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derived from the same countries, which we should otherwise have received. We must not expect to be paid twice. If gold be sent as a remittance for a consignment of British manufactures, we must not expect to receive cotton, silk, wool, or sugar, for the same consignment also. And therefore two obvious truths arise, the neglect of which has led to much popular error:—first, that an importation of gold does not necessarily add to the national capital, and does not do so at all, except so far as there is a profit upon the goods exported for which it is returned; and that an importation of cotton, silk, or sugar would to the same extent, and precisely in the same way, supposing the profit to be the same, lead to a like increase of national capital: and, second, that it is absolutely necessary to re-export the gold imported, with a view to obtain the necessary supply of raw materials which our trade requires.

The trade of the last year has illustrated to a considerable extent the principles which we have now laid down. And it is certain that in future the same phenomena which we have witnessed, and which has excited much attention and speculation, will occur in the future in even a greater degree. The smallest amount at which we can place the import of gold during the past year is 15,000,000*l*. Of this at least 8,000,000*l* has been re-exported, in the shape of coin to Australia, for the purchase of raw gold; about 4,000,000*l* has been exported to the Continent and other places; and about 3,000,000*l* still remains at home, in addition to our former stock.

Our exports, it will be observed by the tables published to-day, of the articles enumerated amount to 71,429,548*l*, against 68,531,601*l* in 1851. The entire exports of 1851, including all articles, amounted to upwards of 74,000,000*l*:—the entire exports for 1852, when made up, will exceed 77,000,000*l*. The increase of our exports, even upon the unprecedented trade of 1851, may be called 3,000,000*l*. But such an increase, considerable as it is, does not account for an import of the precious metals such as we have pointed out. There must, therefore, have been a deficiency in the import of other commodities corresponding with the increase of gold. Accordingly we find a very large decrease in the imports of many of the most important articles of our trade. From the tables published to-day we take the following list:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS—1851 and 1852.

	1851	1852
Sugar.....cwt	7,932,534	6,910,586
Do. refined.....—	448,541	304,049
Melasses.....—	791,788	543,828
Tea.....lbs	71,466,421	66,361,030
Wine.....gal	9,008,151	6,791,242
Grain.....qrs	8,093,402	6,657,375
Flour and meal.....cwt	5,334,000	3,891,000
Tallow.....—	1,221,066	1,019,273
Cocoa.....lbs	6,773,960	6,268,515
Currants.....cwt	721,119	349,852
Hemp.....—	1,301,488	1,078,939
Guano.....fens	243,014	129,889
Hides.....cwt	672,167	541,789
Lard.....—	120,409	65,340
Oil, viz.—Trais, &c.....tuns	22,219	19,916
Palm.....cwt	608,550	523,231
Cocoa nut.....tuns	11,503	8,890
Oil seed cakes.....tons	55,076	55,616
Pork.....cwt	154,760	95,451
Tar.....lasts	15,780	12,891

Here we find a remarkable decline in the quantities imported. But in order better to understand what has really taken place, we would refer to the state of matters as they stood in August last, when the bullion in the Bank was at the highest point, viz., 23,250,000*l*. About that time we called attention to the large decline which had taken place in our imports, while the importation of gold had so much increased. The consequences to which we then pointed as certain to ensue have been realised since then in a marked manner. We had imported gold, and consequently not other commodities to the extent required to sustain our consumption of raw materials and other articles; the diminished imports soon led to largely diminished stocks; the diminished stocks, while the consumption remained the same, led to higher prices; the considerable rise in prices led to increased imports of those articles affected, and those increased imports led necessarily to an export of gold

The Political Economist.

THE TRADE OF 1852 IN RELATION TO THE IMPORTS OF GOLD.

THE returns of the Trade and Navigation for the year which has just expired are invested with a very peculiar interest, and even in a greater degree than usually attaches to that important document. The important and novel feature of the introduction of gold as a great article of commerce, has, during the period to which these accounts refer, been for the first time sensibly experienced; and it is the more needful that we should recognise this new element in our commerce, as it is now certain that it will not be one of a temporary character. We must look forward to seeing gold a regular and extensive article of import, to an extent far beyond our domestic requirements, either for the purpose of currency or for that of articles of plate, jewellery, and other manufactures. It is certain that we shall henceforth receive gold in much larger quantities than our own domestic wants require, and that it will become a large and very important article of regular importation, for the purpose of being re-exported and distributed over the whole world. We come to this conclusion from the obvious fact, that the great superiority which this country holds, and must continue to hold, as a market for the purchase of manufactured goods, and for nearly everything which young communities require, will, even in the case of California, lead either directly or through the medium of the other portions of the United States, to that interchange which will have the effect of drawing a large share of their surplus produce of gold to this country, just on the same principle as our commerce with the old States of the Union results in our importing a large portion of their crops of cotton, tobacco, and rice;—and so far as regards the Australian colonies, to the same reason which obviously applies there, even more extensively, we may add the colonial tie, which will lead to the surplus produce being consigned to this country, either in payment for our exports, or for investment on account of those who hope ultimately to return to England. We must, therefore, in the future, accustom ourselves more than we have hitherto done to regard gold as one of the great articles of import in exchange for the exports of this country. It is true that in all probability much gold may be shipped in the course of time direct from Australia to the Eastern markets, to save the expense of sending it first to England and then to the East; but in that case the bills drawn against it will be transmitted as remittances to England, and indirectly the effect will be the same as if the gold itself had come to this country.

But what we wish to impress upon our readers, is the fact that we cannot receive gold in payment for any considerable portion of our exports without diminishing the imports of other articles



for their payment. Such is the explanation of a large portion of the export of bullion which has recently taken place to the Continent. There has been a natural effort to restore the balance of imports and exports, represented in commodities for daily consumption;—and it is above all things plain and certain that our imports of gold over and above what we require for our own domestic demand, can only be useful to us, inasmuch as they impart the power to purchase those articles which are required to sustain our people and our manufactures.

In future we must expect a constant influx and efflux of bullion. Such will only be a regular and healthful action of our trade. They will go on at one and the same time,—without necessarily influencing our money market, any more than the regular import and export of sugar and coffee have hitherto done.

Some attempt has been made to show that the decline in our imports is to be taken as an evidence of a failing trade, and as an adverse sign of the condition of the country. The conclusive reply to such a statement is, that notwithstanding the great reduction of our imports, the consumption of all our leading articles of trade has greatly increased. For example, the importation of sugar has declined from 7,932,000 cwts to 6,910,000 cwts, but the consumption has increased from 6,563,000 cwts in 1851 to 6,928,000 cwts in 1852. The import of tea has declined from 71,466,000 lbs in 1851 to 66,361,000 lbs in 1852, but the consumption has increased from 53,965,000 lbs to 54,724,000 lbs in the same time. The same has taken place in the case of wine and many other articles.

We shall take another opportunity (next week) of analysing more particularly the returns before us. We have in the meantime been anxious to call attention to the new element in our trade to which we have now referred, as having no inconsiderable bearing upon our financial and monetary prospects.

THE MILANESE "INSURRECTION."

THE recent outbreak at Milan appears to have been promptly and totally suppressed, and to have been neither accompanied nor followed by similar movements in any other of the Italian cities. At least no accounts of any such have reached this country. Indeed the whole affair seems to have been so insignificant, hasty, and partial, and to have met with so little sympathy from the Milanese population generally, that we should be justified in regarding it as the riotous ebullition of a few ill-disposed and ill-conditioned men, were it not for two documents which, if genuine, give it the character of a prepared and ordained but miserably abortive insurrection. We allude to the proclamation said to have been posted up on the walls of Milan addressed to the Italian patriots and signed by Mazzini,—and to the address of Kossuth to the Hungarian soldiers serving in Lombardy. We have intimated a hope that these documents may not be genuine; but we have nothing on which to found such a hope, except our difficulty in believing that anything so ill-judged as the first, and so wretchedly egotistical, bombastic, and babyish as the second, could have proceeded from men who, however great the defects of judgment they have often shown, are unquestionably men of consummate ability and of earnest patriotism. Neither proclamation has been repudiated: neither the Italian nor the Hungarian leader, nor any of the friends of either, have denied the authorship; it is stated, and not contradicted, that Mazzini has proceeded to Italy, or at least to the Swiss Cantons that border upon Lombardy; and we are, therefore, reluctantly compelled to believe that the late wretched attempt at a revolution was contrived and dictated by the combined understanding of the two great insurrectionary chiefs.

Speaking on this supposition, and with all our sympathies for freedom and our hatred of oppression fresh about us, we are bound to say that such culpable attempts can scarcely be spoken of in terms of too great severity. We are well aware that it is not for those who sit quietly by their fireside, in the enjoyment of absolute security and perfect liberty both of speech and action, to judge of the position of men who neither possess the first requisites of freedom, nor can count upon an hour's immunity from outrage. No hated foreigner patrols our streets; no brutal police, speaking a barbarous and unintelligible language, makes midnight domiciliary visits to our peaceful homes; no sordid and cruel Government grinds us down with daily contributions, and drags away to secret dungeons our best loved relatives and friends; no spy dogs our footsteps, sits at our table, mingles in our family circle, to mar and poison all domestic comfort. We can, therefore, scarcely imagine, much less fairly estimate, the angry passions, the intolerable irritation, which such circumstances must create; it is not for us to pronounce when the precise limit of fitting patience has been reached, nor to prescribe where forbearance ought to end and resistance must begin. We admit, fully and freely, that the oppressions, extortions, outrages, and vexations which the Milanese have had to endure for the last three years have been such as Englishmen could not have endured for three months, and amply sufficient, were it a question of mere equity, to justify rebellion at any moment and retaliation to almost any extent.

We know, also, that few among us can fitly estimate the

wretchedness or the temptations to which exiles are exposed. Banished from a glorious climate like theirs to a bleak and ungenial one like ours; contrasting the threadbare garments, the sordid lodging, the squalid poverty, which are their portion *here*, with the ample fortune, the cheerful life, the easy comforts, which await them *there*; *here*, rusting away in wretched and ignoble inactivity, and seeing in imagination the glorious career, the splendid chances, the exciting occupations, which beckon them back to their alluring home; *here*, no friends, or only cold ones—*there*, their wife and family expecting them with outstretched arms;—can we wonder that the wish is often father to the thought, that they are often sanguine where there is no rational ground for hope, and that they rush into rash and unripe enterprises which can end only in failure? Nay, even if they confess to themselves that probabilities are against them, may they not naturally feel that death in the field, or even on the scaffold, after one hand-to-hand fight with their oppressors, would be a preferable fate to the continued burden of a life passed in wearily pacing the pavement of Somers Town or Chelsea? Existence has become insupportable to them: they can wait no longer; all the chances of the wheel fortune can turn up nothing worse for them than they now endure. Men so tried and tempted should be gently judged, if they are inconsiderate and wild,—if their prospects are viewed deceptively, and their means and measures calculated ill.

But this natural impatience, these pardonable delusions, this reckless action, cannot be permitted to the chosen and trusted leaders of a people. By the position they have assumed, by the trust reposed in them, by the power bestowed upon them, they are tacitly and solemnly pledged to be really and truly the heads of their followers and associates—to think for them—to be wise for them. They hold in their hands the threads of a mighty conspiracy: thousands of agents, blind, devoted, ignorant, and enthusiastic, look up to them for orders which they have a right to expect shall be well-weighed, and based upon no angry haste, no imperfect information, no misreckoning of strength. Obedience and confidence are the essential conditions of all military, and more especially of all insurrectionary movements: these are yielded to Kossuth and Mazzini by the patriots and the people of Italy and Hungary in no stinted measure; and they deceive, abuse, and immolate their followers and discredit and betray their cause, if they act rashly, intemperately, or without judgment. An insurrectionary leader is bound to be cool, cautious, and enduring: it will suffice if others are faithful and courageous: upon him is laid the far heavier burden of being *judicious*. If he is not this, he is not fitted for his post: if he share in the weaknesses and follies of those who trust to him to be strong and wise, he no longer deserves to be their chief.

Such insignificant and abortive insurrections as this at Milan are mischievous in a threefold manner. They discredit the cause—in itself a noble and righteous one. The revolution of 1848 did much to raise the Italians in the estimation of Europe in general and of England more especially. It wiped out the stain of their previous feeble and vacillating attempts. The defence of Rome and Venice, and the energy (alas! only temporary) which the Milanese showed in expelling the Austrians from their walls, displayed qualities both of daring, endurance, and devotion, which raised high the hopes of what might be expected when the odds were equalised, and when the auspices were more favourable to the patriotic cause. This last futile and unworthy rising has gone far to dissipate these hopes, and to degrade the character of Italian outbreaks to their former miserable level. Other powers might be well enough disposed to aid men who fought and governed as many of the Italians did in 1848 and 1849: it is difficult even to sympathise with those who can descend to such ill-combined and assassin-like attempts as this Milanese riot appears to have been, from all the accounts which have yet reached us.

Such attempts have another bad consequence: they waste the strength and decimate the ranks of the patriots. The lives that have been wasted in profitless and ignominious slaughter, might, if reserved for a combined effort when the ripe moment had arrived, and circumstances opened a real prospect of success, have served to plant the national standard on the walls of Milan or of Rome. The zeal which has been thus cruelly misdirected and made barren will not be so readily aroused for a future and more hopeful occasion. A heavy blow and a great discouragement has been dealt to the cause of Italian freedom. Some have already fallen; others must mount the scaffold; others must languish in prison. Many valuable and active agents will have been discovered and sacrificed; suspicion and punishments will have been brought upon many families who have hitherto escaped; heavy fines will impoverish still further those who had little to spare; and all this suffering, all this bloodshed, all this injury to the cause he has at heart, must be laid at Mazzini's door.

