finger of Providence marking its displeasure at defiance of the great laws of nature, laws that cannot be defied without entailing it. Though Dr Alison is able to collect abundant evidence tendered to the late Royal Commission of destitution and disease, existing in the larger towns of Scotland, where the races of people may be supposed to be mixed, it is very remarkable that the Doctor and others having the same *scent* are obliged to fly to the Highland parts for proof of the more wholesale sorts of destitution which they allege to exist in the country. Now we do not wish to speak slightly of the Highlanders, for we know their virtues, but among those virtues Industry certainly does not rank the highest. Dr Alison is so sensible of the use which may be made of this fact in arguing against his hypothesis, that after quoting a valuable and truthful saying of Mr Brebner of Glasgow, "that the children of beggars seem more afraid of work than of any thing else," and acknowledging that "inaptitude for regular and laborious exertion is to be regarded as a hereditary defect of the Celtic race," (p. 289 of the Remarks), he quotes the following evidence given to the commission by a "John Mackenzie, Esq., M.D., Kinnellan," to obviate some of its effect.

"The inhabitants of the east coast of Ross-shire are much more industrious than those in the west. THEY ARE QUITE A DIFFERENT RACE OF BEINGS: it is curious that those people on the west coast who are so idle at home, when transplanted elsewhere, are as industrious as others."—Vol. ii, p. 35.

But, with due respect, we think the quotation proves too much for Dr Alison and his friends. It proves that the principal cause of the misery of the Highlanders is their own "fearful laziness,"—"bequeathed," we may add, "from bleeding sire to son;" and, whatever ultimately may be found the best cure for their condition, we must protest that it cannot be in a perpetuation of their degraded state, as the best feeding of them in the shape of paupers that we have yet heard suggested can only do. The cure for "fearful laziness" may be named, however, without the aid of the "professor of the practice of medicine," in even as great a seat of learning as old Edinburgh. It is WORK; and the Highlanders must be taught this before misery will cease to be seen among them. If there is no work for them on the "west coast," they can go to the "east," where they will find that a union of Dutch industry and Danish courage has in the course of ages overcome the blighting influences of a sterile soil and a stormy shore, and has carried the fruits of Scottish labour, and the name and fame of Scotland round and round the globe. Let them there take example,—and we are happy to see it stated that they are perfectly capable of imitation of the good habits—of their industrious neighbours. When thus tutored, they will find the world large enough to hold them. Let them go abroad "to pick and choose," as our great first progenitors are described as having done, "with Providence their guide." It is made the subject of a taunt that Scotchmen, in great numbers, leave the place of their birth; it is a fact that they do so; and it is said that with a more indulgent poor law they would not so "flee." Perhaps they would not; but neither would there be the same chance of springing up among them a Mungo Park, a Clapperton, a Simpson, a Sir Alexander Burnes, and such like,—men who, finding no "snuggeries" made and ready for them at home, and in fact having no genius that way, do not hesitate to snap asunder the ties which bind them to the soil, and braving the perils of oceans and of deserts,—

Wherever Nature needs,
Wherever labour calls,
No job they shirk of the hardest work,
To SHUN THE WORKHOUSE WALLS.

These are the heroes of the world—the men who, though born in obscurity and cradled among storms, exhibit in their lives that which inspires ambitious and generous youth with ideas worth living to realize, extending the boundaries of knowledge and of empires!

But we will be told that there is no want of misery in the Lowlands of Scotland as well as in the Highlands. No! here is a specimen of it, and how it comes about. James Adam, Esq., editor of the *Aberdeen Herald*, examined before the Commission, gave in evidence as follows:—

"I have had opportunities of seeing the poor, particularly the unemployed, when making complaints, and that has led me often to think of the condition of the unemployed during temporary distress. It would be most advantageous if some means were contrived for permanent relief to them at such times, in the shape of work. In consequence of temporary want, they fall into destitution, and lose their spirit and good character. I met a poor

man this summer going along the water side crying; he had evidently been taking drink. He said he had been a workman at one of the factories; that he had been eight or nine months out of work; he had been obliged to sell some articles of furniture, and at last a good room's furniture had been pined [Anglice, seized] for rent. I went along with him to see that his statement was correct, and found that he had had at one time a room furnished at what would have cost 30*l.* All was packed up to be taken away, and he was hopeless of getting anything to relieve himself. He appeared to be a decent man, and if he had had anything like constant employment, at reduced wages, he would have been prevented from falling, as he will fall, into the lowest class of destitute characters."—Vol. ii, p. 615.

There is the mystery of the misery explained for you, Messieurs Monopolists! And, depend upon it, there is no misery, on a large scale, among a people properly industrious, that is not the result of bad laws. Such misery cannot be put down, even temporarily, but by the repeal of such laws. That poor man at Aberdeen "had been a workman at one of the factories;" but there came deficient harvests; and, of course, deficient employment, (for our monopolist legislators, when corn grows not in abundance on their own grounds, admit it with a stepmother's hand from abroad,) so "that he had been eight or nine months out of work;" and, as might be expected, *his ruin was sealed*, and the seeds sown of misery, perhaps of crime, to be developed at a future day by his neglected children and children's children. Manchester, and Stockport, and Paisley, and Glasgow, and Leeds, can all, and each, furnish their doleful stories, from the experience of the last four or five years, similar to the above. We shall not insult the understandings of our readers by proceeding to disprove the proposition, That relief can be brought to thousands situated thus in the shape of a pauper's loaf. We will only remark that it would be better for such a population that a destroying angel stalked abroad and swept them off the earth at once, if their condition admits of no better palliative than that. Happily, however, it does admit of one palliative, and that is, *having their bread a little cheaper, and, consequently, work a little steadier.* That, again, bodes repeal of the Corn laws. We wonder that Dr Alison, with all his benevolence, and his sense, such as it is, never says anything of them.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE POOR IN SCOTLAND; compiled from the Evidence taken before the Scotch Poor-Law Commission. By Ph. Pusey, Esq. M.P. James Burns, 17 Portman street, Portman square.

THE ARITHMETIC OF ANNUITIES AND ASSURANCE, or Compound Interest simplified.—By Edward Baylis, Actuary of the Anchor Life Assurance Company. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE, and Foreign Miscellany. Edited by P. L. Simmonds, Esq. F.S.S. Simmonds and Clowes, 18 Cornhill.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, and Journal of the Money Market. No. VIII—November. Richard Groombridge, 5 Paternoster row.

THE NEW EDINBURGH REVIEW; a Critical Journal and Magazine. No. 2—November. Hayward and Adam, 48 Paternoster row.

[We are afraid this periodical is not improving. The first number was certainly better than this, and we hope so will the next.]

THE CASE OF DAVID SALOMONS, Esq., being his Address to the Court of Aldermen, on applying for admission as Alderman of the Ward of Portoken, on Tuesday, October 15, 1844. Revised by himself. Joseph Rickerby, Sherbourn lane, City.

[If no other disgrace than that of having refused to admit Mr Salomons as a member of their court, on account of his religious opinions, attached to the Court of Aldermen, it would be a disgrace such as few honourable and educated men of this age would choose to lie under. But what honour, education, and liberality scorn, may be fit enough to be patronised by a Sir Peter Laurie and Mr Michael Gibbs. The light of a Moon is enough for them!—if not too much. We have every reason to hope and to believe, however, that the law of the Court of Queen's Bench will not be found so intolerant as the law interpreted by these city luminaries. Mr Salomons states his case with clearness, moderation, and ability.]

KNIGHT'S PUBLICATIONS.—DIALOGUES ON INSTINCT. By Henry Lord Brougham, F.R.S. &c. No. XIX. *THE HISTORY OF BRITISH COMMERCE.* By G. L. Craik, M.A. Vol. I. No. XX. *A VOLUME OF VARIETIES.* By the Editor of the Weekly Volunte. No. XXI. Charles Knight and Co., Ludgate street.

[Lord Brougham's Dialogues on Instinct have already been sufficiently criticised. They are dialogues betwixt himself (Lord B.) and Lord A. (who is known to be Lord Althorp, now Spencer.) They are understood to express respectively the opinions of the two parties, and, if so, the author must be admitted to display his adversary in the dispute (about the nature and boundaries of instinct) to more advantage than himself.—"The History of British Commerce" may be more appropriately noticed when it is completed. The superintending care of Mr Craik will be some guarantee of its becoming a finished production.—The "Volume of Varieties," from the pen of Mr Knight himself, contains articles of various merit. Nothing could be finer than that "On inconsistent expectations of worldly prosperity," and several others.

RAILWAY BELL MAP OF LONDON. 335 Strand.

[A map which, we observe, by sundry intimations on dead walls, is said to be worth 10*s.* We will not take upon us to say that of it, as maps and other things are sold in these times. But it is a very good map, and the railway stations, in particular, throughout the metropolis, are marked so that he who runs may read. This was to be expected. The views placed around the map, and the statistical information at the foot, enhance the beauty and add to the value of the sheet. Altogether it is a spirited production, and deserves extensive patronage. We hope, therefore, it will get it.]

ALMANACKS.—THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK, and Reformers' Manual. For 1845. Davis and Hasler, 4 Crane court, Fleet street.—*THE MINERS' ALMANACK* for 1845; containing Tables for Calculating Wages; Prices for Hewing Coals, either by the score, yard, or ton; Market Tables, &c. &c. Also, a Statistical Account of Accidents in Mines since the year 1658 to the present time. Printed and published under the Patronage of the Executive Council of the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. T. Dodds, 77 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne.

[Considering the early period at which almanacks are now brought out, we do not wonder that the appointment of Mr Justice Eric does not figure in the Complete Suffrage almanack; but really it is too bad to have Lord Abinger stuck up as still presiding over the Court of Exchequer. His lordship was no great favourite with the Complete Suffragists while he lived—nor with us; but really he should disappear from the almanacks now. On

looking over the Complete Suffrage almanac, however, it is right to say, that we have not seen any other error of fact; and much of the didactic writing at the end has our warm approval. We notice some use made of our own humble calculations and observations in these writings, to which it is needless to say that we make our friends extremely welcome.—We observe that the "account of accidents in mines," given in the Miners' almanac, has been stated to be deficient. It is lengthy enough in all conscience. Otherwise the almanac has a correct and neat like look about it. It is also cheap.]

CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

DEAR SIR,—I regret to observe the sweeping, wholesale, condemnation of the "allotment system," which appears in your leading article of the 2nd instant. You there state, "we do not hesitate to pronounce it a more dangerous scheme, and fraught with more serious and frightful future consequences, than any which has yet been proposed."

So far from concurrence in such a sentiment, I have arrived at a very different conclusion, after a fair consideration of the subject, and long experience of the working of the "system," if such it can be called, both in the manufacturing and the purely agricultural districts. The conclusion I have arrived at is this,—never to employ a labourer who has not an allotment; that is, of course, if the nature of his residence will admit his having one. In a large town the thing is impossible; except, perhaps, in one of scattered buildings, like Nottingham, where garden allotments are very general. Besides, in large towns, amusements, facilities for profitable employment of leisure time, for marketing, exist in sufficient abundance for the labouring classes, all of which are wanting in small towns, villages, and country places. I do not think a man residing in such situations can be a good citizen, a good labourer, or even a safe and quiet neighbour, without an "allotment," and so much is this my opinion, that when a man enters my employment, either in my manufacturing establishment or on my farm, if he has not already one, I make a point of providing one for him. I am not only satisfied by past experience that this is a prudent and humane plan, but equally convinced that it will continue to prove so, and I anticipate none of those direful effects for the future which you think will accumulate, and finally overwhelm us.

Your condemnation of "allotments" must arise either from a misconception of their nature, or you must attach a different, or much wider, meaning to the term than I do. An "allotment," in my notion and practice, is a piece of ground from one-tenth to one-quarter of a statute acre, let to a labouring man as a garden. If possible, it ought to be attached to his cottage, for safety, and still more for convenience; and where this is impossible, as frequently is the case where the labourers live in villages, it should be as near as possible to his residence. Where there are many labourers, and the cottages are not detached ones, the most convenient mode of giving them gardens is to devote a field for the purpose, as near the village as may be possible to procure one. These pieces of ground I call *cottage gardens*,—they are, in common parlance, "allotments." I limit them strictly, and I think they should be so limited, to labourers having a cottage,—that is, to householders; and if they are so limited, I cannot foresee any of the future evils which seem to influence your mind. As to the rent, whether it be much or little, I consider it as merely so much added to his cottage rent. Instead of paying 3*l* per annum for his cottage, he pays 3*l* 5*s* for his cottage and garden.

Now, I can conceive of no objection to a cottager having a garden attached to his house, any more than his having a roof to it, or good furniture, or anything which tends to his comfort, smooths the natural asperities of his condition, and makes him happy and contented with his lot and with his location.

You dread, "giving the labouring class fixity to a particular spot," and causing "a stagnation of labour exactly on those spots where it is least wanted." Whatever attaches a labourer to his home has, to a certain extent, this effect. Are we, therefore, to make him uncomfortable in his home, or to refuse to ameliorate his condition, by administering to his material necessities, lest by attaching him to his home we diminish his stimulants to wander in search of employment? I deny, however, the tendency imputed. The cottager with a garden to employ his own leisure hours, and those of his wife and children,—to eke out his scanty subsistence, and to add savoury herbs to his plain and otherwise unsavoury meals,—is a sober, steady, servant, has more continuous employment, earns larger wages, spends less time and money at beer shops, sends his children to school, and brings up his family with a taste for comforts, and anxious to secure a continuance, or even an increase of them. As they grow to manhood they look round them, they see no prospects at home of employment which may continue to them the same comforts in which they have been nurtured, they recoil from famine or the workhouse, quit their little village, and take with them habits and recommendations which procure situations and secure success at a distance.

On the contrary, a labourer who has no employment for his leisure hours, such as a garden affords, seeks the excitement, which is instinctive to our nature, at the beer shop, or in poaching, or gaming, or pilfering; gets irregular employment, and the lowest wages; grows reckless, marries early, or has a family without marriage, and, in either case, the children are brought up in discomfort, and probably in vice. These children are what form the "redundant population" of our rural districts; the population that "stagnates on particular spots." As a general rule, the class which emigrates is superior to that which stays at home.

Your main objection to the "allotment system" seems chiefly grounded on its tendency to stagnate labour on particular spots, and I therefore dwell longer upon this point. Some of your minor objections I will briefly notice, and—

1. That the allotment of the labourer, instead of rendering him "more independent of the farmer, makes him infinitely less so."

Surely, the labourer who can find occupation for a week or two,

occasionally, in his own garden,—that is, who has *two* employers instead of one,—must be more independent than the labourer who must take the farmer's terms to-day, or starve to-morrow.

2. That "the farmers' and labourers' crops would require planting, dressing, and reaping exactly at the same time."

This is not quite true, the chief crop of the labourer being *potatoes*, the harvesting of which is not at the busy period of the farmer's harvest. The garden is cultivated by the overhours of the man, and by his wife and children, and is, therefore, *more than clear gain*, for it keeps the one out of mischief, and forms good habits in the others. A poor man's pig may yield him *dear bacon*, and frequently does, no doubt; but the pig is his *savings bank*, in which he funds his spare minutes, and spare pence, as well as what furnishes him a present interest in life, and agreeable anticipations of the future. At Christmas he has his pig; but the labourer who has kept no pig, finds himself not only without bacon, but without money to buy it, notwithstanding all political economy may say to the contrary.

3. In objecting to the *spade* as an instrument of cultivation, though much may be said for as well as against its use on a large scale, the produce is unquestionably greater than under the plough; and where a man has only a little land, he is right to aim at the utmost amount of produce which can be raised from it. He therefore uses a spade; if he has much land he uses a plough. Quantity of produce rules in the first instance, expense of cultivation in the second.

4. Though it may be true that a union of labour, capital, and skill will yield the largest amount of food or clothing to the common stock, as you justly remark, this union cannot, at all times, and under all circumstances, be secured or made available, and where individuals cannot employ their leisure time most profitably, in producing what may exchange for other produce, created under that favourable union, they had better produce the article themselves, though under imperfect advantages, than go without it altogether. A hand-loom weaver, therefore, weaving at home on the hand-loom, during the hours or minutes he could be weaving in the factory, would be folly; but the folly is not so clear if he keeps a hand-loom at home, on which he weaves an hour after leaving the mill, and on which his wife and children weave during the day. The piece so produced, is produced at an expense intrinsically, perhaps, of 50 per cent greater than under the union of labour, capital, and skill in the factory; but the piece, nevertheless, is sold at the week end for 7*s*, which is so much clear addition to the weekly earnings of the family. Many kinds of domestic manufactures continue to exist, and to benefit those who practise them, for the same reason; the family at certain hours could do nothing else, so what is done at all is clear gain.

The landlady of the great inn at the Devil's Bridge, North Wales, assured me her household *spun and wove* the whole linen used in the house. I asked why she did not buy what must be cheaper to buy than to manufacture by such primitive means. She replied, that for three months in winter they had nothing to do, and could do nothing, unless they so employed themselves. It was all, therefore, clear gain, and kept her servants out of mischief into the bargain. I could make no reply, and her answer is equally good for your question, why the labourers should grow their own bread and potatoes, when they might buy them cheaper, or, by union of capital and skill with their labour, they might make that labour more productive.

I approve of the "allotment system," limited as I have defined it, amongst other reasons, because it forms an approach to giving the labouring class some interest in the soil of their country, as well as affords an addition to their comforts, and a valuable aid in forming their moral character and promoting their social civilization. It adds to the social and political security of the country.

The institutions, civilization, and national independence of a country cannot be safe so long as the whole labouring population, manufacturing and agricultural, are dependent entirely upon their wages at the week's end, for their daily food, without any resource but the workhouse, and without a brick or a sod which they can call their own.

I trust, therefore, upon a renewed consideration of this important matter, you will, if not change your opinions, at least limit and qualify them, and be induced to except from your condemnation the COTTAGE GARDEN.—I am yours, &c.

ROBERT HYDE GREG.

Norcliffe, Nov. 5th, 1844.

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC BATHS, &c.

SIR,—The temporary return of commercial prosperity inducing philanthropic individuals to renew their efforts, with a chance of success, to establish institutions for the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the people, a committee of the town council of Stockport, has been appointed to inquire into the propriety and practicability of establishing in the borough, public walks, baths, and washhouses. As several towns have already public baths and washhouses, and information regarding the cost of the erection of which might stimulate many other towns to follow so laudable an example, I respectfully solicit you to request your subscribers and others to furnish you with particulars of the cost of erecting such institutions, the extent of accommodation afforded, a table of fees, and the current receipts and expenditure, for insertion in your valuable paper, and which information may be the means of enabling parties entering upon such undertakings not only to economise their expenditure, but likewise to adopt the best plans which such varied experience would suggest. Soliciting your early and favourable consideration of this request, I remain, sir, your sincere admirer,

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ECONOMIST,
AND A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ALLUDED TO.

Poplar Grove, Stockport, 9th Nov. 1844.

[We shall be glad to be the means of making public any particulars such as our correspondent names. We need not say what interest we feel in such matters. We may mention that the town of Edinburgh has the honourable distinction of having been the first in

the movement, now becoming general, for baths; in particular, Mr James Simpson, the distinguished writer and lecturer on education, of that town, was principally instrumental in the good work; and though we have no authority for saying so, we make no doubt that such information, as Edinburgh experience can give, would be furnished with pleasure to parties asking it, either by that gentleman or those whom he could name.—Ed. ECONOMIST.]

VERITAS, Henly.—Communication could not be attended to this week, but we will endeavour to do so next week.

The various suggestions made by correspondents and subscribers, for the sake of perfecting some parts of our information, and giving it more in detail, are undergoing consideration, and, as far as practicable, will be adopted.

Several communications and articles in type we necessarily postpone.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1844.

Her Majesty reached Euston square railway station last night at a quarter past five, on her way from Burghley, and immediately after set out for Windsor by the Great Western railway. The Earl Delawarr, lord chamberlain, accompanied her Majesty to town. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Jersey left the station at Weedon about an hour before the royal train, in order to be in readiness to receive her Majesty on her arrival at Windsor.

Intelligence reached Berlin on the 8th instant, that the Empress of Russia was seriously indisposed. Her Imperial Majesty had had an attack of spitting of blood. The King of Prussia was about to repair to St Petersburg to visit her Majesty.

We are happy in being able to state, as we believe we may do on competent authority, that the benchers of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's inn, and the benchers of the Honourable Society of Gray's inn, have instituted an inquiry into the alleged malpractices at the bar of Messrs Pyke, Crouch, and Farren. For the present we abstain from all remark.—Morning Chronicle.

Lord Kinnaird has intimated to the promoters of the Dundee public baths, that he has received a letter from Mr Anson, announcing the intention of her Majesty and Prince Albert to contribute 1000l to their funds. This is an exceedingly good rebuke to the archers of that place.

THE LATE FORGERIES OF BURGESS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The papers of this morning give a long and most interesting account of the pursuit of Burgess and his accomplice, Elder, who, it will be remembered, were the parties implicated in the fraudulent transfer of 8000l of stock in the Bank, which sum they were clever enough to secure, and to get off to America with. John Forrester, however, has been "too many for them." He traced them to Halifax, Boston, New York, and from thence to Buffalo, Canada, and Niagara, and back again to Boston.

Where they, it appeared, resided—one of them in a house and land which he had purchased, the other in an inn. Having discovered that they had placed 7000l in a bank, payment was immediately claimed upon the part of the Bank of England. The claim was immediately followed by the apprehension of Elder in his house. He was taken before one of the tribunals for examination, and was remanded for further examination next day; but the wretched man put an end to the enquiry, as far as he was concerned, by hanging himself with his pocket-handkerchief in the course of the night. Burgess was surrounded in the inn in which he resided, but he ran out at the back door without hat or coat, and succeeded in getting into a boat, in which were a pair of oars, and in escaping, aided by the darkness of the night, in the direction of some of the outward bound vessels. Upon Elder was found 400 sovereigns, and amongst Burgess's papers were found 200 more, and the stocks and securities in which the 7000l were invested have since, there is every reason to suppose, been made over to the agent of the bank.

Thus all the money short of travelling expenses has been restored. It is perhaps the cleverest thing recorded in the annals of thief-catching. John Forrester deserves a peerage!

"Arbitration Courts" are to be revived in Ireland by O'Connell, as appears by a letter from him to Dr Gray, his late fellow prisoner, published to day.

RAILWAY RETURNS.—The following are the gross receipts of traffic on the undermentioned railways, for the weeks ending the dates specified:—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Birmingham and Gloucester, Nov. 8 | £2,249 16 10 |
| Bristol and Gloucester, Nov. 9 | 949 7 8 |
| Eastern Counties, Nov. 10 | 3,843 13 1 |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow, Nov. 9 | 2,153 18 0 |
| Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, Nov. 9 | 1,360 18 5 |
| Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, Nov. 9 | 663 6 5 |
| Great Western, Nov. 10 | 14,567 1 4 |
| Grand Junction, Nov. 9 | 7,782 14 9 |
| Great North of England, Nov. 9 | 1,686 12 4 |
| London and Birmingham, Nov. 9 | 14,509 3 11 |
| London and South Western, Nov. 12 | 5,181 18 3 |
| London and Blackwall, Nov. 10 | 680 6 0 |
| London and Greenwich, Nov. 10 | 716 13 7 |
| London and Brighton, Nov. 9 | 4,278 11 0 |
| London and Croydon, Nov. 12 | 369 17 0 |
| Liverpool and Manchester, Nov. 8 | 4,240 15 10 |
| Manchester, Leeds, and Hull, associated, Nov. 9 | 6,500 17 10 |
| Midland, Nov. 9 | 9,520 2 10 |
| Manchester and Birmingham, Nov. 9 | 2,822 3 11 |
| Newcastle and Carlisle, Nov. 9 | 1,610 17 9 |
| Newcastle and North Shields, Nov. 10 | 325 18 1 |
| Newcastle and Darlington, Nov. 9 | 953 9 0 |
| South Eastern and Dover, Nov. 14 | 4,034 1 6 |
| Sheffield and Manchester, Nov. 9 | 579 12 3 |
| York and North Midland, with Leeds and Selby, Nov. 9 | 2,194 3 3 |

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1844.

COTTON.—In the early part of the week, holders were enabled to obtain an advance of 4d per lb on American descriptions; but since the arrival of the Boston steam packet there has been more disposition to sell, and the market closes without change from the quotations of Friday last.

| Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 15th Nov. | | Whole import from 1st Jan. to 15th Nov. | | Computed stock 15th Nov. | |
|--|---------------|---|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1844 | 1843 | 1844 | 1843 | 1844 | 1843 |
| 1,167,310 bags | 1,171,670 bgs | 1,407,203 bgs | 1,466,504 bgs | 832,090 bags | 680,920 bags |

SUGAR.—There has been a general and extensive demand, but owing to holders of B. P. requiring advanced rates, the sales are only 900 hds, at 1s above previous prices. The market has been well supplied with East India, and 800 bags sold at a similar improvement. Foreign.—The accounts of the hurricane at Havana have caused rather more inquiry.

COFFEE.—There has been a better demand this week, and 130 casks Jamaica have brought full prices. 50 casks and 500 bags Laguayra, chiefly of good and fine middling quality, have been taken by the trade at an advance of 2s to 2½ per cwt, and 260 bags Bahia, and 260 bags Rio, both ordinary quality, by exporters, at the quotations.

TEA.—The market continues firm, and a limited business has been done throughout the week.

GRAIN.—There has been a steady market, and a moderate business has been done. For flour more demand has appeared, and sour, in bond, has been sold at an advance of 1s per barrel.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

HER Majesty has been at Burghley on a visit to the Marquis of Exeter. The reception given to her, both on the way, by the populace of Northampton and other parts, and, when there, by the honourably descended nobleman whom she visited, must have been gratifying to her feelings.—The elections of mayors and aldermen throughout the boroughs of England, and in Scotland, here and there, of provosts and bailies, have been going on during the past week. The chief magistrates of the Scottish boroughs, however, unlike those of England, hold their appointments for three years each; there is less change, therefore, in any individual year among them than among the English. We need not add that the appointments to the higher municipal offices of trust on both sides of the Tweed have been in accordance with the tone of elections made out of doors the week before,—that is, mostly in favour of Liberals.—The nomination of the sheriffs of counties has fallen to be agreed on this week, which it was in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday. This is a ceremony to which little interest is now attached, though the office of sheriff was once an honourous and honourable one, and is so in part still.—Mr O'Connell has been coming out stronger and stronger in letter writing; he has already left Derrynane for a tour of feasting, and promises to appear at the Repeal Association in his own proper person, on Monday week. The federal movement—"the sagacious pause," as Mr O'Connell termed it—does not seem to come to any successful issue. He blames the English Whigs for this, and promises, we should say *threatens*, to re-open the Repeal Agitation; and he will do it. There is a "rod in pickle" there, as Mr Cobden would say, for the Ministry, and O'Connell is just the man to salt it well, and lay it on with no sparing hand.—The inauguration of Mr Gibbs, as Lord Mayor of London, on last Saturday, for the credit of the citizens, was got over with less disturbance than had been anticipated. What exhibition of the popular feeling against him there was, the gentleman bore with that imperturbability of which he seems to have so good a share; the annual dinner at the Guildhall seems to have went down well, (as such dinners do); and it is but justice to add, that as yet Mr Gibbs has been doing his duty as a magistrate at the Mansion House in as creditable a way as any of his predecessors.—Meetings, we observe, are being held here and there throughout the country about the Allotment System, which is very much cried up as a panacea for the wrongs of the labourer; and even Bishops are dragged into the cause. We do not notice labourers themselves making any appearance in the same line. The friends of the Allotment System, though they profess to do a deal for the labourer, and are withal very patronising, do not seem to give the labourers much encouragement to say or do much for themselves. The Game Laws continue to be complained of; and odious decisions, given at every other petty sessions by the squires and clerical magistracy, will keep up the excitement till Ministers do something; and it is to be hoped that they will do something, not a mockery. Some "farmers' friends" are agitating for a repeal of the malt tax. But the party is not unanimous, and most certainly the point will not be carried. We are more likely to have a reduction of the duty on tea than of that on malt. It would certainly be a preferable measure.—Such are the home news of the week. None of them are of such importance as to call for more remarks than we have already appended to them.

There have been two arrivals from America since our last. The election for president of the United States will take place within a day or two of this time, and we may expect the news in England short of twenty days hence. The contest, by universal confession, will run close, but the chances of Clay are still superior. In Canada the elections for members of assembly are going on. The result will decide whether Sir Charles Metcalf or his late ministers are to rule in the colony. So far as they have yet gone, the majority are in favour of the governor.

THE COMMERCIAL ECONOMIST.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

| | SHUT. | OPEN. |
|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 per Cent Consols | Tuesday, 3rd Dec. | Friday, 17th Jan., 1845. |
| New 5 per Cent | Friday, 6th | Thursday, 9th ditto |
| 3 per Cent 1726 | ditto | Friday, 10th ditto |
| Annuities for terms of years, Jan. 1860 | ditto | Friday, 17th ditto |
| Ditto 1880 | ditto | ditto ditto |
| India Stock | Tuesday, 3rd Dec. | Tuesday, 14th ditto |
| South Sea Stock | Wednesday, 4th Dec. | Wednesday, 15th ditto |
| New ditto Annuities | ditto | ditto ditto |
| 3 per Cent 1751 | ditto | ditto ditto |

BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the Gazette of last night.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 9th day of November 1844:—

| ISSUE DEPARTMENT. | |
|---|-------------------|
| Notes issued | 27,400,995 |
| Government debt | 11,015,100 |
| Other securities | 2,984,900 |
| Gold coin and bullion | 11,790,467 |
| Silver bullion | 1,610,528 |
| 27,400,995 | 27,400,995 |
| BANKING DEPARTMENT. | |
| Proprietors' capital | 14,553,000 |
| Reserve | 3,133,564 |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) | 3,653,893 |
| Other Deposits | 8,340,444 |
| Seven Day and other Bills | 1,019,350 |
| 30,700,251 | 30,700,251 |
| Dated the 14th day of November, 1844. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier. | |

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(See page 1431.)

WE are now enabled to bring down our table of the Official Statement of the Trade of the year, in comparison with the three preceding years, to the 10th ult.

In the general features resulting from these tables, there is nothing to remark upon differing in the general tendency of the facts shown by our last statement.

In COFFEE the increase of the consumption on the month keeps fully in proportion to last, and more than in proportion to the whole year; the increase on the month in comparison with last year is about 200,000 lbs. The increase on the year up to 10th October

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| more than in 1843 is | 908,054 lbs |
| more than in 1842 — | 2,175,293 — |
| more than in 1841 — | 2,421,545 — |

The proportion of British plantation taken into consumption is rather less than in 1843, but fully 50 per cent more than in 1842 or 1841; while the quantity of foreign coffee is rather more in the present year than in 1843; but much less than in 1842 or 1841, as reference to the table will show. The imports of colonial coffee are 4,288,000 lbs more than last year, being chiefly attributable to the continued large supply from Ceylon; but the imports of foreign coffee are less by 2,400,000 lbs. The entire imports of the year are 1,887,309 lbs more, while the re-export is less by 5,426,157 lbs, so that as compared with last year, the entire stock during the present year of this country in bond must be very much greater, thus:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Imported to 10th Oct. 1843 | 29,355,893 lbs |
| 1844 | 31,245,202 |
| ... more ... 1844 | 1,887,309 |
| Consumed to 10th Oct. 1843 | 22,919,515 |
| 1844 | 23,827,569 |
| ... more ... 1844 | 908,054 |
| Re-exported to 10th Oct. 1843 | 10,416,777 |
| 1844 | 4,990,620 |
| ... less ... 1844 | 5,426,157 |

The increase in the stock in bond, as compared with the same time in 1843, on the transactions of the year, will be thus:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Increased imports | 1,887,309 lbs |
| Deduct increased consumption | 908,054 |
| 979,255 | |
| Add less re-exported | 5,426,157 |
| 6,405,412 | |

Showing that the bonded stock has increased in the transactions of nine months of the present year by no less a quantity than 6,405,412 lbs, as compared with those of last year.

The absolute increase of stock in bond since the first of Jan. is as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Total imported | 31,245,202 lbs |
| Total consumed | 23,827,569 |
| Total exported | 4,990,620 |
| 28,818,189 | |
| 2,425,013 | |

Showing that the supply from January 1 to October 10 has been greater than the consumption and re-export by nearly two millions and a half pounds. The chief difference arises from the great falling off in the re-exportation.

In SUGAR the difference of the import of the year is not quite so great as it appeared on the 5th September. By the present table the whole import is thus:—

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| In 1843 | 3,998,181 cwts |
| In 1844 | 3,549,716 — |
| 448,465 — | |
| Of which is foreign | 219,624 — |
| 228,841 — | |

Thus reducing the deficiency in the import of the year of colonial sugars to the above quantity, in place of 301,537 cwts to the 5th of Sept. The consumption on the nine months shows an increase of 75,455 cwts more than last year.

In TEA the consumption on the year by our present return shows an increase of 1,040,762 lbs, in place of only 685,481 lbs,

up to the 5th of Sept. The imports are in about the same proportion.

In WINE the consumption bears about the same proportion to last year, in the present return, as it did in the last, in both showing an increase on the year of about one million of gallons.

RAW MATERIALS OF MANUFACTURES.—In all articles the increase in the consumption is fully maintained. The comparison of the two years is as follows:—

| To October 10th— | 1843. | 1844. |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| FLAX AND TOW | 1,102,096 cwts | 1,270,947 cwts |
| HEMP | 455,330 — | 612,532 — |
| SILK, RAW | 2,697,900 lbs | 3,084,833 lbs |
| WASTE, &c. | 1,076,897 — | 1,483,894 — |
| THROWN, ALL SORTS | 256,509 — | 300,995 — |
| COTTON WOOL | 498,340,463 — | 444,121,187 — |
| SHEEP'S WOOL | 37,630,762 — | 56,070,676 — |

As in former accounts, the most extraordinary increase is in SHEEP'S WOOL; the increase in the quantity retained for consumption in the three last years, is thus shown:—

| | 1842. | 1843. | 1844. |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Imported to Oct. 10 | 33,830,563 lbs | 37,630,762 lbs | 56,070,676 lbs |
| Re-exported | 2,895,196 lbs | 2,469,673 lbs | 1,386,519 lbs |

Balance for home use... 30,935,367 lbs ... 35,161,089 lbs ... 54,684,154 lbs thus showing an increase in the present year of 19,523,068 lbs; above 1843, and of 23,748,790 lbs above 1842.

The chief article of any importance, the import of which has materially fallen off is TALLOW, the quantity being only 593,624 cwts this year, against 754,888 cwts in 1843, 663,050 cwts in 1842, and 773,654 cwts in 1841.

EXPORTS.—The increase in the export of COTTON MANUFACTURES is fully maintained in the same proportion as the former part of the year. To the 10th Oct. by the present account the increase over last year is no less than 2,296,731/ above 1843, and 3,921,649/ more than in 1842. The only articles which do not exhibit a considerable increase in the export are COAL, COTTON YARN, TIN PLATES, and SUGAR REFINED IN BOND. In all other articles the increase is very considerable; but it is most striking, as in former months, again in Woollen Manufactures and Woollen Yarn—the comparison for three years is thus:—

| | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Woollen Yarn | 422,134 | 463,755 | 760,676 |
| Woollen Manufactory | 3,985,506 | 5,191,532 | 6,885,742 |
| £4,407,640 | 5,655,287 | 7,646,418 | |

Showing an increase in the present year of nearly 2,000,000/ above 1843, and upwards of 3,000,000/ above 1844.

On the whole, the statement before us is highly satisfactory.