Lastly—this useless and inglorious insurrection will give the Austrians a pretext for any further violence they may wish to indulge in. Already they have menaced Milan with heavy retribution, and levied forced contributions on Rimini; and Piedmontese and Swiss liberty may both be compromised, in consequence of the aid or sympathy which it may suit Austria to allege they

have afforded to the insurgents. Everywhere the white uniforms will be increased; everywhere the chain will be drawn tighter; everywhere the prisons will be filled fuller; everywhere the treatment of the victims of despotism will become harsher and more merciless. Such is the natural fruit of every failure.

Let the Italians learn to wait—though the lesson be as hard for them to practise as it is easy for us to preach. Let their leaders cease to become an exciting, and become a guiding and restraining power. If they can “bide their time,” their time will surely come. When Europe is sick of the continued oppressions which are exercised; when the civilisation of all nations, and not of England only, shall call out against Roman prisons and Neapolitan tribunals; when the great States which have now joined to crush them shall quarrel over their spoils, or fall out with each other when the common danger is removed; when the attitude of France shall give Austria enough to fear and enough to do; or when the principles of international policy shall have been finally settled on the only basis which can ever be permanently satisfactory—viz., that *non-intervention shall cease to be one-sided*, and that, in all struggles between princes and their subjects, aid shall be given to *neither party*,—then will be the dawn of hope for Hungary and Italy—when, having only Austria to deal with, they may deal with her effectually—for once, and for ever.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

AMONGST the objects to which the attention of the Government of India has long been seriously directed is the education of the native population. At present it occupies much attention both in India and in England, and it will fall under the consideration of the Committee to inquire into the renewal of the India Company's Charter. Like most other means of political and social improvement, it has more than one aspect; and already, amongst those who agree in the education of the natives as a general principle, there are disputes as to the best means by which it can be accomplished. The gentlemen who first attended to the subject were themselves Oriental scholars, members of Asiatic societies, &c., who felt themselves in want of a complete acquaintance with the ancient languages of Asia, and who appear to have therefore concluded the best means of educating the natives was to enable them to cultivate the languages of their ancestors. For a considerable period—from 1781, when a Mahomedan college was established at Calcutta, followed up by the establishment of a Sanscrit college at Benares in 1792—this was the great object to which the education of the natives, under the direction and patronage of the East India Government, was directed. Little more was then contemplated than to provide a regular supply of Hindoo and Mahomedan law officers for the judicial administration. A much wider field is now open. As education everywhere came to be more attended to, and generally regarded as a means of promoting civilisation, it was gradually perceived that something better might be done for the natives by the resources of the Government than to perfect them in the language and literature of their fathers.

As our Oriental scholars became better informed as to the contents of the ancient books, they became aware that in the Hindoo system “history is made up of fables, in which the learned in vain endeavour to trace the thread of authentic narrative; its medicine is quackery; its geography and astronomy are monstrous absurdity; its law is composed of loose contradictory maxims, and barbarous and ridiculous penal provisions; its religion is idolatry; its morality is such as might be expected from the example of the gods and the precepts of the religion. Suttee, Thuggee, human sacrifices, Ghaut murder, religious suicides, and other such excrescences of Hindooism, are either expressly enjoined by it, or are directly deduced from the principles inculcated by it. This whole system of sacred and profane learning is knitted and bound together by the sanction of religion; every part of it is an article of faith, and its science is as unchangeable as its divinity. Learning is confined by it to the Brahmins, the high priests of the system, by whom and for whom it was devised. All the other classes are condemned to perpetual ignorance and dependence; their appropriate occupations are assigned by the laws of caste, and limits are fixed, beyond which no personal merit or personal good fortune can raise them. The peculiar wonder of the Hindoo system is, not that it contains so much or so little knowledge, but that it has been so skilfully contrived for arresting the progress of the human mind, as to exhibit it at the end of two thousand years fixed at nearly the precise point at which it was first moulded.”

To employ the resources of the State to teach languages which contained no other knowledge than this was palpably absurd, and official men no sooner came to reflect on it than they became ashamed of such a course. And it is quite true, whatever superficial persons may say, that official men are susceptible of shame, and that the world owes to that susceptibility, and will yet owe to it, some most important political reforms. It is required, however, as in this case, to have in fact a good foundation, as we can no more expect official men than any other men to give up their theories and systems on a few imperfect representations. In India it was found that the Arabic or Persian language, which

imparted the knowledge comprised in the Mahomedan system, was not many degrees better than the Sanscrit and the Hindoo system. “The Mahomedan system resembles,” says Mr Adam, “that which existed amongst the natives of Europe before the invention of printing.” To teach such systems, or even to preserve them, cannot be the duty of our Government. It is not to rivet old shackles on the minds of its subjects, but to allow them to be cast off in the natural progress of civilisation, and to hasten if it can such a consummation.

Accordingly, in 1835, the Governor in Council came to a formal resolution on the subject, the essence of which is contained in these words:—“His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science amongst the natives of India, and that all the funds appropriated for the purposes of education would be best employed on English education alone.” Since that time there has been a kind of schism amongst the Indian educationists. Two systems have been at work, each has had its partisans, and the Government of India has to consider which of them, or how much of either, or whether both *in toto*, shall be supported and extended. In this question the Hindoo population take a great interest, and the most enlightened of them are decidedly favourable to the extension of education in the English language and literature. Amongst the persons who early became an advocate of the English system is Sir Charles Trevelyan, from whose work on the subject, published in 1838, the above extracts are made.* Nor can there, we think, be any doubt that our language—the language of the governing class—the language in which a knowledge of all modern sciences and arts is diffused, from London to Sydney and from New York to Canton—is a better vehicle for conveying accurate knowledge to the rising generation of the Hindoos than the Arabic, the Persian, or the Sanscrit. The collateral effect of dissipating their religious prejudices, from the study of European literature, science, and art—which was, perhaps, scarcely expected by those who promoted it, and which should be a strong recommendation of this study to those who wish primarily to improve the religion of the natives—is well stated in the following passage:—

The peculiar glory of the medical college, however, consists in the victory which it has obtained over the most intractable of the national prejudices, which often survive a change of religion, and was supposed to be interwoven, if anything could be, with the texture itself of the Hindoo mind. Brahmins and other high-caste Hindoos may be seen in the dissecting-room of the college handling the knife, and demonstrating from the human subject, with even more than the indifference of European professional men. Operations at the sight of which English students not unfrequently faint, are regarded with the most eager interest, and without any symptoms of loathing, by the self-possessed Hindoo. Subjects for dissection are easily and unobjectionably obtained in a country in which human life is more than usually precarious, and where the respect felt for the dead is much less than in Europe. An injection of arsenic into the veins prevents that rapid decomposition which the heat of the climate would otherwise engender. There is now nothing to prevent the people of India from attaining to the highest eminence in the medical art, and we shall soon be able to make the college entirely national, by replacing the foreign by indigenous professors. The importance of this remarkable step in the progress of native improvement is so generally acknowledged, that even the Hindoos of the old school have given in their adherence to the medical college; and the Shaeters, with the elasticity peculiar to them, have been made to declare that the dissection of human bodies for medical purposes is not prohibited by them. The establishment of the medical college has received the approbation of the Court of Directors; they have indeed reason to be proud of it as one of the chief ornaments of their administration.

The Hindoos themselves prefer such an education. “At the opening of the Hoogly College in August, 1836, students of English flocked to it in such numbers as to render the organisation of classification of them a matter of difficulty. Twelve hundred names were entered on the books of this department of the college within three days; and at the end of the year there were upwards of one thousand in regular attendance. The Arabic and Persian classes of the institution at the same time numbered less than two hundred.” The natives can have nothing to gain from their own literature; from ours they may gain our knowledge, may learn our arts, and may become, which is the general object proposed by education, like unto the educators. What may be the political effects of that, we cannot stop to inquire; but if unknown or apprehended political consequences were held sufficient to drive men back from the plain course of their duty, the moral world would become a shoreless ocean, and they would be cast on it without chart or compass or star to guide them, and not even a regular trade-wind to drive them in one direction. It should be remembered that keeping men ignorant is not the best way to keep them subservient, or to make them friendly. If it be in the nature of things that a small community like ours cannot for ever, at a distance of many thousand leagues, hold another community six times as numerous in permanent thralldom, it is also in the nature of things that we should look beforehand at the means of making an inevitable political separation socially, commercially, and morally beneficial. No means can probably be found so effectual to that end as now to teach the Hindoos our language and our arts, and bind them to us by the only enduring bonds

* On the Education of the People of India. By Charles E. Trevelyan, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service. London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans, Paternoster row.

that ever bound either individuals or nations together—the bonds of mutual and reciprocal services.

The Hindoos are a quick people; they will learn under our rule whether we teach them or not. "Native children," says Sir Charles Trevelyan, "seem to have their faculties developed sooner, and to be quicker and more self-possessed than English children. Even when the language of instruction is English, the English have no advantage over their native class-fellows. As far as capability of acquiring knowledge is concerned, the native mind leaves nothing to be desired. The faculty of learning languages is particularly powerful in it. It is unusual to find, even in the literary circles of the Continent, foreigners who can express themselves in English with so much fluency and correctness as we find in hundreds of the rising generation of Hindoos. Readiness in acquiring languages, which exists in such a strong degree in children, seems to exist also in nations which are still rising to manhood." Such people will find out our ways and our arts without being expressly taught them. We cannot live amidst them and keep them ignorant of the sources of our power. Far better is it, therefore, to teach them English and connect them with us if possible by thought, than teach them the old languages and systems, and continually remind them that we are "infidel-usurpers of the realms of the faithful," or "unclean beasts with whom it is a sin and a shame to have any friendly intercourse."

"The spirit of English literature," says Sir Charles Trevelyan in a thoughtful passage, "cannot but be favourable to the English connection. Familiarly acquainted with us by means of our literature, the India youth almost cease to regard us as foreigners. They speak of our great men with the same enthusiasm as we do. Educated in the same way, interested in the same objects, engaged in the same pursuits with ourselves, they become more English than Hindoos, just as the Roman provincials became more Romans than Gauls or Italians. What is it that makes us what we are, except living and conversing with English people, and imbibing English thoughts and habits of mind? They do so too; they daily converse with the best and wisest Englishmen through the medium of their works; and form, perhaps, a higher idea of our nation than if their intercourse with it were of a more personal kind. Admitted behind the scenes, they become acquainted with the principles which guide our proceedings; they see how sincerely we study the benefit of India in the measures of our Administration; and from violent opponents, or sullen conformists, they are converted into zealous and intelligent co-operators with us. They learn to make a proper use of the freedom of discussion which exists under our Government, by observing how we use it ourselves; and they cease to think of violent remedies, because they are convinced that there is no indisposition on our part to satisfy every real want of the country. Dishonest and bad rulers alone derive any advantage from the ignorance of their subjects. As long as we study the benefit of India in our measures, the confidence and affection of the people will increase in proportion to their knowledge of us."

To enter into any practical details of the plans by which so vast a nation can be taught a foreign language comes not within our purpose. Nor is it the point at issue. Teach the people in some way the Government must, and the only question really at issue is, whether its power shall be directed to teach them ancient languages and ancient errors, or, as far as possible, a modern language—the language that we speak and by which they are governed—and modern knowledge? We can only teach what we know, which seems at once an answer to every doubt. To all who are now earnestly engaged in the consideration of the affairs of India, and who really hope to effect some improvement in the social condition of the people of that interesting and important portion of the British Empire, we cannot too highly recommend the work of Sir Chas. Trevelyan to which we have referred.

THE EMPEROR OPENING HIS PARLIAMENT.

ON Monday the Emperor of the French delivered a speech to his Parliament on opening the session, of which a point or two is worthy of notice. It is very satisfactory to find him exulting in the rapid increase of the national wealth in France. If he feels pride at the increase, he may be expected not to engage in undertakings which will destroy it. He says, in fact, "that the Government, confident in its own strength, aims above all at administering the affairs of France well, and reassuring Europe. In this double purpose he is firmly resolved to diminish the expenditure and the armaments, and to devote to useful purposes all the resources of the country; to maintain honourably international relations, in order to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses the formal intention to remain at peace, she must be believed, for she is powerful enough not to fear, and consequently not to deceive any one." So he says, "the effective force of the army, already diminished by 30,000 men in the course of the last year, is immediately to undergo a further reduction of 20,000." "Both in this speech," says the *Times*, "and in the article recently published by the *Moniteur* to repudiate all connection between the Government and the *Lettres Franques*—a furious libel which has lately appeared in the South of France against this country—we find a distinct re-

petition of the engagement contracted at Bordeaux, when Louis Napoleon first established the pacific character of the restored Empire." The Emperor still adheres, therefore, to his peace professions, and for the sake of preserving peace, they must not be too readily disbelieved.

The Emperor boasts too, of the improvement of the revenue; other persons discredit his assertions. Either way there is room for hope. If the finances of France be disabled, he cannot expect to repair them by engaging in war: if they be abundant, he will not like to bring discredit on himself by disabling them. If he continue a restrictive, anti-Free-trade system, he prevents the growth of his country in power: if he give freedom to her trade, he but unites her people more firmly in peaceful bonds with other nations, and makes war more difficult and more hateful. He exults at the activity of industry in every branch of business, at great works having been undertaken without the help of loans, at peace being maintained without debasement, and at all the Powers having recognised the new Government of France. However he may have acquired power—so dear to the heart of ambitious men—and whatever means he may use to maintain it—not worse, probably, than those habitually employed by continental Governments—he has now evidently entered into most of the old relations of the Government of France with other Governments and with its own people, and it will depend as much on them as on him to preserve them, prevent national anarchy and international war. The tone of his speech is eminently pacific for foreigners, and for his own people—patriotic. If the homage that he pays to public opinion be, as is insinuated, hypocrisy, at least he acknowledges its power: it is only when that is weak, uncertain, and inconsistent, that individuals, however high their station, venture to set it at defiance.

POLITICAL INCENDIARIES.

M. BILLOT'S "furious libel" "against this country," which some portion of our press was incautions enough to circulate to a great extent amongst us, as if our journalists were unwilling to allow the prejudices of the last generation to become extinct, has been formally disavowed and repudiated by the Government of Louis Napoleon. The *Moniteur* justly says of M. Billot's production and of parties, in remarks which deserve much consideration:—

Parties cannot accustom themselves to see France and Europe escape from their hands. The peace of the world is onerous to them. Not daring to hope anything more from the public spirit, abused for a moment, their only hope is in the return of disorder. For that all means are good to them—on one hand, sanguinary provocations, on the other, anonymous calumnies, writings which, under pretext of awakening the generous instincts of the country, only tend to lead them astray, and to keep up by those means distrust and agitation. Such is the object of a new pamphlet, entitled *Lettres Franques*, published by a writer of the Legitimist party, and which would no more merit the attention of the Government than of the public if there was not reason to believe that silence would be falsely interpreted. The author addresses himself, *sans façon*, to the Emperor of the French; he decides with an incredible self-sufficiency on the highest diplomatic questions and the destinies of Europe. After having taken for the motto of his pamphlet the memorable words of the speech at Bordeaux, "The Empire is peace," the author only applies himself to urge France to war by holding up to its resentment established treaties, and endeavouring to revive an ancient hatred against England. The tactics of those who inspire such publications are not difficult to be understood. They said to themselves that the Government of the Emperor would be placed in the disagreeable alternative either of wounding the national feeling by combating these writings, or by its silence giving them a sort of tacit approval which would be for Europe a permanent cause of disquietude and distrust. The snare is of too gross a kind for the country and the Government to be caught in it. The Emperor, as well as France, wishes for peace—a fruitful, honourable peace, the only one which becomes the nation; and certainly it is not to the old parties that the heir of Napoleon the Great will go to ask counsel about national honour and dignity.

L'Union, the accredited organ of the Legitimists, has also disavowed M. Billot, and pertinently asks:—

Who knew the *Lettres Franques* before the *Constitutionnel* spoke of them? Who paid any attention to them except the *Standard*, whose permanent alarms are well known? Did not the only journal with which the author had any political relations hasten to repudiate his violent language? Moreover, is the French Government to be bound to incur before Europe the responsibility of all that may escape from the most adventurous pens, by the simple fact that it does not inflict a solemn denial on it? Does such an international law result from the present situation of the press? Assuredly such a system would appear to us not to be without inconvenience or peril; and it seems to us that it would not be consistent with the dignity of a Government to allow itself to be dragged into it. What! can the peace of the world be at the mercy of an obscure pamphleteer not disavowed? Assuredly not. No one will believe, either in foreign Governments or at home, that it depends on a provincial advocate to place the Government of the Emperor in the alternative either of shocking the national sentiment by combating his writings, or, by its silence, to give them a sort of tacit approbation which would be a cause of disquietude and distrust to Europe.

The letters and their author, then, are both disavowed by all parties, and our young countrymen, whose indignation was excited by their appearance, with the comments of the English press, as if they were a national work, and our elderly people, whose alarm was equal to the indignation of the young, have both suffered unnecessarily. For such incendiaries as M. Billot to succeed, a mass of heated and ignorant passion ready to burst into a flame must be prepared; but that not existing, his torch has only flared up to be extinguished.

There are other incendiaries equally or more mischievous, who looking, in spite of the lessons of experience, to changes in the form of Government for the improvement and regeneration of society, are ever ready to stir up animosity and provoke insurrection to give effect to their own theories or hopes. They still

believe—the vulgarest of all vulgar creeds, having the least foundation in experience, and that facts every day are contradicting—that they can make men contented and society great by modifying Government; and from a kind of benevolent ambition—yearning after improvement unenlightened by knowledge of the means of obtaining it—they are ever ready to inflict on society the very worst evils. They do not aspire to amend or to get rid of bad Government—a very rational and just object of exertion—but to substitute one bad Government for another. All these men have a firm faith in despotism, and their exertions to get hold of it justifies and perpetuates its continuance. They are for ever playing the part of despots, and, in the name of liberty, pretending to make men free, would make them only slaves to their systems. To have one such person universally disavowed and exposed is for us an important fact; and we hope to see all kindred incendiaries equally disavowed by all who expect political improvement from peaceful progress—from the extension of trade, which promotes civilisation at home as well as abroad, and not from great and violent changes in the forms and depositaries of political power.

THE BRAZILS IN 1852.

With the single exception of Jamaica, there is no colony which now even grumbles at our Free-trade policy, and no one which has not benefited by it, if by no other means than by the overflowing of the increased wealth of the mother country. At the same time we may admit the Protectionist's view, and acknowledge that foreign countries, which it was their policy to injure, have, as they predicted, derived great advantages from our change of system. They may deplore—we exult at such a consequence, being well convinced that, to a manufacturing and trading nation, poverty-stricken barbarians are of no service, and that the more opulent are its customers, the more they have to spare, and the better price they will be able to pay for its productions. We learn, therefore, with satisfaction, by the arrival of the South American mails, that for the Brazils—that great customer of ours, one of whose chief products we yet treat rather too much in the spirit of Protection—the past year has been a prosperous one. Its revenue has gone on steadily increasing, and high prices have been obtained for all its principal articles of produce. Several companies had been formed, with privileges from the Government, which will afford employment for a capital, already subscribed for, of 15,000,000 reis or 1,500,000*l*. Amongst these are the Petropolis Railroad, to be continued to Parahyba, two lines of railroad in Minas Geraes, the navigation of the Mucury, and the navigation of the Amazonas. There are, besides these, a gas and a floating dock company, and thus were material improvements progressing. Two mortgage banks were likewise formed, as additional means of affording employ for surplus capital, but these could not be proceeded with until the Government approval of their regulations had been obtained.

According to the accounts of the two first weeks in January, the latest date, the commercial activity continued and was increasing; and so great was the demand for labourers, that in spite of all the exertions of the Government and of our cruisers, attempts were making to land some cargoes of slaves on the coast, one of which had succeeded, though some of the parties to the nefarious transaction, and some of the poor wretches imported, had been seized by the authorities. Such a consequence of the increased activity of commerce is to be deplored; but it is rather a remnant of the old system of Protection, which stimulated unjust avarice, than of Free Trade, which permits a fair reward for every species of honest industry, and encourages that instead of dishonest avarice. It must be noticed, too, that the consumption of Brazilian sugar has declined in England, and the stimulus to slavery does not come from our lower duties, but from the consumption of other countries.

To enumerate a few of the leading facts in the commercial and financial history of Brazils for 1852, which we take from the *Rio Mercantile Journal*, "the imports were upon a gigantic scale. Of some few descriptions of merchandise the value was generally sustained throughout the year; of many, the supplies were so much in advance of consumptive inquiry, and the arrivals were at times so excessive, as to cause a much greater fall in prices than would otherwise have occurred." The imports were on a gigantic scale, too, in 1851 in comparison to the three previous years; but the imports of 1852 in manufactured cottons, in mixed woollens and cotton, in teas, wines, &c., exceeded the imports of 1851; but the latter, in ales and beers, in hardware, in most kinds of metals, &c., exceeded those of 1852. The increased imports from Great Britain of several articles above the average will be seen from the following brief table:—

Average Imports from Great Britain.		
	In the 5 years, 1848-52.	In 1852.
Cottons	21,268	33,654
Linens	1,358	1,938
Silks	427	1,063
Woollens	3,207	6,252

The imports from other countries increased correspondingly, if not equally. A more elaborate table of the total exports in 1852 gives the following particulars:—

	1852.	Average of ten years.	Increase, 1852.	Decrease, 1852.
Tonnage of vessels cleared outwards...	230,955	203,134	26,721	---
Coffee	1,506,336	1,526,845	379,451	---
Sugar	13,960	10,377	3,583	---
Hides	12,603	268,903	---	146,300
Horns	214,739	259,633	---	143,894
Tanned half-hides	4,958	13,705	---	9,614
Rice	6,992	16,216	---	7,260
Rum	1,988	3,573	---	1,585
Rosewood	2,125	1,812	312	---
Ipecaenaha	37,382	24,464	12,918	---
Tobacco	35,109	23,851	11,249	---
Tapioca	11,903	8,244	2,779	---

Of course the revenue of the country improved with its trade. On a comparison with the six preceding years, the revenue of the customs for 1852 exceeded the average by 4,853,915 reis, the amount having been 14,616,708, and the average of the preceding six years 9,782,793. The revenue of the Consulado was, in 1852, 2,847,671 reis, and on the average 2,303,263 reis; increase in 1852, 544,408 reis.

In the course of the year the Brazilian Government has materially lowered its tonnage dues. From the 1st July, vessels entering from foreign ports with cargo and clearing with cargo pay 300 reis, instead of 900 reis per ton. Vessels entering with cargo and clearing in ballast, or entering in ballast and clearing with cargo, instead of 450 reis pay 150 reis per ton. National vessels engaged in the coasting trade are free from the payment of tonnage dues. This reduction will cause a loss to the revenue, but it will be more than made up by the increased traffic. The abolition of the duties on exports contemplated is not yet come into effect, but is expected on January 1st. A revised tariff, too, was anticipated in 1852: that also has been postponed, but it is under consideration; and no doubt the increasing revenue will furnish both means and arguments for lessening duties that are no longer compatible with the extensive and increasing trade of the country.

We cannot give so favourable an account of the neighbouring republic of Buenos Ayres, where the people and their several leaders are engaged in their customary animating but destructive work of insurrection and revolution, and where commerce for the moment seems wholly suspended.

THE CALIFORNIAN DIGGINGS.

The Governor of the Bank of England informed the public, in a preface to his translation of M. Leon Faucher's pamphlet on the precious metals, on the authority of a gentleman recently arrived from Victoria, that the diggings at Bathurst were nearly at an end. Lately we have received some information from California which indicates a less productive yield of gold there than hitherto. The working of the mines had been much interfered with by extraordinary and disastrous floods, sufficient in some places to compel the miners to abandon their pursuits and take refuge in the cities. This could be regarded only as a temporary suspension of labour; but now that the operations for extracting the gold from the quartz rock have been organised on a large scale, it is found in several localities that the quartz is not worth so much per ounce by from 50c to 75c as when the mills commenced working two years ago. The ore gets poorer and poorer. It is attributed to a gradual deterioration of the vein as it dips, and a theory is referred to as applicable to California, that as the gold veins dip they become less rich, and end in becoming mines of silver alone. Our supplies of gold from Australia are delayed, but there is no reason to suppose they will fall short of present expectations, or not find their way hither; but if the Californian mines begin to yield less, we may anticipate a like result at no distant day in Australia. Indeed, all authorities concur in representing such surface gold mines as those of California and Australia as soon exhausted; and when their temporary abundance is at an end, we shall again fall back on those slow and costly processes by which gold was obtained before the late wonderful discoveries. The alarm of being stifled by gold, which was prevalent some months ago, seems now passing away, and the more sober conclusion has assumed its place—that with all the exertions made to procure immense quantities, we shall not have more than what we want.

Agriculture.

TOP-DRESSING GRAIN CROPS.
NITRATE OF SODA.