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

| November 1 | SUGAR. | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
| | cwts | cwts | cwts | cwts |
| Holland* | 330,000 | 200,000 | 239,000 | 245,000 |
| Antwerp | 136,000 | 46,000 | 106,000 | 72,000 |
| Hamburg | 160,000 | 140,000 | 220,000 | 110,000 |
| Trieste | 227,000 | 90,000 | 157,000 | 86,000 |
| Havre | 210,000 | 190,000 | 270,000 | 100,000 |
| England | 1,063,000 | 666,000 | 992,000 | 613,000 |
| | 1,141,000 | 1,171,000 | 1,324,000 | 1,346,000 |
| Total | 2,204,000 | 1,837,000 | 2,316,000 | 1,949,000 |
| Total in G. Brit. of Col. sugar | 783,000 | 846,000 | 911,000 | 892,000 |
| Total—Foreign Sugar | 1,421,000 | 991,000 | 1,405,000 | 1,057,000 |

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

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

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Muscovado, E. & W. India | 30s | 32s | 33s | 30s |
| Havannah, white | 26s a 31s | 28s a 35s | 23s a 30s | 25s a 30s |
| Havannah, yellow and brown ... | 17s a 22s | 18s a 25s | 17s a 22s | 18s a 25s |
| Brazil, white | 19s a 24s | 20s a 25s | 19s a 24s | 21s a 24s |
| Brazil, yellow and brown | 14s a 18s | 15s a 19s 0d | 15s a 18s 0d | 16s a 19s |
| Java | 15s a 24s | 16s 0d a 25s 0d | 15s a 23s | 16s a 24s |
| Patent, crushed in bond | 28s 6d a 29s 6d | 25s 0d a 25s 6d | 25s 6d | 28s 6d a 29s |

Imports have been heavy, and stocks in England, both of British plantation and foreign, as shown in the preceding table, are rather larger than at the beginning of last month, but of foreign alone there is still a considerable deficiency in the six enumerated ports and countries when compared with former years. The stock of British plantation in this country is less than at the same period last year but greater than in 1842 and 1841. The deliveries for home use have latterly again decreased, but not owing to any retrograde movement in the actual consumption; the expectation and uncertainty of the operation of the new duties, nominally in force since the 10th inst., have induced purchasers to hold back; but the business in the London market has this week been very large, prices have advanced, and British colonial sugar has been bought with more confidence, since it appears that the new duties, as regards free labour sugar, will be a dead letter for several months to come, and, not unlikely, until a general revision and change will take place in the early part of next year. Up to the first of this month the import of British plantation sugar amounts this year to 3,500,000 cwts against 3,380,000 cwts; the clearances for home consumption is 3,170,000 cwts against 3,140,000 cwts in 1843. There is no doubt but that the supply for home consumption will be much heavier during the remainder of this year and the first months of the next, than for the corresponding periods of 1843 and 1844. The Mauritius crop, of which the first cargo is arrived, is stated to

thither, it having of late contributed largely to the Crown Land revenue.

INDIGO.—This has been a quiet week in the indigo trade, and we have not heard of any transactions beyond a few dozen chests for the home trade, and not much more for export. Importers, however, seem now to have made up their minds to hold their unsold stocks until the next quarterly sales, to be held in January and April next, and we cannot trace any parcel offering in the market. The average value of the last October sale, it may therefore be said, maintains itself, but perhaps only nominally, since we cannot discover either buyers or sellers anxious to do business at those rates. We presume that the indigo trade of London will remain nearly dormant until the beginning of the new year, when it will probably open briskly again. Upon the receipt of the regular mail, per *Hindustan*, the letters of which were delivered in the beginning of the week, we find the opinions on the probable out-turn of the new crop more moderate, and doubts are frequently expressed in the letters whether the total will reach 140,000 maunds.

COCHINEAL.—A sale was held in the early part of the week of about 116 serons of silver Honduras, which sold briskly at prices mostly 1d per lb higher than last week.

LAC DYE finds a moderate sale at former terms. 21 chests at public sale in part sold, common D T 5d, and JMcR's 10d per lb.

COTTON.—The market has assumed a firmer appearance: prices have made a stand, and a fair amount of business has been transacted. The large public sales of yesterday, containing 7311 bbls 16 1/2-bls Surat, 1629 bbls Madras, 150 Bengal, 117 St Domingo, and 52 bbls American, opened rather flatly, but as the sales progressed there was increased animation exhibited by home and export buyers, and of the above quantity about 7500 bbls were sold (including about 1500 bbls damaged) at fully former terms. The accounts from Manchester continue very encouraging, manufacturers being full of orders for some time. The intelligence from America is more favourable for the coming crop, the estimates being made at 2,400,000 to 2,500,000 bales.

WOOL.—The market both for colonial and English has a quiet appearance, and the small quantity disposed of is reported upon somewhat easier terms. Arrivals from all parts have been light this week.

SILK.—In Bengal and China rather more business has been transacted, but in some few instances the rates accepted have been in favour of the buyers. Italians remain nominally the same as last week.

SUGAR.—There has been a good business transacted in the B. P. sugar market this week, which has assumed a firmer appearance for all descriptions; indeed, in some cases, 6d to 1s per cwt advance has been obtained. There is still a scarcity of bright yellow sorts, which are much wanted by the grocers, and prices rule high; it is expected, however, that merchants will be induced to supply the market more freely ere long, on account of the stiff rates they are getting for these sorts. For Barbadoes, prices have further advanced, and a good demand continues; 100 hhdts at public sale were all sold at 54s 6d to 59s for low to middling, 60s to 62s 6d for good bright, and 64s to 66s per cwt for fine yellow, but rather soft: a public sale is declared—this is still the cheapest sort of West India sugar. In the stock there is not much difference compared with that of last year. The purchases on Tuesday were 800, on Wednesday 700, and Thursday 400 hhdts and trcs. By private contract good middling St Kitts has been taken at 60s to 63s, middling 58s 6d to 59s 6d, low middling 57s, good brown grocery 55s to 55s 6d, low yellow Trinidad and Grenada 55s 6d to 56s 6d, good brown Jamaica and Dominica 55s to 56s 6d, low yellow Demerara 55s 6d to 56s 6d. The arrivals since this day week are 1294 hhdts 216 trcs 380 barrels.

Mauritius.—No variation has taken place in any description this week, but business has been checked by private contract, in consequence of the small supply at market. Merchants remain firm, and will not sell except at the advanced rates of Friday last. A vessel has arrived with 6014 bags, said to be of the new crop, so that ere long the market will be better supplied with grocery sorts.

Bengal has met with attention, and the parcels disposed of privately have been at prices 1s above those previously quoted; the market has been less freely supplied. Three parcels offered at public sale amounted to 3553 bags were all sold. Manilla has advanced 6d per cwt, but there has not been much done at present, the market has been scantily supplied, none has been offered, but 17,000 bags are advertised for next week. The demand for Madras continues good for bright qualities, and very full rates are realised.

Foreign.—The unfavourable accounts come to hand from the Havannah, respecting the sugar crop, have produced more life in the market for all sorts. In Havannah purchases to any extent are prevented by the stiff rates asked: 1500 boxes of yellow have been sold at 6d to 1s advance—middling and good middling quality fetching 21s per cwt: there is nothing offered for sale, and holders show much firmness.

Refined.—A better demand has existed from the home trade, and prices have ruled higher; there is not so large a supply of goods as last week—brown lumps are 71s 6d to 72s, lumps to pass the standard 72s 6d to 73s, Tittler's 71s 6d to 83s, Hambro loaves 73s to 82s, Double ditto 83s to 90s, and wet lumps 70s to 71s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—The supply at market is on the increase of B. P. coffee, still it has not proved more than sufficient for the wants of the trade, the parcels brought forward all finding purchasers at prices 2s to 3s per cwt above those of our last quotations. Several parcels have been sold in the private market, of the low and middling sorts. At public sale 141 casks 184 bbls and were all sold as follows:—good middling heavy green Jamaica 94s, low middling 77s to 78s, fine to fine fine ordinary 56s to 75s, good ordinary pale yellowish 49s 6d to 54s, ordinary yellowish 41s to 48s, blacks and triage 24s to 49s 6d, and pea berry 80s to 88s. The demand has been inactive for good ordinary Ceylon and the market having been much better supplied, a decline in prices of 1s per cwt has taken place; but plantation kinds are firm in price and in good demand. Other East India sorts are held for the late rates, indeed some parties will not sell thereat, but there is still a want of demand, and by private contract the business done has been trifling. Foreign coffee may be had at lower rates, but shippers are cautious in their proceedings.

TEA.—In the early part of the week there was a good business done in all description, and full rates were paid, but towards its close the market has assumed a more quiet appearance, and few sales have been made. Common sound Congou has somewhat given way. 10 1/2d to 10 1/4d and 10 1/2d having been accepted for cash, and 16 1/2d to 10 1/2d for three months' prompt, however at the former figure there are few parcels left. Twankay continues in fair request at 1s 1/4d to 1s 2d for low yellow leaf, 1s 3d to 1s 6d for middling, and 1s 8d to 2s 5d per lb for Hyson kinds. Pouchongs are still sought after at 5 1/2d to 9d for clean sorts. In young Hyson small parcels have changed hands at 1/4d per lb advance. Hysons are sought after, but very parcels are on offer. Gunpowders and imperials are wanted, but the chief part is in second hands. Fine teas of all descriptions are much wanted but of such little is here. No public sale is at present declared.

FRUIT.—The transactions by private contract this week for new and old currants have been considerable—old Zante and Cephalonia 43s, old Patras 44s to 46s; new Zante 47s, do. Patras 49s to 50s. The demand for Valentin raisins continues steady at 50s; there have been several arrivals: new red Smyrna raisins in barrels have sold freely at 45s, cases at 46s. Of new Chesme there are two cargoes arrived, and will be brought to market shortly.

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

SUGAR.—The market closed with a firm appearance for all descriptions of West India: a good demand has prevailed from both grocers and refiners, at prices 6d to 1s per cwt above those of this day week. Two public sales, consisting of 545 hhdts 6 trcs and 247 bbls St Lucia were offered, and sold at very full rates, and here and there 6d dearer—low to middling grey 54s 6d to 55s, brown 53s 6d to 55s, fine bright yellow 64s to 65s 6d, good 59s 6d to 62s, middling dingy 56s to 58s 6d, and low 55s to 55s 6d per cwt. The total purchases, including the above sales, are estimated at 2800 hhdts and trcs. **Bengal.**—There was a fair demand to day, and prices ruled steady for all sorts: 2947 bbls at public sale all sold, and with fair spirit. Middling to fine yellow at 56s to 64s 6d, low and low middling 51s 6d to 55s 6d, and low to fine brown 40s to 50s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—21 puns St Vincents at public sale were taken in at 21s per cwt. **THE TEA MARKET** has been characterised by uniform heaviness throughout the week, excepting for one or two sorts of green, the clearances of which have been excessive, and the quantities advised to have been shipped by the few coming ships too inconsiderable to make up the deficiency thus caused. Gunpowder Teas, which were on the droop, are now freely taken at rather better rates; and Young Hyson, of the fair useful kinds, command an advance of 2d per lb on the prices which ruled a month ago. The amount of business in the principal article, Congou, has been below the average, nor is it at all certain whether the merchant (holders) or the trade (the buyers) will have to abandon their position. At all events, the difference either as to giving way, or the contrary, will not for the present be material. The chief business during the last three days has been in part of the cargo of the "*Palmyra*," just arrived, and these transactions establish the prices of Green Teas with greater certainty.

COFFEE.—This afternoon there was a good demand for Jamaica, and 64 casks at public sale sold at rather higher rates; low middling 77s to 80s, fine to fine ordinary 55s to 65s, good ordinary 51s to 52s, blacks and broken 21s to 30s; good ordinary Ceylon continues in a dull state, and very few purchases have been made; sellers at 54s per cwt; at public sale 689 bags Plantation sold briskly at very full rates: ordinary mixed 50s 6d, fine ordinary pale 57s 6d to 58s, fine fine ordinary 62s to 60s, and middling colory 79s 6d to 80s per cwt.

GINGER.—Jamaica is in fair request, and 54 casks 40 barrels at public sale sold at full rates, good and fine bold scraped 9/1s to 11/1 1/2s, middling 6/10s to 7/1 1/2s, low small 4/ to 6/ per cwt.

PEPPER. meets with attention, and 108 bags 5 casks at public sale sold at 3 1/2d to 2 1/2d for ordinary course, and 3 1/2d to 4d for good ordinary.

MACE.—6 casks for export were taken in at 2s 6d per lb, being more than it was worth.

TAPIOCA, &c.—Tapioca is held for stiff rates, and 100 bbls by public sale were taken in at 7d. 470 tins 14 boxes 6 casks Jamaica Arrowroot were nearly all taken in at 5 1/2d to 7d per lb, and 30 kegs Tamarinds at 65s per cwt.

DRUGS, DYES, &c.—This afternoon at public sale 224 chests Shellac sold at a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt, mixed livery orange 35s to 38s 6d, thick orange 48s to 48s 6d, and block 37s to 37s 6d. 190 bags Madras Turmeric sold 13s to 14s, being 6d to 1s per cwt advance. 42 bales Munjeet were taken in at 45s. 1518 bags Myrabolones sold 7s to 7s 6d. 40 tons 200 bags Cutch taken in at 17s 6d to 18s 6d. 200 baskets Terra Japonica 13s 0d to 13s 6d. 13 tons Nicaragua Wood at 13s, and 70 tons Divi Divi at 12s per ton.

COTTON.—The private sales of the week are 700 bales Surat at 2 1/2d to 3 1/2d for ordinary to good fair; 50 Bowed Georgia at 3 1/2d to 4d, and 60 Para at 4 1/2d to 4 1/2d for good fair to good.

TALLOW.—The market for FYC is still flat, and prices looking downward; at public 364 casks Sydney NSW sold; fine hard 40s 3d to 41s 9d, good 38s to 40s, and low 36s 6d to 37s 6d. 8 pkgs Cape at 40s 9d to 42s for good, and 39s for low; 437 pkgs South American 37s to 39s 3d; 196 casks North American were chiefly taken in at 37s 6d to 40s per cwt.

OIL.—79 casks Palm at public sale were taken at 26s, and 29 casks Cocoa Nut Oil 27s per ton.

LARD.—201 bbls 250 kegs North American were taken in at public sale at 35s 9d to 36s, and 35 casks 111 bbls Lard Grease at 24s 9d per cwt.

FOREIGN.

HAYRE, Nov. 11.—*Cotton*—The demand has been far from lively, and holders having shown more disposition to sell, a further decline has taken place, without its leading to extensive business. The sales of the week amount to 3900 bales. Arrivals 5200 bales. The importation of cotton of every description into all the ports of France, amounts, up to the 3rd of October last, to 296,416 bales, against 354,071 bales in 1843. Deliveries in 1844, 318,916 bales, against 376,671 bales in 1843. Stock on the 31st Oct. 1844, 98,500 bales, against 116,400 bales in 1843, and 161,300 bales in 1842. *Coffee*—The market has been less brisk, but prices have been fully maintained, with a fair demand, which would have led to more extensive business, if holders had not asked for higher prices. *Sugar*—There has been an active demand for consumption, and some purchases have been made on speculation, which have occasioned an improvement in prices. The sales of the week amount to about 3000 hhdts. The import of French colonial sugars into all our ports amounts, for the first ten months of 1844, to 66,822,845 kils, against 71,748,925 kils in 1843. The deficiency in the supply arises entirely from the West Indies, there being an increase from Bourbon. *Indigo*—The market has remained very quiet; 250 chests have been received direct from Calcutta. *Askes* declining. *Hides* in demand, both on the spot and to arrive. *Tallow* lower. *Whalebone* without demand. *Wheat*—The averages have again declined.

HAMBURG, Nov. 8.—*Coffee*—The sales of the week amount to 3400 bags of Rio and St Domingo, at previous prices. *Sugar*—650 chests of Brazil, 500 boxes of Havana, and 260 casks of Porto Rico. Muscovados have found buyers at full prices. In *Collon* nothing done, besides a few small parcels of American without change. *Of Spelter* about 250 tons have been sold at previous prices, for late delivery, and at some reduction in the value for parcels on the spot. *Wheat* remains much depressed.