NITRATE of soda has for several years past been extensively used for top-dressings, and in West Norfolk especially, with considerable benefit. In some cases, however, it has been found to produce great abundance of straw, but without any proportionate increase or even with a diminution of grain. From an experiment just published by Mr Pusey, tried on his own farm, it would seem to be probable, that in such cases too heavy a dressing was applied. A very wet season is also unfavourable to the use of nitrate of soda, as it is then soon washed beyond the reach of the roots. Nitrogen has now been shown conclusively by the experiments of Mr Lawes, of Rothamstead, to be "the element mainly required as manure on ordinary soils by our corn crops." Such, Mr Pusey says, in his recent paper in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, "On the Source and Supply of Cubic

Saltpetre, Salitre, or Nitrate of Soda," is the only fundamental truth we possess in agricultural chemistry. The nitrogenous substances commonly used for manure are dung, soot, guano, and sulphate of ammonia; or vegetable or animal organised substances; and it was a question whether the mineral combinations of nitric acid would act as fertilisers. In Bengal the saltpetre-producing districts are most fertile; and the native gardeners have for ages been in the habit of irrigating their land with water from wells strongly impregnated with saltpetre, and thereby obtaining great crops. Cubic nitre, which now costs 16*l* per ton in this country, is constantly used by Lord Leicester's farm manager at Holkham, Mr Keary, as a top-dressing to his corn crops. The quantity applied to each acre is from three quarters to one hundred weight, which gives an average increase of six bushels of grain to the acre. On land more out of condition, an increase of eight bushels of grain per acre will be obtained from a similar top-dressing. On the poor clays of the Weald of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, nitrates have given an increase of crop equivalent to a clear profit of 20*s* per acre, much more than the whole rent of such land. The same weight of guano commonly gives an increase of three bushels only. One reason for this is, that the nitrogen guano contains is more volatile than that in the nitrate, which is a fixed salt. Mr Pusey anticipates the bringing nitrate into competition with guano, and thus reducing its price. Mr Pusey too has obtained a still better return from the use of nitrate of soda than the Weald farmers, in an experiment on a large scale, which he thus details:—

Last spring finding that about ten acres of barley, sown very early, that is, in February, had suffered severely by frosts unusually sharp for the season, I determined to try the experiment of applying as a restorative some nitrate of soda, but to use it, as the land was in good order, in a much smaller dose than was ever given before, 42 lbs only per acre. It was accompanied with twice the quantity, 84 lbs, of common salt, which does not act as a manure, at least not on this land, yet seems necessary for correcting the luxuriant vegetation caused by the nitrate. A long strip (perhaps half an acre) was left undressed on one side to serve as a test. Small as was the dose, it acted immediately, for the barley so treated soon recovered its colour; and acted thoroughly, for until harvest the barley stood half a foot higher than on the undressed portion. The result on threshing out was most satisfactory, for, while the undressed portion gave only 40 bushels, the remainder, though so gently treated, yielded 47 bushels per acre. The cost of the dressing was, 6*s* for the nitrate, 4*d* for the salt; 6*s* 4*d* in all; the value of the seven bushels gained was 26*s*, and the profit, therefore, 300 per cent. Indeed, I might justly assume a yet larger profit, for, contrary to former experiments with nitrate, the nitrated corn was superior to the unnitrated in quality also, to the amount of about 2*s* a quarter, which would give a further profit of 10*s* on the other forty bushels, or a total return of 36*s* per acre for an outlay of 6*s* 4*d*, to say nothing of the straw, which might cover the trifling labour. It will be admitted, that this at least was no garden experiment, being a fair-sized trial upon a whole ten-acre field.

The result was beyond my own expectations: and not the least curious question on the action of the manure is the question, how so small a quantity of any salt could be spread equally, sown by hand as it was, or by any machinery even, so as to act uniformly upon the entire crop. Of the quantity used the weight gives of course no distinct notion, but I find that 42 lbs weight of nitrate are not more than will three times fill a man's hat, and certainly it is marvellous that three hatfuls of any substance should increase so much and so regularly the corn upon a whole acre of land.

And cubic nitre is still richer in ammonia. Hence the importance to our agriculturists of obtaining a cheap supply of this nitre. This, it seems, is to be had from Peru. On the Pampa of Tamarugal, a great plain at the foot of the Andes and 3,000 feet above the sea level, lie the grounds on which are the vast deposits of nitrate of soda. The chief deposits are on the western side. The grounds average about 500 yards in breadth, and in many places are 7 and 8 feet thick. All the nitrate now goes through the process of purification, the coals required for the purpose being carried from the sea coast on mules' backs to La Noria, some distance inland; but the rough salt, which might be dug like gravel, is only a few miles from the sea coast, and nothing but a few miles of cart road is wanting to make it easily accessible. The impurities would, perhaps, be useful, and, at all events, would be harmless in agriculture; and as the proportion of nitrate in the rough salt reaches 85 per cent., there would be no loss in carrying the whole unrefined ore. This might probably be sold here at 6*l* per ton. The first cargo of nitrate ever brought to England was in 1820, but the duty proving too high, it was thrown overboard. Ten years later, in 1830, a cargo was sent to the United States, but could not be sold; part of it was then sent to Liverpool, but there also was at that time unsaleable. The following year a cargo sold here at 35*l* per ton, and up to 1850, from the Peruvian port of Iquique alone, no less than 239,860 tons were exported. The market price here has now settled at from 16*l* to 17*l* per ton. We hope that some of our active merchants will adopt Mr Pusey's suggestion, and import some cargoes of the rough salt.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

THERE is a steady and general tendency upwards of the wages of agricultural labourers in all parts of England. The movement of the South Wilts labourers, who are at the bottom of the scale, is a plain indication of what is going on above them. All farmers are becoming sensible of this, and some of them do not regard it with unmixed satisfaction. A correspondent, who adverts to a misprint in our notice of the South Wilts movement, which seemed to attribute 20*s* a week as the farm wages of Northumberland, states that 11*s* per week has been the ordinary rate of wages in that county, and supposes the error to indicate an intention to exaggerate the improvement taking place in this direction. Not so, though we regard the advance of rural wages as one of the hopeful signs of the times in agricultural districts. There are several causes which

combine to produce this result. The activity of all trading and manufacturing employments is drawing off some of the country labourers to the towns and to manufactures. Thus in last month's report on the farming of Norththamptonshire, the reporter observes, that the staple trade of the county, the manufacture of boots and shoes, is now in a very favourable position, "the demand for goods, both for home and export trade, exceeding the supply; and lads to be set down to the trade *are at a premium.*" And to some extent the same kind of thing is going on in most other districts. Emigration is also taking off some hands; and in most of the agricultural districts the farmers are employing more labour, for the recent resolution of the London Farmers' Club, that "the proper course for farmers to pursue at the present time is—individually to attend closely to the economy of farming by the cheaper production of manure and more efficient employment of labour, manual and mechanical," is a pretty accurate reflex of the agricultural mind at this moment. But beyond all these elements of positive improvement in the prospects of our agricultural labourers, there can be no doubt that what was once called "surplus labour," especially in the low-waged districts, was greatly exaggerated. It might, as we have always maintained, to have been more properly termed a deficiency of capital and enterprise amongst the owners and occupiers of land, who ought to have been for their own sakes the employers of the labour miscalled a surplus. This, too, was pointed out by Mr Caird in one of his concluding letters, where he reviewed the state of the agricultural labourers in the various districts he had inspected; and remarking on the law of settlement said, "The importance of the subject [settlement law] and the inquiry and discussion it has recently undergone, lead us to hope that some remedial measure will be early introduced by the Legislature, to enable and encourage the free circulation of labour throughout England. *The over-supply is apt to be exaggerated.* As labourers begin to withdraw, employers will soon discover, under the pressure of higher wages, that the surplus is not so great as they led themselves to believe. The lowest rate of wages we met with in England, 6*s* a week, was in an agricultural parish in South Wilts, where one large farmer employed the whole labour of the parish, and fixed as he chose the scale of labour; and yet, in the very parish, the resident labourers were insufficient for the regular summer work of the farms, strangers from a different part of the county being introduced for a season to perform the operation of turnip hoeing, and to assist in the hay and corn harvest."

Now, knowing as we do the district, and we believe the farm and parish referred to, we do not hesitate to say that the land is not more than half as productive as it might and ought to be made under a higher style of farming, and that the supply of labour, even when Mr Caird wrote, now more than two years ago, was quite insufficient for anything like high-farming on any considerable part of that district. With the moderate prices of provisions which prevail, the now advancing rate of wages, and the general tendency towards the improvement of landed property and its cultivation, the prospects of the English farm labourer are such as, perhaps, they have never been before; and though farmers who have been paying 6*s* and 7*s* a week as wages, and occupying land in quantities quite beyond their means to manage properly, may be compelled to relinquish portions of their occupations, the agriculturist who has the means of farming well will find ample compensation for the advanced wages he must pay in the increased efficiency and better moral tone of his farm servants.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Edward Higgin and Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1853.

Extreme inconvenience is still felt in the scarcity of tonnage as compared with the demand, and ships have rarely earned outward freights equal to those now, and likely for some time to be, current. Australia still absorbs a large fleet, 74 vessels being now on the berth in this port, and the easterly winds which have been prevailing seem to hold out but poor prospects of an immediate supply adequate to our wants, so that great difficulty and dissatisfaction will probably be for some time experienced in shipping arrangements.

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

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1853.

Considerable transactions have taken place in our grain market and about 50,000 ardebs wheat and beans changed hands in anticipation of an advance in the English markets, but the recent dull advices have checked the hopes of speculators, and prices are 1*s* 6*d* per qr lower than our last quotations.

Cotton has been in greater demand than was anticipated, and an advance established at 5 to 10 piastres per cantar. Flax is without alteration, and considerable shipments are being made of all qualities direct for London.

After the departure of the last mail the demand for tonnage slackened, and lower prices were current. Five engagements have since taken place.

P.S.—Since the arrival of the mail this morning commestible has receded in value 2 to 4 piastres per ardeb, for wheat and beans, and tonnage is more in request.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Feb. 17, 1853.

Most of the persons who were arrested for sending false information to foreign papers have been set at liberty. Those who are detained in prison are eight in number. The police endeavour to get information through their interrogatories; but the magistrates confess that it is impossible to obtain a judgment against them. They will be detained in prison for two or three months, and then set at liberty.

Louis Napoleon has delivered a speech on the opening of the French Chambers. He insists upon his desire to preserve peace, and as a proof that he is in earnest, he has announced that a new reduction of 20,000 soldiers will be made in the permanent army. There is also a hint about liberty; and he says that liberty can be granted a people only when all the institutions are perfectly secured, so that it is tantamount to a declaration that no liberty at all can be allowed at this moment.

This reduction of 20,000 soldiers has been the result of long debates in the Cabinet Council, and it has not been adopted without opposition. It is rather a necessity than a proof of the peaceful disposition of the Government. The Budget of 1852 was submitted a month ago to the Council; there was a deficiency of about sixty millions of francs, and M. Bineau, the Minister of Finance, declared that it could only be brought to an equilibrium by large reductions in the three departments of war, of the navy, and of public works. The Emperor desired, accordingly, these three Ministers to prepare reforms in their departments, so as to obtain the desired economy. But when a fortnight had elapsed, they declared to the Council that they could not make reductions, so that the deficiency continued in the Budget. Louis Napoleon was furious at this declaration of his Ministers, and said that the necessary reduction was to be made; and since the Ministers were unwilling to make reforms, the Council of State would examine the Budget, and balance the expenditure with the income. It was, then, in consequence of the examination of the Council of State that the army is to be reduced by 20,000 soldiers. It is an economy of twenty millions of francs. Large economies will be also introduced into the navy and the public works.

In spite of these measures the Budget will not be balanced; but the Minister of Finance hopes that the deficiency will be easily made up by the public revenue. He requires his colleagues to abstain as much as possible from extraordinary or supplementary credits; but as it is impossible to foresee the new expenses which may be requisite in 1854, it is scarcely probable that the balance will be obtained.

Louis Napoleon continues to grant pardons to many persons who had been sent to Algeria or exiled after the *coup d'etat* of Dec. 2. But no such measure is taken in favour of the generals and deputies who are exiled at Brussels, and who have committed no crime, but have only opposed the ambitious views of the present ruler of France. They have refused to send the letters of submission which are required. They say that a man who is in the employ of a Government may be summoned to take an oath of allegiance—that a man who has been legally condemned by the regular tribunals may write letters of submission to obtain his pardon; but as they are not in the employ of the Government, and as they have been exiled without a judgment, and by the autocratic will of Louis Napoleon, they have no submission to make in order to obtain their free return into France.

The financial crisis, which had so much affected all the securities at the Bourse of Paris, seems now at an end. The prices are improving every day. The Minister of Finance has taken measures to maintain the prices. He desires to push up the Three per Cents. again to 83f or 84f; and there is a report that the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. might be reduced to Three per Cents. after the 7th of March next,—that is, as soon as the coupon is taken from the quoted prices. The *Societe Mobilier* has taken a large share in the new rise of the securities, as it has purchased nearly all the funds and railway shares which were offered upon the market. If the holders had continued to sell, and the panic had not been eventually stopped, that society would have been ruined, and would have brought about a great crisis; but it will now realise immense profits, in consequence of the rise in all the securities they have now on hand, if they are able to dispose of them without again affecting the prices.

The following are the variations of the securities from Feb. 10th to 16th:—

	f s	to	f s	and left off at	f s
The 3 per Cents improved from.....	79 30	to	80 45	and left off at	80 45
The 4½ per Cents	105 0	—	105 0	—	105 0
Bank Shares	2800 0	—	2805 0	—	2805 0
Northern	835 0	—	872 50	—	876 25
Strasbourg	750 0	—	797 50	—	798 75
Lyons	855 0	—	892 50	—	892 50
Orleans	995 0	—	1025 0	—	1025 0
Avignon	715 0	—	750 0	—	745 0
Western	650 0	—	710 0	—	710 0
Cherbourg	555 0	—	612 50	—	607 50

HALF-PAST FOUR.—All our securities, and chiefly the railway shares, were to-day very buoyant, and the improvement was general. The Three per Cents. improved from 80f 65c to 80f 75c; the Four-and-a-Half from 105f 90c to 106f; the Northern Shares from 885f to 895f; Strasbourg from 800f to 822f 50c; Lyons from 900f to 925f; Orleans from 1,025f to 1,030f; Rouen from 990f to 1,007f 50c; Havre from 470f to 490f; Western from 710f to 730f.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday: Exposition of Law Reform Measures—Registration of Deeds Bill read a first time. Tuesday: Minor business. Thursday: Conversations on Abolition of Transportation and the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday: General Board of Health Bill passed committee, as did the Transfer of Aids Bill—Leave given for a Bill to Reform the Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland. Tuesday: Leave given for a Bill to Facilitate the Sale of Land, and for the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill. Wednesday: County Elections Polls Bill read a third time—Designs Act Extension Bill read a second time—Transfer of Aids Bill passed—Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill read a second time. Thursday: Motion for the Repeal of the Hop-Duty negatived—Debate on the case of the Madras.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Monday, Feb. 14.