ANTWERP, Nov. 13.—*Coffee*—Sales have this week again been made to a considerable extent, amounting to 5000 bags of St Domingo and 3000 bags of Brazil, without any change in the value. *Sugar*—1200 boxes of yellow Havana were sold in the early part of the week, at a low price, for export to Holland. Since the accounts from Cuba have become known the market has advanced 3s to 4s per cwt, at which improvement about 1000 boxes of Havana and 250 cases of Rio have been sold; at the same rates there are buyers remaining, but holders have almost entirely withdrawn from the market. *Cotton*—Our dealers and manufacturers having become bare of stock, and the lowness of our prices having induced an extensive export demand, American descriptions have experienced an advance of about 5 per cent. Sales amounting to about 3000 bales.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—*Coffee*—Holders are stiffer in consequence of the unfavourable accounts of the Java crop. *Sugar*—in raw nothing offering; refined in good demand. *Hides* rather more quiet on account of a large sale declared for the 27th inst. *Cotton*—more doing in American. *Rapeseed* quiet, and *Linsced* in less demand. *Rye* sells readily at former prices. *Wheat* much depressed.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

(Continued from No. 59, Page 1312)

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, OF THE QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE IMPORTED AND TAKEN INTO CONSUMPTION FROM JANUARY 5TH TO OCTOBER 10TH OF THIS YEAR, AND IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1841, 1842, AND 1843.

| | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ANIMALS, (living) Duty paid:— | | | | | SEEDS, &c. Duty paid:— | | | | |
| Oxen and Bulls.....No | — | 1,518 | 760 | 2,282 | Clover.....cwt | 72,182 | 155,093 | 63,876 | 78,177 |
| Cows..... | — | 639 | 333 | 675 | Flax Seed.....bushels | 1,570,014 | 2,025,524 | 2,293,469 | 3,413,323 |
| Calves..... | — | 42 | 36 | 57 | Rape..... | 339,909 | 318,446 | 318,181 | 411,236 |
| Sheep..... | — | 561 | 173 | 706 | SILK:—Rawlbs | 2,310,486 | 2,991,906 | 2,697,906 | 3,064,333 |
| Lambs..... | — | 10 | 6 | 16 | Waste and Knubs..... | 1,212,429 | 1,187,209 | 1,076,597 | 1,483,894 |
| Swine and Hogs.....cwt | — | 220 | 287 | 222 | Thrown of all sorts..... | 211,775 | 261,767 | 256,509 | 300,995 |
| BACONcwt | — | 183 | 569 | 25 | SPICES:—Cassia Lignea | 51,348 | 88,943 | 89,148 | 64,588 |
| BEEF (salted, not corned):— | | | | | Cinnamon..... | 10,185 | 11,518 | 10,478 | 12,505 |
| British Possessions..... | — | 194 | 1,372 | 2,047 | Cloves..... | 46,341 | 57,083 | 66,384 | 80,727 |
| Foreign..... | — | 2,260 | 622 | 696 | Mace..... | 10,461 | 12,652 | 12,394 | 16,115 |
| BUTTER | 196,596 | 150,594 | 118,162 | 138,089 | Nutmegs..... | 74,297 | 148,101 | 147,258 | 64,860 |
| CHEESE | 185,462 | 142,776 | 111,876 | 147,541 | Pepper..... | 1,913,126 | 1,903,729 | 1,878,833 | 2,184,168 |
| COFFEE:— | | | | | Pimento..... | 181,181 | 289,827 | 270,270 | 236,094 |
| Imported—British Possession.....lbs | 11,247,387 | 15,732,783 | 12,989,117 | 17,277,845 | SPIRITS:— | | | | |
| Foreign..... | 20,956,253 | 15,427,172 | 16,366,776 | 13,965,357 | Rum (including O. P., &c.)...gal | 1,647,707 | 1,494,958 | 1,514,124 | 1,550,782 |
| Total Coffee imported..... | 32,203,640 | 29,159,955 | 29,355,893 | 31,243,202 | Brandy..... | 873,905 | 805,211 | 760,590 | 761,609 |
| Duty paid—British Possessions..... | 9,763,936 | 10,003,436 | 15,323,747 | 15,010,508 | Geneva..... | 11,368 | 10,517 | 10,137 | 11,209 |
| Foreign..... | 11,042,088 | 11,648,840 | 7,595,768 | 8,817,061 | SUGAR (raw):— | | | | |
| Total duty paid..... | 21,406,024 | 21,652,276 | 22,919,515 | 23,827,569 | Imported—West India.....cwt | 1,732,211 | 2,065,812 | 1,940,705 | 1,848,902 |
| CORN:— | | | | | Mauritius..... | 638,288 | 624,787 | 444,067 | 470,531 |
| Imported—Wheat.....qrs | 2,182,770 | 2,517,791 | 777,758 | 929,680 | East India..... | 898,701 | 696,121 | 881,738 | 718,236 |
| Duty paid..... | 2,283,475 | 2,658,186 | 850,214 | 772,715 | Foreign of all sorts..... | 707,123 | 547,308 | 731,671 | 512,047 |
| Imported—Barley..... | 182,349 | 70,094 | 148,842 | 760,115 | Total Sugar imported..... | 3,976,323 | 3,834,028 | 3,998,181 | 3,549,716 |
| Duty paid..... | 190,493 | 38,506 | 193,850 | 571,273 | Duty paid—West India..... | 1,712,683 | 1,708,906 | 1,897,445 | 1,950,555 |
| Imported—Oats..... | 92,463 | 288,763 | 48,090 | 242,222 | Mauritius..... | 611,695 | 619,603 | 381,194 | 494,821 |
| Duty paid..... | 19,030 | 279,803 | 37,116 | 192,413 | East India..... | 840,959 | 735,815 | 850,739 | 759,439 |
| Imported—Wheat Flour.....cwt | 1,079,853 | 998,469 | 141,291 | 854,302 | Foreign of all sorts..... | 240 | 93 | 54 | 72 |
| Duty paid..... | 1,175,125 | 1,079,166 | 197,191 | 596,410 | Total Sugar duty paid..... | 3,165,577 | 3,064,477 | 3,129,432 | 3,204,887 |
| DYES AND DYING STUFFS:— | | | | | TALLOWcwt | 773,654 | 663,050 | 754,888 | 593,624 |
| Duty paid—Cochineal.....lbs | 432,385 | 503,501 | 605,536 | 591,550 | TEA:—Importedlbs | 8,980,655 | 19,287,319 | 23,451,018 | 27,792,052 |
| Indigo..... | 2,194,523 | 2,548,512 | 2,082,250 | 2,910,659 | Duty paid..... | 27,641,613 | 28,693,041 | 30,624,256 | 31,665,018 |
| Lac Dye..... | 622,373 | 544,678 | 621,832 | 819,525 | TOBACCO:— | | | | |
| Logwood.....tons | 15,096 | 12,134 | 13,214 | 17,701 | Unmanufactured..... | 16,693,460 | 16,362,407 | 17,064,037 | 18,432,411 |
| Madder.....cwt | 83,752 | 63,070 | 112,977 | 73,926 | Manufactured and Snuff..... | 162,620 | 160,055 | 202,379 | 190,075 |
| Madder Root..... | 92,002 | 73,973 | 71,886 | 73,284 | TURPENTINE (common)cwt | 250,311 | 349,040 | 359,049 | 361,747 |
| Shumac.....tons | 6,715 | 6,384 | 10,691 | 7,500 | WINE:—Capegal | 342,188 | 284,905 | 243,604 | 269,738 |
| FLAX AND TOW, or CODILLA, &c. cwt | 1,071,709 | 878,364 | 1,102,096 | 1,270,947 | French..... | 295,392 | 300,953 | 244,603 | 366,467 |
| HEMP (undressed) | 441,549 | 422,507 | 455,330 | 612,532 | Other sorts..... | 4,302,047 | 3,301,397 | 3,943,428 | 4,821,944 |
| HIDES (untanned) | 345,643 | 401,591 | 415,971 | 480,963 | Total Wine..... | 4,939,627 | 3,887,255 | 4,431,635 | 5,458,149 |
| MOLASSES—Imported | 568,690 | 366,816 | 446,193 | 454,252 | COTTON WOOL:— | | | | |
| Duty paid..... | 276,610 | 432,562 | 302,162 | 465,719 | British Possessions.....lbs | 39,101,255 | 53,174,100 | 36,248,605 | 52,630,499 |
| METALS:—Copper Oretons | — | 2,277 | 39,784 | 43,063 | Foreign..... | 310,899,187 | 327,829,053 | 462,100,858 | 391,490,688 |
| Iron (in bars)..... | 18,246 | 11,030 | 7,643 | 15,035 | Total Cotton Wool..... | 350,000,442 | 381,003,153 | 498,349,463 | 444,121,187 |
| Spelter..... | 2,420 | 1,821 | 2,971 | 3,838 | WOOL (Sheep and Lamb's) | 41,465,712 | 33,880,563 | 37,630,762 | 56,070,676 |
| OILS:— | | | | | | | | | |
| Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti tuns | 17,942 | 11,639 | 15,863 | 16,943 | | | | | |
| Palm.....cwt | 210,669 | 245,887 | 263,424 | 308,798 | | | | | |
| Cocoa Nut..... | 16,803 | 15,702 | 21,045 | 27,816 | | | | | |
| Olive.....gallons | 1,056,292 | 1,829,841 | 1,954,512 | 2,105,712 | | | | | |

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| | Entered Inwards. | | Cleared Outwards. | |
|---|------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 1843 | 1844 | 1843 | 1844 |
| Vessels belonging to the United Kingdom and dependencies...tons | 2,146,227 | 2,287,760 | 2,139,276 | 2,065,061 |
| All other Countries..... | 845,189 | 907,525 | 841,595 | 823,761 |
| Total..... | 2,991,416 | 3,195,285 | 2,980,871 | 2,888,822 |

QUANTITIES OF THE CHIEF ARTICLES OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED, AND OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE RE-EXPORTED, FROM JANUARY 5TH TO OCTOBER 10TH OF THIS YEAR, AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1841, 1842, AND 1843.

| Foreign and Colonial Produce. | Re-Exported. | | | | British Produce and Manufactures. | Exported. | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
| COFFEE:— | | | | | COALS and CULM | 534,888 | 624,151 | 553,343 | 505,953 |
| British Possessions..... | 3,788,013 | 1,073,770 | 117,046 | 131,670 | COTTON MANUFACTURES | 12,450,010 | 10,635,949 | 12,260,867 | 14,557,698 |
| Foreign..... | 7,181,277 | 5,385,544 | 10,299,131 | 4,868,950 | COTTON YARN | 5,606,245 | 5,766,691 | 5,726,784 | 5,608,349 |
| DYE AND DYE STUFFS:— | | | | | EARTHENWARE | 473,876 | 434,340 | 474,377 | 610,740 |
| Cochineal..... | 664,000 | 529,792 | 392,791 | 543,508 | GLASS | 348,627 | 243,956 | 263,495 | 309,119 |
| Indigo..... | 3,739,023 | 4,047,553 | 3,114,477 | 4,653,427 | HARDWARE AND CUTLERY | 1,272,615 | 1,074,868 | 1,283,749 | 1,689,877 |
| Lac Dye..... | 210,934 | 214,803 | 273,569 | 363,833 | LINEN MANUFACTURES | 2,674,752 | 1,843,469 | 2,124,905 | 2,420,501 |
| Logwood..... | 3,988 | 6,208 | 2,439 | 3,004 | LINEN YARN | 703,550 | 786,900 | 645,160 | 761,710 |
| SPICES:— | | | | | METALS:— | | | | |
| Cassia Lignea..... | 843,060 | 947,270 | 1,747,781 | 1,126,305 | Iron and Steel..... | 2,330,570 | 1,959,284 | 1,987,142 | 2,063,497 |
| Cinnamon..... | 378,455 | 301,613 | 233,636 | 501,514 | Copper and Brass..... | 1,153,270 | 1,381,849 | 1,335,121 | 1,347,604 |
| Nutmegs..... | 70,423 | 48,190 | 12,137 | 23,365 | Lead..... | 176,274 | 283,998 | 222,003 | 234,419 |
| Pepper..... | 5,074,665 | 4,577,459 | 2,255,706 | 2,614,607 | Tin (in bars)..... | 51,732 | 156,782 | 90,235 | 59,245 |
| SUGAR (all kinds) | 356,545 | 258,234 | 406,408 | 302,641 | Tinplate..... | 293,260 | 274,944 | 319,659 | 394,361 |
| TOBACCO:— | | | | | SILK MANUFACTURES | 641,225 | 469,450 | 504,499 | 606,059 |
| Unmanufactured..... | 7,348,571 | 8,983,255 | 6,000,533 | 6,242,186 | SUGAR (refined) | 430,795 | 349,995 | 320,420 | 265,073 |
| WINE (all sorts) | 1,595,491 | 1,203,939 | 1,056,547 | 1,323,329 | WOOL (Sheep and Lambs) | 451,469 | 415,099 | 349,498 | 412,772 |
| COTTON WOOL | 29,041,084 | 41,798,394 | 34,844,992 | 38,753,008 | WOOLLEN YARN | 359,214 | 422,134 | 463,755 | 760,676 |
| SHEEPS' WOOL | 1,915,880 | 2,895,196 | 2,469,673 | 1,386,519 | WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | 4,662,072 | 3,985,506 | 5,191,532 | 6,885,742 |

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to Nov. 9th, in each of the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, showing the stock on hand on the 9th of Nov. of each year,

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

East and West Indian Produce and Grocery Articles.

| SUGAR | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Imported:— | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| West India | 55,399 | 65,314 | 63,894 | 63,704 |
| East India | 32,002 | 28,908 | 24,878 | 31,919 |
| Mauritius | 23,882 | 23,050 | 15,156 | 18,794 |
| Total | 111,283 | 117,272 | 103,928 | 114,417 |
| Duty paid:— | | | | |
| West India | 53,490 | 55,610 | 60,253 | 58,767 |
| East India | 27,192 | 31,027 | 26,677 | 24,381 |
| Mauritius | 22,426 | 23,362 | 13,906 | 17,390 |
| Total | 103,108 | 109,999 | 100,836 | 100,538 |
| Stock:— | | | | |
| West India | 14,109 | 17,297 | 17,067 | 15,885 |
| East India | 7,808 | 6,174 | 4,064 | 11,168 |
| Mauritius | 2,723 | 1,605 | 2,275 | 2,691 |
| Total | 24,640 | 25,076 | 23,406 | 29,744 |
| Average price of West India | 34s 4d | 36s 4d | 33s 4d | 32s 8d |
| Imported—Foreign Sugar:— | | | | |
| Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla | 6,158 | 2,969 | 2,339 | 6,068 |
| Havannah | 4,482 | 6,887 | 17,705 | 11,192 |
| Porto Rico | 1,391 | 1,466 | 3,967 | 6,776 |
| Brazil | 9,419 | 7,455 | 6,418 | 6,871 |
| Total | 21,450 | 18,777 | 30,430 | 24,807 |
| Exported—Foreign Sugar:— | | | | |
| Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla | 4,552 | 3,797 | 2,904 | 2,818 |
| Havannah | 9,193 | 7,117 | 9,444 | 9,841 |
| Porto Rico | 2,052 | 1,372 | 3,637 | 1,335 |
| Brazil | 7,926 | 6,468 | 5,017 | 5,617 |
| Total | 23,723 | 18,754 | 21,002 | 19,611 |
| Stock—Foreign Sugar:— | | | | |
| Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla | 5,138 | 5,067 | 3,916 | 6,647 |
| Havannah | 5,713 | 5,237 | 12,153 | 10,050 |
| Porto Rico | 1,597 | 1,561 | 1,632 | 851 |
| Brazil | 2,821 | 2,484 | 2,761 | 2,732 |
| Total | 15,319 | 14,349 | 20,462 | 20,280 |
| MOLASSES | cwt | cwt | cwt | cwt |
| Imported:— | | | | |
| West India | 16,519 | 10,294 | 14,140 | 23,143 |
| Duty paid | 10,350 | 13,915 | 11,641 | 15,196 |
| Stock | 10,202 | 3,672 | 5,820 | 11,485 |

The prices of Foreign Sugar here for the last seven years, on the 12th of Nov. each year, were as follows:—

| White Havannah | Yellow & brown | Brazil white | Yellow & brown |
|------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1844.....26s to 33s | 18s 0d to 23s 0d | 20s 0d to 24s | 15s to 20s 0d |
| 1843.....22s 6d to 31s | 16s 6d to 21s 0d | 19s 6d to 24s 0d | 14s 0d to 19s 6d |
| 1842.....23s to 36s | 16s 6d to 20s 0d | 18s to 23s 0d | 13s 6d to 18s |
| 1841.....25s to 34s | 19s 0d to 24s 0d | 22s 0d to 28s | 14s 0d to 21s 0d |
| 1840.....30s 6d to 35s | 22s 6d to 27s 0d | 25s to 30s 0d | 20s 0d to 24s 0d |
| 1839.....34s to 40s | 24s 6d to 29s | 25s 0d to 32s | 20s 0d to 25s |
| 1838.....42s to 46s | 24s to 31s 0d | 25s 0d to 34s | 17s 0d to 25s |

| COCOA | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imported:— | cwt | cwt | cwt | cwt |
| British Plantation | 19,279 | 17,882 | 9,425 | 15,682 |
| Foreign | 10,921 | 6,565 | 2,862 | 5,610 |
| Total | 30,200 | 24,447 | 12,287 | 21,292 |
| Exported:— | | | | |
| British Plantation | 2,917 | 1,110 | 1,784 | 595 |
| Foreign | 4,736 | 9,640 | 3,191 | 9,810 |
| Total | 7,653 | 10,750 | 4,975 | 10,405 |
| Duty paid:— | | | | |
| British Plantation | 9,905 | 12,874 | 15,409 | 15,971 |
| Foreign | 900 | 25 | 62 | 682 |
| Total | 9,905 | 12,899 | 15,471 | 16,653 |
| Stock:— | | | | |
| British Plantation | 13,627 | 17,201 | 8,701 | 7,233 |
| Foreign | 7,921 | 3,763 | 2,815 | 3,058 |
| Total | 21,548 | 20,964 | 11,516 | 10,291 |

| RUM | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imported:— | gal | gal | gal | gal |
| West India | 1,631,250 | 1,929,825 | 1,586,520 | 1,296,990 |
| East India | 522,135 | 431,910 | 386,595 | 182,295 |
| Foreign | 79,785 | 62,370 | 17,505 | 104,535 |
| Total | 2,233,170 | 2,424,105 | 1,990,620 | 1,583,820 |
| Exported:— | | | | |
| West India | 842,040 | 664,650 | 963,945 | 1,048,500 |
| East India | 185,735 | 258,570 | 248,175 | 253,935 |
| Foreign | 62,955 | 13,185 | 25,965 | 57,195 |
| Total | 1,088,730 | 936,405 | 1,238,085 | 1,359,630 |
| Duty paid:— | | | | |
| West India | 1,002,375 | 934,290 | 839,565 | 825,210 |
| East India | 1,170 | 88,335 | 79,785 | 42,210 |
| Foreign | 4,590 | 810 | 540 | 2,700 |
| Total | 1,008,135 | 1,023,435 | 919,890 | 870,120 |
| Stock:— | | | | |
| West India | 1,159,110 | 1,507,590 | 1,562,175 | 1,269,585 |
| East India | 364,140 | 325,665 | 238,995 | 97,965 |
| Foreign | 39,420 | 60,975 | 13,635 | 51,300 |
| Total | 1,562,670 | 1,894,230 | 1,814,805 | 1,418,850 |

| COFFEE | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Imported:— | Cwt | Cwt | Cwt | Cwt |
| British Plantation | 41,756 | 37,854 | 58,302 | 42,542 |
| Ceylon | 61,648 | 92,636 | 76,462 | 133,562 |
| B P not otherwise described | 151,000 | 5,892 | 192 | 472 |
| Total B P | 254,404 | 134,382 | 114,956 | 176,576 |
| Mocha | 7,663 | 11,436 | 16,011 | 14,899 |
| Foreign East India | 48,219 | 30,553 | 30,799 | 18,525 |
| Malabar | ... | ... | 124 | 552 |
| St Domingo | 3,007 | 14,884 | 4,208 | 12,218 |
| Havannah and Porto Rico | 6,336 | 10,894 | 9,366 | 8,332 |
| Brazil | 31,424 | 34,197 | 58,715 | 30,317 |
| African | ... | 91 | 84 | 573 |
| Total Foreign | 96,649 | 111,055 | 119,307 | 85,446 |
| Grand total imported | 351,053 | 245,437 | 234,263 | 262,022 |
| Exported:— | | | | |
| British Plantation | 1,338 | 670 | 858 | 2,084 |
| Ceylon | 1,462 | 1,423 | 970 | 7,403 |
| B P not otherwise described | 66,006 | 24,480 | 23,450 | 8,034 |
| Total B P | 68,806 | 26,573 | 25,278 | 17,521 |
| Mocha | 217 | 408 | 1,626 | 2,373 |
| Foreign East India | 14,721 | 12,274 | 18,823 | 7,226 |
| Malabar | ... | 250 | 67 | 559 |
| St Domingo | 1,636 | 1,628 | 4,462 | 5,830 |
| Havannah and Porto Rico | 8,166 | 5,035 | 6,016 | 3,657 |
| Brazil | 37,101 | 22,027 | 23,835 | 19,213 |
| African | ... | 63 | 183 | 1,030 |
| Total Foreign | 61,841 | 41,685 | 55,012 | 39,889 |
| Grand total exported | 130,647 | 68,258 | 80,290 | 57,409 |
| Duty Paid:— | | | | |
| British Plantation | 45,358 | 36,352 | 37,408 | 33,782 |
| Ceylon | 56,325 | 63,276 | 83,165 | 88,975 |
| B P not otherwise described | 70,608 | 70,494 | 26,090 | 12,784 |
| Total B P | 172,291 | 170,122 | 146,663 | 135,541 |
| Mocha | 4,365 | 6,846 | 9,252 | 10,117 |
| Foreign East India | 17,626 | 23,230 | 18,492 | 14,500 |
| Malabar | ... | 694 | 171 | 168 |
| St Domingo | ... | 4 | 4 | 15 |
| Havannah and Porto Rico | 3 | 244 | 3,427 | 8,524 |
| Brazil | ... | 290 | 6,707 | 12,235 |
| African | ... | 36 | ... | 354 |
| Total Foreign | 21,994 | 31,344 | 38,053 | 45,913 |
| Grand total duty paid | 194,285 | 201,466 | 184,716 | 181,454 |
| Stock:— | | | | |
| British Plantation | 30,890 | 29,120 | 31,424 | 31,434 |
| Ceylon | 48,541 | 68,772 | 58,812 | 94,206 |
| B P not otherwise described | 320,044 | 223,058 | 156,406 | 130,048 |
| Total B P | 399,475 | 320,950 | 246,642 | 255,688 |
| Mocha | 6,940 | 10,413 | 15,465 | 17,514 |
| Foreign East India | 60,498 | 68,122 | 58,960 | 50,934 |
| Malabar | ... | 1,422 | 1,272 | 1,143 |
| St Domingo | 3,101 | 16,222 | 16,434 | 20,174 |
| Havannah and Porto Rico | 7,408 | 12,493 | 11,404 | 6,505 |
| Brazil | 14,341 | 24,634 | 51,353 | 56,947 |
| African | ... | 1,865 | 1,648 | 784 |
| Total Foreign | 92,288 | 135,171 | 157,056 | 160,001 |
| Grand total stock | 491,763 | 456,121 | 403,678 | 415,689 |

The prices of Coffee here for the last six years on the 12th of Nov. were as follows:—

| Jamaica | Ceylon | Mocha | Brazil |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| low mid and mid | good ord | ord to fine | Java |
| 1844... 70s ... 85s | 54s 6d ... 55s | 42s ... 90s | 30s ... 52s |
| 1843... 96 ... 119 | 63 ... 64 | 50 ... 100 | 30 ... 48 |
| 1842... 90 ... 110 | 63 ... 65 | 56 ... 115 | 34 ... 52 |
| 1841... 92 ... 110 | 67 ... 70 | 78 ... 128 | 43 ... 62 |
| 1840... 104 ... 115 | 88 ... 90 | 98 ... 145 | 58 ... 67 |
| 1839... 111 ... 121 | 97 ... 99 | 85 ... 126 | 58 ... 80 |

TEA.

Comparative Statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stock of Tea, in the Port of London, for ten months ending 31st October, 1843 and 1844.

| | Imports, 1843 | | Deliveries, 1843 | | Stock, 1843 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | 1st Jan. to 1st Nov. 1843 | 1844 | 1st Jan. to 1st Nov. 1843 | 1844 | 1st of November. 1843 | 1844 |
| Canton Bohea... | 112,000 | 72,000 | 110,000 | 73,000 | 398,000 | 391,000 |
| Fokien ditto | — | — | 15,000 | — | 90,000 | 12,000 |
| Congou | 22,964,000 | 20,582,000 | 20,397,000 | 19,830,000 | 21,430,000 | 21,427,000 |
| Caper | 211,000 | 290,000 | 219,000 | 253,000 | 203,000 | 213,000 |
| Pouchong | 1,730,000 | 564,000 | 1,251,000 | 1,136,000 | 1,415,000 | 1,113,000 |
| Souchong | 686,000 | 836,000 | 703,000 | 725,000 | 741,000 | 1,039,000 |
| Flow. bl. lf. Pek and Hg. Muey | 589,000 | 435,000 | 524,000 | 547,000 | 551,000 | 359,000 |
| O Pekoe | 618,000 | 736,000 | 761,000 | 691,000 | 471,000 | 367,000 |
| Twankay | 2,321,000 | 2,331,000 | 2,245,000 | 2,762,000 | 2,086,000 | 1,747,000 |
| Hyson Skin | 254,000 | 306,000 | 162,000 | 237,000 | 253,000 | 353,000 |
| Hyson | 1,135,000 | 1,109,000 | 1,767,000 | 1,164,000 | 818,000 | 853,000 |
| Young Hyson | 578,000 | 981,000 | 797,000 | 967,000 | 531,000 | 531,000 |
| Imperial & Gun | 778,000 | 1,407,000 | 1,375,000 | 1,034,000 | 380,000 | 737,000 |
| Unassorted Tea | 144,000 | 179,000 | 94,000 | 70,000 | 203,000 | 234,000 |
| For export only | 2,000 | 28,000 | 22,000 | 85,000 | 160,000 | 102,000 |
| Total | 32,122,000 | 29,856,000 | 30,462,000 | 29,574,000 | 29,730,000 | 29,478,000 |
| | | | of which | of which | | |
| | | | 2,969,000 | 4,727,000 | | |
| | | | Exported. | Exported. | | |

Imported in October

| | Congou | Twankay | Hyson |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1844... 0s 10d 2s 6d | 1s 1½d 2s 5d | 2s 5d 4s 10d | 1s 8d 4s 6 |
| 1843... 0 10 ... 2 5 | 1 2 ... 1 11½ | 1 8 ... 4 6 | 1 11 ... 4 6 |
| 1842... 1 6 ... 2 6 | 1 7 ... 2 1 | 1 11 ... 4 6 | 1 11 ... 5 6 |
| 1841... 1 11 ... 3 2 | 2 0 ... 2 6 | 2 3 ... 5 0 | 2 3 ... 5 0 |
| 1840... 2 2 ... 2 9 | 2 3 ... 2 7 | 1 7 ... 6 0 | |

| RICE | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Imported :- | Bags | | | | |
| British East India..... | 236,581 | 204,907 | 122,244 | 124,976 | |
| Foreign East India..... | ... | 59,813 | 35,125 | 67,318 | |
| Total..... | 236,581 | 264,720 | 157,369 | 192,294 | |
| Exported :- | Bags | | | | |
| British East India..... | 138,017 | 115,151 | 72,311 | 49,896 | |
| Foreign East India..... | ... | 71,973 | 27,449 | 71,616 | |
| Total..... | 138,017 | 187,124 | 99,760 | 121,512 | |
| Duty Paid :- | | | | | |
| British East India..... | 75,098 | 110,767 | 58,340 | 98,778 | |
| Foreign East India..... | ... | ... | 1,147 | 2,212 | |
| Total..... | 75,098 | 110,767 | 59,487 | 100,990 | |
| Stock :- | | | | | |
| British East India..... | 145,656 | 100,473 | 88,698 | 71,759 | |
| Foreign East India..... | ... | 12,186 | 16,470 | 23,261 | |
| Total..... | 145,656 | 112,659 | 105,168 | 95,020 | |

| PEPPER | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| White-Imported | Bags | ... | 2,981 | 3,579 | 1,466 |
| Exported | ... | 631 | 572 | 348 | |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 1,680 | 2,008 | 1,741 | |
| Stock..... | ... | 7,175 | 7,984 | 7,188 | |
| Black-Imported | Bags | 98,989 | 52,946 | 35,171 | 50,870 |
| Exported | ... | 58,188 | 38,725 | 21,551 | 28,819 |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 17,786 | 20,632 | 19,262 | 20,127 |
| Stock..... | ... | 71,221 | 81,999 | 80,814 | 83,450 |

| CASSIA LIGNEA | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imported..... | Pkgs | 11,995 | 15,911 | 33,771 | 17,731 |
| Exported..... | ... | 13,393 | 15,553 | 25,336 | 18,589 |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 1,049 | 1,263 | 3,789 | 2,141 |
| Stock..... | ... | 735 | 1,163 | 6,884 | 4,459 |

| CASSIA BUDS | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| Imported..... | | ... | 388 | 270 | 222 |
| Exported..... | | 62 | 263 | 167 | 161 |
| Duty Paid..... | | 60 | 62 | 43 | 85 |
| Stock..... | | 173 | 245 | 302 | 511 |

| CINNAMON | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Imported..... | | 4,214 | 2,108 | 3,794 | 7,848 |
| Exported..... | | 4,239 | 3,515 | 3,022 | 5,420 |
| Duty Paid..... | | 578 | 323 | 581 | 533 |
| Stock..... | | 5,423 | 2,827 | 3,057 | 4,514 |

| MACE | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| Imported..... | | 126 | 97 | 171 | 212 |
| Exported..... | | 26 | 24 | 61 | 113 |
| Duty Paid..... | | 93 | 146 | 134 | 171 |
| Stock..... | | 490 | 397 | 434 | 377 |

| NUTMEGS | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|
| Imported..... | | 343 | 606 | 653 | 529 |
| Exported..... | | 247 | 126 | 67 | 114 |
| Duty Paid..... | | 325 | 420 | 602 | 504 |
| Stock..... | | 445 | 609 | 547 | 689 |

| CLOVES | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Imported..... | Pkgs | 636 | 67 | 824 | 1,551 |
| Exported..... | ... | 155 | 336 | 97 | 553 |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 561 | 615 | 775 | 1,001 |
| Stock..... | ... | 3,912 | 2,786 | 2,578 | 2,824 |

| PIMENTO | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| Imported..... | Bags | 5,670 | 11,100 | 16,430 | 2,055 |
| Exported..... | ... | 7,239 | 7,498 | 18,372 | 4,592 |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 1,620 | 2,557 | 2,600 | 1,998 |
| Stock..... | ... | 15,276 | 15,792 | 10,545 | 4,205 |

| GINGER | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Imported :- | Cwts | | | | |
| West India..... | 3,169 | 3,548 | 2,854 | 4,609 | |
| East India..... | 4,016 | 3,433 | 2,209 | 2,723 | |
| Total..... | 7,185 | 6,981 | 5,063 | 7,332 | |
| Exported :- | Cwts | | | | |
| East India..... | 3,072 | 3,567 | 2,936 | 1,374 | |
| Duty Paid :- | Cwts | | | | |
| West India..... | 3,783 | 3,606 | 3,355 | 3,298 | |
| East India..... | 903 | 1,129 | 2,522 | 2,722 | |
| Total..... | 4,686 | 4,735 | 5,877 | 6,020 | |
| Stock :- | Cwts | | | | |
| West India..... | 3,395 | 2,663 | 1,715 | 3,055 | |
| East India..... | 22,253 | 20,988 | 17,529 | 15,514 | |
| Total..... | 25,648 | 23,651 | 19,244 | 18,569 | |

| SAGO | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Imported..... | Tons | ... | 1,718 | 950 | 209 |
| Exported..... | ... | 193 | 188 | 90 | |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 1,096 | 1,005 | 772 | |
| Stock..... | ... | 1,422 | 1,351 | 690 | |
| Imported..... | Tons | ... | 253 | 50 | 231 |
| Exported..... | ... | 160 | 340 | 18 | |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | 570 | 483 | 257 | |
| Stock..... | ... | 1,037 | 168 | 52 | |

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

| COTTON | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|--|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Imported :- | bags | | | | |
| American..... | 3,312 | 1,688 | 2,063 | 2,577 | |
| Brazil..... | ... | 1,195 | 1,686 | 1,425 | |
| East India..... | 63,308 | 69,997 | 45,164 | 52,638 | |
| Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844..... | ... | ... | 1,462,374 | 1,368,680 | |
| Total..... | 66,620 | 72,880 | 1,511,287 | 1,425,320 | |
| Exported :- | bags | | | | |
| American..... | 2,453 | 1,640 | 980 | 2,557 | |
| Brazil..... | ... | 190 | 187 | 168 | |
| East India..... | 45,927 | 53,575 | 34,174 | 42,661 | |
| Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844..... | ... | ... | 62,820 | 63,850 | |
| Total..... | 48,380 | 55,405 | 98,161 | 109,236 | |
| Duty paid :- | | | | | |
| American..... | 463 | 440 | 92 | 260 | |
| Brazil..... | ... | 733 | 1,762 | 872 | |
| East India..... | 10,450 | 9,211 | 7,146 | 10,194 | |
| Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844..... | ... | ... | 1,570,990 | 1,553,780 | |
| Total..... | 10,913 | 10,384 | 1,579,990 | 1,565,106 | |
| Stock :- | | | | | |
| American..... | 2,893 | 1,316 | 2,301 | 1,847 | |
| Brazil..... | ... | 1,616 | 1,324 | 1,715 | |
| East India..... | 51,508 | 69,708 | 73,209 | 72,377 | |
| Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 and 1844..... | ... | 458,010 | 690,360 | 826,910 | |
| Total..... | 54,401 | 530,650 | 773,194 | 902,849 | |

For Liverpool Trade of this week see Postscript.

| FLAX | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Duty paid :- | cwt | | | | |
| London..... | 31,565 | 34,770 | 43,574 | 70,495 | |
| Liverpool..... | 37,883 | 16,037 | 22,059 | 24,641 | |
| Hull..... | 133,530 | 114,706 | 174,633 | 236,452 | |
| Total..... | 203,278 | 165,513 | 240,266 | 331,588 | |

| HEMP | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| Duty paid—East India :- | | | | | |
| London..... | 43,576 | 79,449 | 68,344 | 81,376 | |
| Liverpool..... | 33,072 | 27,469 | 68,642 | 77,075 | |
| Other sorts—London..... | 94,537 | 87,772 | 83,835 | 139,785 | |
| Liverpool..... | 52,124 | 41,514 | 60,114 | 91,826 | |
| Bristol..... | 9,864 | 2,781 | 6,246 | 13,211 | |
| Hull..... | 20,468 | 18,016 | 25,572 | 43,180 | |
| Total..... | 253,635 | 257,001 | 312,753 | 446,453 | |

| SILK | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Duty paid :- | lbs | | | | |
| London—Raw..... | 2,662,318 | 3,443,089 | 2,915,000 | 3,307,352 | |
| Thrown..... | 235,727 | 301,345 | 277,863 | 341,698 | |
| Waste..... | 5,743 | 5,059 | 3,954 | 4,331 | |
| Liverpool—Raw..... | 87,317 | 61,268 | 53,516 | 91,929 | |
| Thrown..... | ... | ... | ... | 221 | |
| Waste..... | 4,467 | 3,907 | 6,042 | 8,546 | |
| Total..... | 2,995,772 | 3,814,668 | 3,256,375 | 3,754,077 | |

| WOOL | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------|
| Duty paid :- | lbs | | | | |
| London—Spanish..... | 862,853 | 463,247 | | | |
| Australian..... | 19,057,728 | 15,115,242 | | | |
| Other sorts..... | 10,396,365 | 7,016,249 | | | |
| Liverpool—All sorts..... | 11,087,719 | 7,888,565 | | | |
| Bristol..... | 17,544 | 19,523 | | | |
| Hull..... | 13,968,061 | 11,052,699 | | | |
| Total..... | 55,390,270 | 41,555,525 | 37,630,762 | 56,070,876 | |

N.B.—In consequence of a change in the customs duties, the returns of wool taken for consumption have not of late been regular for the present year. The total quantity for the whole kingdom up to the 10th of October, our latest perfect account, was as above.