The Lord Chancellor stated the intentions of the Government with respect to legal reform in a very long and elaborate speech, in which he first enumerated what had been done, and what remained to be done, in the way of Chan-

cery and common law reform. He next passed to the Ecclesiastical Courts, and specified some recommendations of a former committee as having met with his approbation, without, however, pledging himself to bring forward any measure on the subject until the Commission now sitting had made its report. He then proceeded to state what was proposed to be done with regard to the registration of deeds, the transfer of land, and the digest and codification of the statutes. The noble lord concluded by laying on the table the bill for the registration of deeds.

Lord St Leonard's and Lord Campbell having expressed their opinions on the subject, the bill was read a first time.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the correspondence which passed between the British and French Governments on the occasion of the establishment of the Empire, and called the attention of the house to the indiscretion displayed by the President of the Board of Control in a late speech to his constituents at Halifax, especially at a time when it was so desirable to maintain friendly relations with France.

The Earl of Aberdeen assured the noble lord that the most amicable relations existed between the two countries. With respect to the speech complained of, though the expressions employed were not so respectful as might have been used to the Sovereign of a foreign state, he still thought its argument legitimate. He was sure, however, that nothing was further from Sir Charles Wood's intention than to say anything offensive to the French Emperor. With respect to the correspondence moved for, he thought it would be inconvenient at present to lay it before the house.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The Bishop of Exeter moved for papers connected with the clergy reserves in Canada, and proceeded, in a speech of considerable length, to describe the origin of those reserves and their position at the present time, when a measure for resuming them was contemplated, adding that the present Ministry were the last persons from whom such an act of confiscation was to have been expected.

The Duke of Newcastle declined to enter at large into the question on the present occasion, more especially as it would be his duty to bring the matter before the house on a future occasion. The true defence of the proposed measure was, that it was founded on the right of internal self-government which had been conceded to the Canadian Legislature.

After some observations from Lord Desart, the production of the papers, with certain exceptions, was agreed to.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to Lord Montague, stated that Western Australia would in future be the only colony in that part of the world to which convicts would be transported. Even to that colony he did not think it probable they would be sent for any long period; but with respect to Van Diemen's Land and other parts of Australia, transportation would immediately cease.

A discussion then arose between Lords Campbell, Brougham, St Leonards, and the Duke of Newcastle, as to the propriety of discontinuing transportation and substituting in its place some other mode of secondary punishment.

The subject then dropped.

The Earl of Cardigan called the attention of the house to the absurdity of continuing the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, now that England and Ireland were so closely connected by improved means of communication, and asked whether the Government intended to carry into effect the intention announced by the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when First Lord of the Treasury, of doing away with the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Earl of Aberdeen declined to enter into a discussion on the expediency of abolishing the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and assured Lord Cardigan that the present Government had no intention of taking such a step.

After some observations from Lord Wicklow and Lord Desart, the matter dropped.

Leave was then granted to Lord Brougham to bring in a bill to extend Lord Deaman's Act for amending the Law of Evidence to Scotland. The bill was accordingly read a first time, after which their lordships adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 18.

After the presentation of petitions and the giving of sundry notices, On the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Transfer of Aids Bill was read a second time, passed through committee, and read a third time, the standing orders having been suspended for that purpose.

On the motion that the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Amendment Bill be read a second time,

Lord Montague objected to the haste with which this measure was sought to be passed.

After a few words in explanation from Lord Canning, the bill was read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended, it was passed through all its remaining stages.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 14.

In reply to a question put by Mr Disraeli, whether a paragraph in a speech alleged to have been recently addressed by Sir Charles Wood to his constituents at Halifax, alluding to the conduct and motives of the Emperor of the French, was fairly reported,

Lord J. Russell, on behalf of Sir C. Wood (who was unable to attend), observed that the speech had no reference to the subject of our foreign relations; but, in arguing the question of universal suffrage and Parliamentary reform, he had referred to what he thought an appropriate illustration; and Lord John read a letter from Sir Charles, in which he declared that he had expressed no opinion upon the conduct of the Emperor of the French, and that nothing could be further from his intention than to use any words which could be offensive to the Emperor.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr H. Herbert,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he hoped to be able during the present session to introduce a bill on the subject of savings banks.

Mr Cobden, with reference to certain passages in a letter from Lord Mount-Edgcombe, which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, inquired whether the British Government had had any communication with that of France on the subject of the increased naval preparations alleged in that letter to be going on in that country.

Lord J. Russell replied, that although it was true that the French Government had thought it right to increase and improve their naval means, that increase and improvement were not such as to require the Government of this country either to remonstrate with or question that of France, with whom our relations were of the most friendly nature. As to any information which Lord Mount-Edgcombe stated he had received upon this subject, he (Lord John) professed his entire ignorance.

The house then went into committee upon the General Board of Health Bill the clauses of which were agreed to.

A short discussion took place upon the postponement of the committee on the Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill, in which Mr W. Williams, Mr Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir G. Peckell, and Mr Frewen took part.

The Transfer of Aids Bill went through committee.

The house then went into committee upon metropolitan improvements, when a resolution was agreed to whereon to found a bill, the object of which was shortly explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—namely, to discharge certain payments out of the Consolidated Fund in exoneration of the land revenue.

The Lord Advocate, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate procedure in the Sheriff's Courts in Scotland, described the nature and jurisdiction of those courts, the abuses in which, he observed, consisted in their delay and expense, which were traceable to three causes—first, that the pleas were in writing; secondly, that the depositions were likewise not oral, but written; and, thirdly, the facility of appeals from the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff-principal. He explained the remedies provided in the bill, which proposed, not to abolish, but to reform these useful local jurisdictions.

Mr Hume thought the people of Scotland would not be satisfied with this half-measure, and recommended the Government to reconsider the subject, and to abolish altogether the office of sheriff-principal.

Mr C. Bruce, on the other hand, highly approved the bill.

After a few words from Mr Craufurd and Mr Duncan, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Solicitor General moved for leave to bring in a bill for further regulating the office of Examiner of the Court of Chancery, the object of which was to rectify certain omissions, inaccuracies, and ambiguities in the act of last session.

Leave was given.

On the motion of Sir J. Shelley, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the laws under which dues are levied on coals introduced into the metropolis, the mode of collection, and the expenditure of such dues.

The house adjourned at a quarter-past 7 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

In reply to Mr Hume,

Lord J. Russell explained what he had said on Thursday relative to the income tax, but declined to state what were the intentions of the Government with relation to that tax until the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement.

Mr Drummond moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land. He insisted upon the necessity of some change in the cumbersome and expensive system of conveyances, by means of a registration of titles of all real property, in conformity with a resolution of the House of Lords. Bills had been repeatedly brought in for a similar object, but most of them, in his opinion, had been framed on a false principle. The objection to a registration of deeds did not apply to a registration of titles, and if such a registry were appointed, it could be improved as an exigency required.

Mr Headlam seconded the motion, and urged the embarrassment and uncertainty attending the transfer of real property. Neither a registration of titles or of deeds would affect the control of an owner of real estate over his property.

After a few words from Mr Hume, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr F. Peel, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves, gave a short history of these reserves, which dated from the year 1791, when the province was divided into two parts, and the Constitutional Act of that date provided that whenever the Crown should dispose of waste lands, one-seventh of their value should be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy. These reservations continued to be made until the act of 1840; but in the interval large quantities of land had been reserved, part of which had been sold, and the fund had been appropriated not in proportion to the number of each religious denomination, the clergy of the established Churches of England and Scotland deriving the greatest advantages from the fund. Great jealousy had been thereby engendered in the colony; the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly had been at variance upon the subject, and an appeal was made to the Imperial Legislature, which passed the act of 1840. Great changes had taken place since that period; the population had more than doubled; but the object of this bill was not to alter or interfere with the present condition of things; it merely vested in the Canadian Legislature the power, if it saw fit, of altering the existing arrangement, the matter being, not of imperial, but wholly and exclusively of colonial concern. He disclaimed, on the part of the Government, any unfriendly spirit towards the Church of England, and an ample guarantee was provided for the security of the stipends now enjoyed by its clergy in the colony.

Sir J. Pakington, although he did not intend to oppose the introduction of the bill, had heard the announcement of the intentions of the Government on this subject with deep regret, considering that this was a measure to commit a grave breach of national faith, and to deprive our Protestant fellow-subjects in Canada of endowments solemnly guaranteed to them by the act of 1840, introduced by Lord J. Russell himself, which, uniting the two Canadas, expressly settled the question of the clergy reserves.

Mr V. Smith observed that the simple question was, whether Canada should or not be allowed to legislate for itself upon this subject. He should stand by the great principle of self-government.

Sir R. Inglis said this was a measure, on the face of it, to enable the Legislature of Canada to deal, not with religious principles, but with property; the question was whether property attached to a particular body of men should be taken from them. The measure struck at all Church and corporation property. He should oppose the motion.

Lord J. Russell denied that the act of 1840 was to be regarded as an irrevocable settlement. The question was, whether or not Parliament should adopt with regard to this subject the rule that in all matters of local concern the local Legislature should be allowed to decide. He would be rejoiced to find the Parliament of Canada agreeing to the act of 1840, and he was not quite sure that theirs was the very best policy in the matter. But the real fact was, that the Parliament of Canada had a right to settle the question for itself, and the home Government had no right to interfere. It was on this ground that he supported the motion.

Mr Hume thanked the Government for the measure which they proposed to take for securing a permanent peace in so important a colony.

The motion was agreed to.

The house adjourned at an early hour.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

On the order for the third reading of the County Elections Polls Bill, Colonel Sibthorp denounced the bill as a democratical and dangerous measure of disfranchisement, and moved to defer the third reading for six months.

Mr Deedes reiterated his objections to the bill, and deprecated partial legislation upon this great question.

Lord R. Grosvenor declined to postpone a measure which had been sanctioned by so large a majority of the house.

Mr Spooner spoke shortly against the bill, and Mr Hadfield in its favour. Upon a division, the motion for the third reading was carried by 129 against 28.

A clause moved by Captain Scobell, providing that the poll shall not be taken at any licensed public house or beer house, gave rise to some discussion, but was ultimately withdrawn, and the bill passed.

Mr Deedes, in moving the second reading of the Parish Constables Bill, stated that its object was to consolidate and amend the existing act, the provisions of the Rural Police Act having been only partially adopted; and he proposed that those counties which should hereafter adopt the latter act should be exempted from the operations of this bill. He explained the new points in the bill, which was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The house then went into committee upon the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

The Designs Act Extension Bill was read a second time.

The Transfer of Aids Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Mr G. Butt moved for leave to bring in a bill to limit the time between the proclamation and day of election in counties, and between the receipt of the writ and the election in boroughs; to limit the polling of the elections for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and otherwise to regulate the proceedings of elections. He explained briefly the provisions of the bill, pointing out the evils they were intended to meet; and he suggested to the Government the expediency of consolidating and amending the entire law relating to elections.

Mr Phinn seconded the motion.

Mr S. Herbert observed, that the suggestion as to the consolidation of the election law was under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped some step would shortly be taken in that direction.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr T. Duncombe obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals by extending the power of appeal; and Sir J. Young a bill to supply an omission in an act of last session relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland, which passed through all its stages.

The house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Mr Frewen moved a resolution, that the Excise duty on hops is impolitic and unjust, and ought to be repealed. The most important point in this question, he observed, was that the amount of this duty was, comparatively speaking, very small, about 280,000*l.*, while, practically, it operated as a most oppressive tax, especially upon the working classes. He mentioned instances of the injurious effects of the tax, from which, he contended, the hop-planters ought to be relieved.

The motion was seconded by Mr Fuller.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the house would not be disposed at present to enter upon a full discussion of this important question. He admitted that the case of the county of Sussex was a hard one in comparison with other districts, and that, upon that ground, the question of the hop duty might fairly deserve the attention of the house when a fitting opportunity occurred; but, having made that admission, he could go no further, and must ask the house to reject the motion. If Mr Frewen proposed to repeal the tax, he (Mr Gladstone) objected that the house ought not to repeal a tax until it had ascertained what was to be the expenditure of the year. If he desired only to condemn the tax, nothing had a worse tendency than for the house to indulge in the ventilation of abstract opinions upon particular taxes without being prepared to give the country the benefit of its condemnation. On either ground, he was convinced that the house would refuse to entertain the motion. When the amount of charges had been reckoned up, if it should appear that the revenue of the year was likely to yield a surplus, it would be then time for the hon. member to urge his claim for a repeal of the hop duty, in competition with other claims for relief from taxation.

Mr Ball supported the resolution, which was opposed by Mr Deedes and Colonel Harsourt.

Mr Bright defended the motion against the objections of Mr Gladstone. The tax was a disgraceful one, setting one county against another, and Mr Frewen, he thought, was justified in bringing the subject before the house. He should support the resolution.

Mr Hume likewise supported the motion, which merely called the attention of the house to a bad tax as could be.

Mr Aleock supported the motion, which upon a division was negatived by 175 against 91.

Mr Kinnaird moved an address to Her Majesty to take steps for bringing under the notice of the Grand Duke of Tuscany the strong feelings prevailing in England in consequence of the persecution in Tuscany of those who profess the principles of the Protestant religion. The case of the Madiais, he observed, was not an isolated one. It indicated a religious reaction and a determination on the part of the hierarchy of the Church of Rome to put down Protestantism by force wherever the civil power enabled them to do so, and on this ground he asked the house to call upon Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the Governments of Prussia and Holland, to remonstrate, not dictatorially or menacingly, but in the name of religion and humanity, with the Grand Duke. He gave the details of the arrest of several Florentines for no other offence than reading the Bible, to show that the persecution was systematic; thousands, he said, living in Tuscany under a reign of terror. The objection that, this being a matter between a Government and its own subjects, we had no right to interfere, had been disposed of in the admirable despatch of Lord J. Russell, and precedents were not wanting for such interference.

Lord D. Stuart seconded the motion, justifying the peaceable interference of this country, which ought, he said, as a Protestant nation, to raise its voice against the persecution of Protestants. He did not attribute this intolerant spirit so much to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or even to the Pope, as to the despotic principles of the Austrian Government, which domineered in Tuscany.

Mr Lucas could not agree with the resolution, because, according to the papers laid before the house, it did not state the facts of the case correctly. It appeared from those papers that the Madiais had engaged in a system of proselytism at the bidding and instigation of foreign emissaries and agents. The sentence against them declared that they had not disapproved the facts alleged against them; that they had been guilty of the crime of proselytism by the instrumentality of money supplied from abroad—that was, from England. But, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Tuscan Government were to be blamed for punishing the Madiais for the crime of proselytism, what had been the conduct of this country in respect to Roman Catholics persecuted in different parts of the world? Who ever heard of our Secretary of State remonstrating with the Emperor of Russia for persecuting and torturing Roman Catholic nuns? Had not Lord Palmerston actually recommended the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland? The conduct of that noble lord in the case of Tahiti was, he contended, exactly parallel with that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. If he believed that the resolution expressed the facts of the case, he could not adopt it, because he never could recognise the doctrine that the exercise of

humanity and philanthropy was to be all on one side. At this moment acts of persecution were going on against Roman Catholics in Protestant countries quite as deserving of our interference as the case of the Madials, and he should bring some of them before the house. The system of law in Sweden was quite as persecuting as that of Tuscany, and in Mecklenburgh Catholic priests had been conducted by the police across the frontier for the crime of saying mass in private.

Lord J. Russell professed himself totally at a loss to know whether Mr Lucas approved or not of persecution for religious opinions. His (Lord John's) conclusion was, that if a Protestant state should condemn persons because they had become Roman Catholics, or taught others to become so, such conduct was morally wrong. Mr Lucas alleged that the Madials were punished, not because they had become Protestants, but that, being Protestants, they endeavoured to convert others to Protestantism at the instigation of a foreign agent; whereas the foreign agent had left the country, and the Madials had followed their own convictions. But, be it as the Tuscan tribunals said, that those individuals had endeavoured to induce Roman Catholics to read the Bible, and to believe that certain doctrines were not authorised by the Bible, he still said it was a moral crime to punish them. Mr Lucas had said we were not justified in considering ourselves friends of religious liberty while we were indifferent to persecutions against Roman Catholics. But it could not be maintained that such was our general conduct; in no part of our dominions were persons punished for endeavouring to induce Protestants to become Roman Catholics. Having vindicated Lord Palmerston from the charge of countenancing religious persecution in Switzerland, the South Seas, and Sweden, he insisted that the Government of this country had done nothing which misbecame it in the representations it had addressed to that of Tuscany. Persecution for religious opinions was odious and detestable, and the Government of England was justified in raising its voice against it. Holding this opinion, he recommended the house to leave this case in the hands of the Government. Its voice had been heard, and he trusted that, although the Madials and others might suffer, the general opinion of the world would secure religious liberty.

Mr Bower entered into details relating to the case of the Madials, who had been convicted, he contended, not of a spiritual, but of a civil offence; he complained of the attacks made in this country upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and deprecated such discussions as this, which were calculated to give offence to foreign states and disturb the harmony of nations.

Mr Drummond observed that religious persecution, even by the Inquisition, was always justified by the plea that the offence was against civil society. Before the Roman Catholics were condemned, however, he recommended that we should look to our own conduct.

Mr J. Fitzgerald regretted that the Roman Catholic clergy had been dragged into this discussion. So far from the law applied to the Madials being that of the church, it was a law which had destroyed the power of the ecclesiastical tribunal. As a Roman Catholic, he disapproved of the punishment of these persons, and he should ever raise his voice against persecution of every kind.

Lord Stanley explained, and justified the course of proceeding adopted in this matter by the late Government.

Sir R. Inglis maintained that it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government, expressing the sentiments of a Protestant people, and armed with the moral force of a Protestant country, to represent peaceably, but firmly, the wrongs of our Protestant brethren, inflicted by a foreign Sovereign.

Mr Kennedy spoke shortly in opposition to the motion.

Lord Palmerston repelled the imputations cast upon him by Mr Lucas, in respect to the expulsion of the Jesuit from Switzerland, and to the transactions at Tahiti. He complained that that hon. member had made a partial representation of the facts in the former case; and in the latter the noble lord justified the treatment of the Roman Catholic priests, who went, he said, to disturb the tranquillity of an island already pacified, for the purpose of turning Protestants into Catholics, instead of endeavouring to turn heathens into Christians. Those priests had, however, not been put into "comfortable prisons," like the Madials, but had been merely told to go about their business. Mr Kinnaird withdrew his motion.

Some discussion took place on the nomination of the select committee on coal duties.

On the motion of Mr M. Gibson, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of education in the municipal boroughs of Manchester and Salford, and in the contiguous townships of Broughton, Pendleton, and Pendlebury.

Certain bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at half past 11 o'clock.

Friday, Feb. 18.

On the motion for going into committee of supply.

Mr Disraeli said he wished to bring the subject of our connection with France before the house. They had now about forty years of peace, and there was no country between which and this country the interests were so identical as with France. It was of the greatest consequence that a friendly relation should exist with that country. It was unreasonable and unaccountable that there should be an enlargement of our armaments, in order to secure us against France, when in fact that country evinced no disposition for war. It was supposed that there was a natural hostility between the French and English nations. The opinions of such persons were not to be despised, but they were to be guarded against. In an age favourable to industry such a state of things should not exist. He thought himself that there were no causes for a rivalry between England and France. He was not insensible to the fact that a popular belief prevailed that war with France was inevitable. He thought such a supposition was ridiculous, for it did not necessarily follow, because Louis Napoleon succeeded to the throne of France after Napoleon, his policy must necessarily become warlike. The present Government of France was not the creation of the army, but that of the civilians of France; and England had nothing to fear from the present dynasty of France.

[LEFT SPEAKING]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- National Education in Ireland—Sixteenth Report of Commissioners, Vol. I.
- 92 Troops (Colonies)—Return.
- Greek Succession—Treaty.
- Chile (Reciprocal Abrogation of Differential Duties)—Convention.
- 100 Navy Estimates.
- National Education in Ireland—Eighteenth Report of Commissioners, Vol. II.
- Marriages in Ireland—Third Report of the Registrar-General.
- 112 Hops (Acres of Land under Cultivation)—Return.
- 114 Hops (Excise Duties)—Return.
- 117 Trade and Navigation—Annual Accounts.
- 120 Bill—General Board of Health (amended).
- Queen's College, Cork—Report of the President.
- Clergy Reserves in Canada—Further Papers.
- 161 Public Income and Expenditure (Balance Sheets)—Accounts.
- 99 Metropolitan Burials Act—Return.
- 124 Bills—Union of Benefices.
- 125 — Grand Jury Cases (Ireland).

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

ON MONDAY Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Windsor Castle at one o'clock, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at two o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Court at one o'clock, for the reception of an Address on the throne from the Convocation of the Clergy of the province of Canterbury.

On Thursday the Queen held a Court at three o'clock, at Buckingham Palace, when His Excellency the Count Walewski, the French Ambassador, Lord Cowley, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of the French, and Lord John Russell, had audiences.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next at Buckingham Palace.

METROPOLIS.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY OFFICE.—It is rumoured that the intention is to establish a Deputy-Speaker of the House of Commons, and that a future occupier of the chair, either as Chief or Deputy, may possibly be Sir George Grey.

"NATIONAL DEFENCES."—According to the *United Service Gazette*, Government is prepared to accept the services of volunteer corps, and is about to put Tilbury Fort, opposite Gravesend, into a state of defence to command the Thames. "The Government are in earnest regarding the exercise of the line and the militia during the ensuing open season. Ground is everywhere being laid out for camps of instruction. In the vicinity of Sandhurst, Captain Needham, Lieutenants Barneter, Vacher, and McLean, passed students of the senior department, are engaged in surveying ground for the selection of a proper site for a camp in that locality. We hear that it is very likely Sir C. Napier will command one of the camps, if his health will permit."

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday an important deputation, consisting of delegates from nearly every metropolitan parish, numbered upwards of 100 gentlemen, and accompanied by Sir B. Hall, Bart., M.P., Mr T. Duncombe, M.P., Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Mr Wilkinson, M.P., Mr W. Williams, M.P., Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., and Mr E. J. Hutchins, M.P., waited upon Lord Palmerston on the subject of the mismanagement of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission. A large body of facts were brought forward to show how imperceptive and mischievous this body had been, and ascribing the evil to the want of local control over their expenditure. Lord Palmerston listened attentively, and thanked the speakers for their practical suggestions. He dwelt emphatically upon the importance of getting rid of two great nuisances—the refuse of the living and the remains of the dead. As to the manner of dealing with the former, he was not at the present moment decided, but he was so far prepared to say, that no local tinkering would be of any advantage. It must be one general system, and one great and comprehensive measure, whether under representative control or not. Upon the question of local government or centralisation, he begged them to understand that he was not conveying any opinion. The same deputation then waited upon Sir W. Molesworth, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, to complain of the injurious operation of the Metropolitan Building Act, which they said "has had the effect of injuriously limiting the size of houses, and, consequently, to have been a chief cause of the confined and miserable dwellings of the humbler classes in the metropolis. That it has encouraged bad building, and has been the means of covering the suburbs of the metropolis with thousands of wretched hovels, which are a disgrace to a civilised country." Sir William promised to give the subject his attention, and said that an inquiry should be made. He hopes to be able to introduce such a measure as would meet the exigencies of the case.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report 233:—The increase of mortality announced in the previous return appears to have been fully maintained last week. In the week that ended Saturday, 5th February, the deaths registered were 1,220; in the week ending 12th February they were 1,235. The effect of the cold weather has been to shorten the lives of more than 450 persons in a fortnight; the number who died in January, weekly, having been less on the average than 1,000. Last week the births of 849 boys and 804 girls, in all 1,653 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,427. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.225 in. The mean temperature of the week was 34.8 deg., which is less by 3.6 deg. than the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The wind, which blew from the south at the beginning of the week, blew from the north or north-east on the last four days.

PROVINCES.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS.—At the close of the present month there will be another advance in the rate of wages paid to colliers and miners in South Wales. A short time since, in anticipation of a strike for wages, the Messrs Bayley, of Nantyllo, advanced the remuneration of the men in their employ 2s in the pound, and on this arrangement the men proceeded with their work. Since then another advance has been agreed to, which is to take effect at the close of the present month, making a rise of about 5s in the pound to the colliers, and about 4s to the ironworkers. The colliers and miners employed in the vast works at Dowlais, the property of the late Sir John Guest, have been promised an advance during the month of March. This rise will depend upon the state of the market at the time. Mr R. Crawshaw has likewise acceded to the request of his men, and agreed to advance their rate of remuneration in accordance with the state of the market, so that throughout South Wales there is a general rise in the rate of wages. Mr Russell, of the Rhondda works, near Newport, has been obliged to ask the West India Mail Company to release him from his contract, and the company, having done so, are now loading vessels at Cardiff and the other great coal depots for their foreign stations. This is in consequence of the advanced prices of labour.

THE SUNDERLAND SHIPWRIGHTS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS have agreed to set on foot a Court of Equitable Arbitration, on the basis of the famous *Cunzeils de Prudhommes* in France. Masters and men are each to appoint a committee of nine to constitute the proposed court, and its decision of disputed questions is to be final.

DEATHS BY COLD ON DARTMOOR.—Corporal John Panton and privates George Driver and John Carrin, belonging to No. 7 (Captain Brown's) Company, 7th regiment Royal Fusiliers, stationed at the Dartmoor prison, Princetown, unfortunately lost their lives on Saturday night in the snow on Dartmoor, where they had ventured contrary to advice. They perished in a snow-drift.

SNOWSTORM IN THE NORTH.—SHELDON, Thursday, Midnight.—There have been more heavy falls of snow to-day, and one this morning with thunder and

lightning. The local railway lines are being drifted up, and the coal lines stopped. The London mail-train reached Newcastle drawn by six engines this forenoon. The London express left this evening, for Edinburgh, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, drawn by two powerful engines. The local trains have been stopped by snow-drifts. The 9 o'clock train from Newcastle has only just arrived. Wind, north-east, with a heavy sea on the bar. A large fleet is ready to leave the Tyne, none having left for two days.

SCOTLAND.

RECTORSHIP OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—The Earl of Carlisle is to be nominated next week for the high office of Lord Rector of Marischal College and University. The duties of the office are mostly of a nominal character, but according to the charter the Lord Rector may have to decide questions of a highly responsible description. There have been several other names mentioned, but it is believed that if the noble lord consent to go down personally and be installed, he will be very cordially elected.

IRELAND.