| INDIGO—EAST INDIA | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Imported..... | chests | 25,719 | 30,476 | 20,395 | 36,441 |
| Exported..... | ... | 16,179 | 17,316 | 13,572 | 19,506 |
| Duty paid..... | ... | 8,204 | 8,547 | 7,382 | 10,642 |
| Stock..... | ... | 17,551 | 21,211 | 21,569 | 27,945 |

| INDIGO—SPANISH | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Imported..... | serons | 1,964 | 1,757 | 2,332 | 946 |
| Exported..... | ... | 820 | 658 | 797 | 335 |
| Duty paid..... | ... | 525 | 475 | 1,552 | 572 |
| Stock..... | ... | 1,084 | 1,543 | 1,031 | 884 |

| COCHINEAL | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|----------------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Imported..... | Serons | ... | 5,592 | 5,598 | 6,679 |
| Exported..... | ... | ... | 3,337 | 2,152 | 3,843 |
| Duty Paid..... | ... | ... | 2,894 | 3,949 | 3,614 |
| Stock..... | ... | ... | 2,060 | 3,191 | 2,995 |

| LAC DYE | | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 |
|--------------------------|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Chests | Chests | Chests | Chests |
| Imported | ... | ... | 901 | 1,262 | 1,949 |
| Exported | ... | ... | 2,462 | 2,727 | 2,587 |
| Stock | ... | ... | 12,737 | 12,666 | 10,573 |
| LOGWOOD | | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Imported | ... | 8,727 | 5,290 | 5,894 | 6,344 |
| Exported | ... | 2,126 | 1,828 | 1,685 | 1,228 |
| Duty Paid | ... | 4,159 | 4,219 | 4,920 | 5,395 |
| Stock | ... | 4,946 | 3,582 | 2,894 | 1,810 |
| FUSTIC | | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Imported | ... | 1,877 | 1,799 | 2,526 | 1,105 |
| Exported | ... | 950 | 114 | 658 | 726 |
| Duty Paid | ... | 1,328 | 977 | 1,314 | 1,312 |
| Stock | ... | 437 | 1,169 | 1,859 | 635 |
| SALTPETRE | | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Nitrate Potass—Imported | ... | 7,535 | 8,115 | 10,944 | 6,418 |
| Exported | ... | 2,372 | 1,359 | 1,869 | 1,323 |
| Duty Paid | ... | 6,989 | 6,982 | 7,931 | 5,826 |
| Stock | ... | 1,663 | 1,378 | 3,147 | 2,583 |
| Nitrate of Soda—Imported | | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons |
| Exported | ... | ... | 1,039 | 2,720 | 3,025 |
| Duty Paid | ... | ... | 269 | 651 | 399 |
| Duty Paid | ... | ... | 1,254 | 1,773 | 1,374 |
| Stock | ... | ... | 420 | 919 | 2,586 |

FINANCE.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

| | Sat | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|---|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 guilders per pound sterling | — | — | — | — | 112 1/2 | — |
| Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 | — | 101 1/2 | — | 101 1/2 |
| Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent | — | 87 3/8 | 88 | 87 1/2 | 88 | — |
| Do. New, 5 per cent, 1829 & 1839 | — | — | 89 1/2 | 84 | 85 | — |
| Do. New, 1843 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent | 36 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent | — | — | — | — | 102 | — |
| Do. 3 per cent deferred | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela | — | 14 1/2 | 14 | 13 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 14 |
| Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825 | — | — | 89 1/2 | — | 89 1/2 | — |
| Dutch, 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange, 12 guilders | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Greek Bonds, 1824-25, 5 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. ex over-due Coupons | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Mexican, 5 per cent, 1837 | 34 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Do. Small | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. Deferred Stock, 5 per cent | — | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | — |
| Do. Debentures | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Neapolitan Bonds, 1824, 5 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Prussian Bonds, 4 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent | 87 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. Converted | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Do. Small | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. Annuities, 1855 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in pound sterling | — | 118 1/2 | 119 | 119 | 119 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Do. do. Metallic | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, dividend from November, 1840 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 3/8 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Do. do. do. from Nov., 1843 | — | — | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | — | — |
| Do. do. do. from Nov., 1844 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Do. Passive Bonds | 64 | 64 | 6 | — | 6 1/2 | — |
| Do. Deferred | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 | 15 | 15 1/2 |
| Do. 3 per cent | 36 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Venezuela Bonds, 5 per cent | — | — | — | — | 43 1/2 | — |
| Do. do. Deferred | — | 12 | — | — | — | — |
| Dividends on the above payable in London. | | | | | | |
| Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent | 3 pm | 3 pm | 3 pm | — | — | 1 1/2 pm |
| Dutch, 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Do. 5 per cent | 98 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| 5 per cent New Loan, 1837 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| 4 per cent ditto exchange 12 guilders, 1844 | — | — | — | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Exchange per Dutch, 4f. 40c. Exchange per pound sterling, 25f. 65c. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Russian Inscription, 6 per cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |

FRENCH FUNDS.

| | Paris Nov. 11 | London Nov. 13 | Paris Nov. 12 | London Nov. 14 | Paris Nov. 13 | London Nov. 15 |
|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 5 per Cent. Ann. 22 Mar. and 22 Sep. Exchange | 119 65 | — | — | — | 119 50 | — |
| 4 1/2 per Cent. Ann. payable Exchange | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 per Cent. Ann. 22 Mar. and 22 Sep. Exchange | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 per Cent. 22 June and 22 Dec. Exchange | 82 80 | — | — | — | 82 85 | — |
| Bank Shares, 1 Jan. and 1 July | 3400 0 | — | — | — | 3160 0 | — |
| Exchange on London 1 month | 25 50 | — | — | — | 25 52 1/2 | — |
| Exchange on London 3 months | 25 40 | — | — | — | 25 40 | — |

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

| | Sat | Mon | Tues | Wed | Thur | Fri |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Bank Stock, 7 per cent. | — | 205 1/2 | — | 205 1/2 | — | 205 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent Reduced | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| 3 per Cent Consols | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per Cent Ann. 1818 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 per Cent Ann. 1726 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New 3 1/2 per Cent Ann. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 | 102 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Ditto 3 1/2 per Cent ex div for Oppg | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| New 5 per Cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Long Ann. Jan. 5, 1860 | 12 | — | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Ann. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859 | — | — | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 | — | — | — | — | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Ditto Jan. 5, 1880 | — | — | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | — | — |
| India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent | — | — | — | — | 75s 8spm | 75s pm |
| Ditto Bonds, 3 1/2 per Cent 1,000l | — | — | — | — | 83s 80s p | 75s 9spm |
| Ditto under 1,000l | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ditto Old Ann. 3 per Cent | — | — | — | — | 99 1/2 | — |
| Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 per Cent Ann. 1751 | — | — | — | — | 204 1/2 | 205 |
| Bank Stock for Oppg, Nov 28 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| 3 p Cent Con, for Acct, Nov 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| India Stock for Acct, Nov 28 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Canada Guaranteed Deben. 4 per Cent | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Exchequer Bills, 1,000l. 1 1/2 d. | 64s 6 pm | 66s 2 pm | 63s 2 pm | 60s pm | 58s pm | 58s 6spm |
| Ditto 500l. | 66s pm | 62s 4 pm | 61s 2 pm | 62s pm | 58s 9spm | 58s 6spm |
| Ditto Small | 66s 4 pm | 64s 2 pm | 62s pm | 62s pm | 60s 58s p | 58s 6spm |
| Ditto Advertised | — | — | — | — | — | — |

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| Time | Tuesday, November 12. | | | Friday, November 15. | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Prices printed on 'Change | Prices negotiated on 'Change | Prices printed on 'Change | Prices negotiated on 'Change | Prices printed on 'Change | Prices negotiated on 'Change |
| Amsterdam | 3 ms 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 4 1/2 | 12 6 | 12 4 | 12 4 1/2 |
| Ditto at sight | 12 4 | 12 2 1/2 | 12 3 | 12 4 | 12 2 1/2 | 12 3 |
| Rotterdam | short 12 6 1/2 | 12 4 1/2 | 12 4 1/2 | 12 6 1/2 | 12 4 1/2 | 12 4 1/2 |
| Antwerp | 3 ms 25 95 | 25 85 | 25 87 1/2 | 25 95 | 25 82 1/2 | 25 85 |
| Hamburg <i>meo banco</i> | 13 13 | 13 12 | 13 12 1/2 | 13 13 | 13 12 | 13 12 1/2 |
| Altona | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Paris, 3 days sight | short 25 65 | 25 60 | 25 63 | 25 65 | 25 55 | 25 60 |
| Ditto | 3 ms 25 90 | 25 80 | 25 85 | 25 90 | 25 77 1/2 | 25 80 |
| Marseilles | 25 95 | 25 85 | 25 87 1/2 | 25 95 | 25 85 | — |
| Bordeaux | 25 95 | — | — | 25 95 | — | — |
| Frankft. on the Main | 121 | 120 1/2 | 121 | 121 | 120 1/2 | 121 |
| Ptsgb. <i>per siveer rub</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Berlin <i>cur doil</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Vienne <i>eff. no</i> | 9 53 | 9 52 | 9 53 | 9 53 | 9 52 | 9 52 1/2 |
| Trieste <i>do.</i> | 9 54 | 9 52 1/2 | 9 53 1/2 | 9 54 | 9 53 | — |
| Madrid | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Cadiz | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 | 36 1/2 |
| Bilboa | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Barcelona | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leoborn | 30 50 | 30 55 | 30 57 1/2 | 30 50 | 30 50 | 30 55 |
| Genoa | 25 82 1/2 | 25 82 1/2 | 25 85 | 25 85 | 25 82 1/2 | 25 85 |
| Venice <i>p. 6 Aus. liv</i> | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naples | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | — |
| Palermo | 118 p oz | 119 1/2 | — | 118 p oz | 119 1/2 | — |
| Messina | 118 | 119 1/2 | — | 118 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| Lisbon | 60 ds dt 55 | 55 1/2 | — | 55 | 55 1/2 | — |
| Oporto | 55 | 55 1/2 | — | 55 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Rio Janeiro | 23 | — | — | 23 | — | — |
| Bahia | — | — | — | — | — | — |

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

| Paid Capital | Dividend | BANKS. | Paid. | Price pr. share |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| L. | L. | | L. s. D. | |
| 1,000,000 | 6 per cent | Bank of Scotland | 100 0 0 | 173 |
| 2,000,000 | 6 | Royal Scotland | 100 0 0 | 170 |
| 500,000 | 8 | British Linen Company | 100 0 0 | 226 |
| 600,000 | 6 | Commercial | 100 0 0 | 170 |
| 500,000 | 6 | National | 10 0 0 | 16 |
| 500,000 | 7 1/2 | Union Bank of Scotland | 50 0 0 | 96 |
| 1,000,000 | 6 | Western | 50 0 0 | 78 |
| 300,000 | 6 | North of Scotland | 5 0 0 | 71 10s |
| 500,000 | 6 | Clydesdale | 10 0 0 | 141 17s 6d |
| 600,000 | 3 | Eastern | 15 0 0 | 107 10s |
| 75,000 | 6 | Caledonian | 23 0 0 | 37 10s |
| 1,000,000 | 5 | Edinburgh and Glasgow | 5 0 0 | 77s 6d |
| 656,000 | 5 | City of Glasgow | 81 0 0 | 137 10s |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES | | | | |
| 250,000 | 5 | Scottish Union | £20 | 11 2s 9d |
| 7,500 | 7 | Hercules | 100 | 10 0 0 |
| 76,500 | 5 | Insurance Company of Scotland | 10 | All paid 97 5s |
| 50,000 | 9 | North British | 200 | 10 0 0 |
| 1,500 | 10 | Caledonian Fire | 100 | 10 0 0 |
| 5,000 | 6 | Edinburgh Life | 100 | 10 0 0 |

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Dividends per annum | Friday, November 15. | Shares | Paid | Price pr. share |
|---------------|---------------------|--|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 15,000 | — | { Agricultural and Commercial of Ireland | 25 | 10 0 0 | — |
| 15,000 | 8 1/2 per ct | Australasia | 40 | 40 0 0 | — |
| 7,500 | — | Do. New | — | 40 0 0 | — |
| 20,000 | 6 1/2 per ct | British North America | 50 | 50 0 0 | 43 1/2 |
| — | — | Do. New | — | 10 0 0 | — |
| 5,000 | 6 1/2 per ct | Ceylon | 25 | | |

The Economist's Weekly Price Current.

LONDON, November 7, 1844.

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

Table listing various commodities such as ASHES, BRIMSTONE, COCHINEAL, COCOA, COFFEE, and DRUGS with their respective prices and duties.

Table listing various commodities such as HIDES, INDIGO, MOLASSES, OILS, PROVISIONS, RICE, SEEDS, SALTPETRE, SILKS, SPICES, SPIRITS, and WOOL with their respective prices and duties.

Table listing various commodities such as SUGAR, TEA, and TOBACCO with their respective prices and duties.

* * An unfortunate accident to our paper, after the forms were made up and on their way to the press, has delayed the publication for a few hours, and has necessarily given to the paper a somewhat different look in this place from what it generally has and would have had. We hope for the indulgence of our readers in the circumstances.

ECONOMY OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.

"Report of the fourteenth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Monday, September 30. Section G. Mechanical Science. On the Economy of Artificial Light for Preserving Sight. By Mr J. Hawkins."

"Few were aware," he said, "of the injury inflicted on the sight by too much, or too little light, and by a sudden transition from gloom to light. He had tried several experiments with a view to procure a light of a medium description. He commenced with two common candles, alternately snuffing and leaving them unsnuffed, and measuring the intensity of the light. The result of this experiment was, that he found that the candle well snuffed gave eight times the light of that which was unsnuffed. He then proceeded to a process of weighing, and found that one pound of the snuffed candles gave as much light as nine pounds of the unsnuffed candles."

Mr Hawkins further found that a pound of candles, to burn (like Price's Patent Candles) without snuffing, gave the same light as four pounds snuffed in the usual way, say every ten minutes, and the same as eleven pounds unsnuffed altogether. After alluding to further experiments with Candles, and also with Oils, he concluded by recommending the Self-Snuffing Candles, in preference to Oil Lamps.

Price's Patent Candles have for some time past been advertised as more economical than common tallow ones, because, not requiring to be snuffed, they give so much more light. Patentees now publish the above extract as a remarkable confirmation of the truth of their assertions. Those who still persist in burning tallow moulds, or dips, in the idea that candles at sixpence per pound are necessarily cheaper than those at a shilling per pound, may now learn how much real economy there is in such a course. Four pounds of the snuffed candles giving, as above shown, the same light as one pound of the self-snuffing ones, tallow candles at sixpence per pound are doing the same thing as if they paid two shillings per pound for Price's Patent Candles; for they pay four sixpences for that quantity of light which one pound of these candles will give. They suffer, moreover, the bad smell, dirt, and annoyance, arising from the use of the snuffers every ten minutes, and the injury to the eyesight, stated above, to follow the sudden transition from gloom to light when the candles are snuffed.

Price's Patent Candles are sold by respectable dealers in most parts of the kingdom, but care must be taken to insist on being supplied with the real ones, as many imitations are made at low prices for the shopkeepers, which, on account of the greater profit, some of them endeavour, and with too frequent success, to palm upon the public as "just the same as the Patent Candles." The trade may obtain them wholesale from Edward Price and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; or from Palmer and Co., Sutton street, Clerkenwell.—From the *Athenæum* of Saturday, 19th October, 1844.

FOREIGN RAILWAY RECEIPTS, &c.

Paris to Orleans (Corbeil included) from Oct. 30 to Nov. 5.

| | fr. | c. |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|
| Passengers, 26,010 | 98,340 | 64 |
| Parcels, &c. | 2,864 | 87 |
| Carriages and horses | 3,698 | 70 |
| Merchandise | 38,611 | 34 |
| Cattle | 1,818 | 75 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----|
| Corresponding period of 1843 | 145,334 | 30 |
| | 123,047 | 37 |

In the month of October the business of the line was as follows:—

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|----|
| Passengers, 137,953 | 501,065 | 75 |
| Merchandise, &c. | 202,907 | 55 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----|
| Corresponding month, 1843 | 703,973 | 30 |
| | 622,040 | 67 |

Paris to Rouen, from the 29th Oct. to 4th Nov.

| | | |
|---|--------|----|
| Passengers 16,529 | 77,365 | 55 |
| Merchandise, parcels, carriages, &c. | 37,393 | 50 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----|
| Corresponding period 1843 | 114,759 | 05 |
| | 98,554 | 49 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----|
| Total receipts from the 9th of May to 4th of Nov. 1844... .. | 3,038,889 | 99 |
|--|-----------|----|

The receipts of the line during the month of October last were as follows:—

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----|
| Passengers 84,204 | 426,417 | 30 |
| Merchandise, &c. | 203,794 | 45 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|----|
| Corresponding month of 1843 | 630,211 | 75 |
| | 518,215 | 17 |

St Germain and Versailles (Right Bank).

The movement upon these lines during the month of October was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----|
| St Germain | Passengers 91,254 | 91,103 | 90 |
| Versailles (r. d.) | 99,887 | 113,324 | 25 |

| | | | |
|--|---------|---------|----|
| | 191,141 | 204,428 | 15 |
|--|---------|---------|----|

Railway from Paris to Versailles (Left Bank).

On our application for the receipts of the last month the reply of the directors was, it was not their intention to give them publicity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARLEY FOR MALTING.—Having given publicity to the fact that the firm of Joseph and Charles Sturge, corn-factors, Birmingham, in deference to the opinions of them, Mr Joseph Sturge had given up doing business in barley for malting, we give the following letter by Mr Sturge, in justification of this resolution:—

"TO C. D., CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.

"Birmingham, 11th month, 5th, 1844.

"Esteemed friend—Thy letter of the 4th ultimo has the following remark on the notice contained in our last monthly circular:—'The singular resolution you have come to, as to not selling malting barley, has been much canvassed here to day. I regret it much, and the more so as I can discover no good and sound reason for it.' This observation, and some other circumstances, induce me to give a further explanation why this resolution was adopted, believing that thyself, and many other of our friends, though differing in opinion, will not condemn a course which results from a conviction of duty.

"Intemperance produces such an incalculable amount of vice and misery, that I consider it right to use my influence to promote the principles of total abstinence. This I feel the more bound to do, as nearly twenty years' personal experience, and much observation in this and other parts of the world, has convinced me that fermented liquors are not necessary to health, and that those who refrain even from what is termed the moderate use of them, are in consequence capable of more bodily and mental exertion, and exempt from many maladies which afflict others.