DISTASTROUS SHIPWRECK.—A frightful catastrophe occurred on Tuesday morning off Kingstown. The City of Dublin Steam-ship Company's vessel Queen Victoria, which left Liverpool at noon, with 120 souls on board, ran on the rocks off the Howth Lighthouse, in a dense fog, at a few minutes before two o'clock in the morning, and instantaneously went to pieces. The Queen Victoria started from Liverpool for Dublin at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, having a general cargo and about 120 human beings on board. Of these about 12 were cabin and the rest steerage passengers; the latter included a number of cattle-dealers who were returning from England after having disposed of their stock. From the moment the vessel left the dock at Liverpool up to half-past one o'clock all went well; but about that hour some heavy falls of snow took place, which retarded her progress a little. No material abatement, however, took place in her speed, and about two o'clock the first mate and some of the passengers perceived the Kish Light. An anxious look out was kept for the Bailey Light, and, we understand, that for a few minutes they did see it, but the snow, coming down in a heavy, dense, impenetrable cloud, completely shut out the view. Under these circumstances the obvious course was to have slackened speed, which seems not to have been done. However this may be, it is unfortunately but too clear that the land was hugged too closely, and the first intimation those who happened to be on deck had of their impending danger, was a hurried and agitated cry from the first mate to stop the vessel. The mate, who was on the look-out at the starboard bow, was horrified to perceive looming dimly through the snow cloud, at a distance of not more than twenty yards, the dark and rugged cliffs of Howth, a little to the north of the Bailey Light. He immediately gave the order to stop, but it was too late, and the next instant the doomed vessel went headlong upon the rock with a fearful and appalling crash. The captain was instantly upon deck, and gave orders to reverse the engines; this was done, and the vessel being released from the rocks, backed out into deep water, when, finding that she was rapidly sinking, the captain attempted to run her ashore. In the meantime, a scene of the most melancholy and heartrending description ensued. Happily the screams of the affrighted passengers and crew were heard by the parties on board the Roscommon steamer, which had just left Kingstown harbour for Holyhead. The captain hove to immediately, and by great exertion succeeded in picking up fifty-three persons who were struggling in the water—some of them clinging to portions of the wreck, and others holding on to the masts and rigging of the ill-fated vessel. The remainder, upwards of seventy, were lost. Among the missing persons is the commander of the vessel, Captain West, who has been on the station upwards of twenty years, and was universally respected. Immediately after completing his humane efforts, the captain of the Roscommon returned to Kingstown, where he arrived at six o'clock with the rescued sufferers, whose woe-begone and heart-broken appearance excited universal commiseration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 12th inst.

There is to be no speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes. The President of the Council will confine himself to read the Royal decree, and declare the legislative session of 1853 to be open.

The Ministry was preparing an electoral law, which is to be submitted immediately to the deliberation of the Cortes.

The Minister of Finance had applied to his colleagues for the estimates of their respective departments, in order to be able to present the budget to the Chamber of Deputies at an early period.

The *Clamor Publico* says that never was the situation of the press more precarious than at present. Within the last two days most of the journals of Madrid had been seized, and several were obliged four times to alter their text in order to appear.

A Madrid letter of the 6th states that the leaders of the *Progresista* party complain as loudly as they dare of the collisions which have been notoriously practised in the elections for that capital. In 1840 the *Progresistas*, opposed to two rival parties, were able to return half the members elected for Madrid. Now they are in union with the *Moderados*, and yet the Government seats all its candidates, and by large majorities. The explanation of this anomaly is found in the practical control which the Government, unembarrassed by a free press, is able to exercise on the preparation of the electoral lists, by means of which they have, in the present instance, thoroughly transmuted the constituency.

ITALY.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 8th inst. publishes the following notification by the Military Commander of Lombardy:—"The continuation of disorders in this city, and the homicidal aggressions of the seditious against isolated soldiers, render indispensable the most energetic realisation of the state of siege. Accordingly, the provisions of the proclamation of his Excellency Marshal Count Radetzky, dated 10th March, 1849, will be rigorously enforced, with the addition of the following prescriptions:—1st. All assemblages of more than three

persons in the public streets is prohibited, and patrols may, according to circumstances, make use of their arms against those who, being found together in contravention of this order, shall not disperse, upon the intimation that they are breaking the law. 2nd. All individuals who, in virtue of the notification of the 12th of April, 1851, are under an obligation to declare, within a delay of 12 hours, the names of the persons lodged in their houses, are held to obedience, under a penalty, for the first offence, of a fine of 300 livres, or an imprisonment deemed equivalent, should they not be able to pay the fine. For every relapse, the fine and imprisonment shall be doubled. They, moreover, may be liable to the penalties, enacted by the law, as accomplices of the individuals they have received, in default of making the declaration within the delay above mentioned.—(Signed). The Lieutenant-Marshal Count STRASSOLDO.—Milan, Feb. 8, 1853."

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 13th inst. states that the steamer Verbano had embarked, at Magadino, all the emigrants residing on the Sardinian side of Lake Maggiore, and conveyed them to Arona. The steamers Radetzky and Benedek had transported numerous detachments of troops to Zenna, Luvino, and other localities along the frontier. Nothing important had taken place on the borders of Ticino.

The *Genoa Corriere Mercantile* of the 12th says:—"Mazzini declares war against Piedmont, before he attacks foreigners. It is the only war he really wages, the sole war indispensable, according to his theories. 'Piedmont must perish, in order to save Italy.' This is, in fact, the sole object he indicates to his partisans in his proclamation, which our country regards as an insult offered to its numerous children slain in the fields of Lombardy under the constitutional flag. The country will respond to it by pointing to their names inscribed on the funeral slabs. Italy will, moreover, state that the republican flag was only hoisted at Rome when ours was unfurled and followed by an army which boldly faced the common enemy. She will call on the four signers of the proclamation to produce the powers they have received from 25,000,000 Italians." The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 13th quotes a letter from Milan of the 10th, asserting that a school-master, named Scannini, who on the 6th had been ill in bed the whole day with the ague, went out in the evening with an iron-shod stick which he used habitually, the fit being over, to order some milk, when he suddenly found himself enveloped in a crowd of insurgents, who were soon in their turn surrounded by troops, disarmed, and arrested. This same Scannini, the letter says, was among the four who were led to execution on the morning of the 10th.

We read in the *Opinione* of the 13th:—"Milan is plunged in mourning. Such should necessarily be the ultimate result of an attempt without the slightest chance of success, the idea of which could only be conceived by diseased minds, or men desirous to increase the power and influence of Austria in Italy. The authors of the movement merit naught but contempt. The fanatical Mazzini did not perceive that he was only serving as an instrument to Austria to perpetuate the oppression of Italy, and to menace the security of neighbouring states."

The *Milan Gazette* of the 11th has the following:—"Yesterday, four other persons, convicted of participation in the *emscute* of the 6th, one of whom was armed with an iron-shod bludgeon and the three others with knives, were sentenced to death and executed. Public tranquillity continues to prevail, both at Milan and in the provinces. The four culprits abovementioned were a tavern keeper, a professor of gymnastics, and two journeymen carpenters. They were all hanged."

The *Opinione* quotes the following, dated Milan, 11th:—"The Government accredits the report that the movement of Milan was excited by England, of which Mazzini is the agent. Few persons believe that absurd supposition. Milan offers the same aspect as on Good Friday. No bell is allowed to toll except the hand-bell of the Sacristans, at the *Sanctus*, and at the Elevation of the Host. A dead silence pervades the city, which is only disturbed by the challenges of the sentries. Many persons are daily thrown into prison. Troops have been lodged in the palace of the Duchess Visconti. The most rigorous orders have reached from Verona and Vienna. The presence of General Benedek sufficiently explains the intentions of the Austrian Government towards us."

The *Mediterraneo* states that, at the moment of going to press, a letter from Florence of the 10th had reached, announcing that some rioting had taken place at Orvieto, in the Roman dominions. No details were given, but it appears that an individual was stabbed, that stones were thrown into the windows of a church, that menaces were uttered against the authorities and several inhabitants known to profess Conservative opinions.

SWITZERLAND.

The new *Zurich Gazette* of the 15th inst. announces that Austria had given the Federal authorities a semi-official assurance that the military cordon established along the frontier of Ticino was not directed against that canton, but was merely intended to prevent the escape of the individuals implicated in the revolt at Milan. That cordon was not to last more than three or four days. The importation of wheat from Lombardy had been prohibited. The population of Ticino had shown no sympathy for the revolt, and the refugees themselves were opposed to the attempt. Mazzini had not appeared of late in the canton, but was represented by Saffi, who had fled when the police came to arrest him.

According to a letter inserted in the *Geneva Journal*, Mazzini had been seen on the frontier of Ticino, and sent large sums of money to Monza, Como, and Bergamo.

The *Vienna Gazette* of the 13th says:—"The perfidious attacks directed against the soldiers at Milan having been suggested by the revolutionary party abroad, it was found necessary to close the Swiss frontier. In the evening of the 11th the circulation on that part of the frontier was accordingly completely suspended."

PRUSSIA.

Lord Bloomfield has signed a treaty with the representative of the Anhalt principalities of Cothen and Dessau, by which the latter become parties to the international treaty already existing between Prussia and Great Britain for the reciprocal protection of copyright. A leading article in the *Vossische Zeitung* lately drew the attention of its Prussian readers to the one-sided reciprocity enjoyed by the Prussians under the above-mentioned treaty.

The *Staats Anzeiger* of the 9th inst. contains a notice, signed by the Ministers of Commerce and of the Interior, under date of the 19th December, 1852, of the provisions of the Foreign Deserters Act, passed by Parliament last June, by virtue of which Her Majesty in Council has concluded an arrangement with the King of Prussia for the reciprocal extradition of all runaway merchant-seamen in their respective ports.

According to an instruction issued by the Minister of the Interior, no Poles will in future be sent to France when expelled from Prussia. Belgium and England are the two asylums indicated for them. The passports *visé* for these two countries are handed to the "expelled" only on their arrival at the frontier of Prussia, to which they are passed: in this way the police keep an accurate check on the effectual working of the measure.

Polish papers brings the intelligence that all the Poles in the military service of the Porte had made known their determination not to serve against the Montenegrins, whom they look on as a race of like Slavonian origin with themselves.

AUSTRIA.

"The Milan insurrection of the 6th," says the *Times* correspondent, quoting an eye-witness, "was almost as great a surprise to the people as it was for the authorities. On the 5th, there was a vague rumour in the city that something was to take place, but what no one knew, or at least appeared to know. On the 6th, the last Sunday in the carnival, but few shops were opened in the morning, and this made us suspect that a revolution was about to take place, as Italians rarely lose an opportunity of turning an honest penny, and business is generally very brisk on the day in question. At 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning small groups of suspicious-looking people were observed standing about in the streets, although it was raining heavily. To this last circumstance it is to be attributed that very few of the more respectable part of the population were to be seen. Even on the Corso and in the Porta Romana there were very few people, except 'the professional men' already mentioned. As is always the case when such things have happened, every one professes to be able to give a correct and detailed account of the matter, but in this they deceive themselves. The professional men altogether might amount to about 400, some of whom appeared to be strangers, but many were known to me by sight and were Milanese of the lowest class. Desperate attempts were made to build barricades in three parts of the city, but they were frustrated by the troops. Both parties fought courageously."

The *Lloyd* of the 12th states that travellers recently arrived from Dalmatia declare that Prince Daniel, the Vladika of Montenegro, will accept the conditions which have been offered him by the Turks, and that hostilities had been in consequence suspended.

As every one in Vienna is now firmly persuaded that no collision with Turkey is likely to take place, it gives rise to much astonishment that the troops continue to leave Vienna for the Turkish frontier. The thing may appear improbable, but we are almost inclined to believe that Austria is resolved to act on an equal footing with Russia, to whose exclusive intervention in favour of the Bosnian Rayahs and Montenegrins she could not safely consent. It is significant that the Government organs now begin to assert the lawful claims of Austria to interfere in the matter of the Christians in Turkey.

AMERICA.

New York advices are to the 30th.

In the Senate nothing important had been transacted beyond the discussion of Mr Cass's resolution on the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Mr Cass's resolution was finally adopted by a large majority.

Advices from Vera Cruz of the 12th ult. fully confirm the report of the retirement of General Arista, and the defeat of General Minon. It is also stated that General Lenorio, in Queretaro, at the head of 800 men, was disposed to support the plan of Guadalupe. At Jalapa there were 200 *pronunciados* in favour of the Jalisco plan of marching upon Limapan. Colonel Daza had pronounced in favour of the revolution at Pachuca with 250 infantry and 50 dragoons. The city of Mexico was every moment expected to pronounce in favour of Santa Anna and the Guadalupe plan.

Mrs Tyler, widow of ex-President Tyler, had replied, in a letter of great length, to the Duchess of Sutherland's letter—"The Women of England to the Women of America on the Slavery Question."

A great portion of California had been visited by heavy floods and violent snowstorms, and many lives had been lost. Provisions had risen to an enormous price in consequence. In some districts flour was selling at 150 dols per 100 lbs, and in many places it was so scarce that but few people could obtain it, and they were living entirely upon beans and potatoes. At Donnieville flour was selling at 2 dols per pound, and pork and beef proportionately high. The extremely bad weather had limited the supply of gold dust, which was very scarce, and commanded 17 dols 37c to 17 dols 45c, and in some instances 17 dols 50c per ounce. Money was abundant at 2½ to 3 per cent. per month on first class securities. English coal had advanced in price, and was held for 30 dols per ton.