"In accordance with these views, our firm has long altogether declined the sale of malt, or the supply of any grain to distilleries, and converted to other uses cellars which many years ago we let to wine and spirit merchants. Our continuing to take commissions for the sale and purchase of barley for the purpose of malting has for some years caused me much uneasiness; and I have recently been so fully convinced that it is wrong to do so, that I must have withdrawn from our concern had it not been relinquished. The belief that we are responsible for the means of acquiring, as well as for the use we make of our property, and that we cannot exercise too rigid watchfulness over our own conduct, is compatible with perfect charity towards those who differ from us in opinion. I am respectfully,

JOSEPH STURGE."

PROLIFIC BARLEY.—A superior kind of barley, called "Britain's Defiance," was grown last summer by Mr E. Brigs, of Swinstead, near Bourn, which presents strong claims to attention, and bids fair to supersede all other kinds in those places where it is introduced. It produced at the rate of 80 bushels per acre, weighing 65 lb each; and its mealing and saccharine properties are considerably greater than those of any other kind with which it has been tried. A single grain of it sown last spring produced 48 ears, each of which consists of six rows of grain, containing about 14 grains in a row, making a produce of 4032 from a single grain.—*Bath Chronicle*.

DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.—As the season for the importation of these articles has just commenced, it may be important to state that during the last season an order was issued by the Customs authorities, settling the rate of duty to which the various kinds of fruits were liable on importation. The board having had under consideration the mode of charging the duty on foreign fruits preserved in sugar, with reference to the Treasury order of Nov. 1843, (which directed preserved apricots and pears to be charged with the duty of 6d per lb, payable "on succades or confectionery, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar,") and the act of the 5th and 6th Vic. chap. 47, and being of opinion that all foreign fruits (whether plums or otherwise) preserved in or with sugar, either in a dry or liquid state, should be charged with the duty of 6d per lb. imposed by the act above alluded to, on "succades and confectionery, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar," gaved irreflections for the officers in London and at the several outports of the kingdom to govern themselves in future accordingly. It will be seen that this order refers strictly to those descriptions of fruits preserved in or with sugar, and, therefore, if the fruits be simply dried, and no sugar has been used for the purpose of preserving them, they will not be liable to this high rate of duty. The dried plums imported from France, called "imperial," are generally preserved with a little sugar, and are, therefore, liable to the duty of 6d per lb, but the description of plums usually imported from Portugal are merely stripped from the trees and dried, without being at all preserved with sugar, and, therefore, are not liable to the duty of 6d per lb as "succades," under the act.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The following extract from a letter written by Pollok, the author of *The Course of Time*, to his brother, in the year 1824, are calculated to comfort Mr Rowland Hill's heart:—

"I send you with this a manuscript which you may try to sell in Edinburgh. After you have made all the trials you think necessary, send me an account of your labours, but not till then; for, as I am *sine denario*, I wish to have little money called for. But write to me in the way of friendship as often as convenient. To avoid expenses I will write as seldom as I can; but when I have anything to tell you worth a sixpence I will write."

Surely, great must be the satisfaction Mr Hill derives from having removed such a barrier to the expression of affectionate reminiscence, whether from brother to brother, or friend to friend. Many must be the parents who bless him for the opportunity of communicating a word in season to an absent child, and many doubtless the children who by such word of admonition are saved from error and from sin. We do not sufficiently estimate what a "sixpence" is to the poor man—the quarter, may be the third, of his daily earnings. Such a charge was a positive prohibition upon the young adventurer to intercourse with home. One would rather have the glory and the inward joy of having withdrawn it, than the testimonial (though it be 20,000!) with which an obliged nation will speak its gratitude.

ROYAL ECONOMY.—Frederick the Great, sending a minister to Denmark who complained of the smallness of his salary, and said that he could keep neither an equipage nor a table, the King's remark to him was—"You are a prodigal; you ought to know that it is more healthy to go on foot than it is to go in a carriage; and that, so far as eating is concerned, another man's table is always the best."—*Blackwood*.

Liverpool Steam Packet Table.

For November, 1844.
 Belfast—Reindeer, Thursday 14th
 — Falcon, Saturday 16th
 — Athlone do.
 Bristol—Troubadour Friday 15
 Carlisle—Royal Victoria, Thursday 14th
 — Newcastle
 Chester—Dairy Maid, Wednesday & Saturday, night tide
 Cork, Port of—Nimrod
 Douglas, I. M.—King Orry
 Dundalk—Dundalk, Monday 18th
 — Queen of the Isle, Friday 15th
 — Fin M'Cool
 Dumfries—Nithsdale
 Dublin—H. M. S. Mail, every day, 4 30 a m
 — Evening Mail, every day, 7 p m
 — Dublin Co.'s Packets, Thursday 14th
 Galloway—Countess of Galloway
 Glasgow—Princess Royal
 — Royal George
 — Admiral, Wednesday 20th
 — Commodore, Monday 18th
 — Fire King
 — Achilles, Thursday 21st,
 — Windermere
 Kircudbright—Duchess of Lancaster, Saturday 16th
 — Maiden City
 Londonderry—John M'Adam, Thursday 14th
 Menai Bridge—Talliesin, Thursday 14th
 Mostyn—Shamrock, Thursday 14th
 Newry—Hercules
 — Magnet, Thursday 14th
 Port Rush—Coleraine
 Portlarnon—Dolphin, every Wednesday morning
 Runcorn—Blanche, Thursday 14th
 Rhyll—Benledi, Thursday 14th
 Swansea—Troubadour
 Sligo—Rover
 Waterford—William Penn, Tuesday 19th
 Wexford—Town of Wexford
 Whitehaven—Earl of Lonsdale, Monday 18th
 — Countess of Lonsdale

The Drogheda steamers sail five times a week, two hours before high water.

The steamers for North Wales, Runcorn, Lancaster, and Douglas, and those with the Dublin mails, start from St George's pier; those for Wexford and Whitehaven, from the Trafalgar Dock, and all other ports from the Clarence Dock and Basin.

The Carlisle steamers call off Whitehaven and Annan: the Maryport steamer at Garlieston and Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright; the Port Rush steamer at Larne; the Menai steamer at Beaumaris and Bangor; and the Swansea steamer at Milford.

New York Packet Ships.

| Days of sailing from Liverpool. | Days of sailing from New York. | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Jan. May Sept. | Mar. July Nov | |
| 1 1 1 | Montezuma—Lowber Baring | 16 16 16 |
| 6 6 6 | Hottinguer—Bursley Fielden | 21 21 21 |
| 11 11 11 | Roscius—Collins Brown | 26 26 26 |
| | April Aug. Dec. | |
| 16 16 16 | Europe—Furber Baring | 1 1 1 |
| 21 21 21 | Independence—Nye Chapman | 6 6 6 |
| 26 26 26 | Samuel Hicks—Bunker Sands | 11 11 11 |
| | Feb. June Oct. | |
| 1 1 1 | New York—Cropper Baring | 16 16 16 |
| 6 6 6 | Liverpool—Eldridge Fielden | 21 21 21 |
| 11 11 11 | Siddons—Cobb Brown | 26 26 26 |
| | May Sept. Jan. | |
| 16 16 16 | Columbus—Cole Baring | 1 1 1 |
| 21 21 21 | Ashburton—Hutton Chapman | 6 6 6 |
| 26 26 26 | Stephen Whitney—Thompson | 11 11 11 |
| | Mar. July Nov. | |
| 1 1 1 | Yorkshire—Bailey Baring | 16 16 16 |
| 6 6 6 | Queen of the West—Woodhouse | 21 21 21 |
| 11 11 11 | Sheridan—De Pegster Brown | 26 26 26 |
| | June Oct. Feb. | |
| 16 16 16 | Cambridge—Barstow Baring | 1 1 1 |
| 21 21 21 | Patrick Henry—Allen Chapman | 6 6 6 |
| 26 26 26 | United States—Britton Sands | 11 11 11 |
| | Apr. Aug. Dec. | |
| 1 1 1 | England—Bartlett Baring | 16 16 16 |
| 6 6 6 | Rochester—Britton Fielden | 21 21 21 |
| 11 11 11 | Garrick—Trask Brown | 26 26 26 |
| | July Nov. Mar. | |
| 16 16 16 | Oxford—Rathbone Baring | 1 1 1 |
| 21 21 21 | Washington—Delano Chapman | 6 6 6 |
| 26 26 26 | Virginian—Allen Sands | 11 11 11 |

Regular Steam Packets

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

Departure of Mails.

EAST INDIES, via Southampton, on the morning of the 3rd of every month.
 MARSEILLES, on the morning of the 7th of every month.
 SYDNEY, on the morning of the last day of every month.
 WEST INDIES, on the morning of the 2nd and 17th of every month.
 AMERICA, on the morning of the 3rd and 18th of every month.

SILVER SUPERSEDED,

AND those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new, and perfectly matchless

ALBATA PLATE.

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

ALBATA PLATE.

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

| Table knives, with Albata plate handles, and warranted steel blades | Octagon Handles | Threaded | King's |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 22 6 doz | 25 0 doz | 25 0 doz | 25 0 doz |
| Dessert do, to match 18 6 pair | 19 6 pair | 19 6 pair | 19 6 pair |
| Carver and fork 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 6 |

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

Ivory Table Knives 11s per dozen, dessert 9s; Carvers 3s 6d per pair.
 3 1/2 inch handsome Table, Dessert, Carvers.
 Balance handle 18s doz 14s doz 6s 6d pair
 4 inch Balance-handle, largest and best made... 20s — 16s — 7s 6d —
 Ditto with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver... 20s 6d — 18s — 8s 6d —
 Forks half the price of the above.

FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver) in sets of 24 pieces, with ivory handles, 45s; carved ivory handles, 50s; Albert pattern handles, 50s; if in mahogany cases, 16s extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for 50 years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

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

THE PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE, OR SPIRIT LAMP.

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

Kept in every variety at C. Watson's, 41 and 42 Barbican, and 16 Norton Folgate.
 Other Camphine Lamps rendered smokeless, and Perfected for Six shillings each, by the Patent Paragon Apparatus as above.

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

Send for his ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, To be had gratis.

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

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

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

CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words "Rowland's Macassar Oil" engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters. Without this name are genuine. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

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

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A fragrant white powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth.

It eradicates the factitious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the Teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

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

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, And affixed to the KALYDOR and ODONTO.

* * * All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

N.B.—The principle on which each article is prepared is confined solely to the knowledge and practice of A. ROWLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,—the amalgamation of their purely vegetable materials neutralizes all attempts to separate their component parts, and thus proves the imposition of all other articles bearing the same names.

The genuine preparations are sold by the Proprietors, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

SIGHT RESTORED—NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.
 UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY, H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT, AND THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.



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

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

SIR,—For the last 8 or 4 years I have been labouring under a nervous deafness, so much so at times as to be almost incapable of hearing. After trying several very eminent aurists, from whom I derived scarcely any relief, I was induced, at the solicitation of a friend, to try your excellent Eye Snuff; I, accordingly, procured one of your small canisters, after taking which I found considerable benefit, so much so that I sent for two more, which, having used, I found my hearing completely restored, and I have not been deaf since. I should mention, that the time I commenced taking your Eye Snuff was in April last, and have continued taking it since.—I remain, sir, your obedt. servant, Wm. H. ADAMS.

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

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

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

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

Dr Andrews also recommends its use as a preventive. See his Reports in Nov. 1831. He states that the tenacious sympathy of the membrane, within the nostrils, with the nervous system, that Grimstone's Eye Snuff, when frequently taken, must be of the greatest benefit to the consumer; and further recommends its universal adoption as a preventive.

Dr Thomson of Hatfield having witnessed many cases of cure, both of headache and ophthalmia, has kindly given his testimony thereof.

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

Sold in canisters at 8d, 1s 3d, 2s 4d, 4s 4d, 8s, and 15s 6d each.

Any quantity can be forwarded through the General Post by sending money orders. A 2s 4d canister, with postage, will cost 3s, and so on in like proportion.

All letters addressed to W. Grimstone, 434 Oxford street, and 24 King street, Long Acre, London. Herbarry, Highgate.

HAY MARKETS.

Thursday, November 14.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay 3l 15s to 4l 15s, useful ditto 4l 16s to 5l 4s, fine upland ditto 5l 5s to 5l 10s, clover hay 4l 10s to 6l 0s. Oat straw 1l 10s to 1l 12s, wheat straw 1l 13s to 1l 15s per load. A fair average supply and a steady demand at full prices.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay 3l 18s to 4l 18s, useful ditto 5l 0s to 5l 5s, fine upland ditto 5l 6s to 5l 12s, clover hay 4l 8s to 5l 16s. Oat straw 1l 8s to 1l 12s, wheat straw 1l 13s to 1l 16s per load. Supply but moderate and trade active.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay 3l 16s to 4l 12s, useful ditto 4l 15s to 5l 4s, fine upland ditto 5l 5s to 5l 12s, clover hay 4l 10s to 6l 6s. Oat straw 1l 10s to 12s, wheat straw 1l 13s to 1l 15s per load. Both hay and straw sold freely at the above quotations.

SEEDS

Duty has been paid upon the following descriptions of Seeds from the 1st of January to the 2nd Nov. 1844:—

| | Cloverseed | Linseed | Rapeseed |
|--------------|------------|---------|----------|
| | cwt | cwt | cwt |
| London... | 41,829 | 114,576 | 7,199 |
| Liverpool... | 8,939 | 28,040 | 116 |
| Bristol... | 168 | 155 | none |
| Hull..... | 13,669 | 313,500 | 45,395 |
| Total | 64,605 | 456,271 | 52,710 |

The stock of Cloverseed here on the 5th of Oct. was 14,833 cwt

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.—Adair's Main 16s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 19s—Hasting's Hartley 19s—Morgan's Stone 22s 6d. Wallsend: Clarke and Co. 19s 6d—Clen-nell 19s 9d—Teas 25s. Ships arrived 6.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.—Adair's Main 16s 6d—Buddle's West Hartley 19s 6d—Carr's Hartley 19s 6d—Sharp's Tanfield 16s 6d—Woodfield Coke 27s. Wallsend: South Durham 24s. Three ships have arrived since last market day.

Liverpool Weekly Import List.

Imported from the 1st to the 7th Nov. 1844, inclusive.

By 1 vessel from Odessa—1 Egypt—1 Palermo—1 Cronstadt—1 St Petersburg:—

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Brimstone | 50 tons | Sumac | 1100 bgs |
| Hemp | 1 bdl 131 half-do | Tallow—European 642 cks | |
| | 24 bales | Tartar | 4 casks |
| Madder Roots..... | 20 bales | Wool | 315 bales |
| Seed—Linseed | 600 qrs | | |

THE GAZETTE.

DOWNING STREET, NOV. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard C. Pennell, Esq. to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar, and John Doveton, Esq. to be Treasurer, for the island of St Helena

Tuesday, November 12, 1844.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thwaites and Brothers, Blackburn, ale brewers; as far as regards T. Thwaites—Parker, Scrutton, and Andrews, Old Broad street, stock brokers—Fugler and Fry, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, Manchester warehousemen—Bradbury and Clifton, Matley, Cheshire, stone dealers—J. J., and W. Cox, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, coal masters; as far as regards W. Cox—Ward and Ross, Kingston upon Hull, commission agents—W. and J. Jones, Aberystwith, cabinet makers—Hiplins and Co, Tipton, Staffordshire, soap makers—Bignold and Field, atomies—Taylor and Bantist, Northworn, Yorkshire, cotton dyers—Aspin and Son, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cement manufacturers—Simpson and Co, Rochdale, tailors

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

H. J. and J. Dixon, Kidderminster and Aldermanbury, carpet manufacturers—first dividend of 13s 4d in the pound; first dividend of 20s in the pound on the separate estate of H. J. Dixon, any Thursday, at the office of Mr Valpy, Birmingham

Newton, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, cattle dealer—first dividend of 7d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr Valpy

Loraine, Newcastle upon Tyne, wine merchant—first and final dividend of 1s in the pound, on Saturday, Nov. 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr Baker, Newcastle upon Tyne

Petrie, Bedlington, Durham, miller—second dividend of 7d in the pound (in addition to 7d in the pound, previously declared), on Saturday, Nov. 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr Baker

Harbottle, Amble, Northumberland, grocer—first dividend of 6s 6d in the pound on Saturday, Nov. 16, or any subsequent Saturday, at the office of Mr Baker

Turton, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, coal master—second dividend of 6s 6d in the pound, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at the office of Mr Whitmore, Birmingham

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. T. and W. Wilde, Basing lane, Cheapside, general merchants

BANKRUPTS.

John Cox, Norwich, cabinet maker, to surrender Nov. 22, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Wood and Blake, Falcon street, Aldersgate street; and Durrant, Norwich; official assignee, Follett, Sambrook court, Basinghall street

James Jones, Berners street, Oxford street, apothecary, Nov. 19, Dec. 17, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Hand, Chancery lane; official assignee, Follett

William Sawyer, Louisa street, Stepney, oilman, Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock, Dec. 17, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Morel, West square, Southwark; official assignee, Green, Aldermanbury

Joseph S. Burrows, Wimbledon, Surrey, coal merchant, Nov. 22, at half-past 12 o'clock, Jan. 2, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Ogil, Great Winchester street; official assignee, Graham, Coleman street

James D. Bates, Chapman street, St George's-in-the-East, ginger beer manufacturer, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock, Jan. 5, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Taylor,

North buildings, Finsbury; official assignee, Turquand, Old Jewry chambers

Albany Heggins, Apollo buildings, Walworth, merchant, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 24, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Hutchinson, Crown court, Threadneedle street; official assignee, Groom, Abchurch lane

Evan Kinsey, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, innkeeper, Nov. 26, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Sargeant, Norfolk street, Strand; Hughes, Llanidloes; and Evans, Liverpool; official assignee, Cazenove, Liverpool

Griffith Vaughan, Llanely, Carmarthenshire, innkeeper, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, Dec. 30, at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Jeffreys, Swansea; and Haberfield, Bristol; official assignee, Hutton, Bristol

Joseph Vaile, Cheltenham, wine merchant, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 27, at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Bubb and Co, Cheltenham; and Bevan and Co, Bristol; official assignee, Kynaston, Bristol

Herbert Oliver and Henry Hastings, Cheltenham, butchers, Nov. 26, at 1 o'clock, Dec. 24, at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitor, Paekwood, Cheltenham; official assignee, Kynaston

DIVIDENDS.

Dec. 3, Alford, Harrow road, Paddington, licensed victualler—Dec. 5, Conden, Milton street and Edward street, Dorset square, builder—J. and J. Gale, Love lane, Shadwell, rope makers—Williamson, Regent street, hosier—Dec. 3, Musgrove, Birmingham, woollendrapers—Trivet, Northumberland place, Commercial road east, draper—Oliver, Maidstone, upholsterer—Dec. 10, Price, Blackburn, machine maker—Haddock, Warrington, bookseller—Younghusband, Cheltenham, brickmaker—Dec. 6, Perkins, St Wollo, Monmouthshire, ship builder—Wicks, Trowbridge and Westbury, Wiltshire, clothier—Courtney, Bristol, banker—Dec. 10, Pow, Newcastle upon Tyne, ship broker—Dec. 4, Currie, Newcastle upon Tyne, bookseller—Dec. 11, Atkinson, Temple, Sowerby, Westmoreland, banker—Dec. 4, Cay, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, coal fitter—Dec. 5, Davison, Marton, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturer—Dec. 19, Heslewood and Skitt, Kingston upon Hull, and Thames street, white lead manufacturers

CERTIFICATES.

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

Dec. 6, Walker, Luton, Bedfordshire, cordwainer—Gee, Peckham and Dulwich, farmer—Dec. 3, Currie, Newcastle upon Tyne, bookseller—Dec. 6, M'Laughlin, Long lane, Bermondsey, hair merchant—Dec. 3, Gruver, Regent street, Lambeth, stone merchant—Dec. 4, J. and J. Woodhead, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers—Trumble, Liverpool, licensed victualler—Dec. 5, Croxton, Manchester, glass dealer

CERTIFICATES

To be granted by the Court of Review unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 3.

Crowder, West Auckland, Durham, ironfounder—Kitchen, Stockport, corddealer—Truteh, Barkham terrace, Southwark, china clay merchant—Payne, Newcastle upon Tyne, builder—Lloyd, Liverpool, licensed victualler—White, Bath, music seller—Clough, Eye, Suffolk, apothecary

INSOLVENT PETITIONER.

Jackson, Hopton, Yorkshire, farmer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Macleod, Portmahomack, Ross-shire, merchant, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock, at the Sheriff clerk's office, Tain

T. Lyell, Newburgh, manufacturer, Nov. 15, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock, at M'Nab's Hotel, Cupar Fife

J. Wilson, Edinburgh, general agent, Nov. 18, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock, at the chambers of Mr Alexander, Edinburgh

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOV. 11.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Joel W. White, as Consul at Liverpool for the United States of America.

Friday, November 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Heminsley, Walker and Thurstans, Wolverhampton, cut nail manufacturers—R. B. & J. Watson, Leeds, share brokers—Humphrey and Maurel, 3 Cross lane, St Mary-at-Hill & Hatcham and Whitechapel, oil merchants—Scott and Kearns, 27 Leman street, Goodman's fields, manufacturers of fire-arms—Winder and Latham, Chelley, Lancashire, attorneys—Bray and Holson, Wolf Stones, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers—Palmer and Tansell, Pensthorpe, Kent, farmers—Plant and Gould, Manchester, cotton merchants—Blake and Guinness, Bristol, merchants—G. and J. Wild, 55, Oxford street and 22 King street, Holborn, grocers—Moore and Hard-icke, Rotherham, Yorkshire, surgeons—Webster and Morton, Liverpool, coopers—Mary and Henry Platt, Chester, chemists—Peel, Stead and Peel, Leeds, cloth dressers—Grey, Russell and Donald, Bon bay, merchants—Tinkle and Clarke, Appleton, Cheshire, brick makers—Dewey and Gawn, Brighton, cabinet makers—Loft and Scoular, Dean street, Soho, sculptors.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Thomas Sherwood, brick maker, Tilehurst, Berkshire

BANKRUPTS.

William L. Dore, innkeeper, Egham, Surrey, to surrender Nov. 22, at one, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; Olverson, Denby, and Lavie, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Charles Parry, furniture broker, Cleaver street, Kennington road, Nov. 29, at half past two, and Dec. 24, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Bell, official assignee, Coleman street buildings; Rosser, Dyer's buildings, Holborn

Isaac Argent, victualler, Fleet street, Nov. 22, at half-past two, and Dec. 17, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall street; Cooke, King street, Cheapside

William and Thomas Higgins, hostlers, Old Bond street, Nov. 27, at half-past one, and Dec. 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Bell, official assignee, Cole-

man street buildings; Thomas Lepard, and Williams, Cloak lane

William Norwood, grocer, Kettering, Northamptonshire, Nov. 29, at one, and Jan. 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin lane, Cornhill

John G. Bourne, builder, Battersea, Nov. 22 and Dec. 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; Pain and Hatherly, Great Marlborough street

James F. Barwick, wheelwright, Old street, St Luke's, Nov. 22, at one, and Jan. 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Coleman street; Lawrence, Old Fish street

Gordon F. Davidson, John street Adelphi, Nov. 29, at twelve, and Jan. 7, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, official assignee, Coleman street; Olverson and Co., Old Jewry

John Sedman, colour merchant, Queen street, Cheap-side, Dec. 2, at eleven, and Dec. 24, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, official assignee, Abchurch lane, Lombard street; Capes and Stuart, Raymond buildings, Gray's Inn

Thomas Boulter, innkeeper, Cromer, Norfolk, Dec. 22 and 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Brooksbank and Farn, Gray's Inn; Staff, Norwich

Robert Barry, lodging house keeper, Worthing, Nov. 20, at half-past ten, and Dec. 17, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall street; Hillier and Co., Gray's Inn; Tribe and Son, Worthing

Caleb Soul, grocer, Long alley, Moorfields, Dec. 2 and 24, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; Taylor, North buildings, Finsbury circus

William Collinson, carpenter, East Butterwick, Lincolnshire, Nov. 28 and Dec. 17, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Freeman, official assignee, Leeds; Howlett, Kirton in Lindsey; Payne Edisson, and Ford, Leeds

James Watson, grocer, Carlisle, Nov. 25, at eleven, and Dec. 19, at two, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court. Wakley, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mounsey, Carlisle; Gray, Staple Inn, London

Thomas Dowding, brewer, Chippenham, Nov. 29 and Dec. 27, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court. Acraman, official assignee, Bristol; Leman, Bristol

William Jones, linendraper, Usk, Monmouthshire, Nov. 29, at twelve, and Dec. 27, at one, at the Bristol Court of Bankruptcy. Hutton, official assignee, Bristol; H. W. and W. C. Sole, Aldermanbury; Haberfield, Bristol

John and Hugh Colville, merchants, Liverpool, Nov. 28 and Dec. 27, at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court. Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool; Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London; Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool

Edwin Cottrill, linen dealer, Redditch, Worcestershire, Nov. 30, at twelve, and Dec. 24, at one, at the Birmingham District Court. Valpy, official assignee; Jones, Sise lane, London; Mottram, Birmingham

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Pearson, York, attorney at law, second and final dividend of 2s 2d in the pound, at 14 Bishopgate street, Leeds, any day on and after Monday

Hazard and Bingham, Sheffield, merchants, first and second dividend of 3s 4d in the pound, at 14, Bishopgate street, Leeds, any day on and after Monday

Weatherly, Ford, Hilton, Addison and Gordon, Holywell, Flintshire, bankers, first and final dividend of 20s in the pound, at 7 Charlotte street, Manchester, any Wednesday

Millar, Liverpool, hosier, second dividend of 3s 5d in the pound, at 7 Charlotte street, Manchester, any Wednesday

Darcy and Dierden, Sutton, Lancashire, alkali manufacturers, second dividend of 2d in the pound, at 24 Bamed's buildings North, Sweeting street, Castle street, Liverpool, any Thursday

Sadler, Cheltenham, linen draper, a dividend of 1s 8d in the pound, at 19 St Augustine's place, Bristol, any Wednesday

Rawlings, Cheltenham, auctioneer, first dividend of 2s 6d in the pound, at 2 Nicholas street, Bristol, any Wednesday

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London.
Edwards, 35 City road, draper, December 6, at half-past one—Watson, of the Saracen's Head, Canonmole street, licensed victualler, December 6, at one—Tison, Hertford, carpenter, December 6, at half-past eleven—Holmes, 3 King street, Cheapside, warehouseman, December 6, at twelve—Harman, Meadowbank Brewery, Edinbrough, Whitefriars, and Chester square, London, common brewer, December 6, at eleven—Halford, Baldock, and Shoulten, Canterbury, bankers, December 13, at eleven—Goren, Orchard street, Portman square, coach maker, December 10, at half-past one—Broome, Oxford street, linen draper, December 6, at two—Storm, of Cardiff, builder, December 11, at eleven.

In the Country.

Hewkesley, Arnold, Nottinghamshire, merchant, December 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—Allen, Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire, timber merchant, December 19, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—Grove, Wick and Alston, Gloucestershire, miller, December 13, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—Robertson, Garrow and Alexander, Liverpool, ship chandlers, December 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool—Ward, of Manchester, merchant, December 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Price, Blackburn, machine maker, December 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Dunn, Wakefield, corn factors, December 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Hill, Uppingham, Rutlandshire, woolstapler, December 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham.

CERTIFICATES.

To be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.
March, Canterbury, miller, Dec. 4—Peters, Godstone, Surrey, brewer—Skelton, Southampton, stationer, Maslin, Croydon, Surrey, coal merchant, Dec. 10—Turner, Sheffield, grocer, Dec. 6—Gibbons, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, chemist, Dec. 11.

CERTIFICATES.

To be granted, by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before December 6.

Brown, jun. Tydee, Monmouthshire, iron founder—D. and J. Sugden, Springfield and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers—Catlow, Leeds, victualler—Arnatt, Oxford, baker—Eliza A. Haw, 52 Moorgate street, City, tavern keeper—T. and R. Barrs, Worcester, tobacco manufacturers—Dockery, Dartford, Kent and Farrington market, City, market gardener—Pettigrew, jun, Woolwich, Kent, tailor.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst. at his residence in Eaton square, the lady of Captain Townshend, R. N., of Balls park, Hertford, of a daughter.

At Brighton, on the 8th inst. the Right Hon. Lady Headley, of a daughter.

At Norwood, on the 7th inst. the lady of the Rev. I. O. W. Haweis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst. at the British Embassy, Paris, by Bishop Luscombe, Major Henry Arthur O'Neill, to Emma Charlotte, third daughter of Robert Symphon, Esq.

At St Giles's church, Reading, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Frederick Maurice, Archdeacon Hare, to Jane Esther, daughter of the Rev. Michael Maurice.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst. at his house, 38 Conduit street, John Stevenson, Esq. the eminent surgeon oculist.

At Macao, on the 10th of July, of fever caught at Hong Kong, Thomas Scotland, Esq. of the house of Macvicar and Co. eldest son of John Scotland, Esq. Glen Douglas, Roxburghshire.

On the 9th inst. in Ormond row, Richmond, Surrey, at the advanced age of 74, Mrs Hofland, well known from her many moral and instructive writings.

On the 11th inst. in Harley street, Major-General Sir Leonard Greenwell, K.C.B. and K.C.H.

On the 12th inst. at 5 Durham place, Lambeth, Mr William Grieve, of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Theatre Royal, Drury lane, aged 44.

At Turnwood, Dorsetshire, Lady Hill, wife of Major-General Sir Dudley Hill, Knt. C.B. and K.T.S.

On the 10th inst. aged 63, at his residence, Gibson square, Islington, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr Palmer, of Paternoster row.

On the 11th inst. aged 85, Mrs S. M. Catmur, widow of the late Mr Alexander Catmur, sen. for nearly 40 years belonging to the Tax office, Somerset house.

On the 31st ultimo, at St Andre de Fontenay, near Caen, Normandy, the Rev. Robert Evans, formerly Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and successively of Goodworth, Clatford, and Wberwell, Hants, aged 81.

On the 20th ultimo, in the parish of St Mary, Newington, Surrey, William Wallis, in the 87th year of his age. He was the last surviving son of the late Travener Wallis, of Whitechurch villa (now Wallis court), near Whitechurch, Oxon, who was disinherited of the Burton Pynsent estate, Somerset, by his uncle Sir William Pynsent, Bart. in favour of William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. M.R.C.S. &c.

"Of aches and pains, both body and of mind, From appetites and passions overwrought; And other suff'ring which the nervous feel, A plain intelligible view is given.

How we should live—what eat, what drink, what shun, To reach in health full three score years and ten."

Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill; and the Author, 21 Arundel street, Strand.

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The Candles are now so well known to the public, that it is hardly necessary to state here that they burn more brilliantly than the best wax, and give so large an amount of light, as to be cheaper, taking this into account, than the commonest Tallow Candles. They may be had of most of the respectable Dealers, throughout the kingdom; but purchasers must insist on being supplied with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," otherwise they are liable to be deceived with some of the imitations, all called, like the real ones, "Composite." Those parties, really in the trade, who do not yet keep them for sale, are informed that they can purchase, of the Patentees, or of Palmer and Co., Sutton street, Clerkenwell, any quantity, large or small, at the Wholesale price; and that allowances are made in an increasing ratio, to parties taking to the amount of 500, 1000, 1500, or 2000, at a time; and a very large allowance indeed to parties taking so large a quantity as to enable them to become wholesale agents for an entire district.

Belmont, Vauxhall, July 24th, 1844.

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR ROWLAND HILL,

AUTHOR OF THE PENNY POSTAGE.

Sir GEORGE LARPENT, Bart. Chairman & Treasurer.

The amount collected exceeds £10,000.

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

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

Messrs Barnett, Hoares, & Co. 62 Lombard street
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— Roger Cunliffe, Esq. 24 Bucklersbury
— Curries & Co. 29 Cornhill
— Drewett & Fowler, Princes street, Bank
— Hanbury, Taylor, & Co. 60 Lombard street
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Mr GEORGE WANSEY, Solicitor,
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THIS elegant, fragrant, and pellucid Oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities, is unequalled over the whole world. It preserves and reproduces the hair, even at a late period of life; prevents it from falling off or turning grey; restores grey hair to its original colour; frees it from scurf or dandruff, and renders it soft, silky, curly, and glossy—facts abundantly proved by innumerable testimonials, which are open for inspection at the Proprietors'.

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A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR!

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on the Causes of Nervous Debility, Local or Constitutional Weakness, Indigestion, Lowness of Spirits, and Insanity; with plain Directions for their Treatment and Cure. By Samuel La'Mert, Consulting Surgeon, 9, Bedford street, Bedford square, London: Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c.

"Long experience in the treatment of a class of diseases hitherto neglected, and most imperfectly understood by the great bulk of the medical profession, has enabled the author to prove that there are concealed causes of Nervous Debility and incapacity for the important duties of social life in existence, where the mere routine practitioner would never dream of finding them; traceable to certain habits, forming the most secret, yet deadly and fatal springs of domestic misery and premature mortality."—*Staffordshire Gazette*.

"We consider this book really ought, as a matter of safety, to be placed in the hands of every youth whose appearance indicates any tendency to nervous debility, or premature decay. M. La'Mert, who is a regularly educated member of the medical profession, has treated the subject in a very scientific and intelligible manner, and we are certainly amazed at the prevalence and consequences of those evils it is his province to portray and alleviate."—*Wakefield Journal*.

Published by the Author, and sold by S. Gilbert, 52, Paternoster row; Price, 9s. Dane street, Dublin; Love and Paton, Glasgow; Field, 6s. Quadrant, Regent street; Jackson, 130, New Bond street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall street; Noble, 109, Chancery lane; Mansell, 3, King street, Southwark; Slatter, High street, Oxford; Smith, Cambridge; Courier Office, Manchester; Newton, 16, Church street, Liverpool; Watts, Snow hill, Birmingham; Davey, Broad street, Bristol; Harvey and Co., 63, Oxford street; Stance, 23, Tichborne street, Quadrant; and by all Booksellers.

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

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, THE SILENT FRIEND, as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must however confess that a perusal of this work has left such a favourable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by the advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus*.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR ROWLAND HILL.

Author of the Penny Postage.

WILL CLOSE ON THE 30th NOVEMBER NEXT.

Of all the sources of income stated in the recently published Quarterly Returns of the Public Revenue, none exhibit so large a proportionate increase as the Post office. On the year's net revenue, the Customs have increased at the rate of about 10 per cent, the Excise 1½ per cent, the Property Tax 2 per cent, while the Post office revenue, under its almost nominal rate of a penny, has increased above 13½ per cent, and the increase on the quarter has been even as much as 25 per cent.

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

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

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

"I gladly avail myself," writes the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, "of the opportunity of expressing my sense of the satisfactory manner in which, during my tenure of office, you have discharged the several duties which have been from time to time committed to you."

"I entertain," writes Sir Robert Peel, (who has also subscribed 10l to the Testimonial) "a due sense of the motives by which your conduct, in respect to Post office arrangements, has been actuated, and of the zeal and fidelity with which you have discharged the duties committed to you."—Mr Trevelyan, on behalf of the Lords of the Treasury, writes thus. "I am also commanded by their Lordships to take this opportunity of stating, that they consider it due to you, on the termination of your engagement with the Government, to express to you the approbation with which they have regarded your zealous exertions in the execution of the duties which have been intrusted to you; and how materially the efficiency of the Post office arrangements has been promoted by the care and intelligence evinced by you in the consideration of the various important questions which have been referred to you."

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

(Signed)

GEO. LARPENT, Chairman.

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