The *New York Herald* makes the following observations on the question of reciprocity with Canada:—"Our contemporaries were a little behind time yesterday in the important matter of the Canadian reciprocity treaty, brought back by the Africa with the ratification of the British Government. This treaty was concluded between Mr Everett and Mr Crampton at Washington, a few weeks ago.

We gave at the time, as far as could be ascertained, the gist of it. It embraces two subjects—the fisheries and reciprocal trade. Among other things it provides that colonial vessels may obtain American registers. This would bring colonial shipbuilders in direct competition with ours; and, as our shipbuilders are obliged to pay duties on several articles used in their construction—iron, cordage, &c.—which the colonists obtain free of duty, the advantages which the latter would obtain are manifest. Independently of this Congress desires to take the initiative in any measure of reciprocal trade: It is also contended, among certain leading men at Washington, that it would be an ample exchange for the freedom of the fisheries for the United States to do away with the duty of 20 per cent. which is now imposed on fish brought here in British vessels. We apprehend, therefore, that this treaty will be rejected by the Senate; that Congress will do nothing upon the subject this session, but turn the whole matter over to the administration of General Pierce. He is said to be favourable to an arrangement of reciprocity and free trade on a much broader and more liberal basis than this contracted affair of Messrs Crampton and Everett."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Monte Video of December 23, say:—"We are very quiet here, but affairs on the other side of the river are in a most troubled state, owing to the investment of the city of Buenos Ayres by Colonel Lagos. Almost the entire foreign population had taken up arms with the object of preventing his entry at the head of an armed force—a measure of precaution fully justified, looking not only at the character of the man, but also at the little control he would possess over his troops, in the event of such a temptation being offered them as the sacking of a town like Buenos Ayres. The Governor *pro tem* has issued a proclamation calling upon all and every to his assistance, and it is likely an effusion of blood may take place."

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at 6 Audley square, the Lady Rodney, of a daughter, stillborn.
On the 10th inst., at Ardington house, Berkshire, the wife of Douglas Vinoy Vernon, Esq., of a son and heir.
On the 14th inst., at 23 Cambridge terrace, Hyde park, the wife of the Rev. James Thomas, of twins—a son and a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Upton Bishop, Herefordshire, by the Rev. James Heyworth, James Edward Norris, of West house, Halifax, E-q., to Sarah Anne, only child of John Ormerod, of Gayton hall, Herefordshire, Esq.
On the 27th of December, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Kay, M.A., Principal of the Bishop's College, John Van Aken, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Vans Agnew, C.B., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Colonel R. Boycott Jenkins.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., at Moccas court, Herefordshire, Lady Cornwall, in her 62nd year.
On the 15th inst., at East Sheen, Surrey, the Lady Charlotte Penrhyn, aged 81.
On the 12th inst., after a short illness, at Teignmouth, Henrietta Maria, eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart., in the 62nd year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the meeting of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company held this week, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the 21 10s per share paid beyond the eighth call, and of 2½ per cent. on the eight calls paid up on all the shares of the company, was declared, and the report was unanimously adopted. The chairman (Mr James Stewart) entered into a lengthened explanation of the position of the undertaking, and a statement of the properties held in Australia was submitted. A recovery having lately taken place in the price of the shares, the board had considered it prudent to make the final call upon the English proprietors, so as equalise the amount of the shares at 40s.

It appearing that in some instances of the detention of goods for being undervalued, unnecessary delay has taken place in bringing the circumstances under the cognisance of the Board of Customs, directions have been issued for the particulars of all such detentions, and the date upon which the goods were finally examined, to be reported to the board at the expiration of twenty-four hours from the detention, without reference to the fact whether the parties decline to apply for an amendment of their entry or otherwise, so as to enable the board to decide, after such inquiry as they may deem necessary, whether it would be expedient to direct the goods to be dealt with for the benefit of the Crown or otherwise, under the 22nd section of the act 9 and 3 Viet., cap. 55. The board have further directed that parties be apprised of the seizure or detention of all vessels, goods, &c., in writing, agreeably to forms of notice approved for the purpose.

The prospectus has been issued of a company, with a respectable board of directors, to be called the Australasian Coal Mining Company. Its proposed capital is 200,000l, in 5l shares, and the mines to be leased are those of the Four-mile Creek Colliery, near Mattland, and another near Hexham, on the Hunter's River. With regard to the supply of labour, arrangements have been made for an importation of Chinese, under the usual articles of indenture, and through the agency of Messrs Jardine, Matheson, and Co.

The report to be submitted to the meeting of the Southampton Dock Company on the 22nd has been issued, and states that the receipts of the half-year ending the 31st December, have exceeded those of the previous half-year by 3,976l. The balance in hand, after the payment of the interest on the debenture debt, &c., is 2,075l, and a dividend of 8s per share is recommended.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to yesterday week:—

	l	s
Capital of the Bank.....	91,250,000	0
Reserve of the Bank.....	12,980,750	14
Reserve of the Bank in landed property.....	4,000,000	0
Bank Notes in circulation.....	209,897,700	0
Debt of the Branch Banks.....	161,014,575	0
Bank Notes to order.....	5,502,172	35
Receipts payable.....	12,317,214	0
Treasury account current, creditor.....	116,693,161	28
Sundry accounts current.....	109,899,404	9
Debt of the Branch Banks.....	23,194,396	0
Dividends payable.....	844,269	25
Question and sundry interests.....	1,740,524	2
Re-discounted in Paris and by the Branch Banks.....	723,623	2
Received on account of protested bills.....	255,856	37
Sundries.....	2,017,239	93
	1,057,334,765	57

CREDITOR		f	c
Cash in hand.....		393,761,163	36
Cash in the Branch Banks.....		85,032,502	0
Commercial bills overdue.....		239,742	91
Commercial bills discounted, but not yet due, of which 59,240,900f were received from the Branch Banks.....		182,362,961	83
Ditto in the Branch Banks.....		154,985,482	0
Advanced on a deposit of bullion.....		1,290,500	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks.....		1,552,235	0
Advanced on French Public Securities.....		41,192,186	10
Ditto by the Branch Banks.....		12,583,175	0
Advanced on Railway Securities.....		49,365,000	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks.....		16,446,811	0
Advanced to the State on the 30th June, 1848.....		75,000,000	0
Government Stock reserved.....		10,000,000	0
Ditto disposable.....		55,528,744	43
Hotel and furniture of the Bank.....		4,000,000	0
Landed property of the Branch Banks.....		3,594,250	0
Interest in the National Discount office.....		89,000	0
Expenses of the management of the Bank.....		368,592	93
Dividends.....		156,470	2
		1,057,338,783	57

Certified by the Governor of the Bank, Count d'Angour.
 It appears from the preceding account that the cash in hand has decreased by 2,500,000f. The commercial bills discounted have decreased by 9,500,000f. The advances on French rentes have decreased by 23,250,000f. Advances on railway securities have decreased by 2,900,000f. The Bank notes in circulation have decreased by 15,250,000f. The balance to the credit of the Treasury has decreased by 22,000,000f. The sundry credits have decreased by 5,750,000f.

Letters from Berlin announce that, in consequence of representations from the Baltic ports of the injury sustained by the shipping interests from the high duty on iron plates (equal to 9l per ton) used in the construction of vessels, the following notice has been issued by the Prussian Government, allowing their free importation for twelve months, at the end of which some new and general adjustment of the duties on iron seems to be indicated as probable:—"In consideration of the numerous and continued complaints that the building of iron vessels in the Baltic ports has been rendered exceedingly difficult, owing to the duty levied on plates imported from abroad, and, further, in the expectation that somewhat later it will be possible to obviate permanently, by other means, the hindrances which duties on iron place in the way of inland shipbuilding, the arrangement has been made that iron plates for the building of iron vessels be admitted during the whole of this present year into the Baltic ports duty free, under the necessary control of the Customs. The Provincial Directors of Customs in Stettin, Dantzic, and Konigsberg, have already received the instructions from the Government to this effect, and the elders of the corporation of Stettin are herewith informed, without delay, of the arrangement.—VON DER HEYDT, Minister of Commerce, &c.—Berlin, Feb. 5."

The Hamburg papers announce a new line of packet ships to ply between that port and Australia, under the auspices of Messrs Ross, Vidal, and Co. The Swedish papers tell us that Messrs Fox and Henderson, of London, are having the country between Malmoe, Lund, and Jonkoping, in Schonen, surveyed, for the purpose of making an estimate to the Government for the construction of a railroad there.

For years the glove-making business has not been so brisk at Woodstock as at the present time. The manufacturers have large orders on hand, and are paying advanced rates to induce persons to take work.

The National Institute of France have presented, for the third time, Laland's Prize of about 300f and a medal to Mr J. Russell Hind, of Mr Bishop's Observatory, for his discovery of the unprecedented number of four new planets during the past year. The Royal Astronomical Society have also presented him with their gold medal at their last meeting as a testimony of their high appreciation of his merits.

On Monday morning considerable surprise was occasioned at the inland department of the General Post-office by the accidental discovery of bank notes and jewellery to a very large amount, supposed to be the proceeds of a series of letter robberies which occurred two years since. They were found in an extra office only used under a pressure of business. Some of the notes were entire, and others in halves, and all of them were creased, as if they had been enclosed in letters. Information of this discovery was at once forwarded to the secretary's office, and the property was carefully examined and deposited in a place of security until steps can be taken to trace the various owners. A list will be issued shortly with the view of enabling the persons by whom the various articles were transmitted to identify and recover them.

This week the magistrates of Sunbury heard two informations, laid by an inspector of weights and measures, against publicans of Hampton Court, for selling beer in bottles purporting to be pints and quarts, but not holding the full measure. Each party was convicted in a fine of 40s and costs.

Literature.

TREATISES AND ESSAYS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH ECONOMICAL POLICY; with Biographical Sketches of *Quesnay, Adam Smith, and Ricardo*. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq., Member of the Institute of France. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

THIS volume is chiefly a collection of works which have appeared already in some other form, but they are carefully revised and in part re-written to adapt them to the present times. They consist of Treatises "On Money;" "On the Circumstances which determine the Course of Exchange;" and "On the Letting and Occupation of Land;"—of Essays "On the Interest and Usury Laws;" "On the Erroneousness of the Prevailing Opinions in regard to Absenteeism;" "On the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Hanseatic League;" "On the Origin of the Compass;" and "On the Colonial System of the Ancients;" with Sketches of the "History of Commerce;" of the "Progress of Maritime Law;" and the lives of the great Economists mentioned in the titlepage. Most of these are popular subjects; and the historical essays, involving no difference of theoretical opinion, will be generally acceptable. The treatises and essays are all composed with Mr McCulloch's usual care and accuracy. We transcribe, as interesting to the whole monied world, Mr McCulloch's opinion concerning the future effects of the gold discoveries in California and Australia:—

The late extraordinary increase in the supply of gold has led many persons to anticipate great inconvenience from the fall which may be expected to take place in its value. But supposing that this fall should, as appears most probable, take place in the end, there is no ground for concluding that it will be

brought about otherwise than by slow degrees; and if so, it will not occasion any injurious disturbance. About 140 or 150 years elapsed from the discovery of America before the influx of bullion from the new into the old world produced its full effect. And it is doubtful, considering the vastly improved field for the employment of gold and silver, whether the supplies from Siberia, California, and Australia will speedily exercise any material influence. We have elsewhere shown ("Treatise on Taxation," Part 2, c. 11), that a gradual fall in the value of gold would, in a public point of view, be highly advantageous.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Farmer's Manual of Agricultural Chemistry. By A. Normandy. Knight and Sons.
- Observations on India. By a Resident there many years. Chapman.
- The Idylls of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, &c., translated. Bohn.
- The Physical and Metaphysical Works of Lord Bacon. Bohn.
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- The Emperor of China & the Queen of England. (Pamphlet). By P. F. Thomp.
- Thoughts on our Foreign Relations. By an M.P. (Pamphlet). Ridgway.
- Property and Income Tax: the Present State of the Question. By J. G. Maitland M.A., F.R.S. (Pamphlet). Ridgway.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 12th day of Feb., 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.		£.	
Notes issued.....	31,799,710	Government debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion.....	17,750,536
		Silver bullion.....	19,154
	31,799,710		31,799,710

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

L.		£.	
Proprietors' capital.....	14,533,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity.....	13,648,600
Reserve.....	2,313,924	Other Securities.....	13,790,758
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	6,239,297	Notes.....	9,494,625
Other Deposits.....	12,012,578	Gold and Silver Coin.....	602,650
Seven Day and other Bills.....	1,417,831		
	27,526,633		37,536,633

Dated the 17th Feb., 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation inc. Bank post bills.....	23,731,919	Securities.....	26,886,538
Public Deposits.....	6,239,297	Bullion.....	18,402,360
Other or private Deposits.....	12,012,578		
	41,974,794		45,288,718

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,313,924l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of.....	£412,489
An increase of Public Deposits of.....	671,092
A decrease of Other Deposits of.....	593,652
A decrease of Securities of.....	31,105
A decrease of Bullion of.....	298,452
An increase of Rest of.....	5,492
An increase of Reserve of.....	91,873

According to these returns the decrease of circulation is 412,489l; the increase of the public deposits, 671,092l; the decrease of private deposits, 593,652l; the decrease of securities, 31,105l; the decrease of bullion, 298,452l; the increase of rest, 5,492l; and the increase of reserve, 91,873l. The principal features in these returns is the continued decrease of bullion and of circulation, indicating a reduction of the money in circulation; and the decrease of private deposits, indicating a demand for money. The same fact appears, too, by the securities when examined; for the returns show that private securities have increased 84,946l, and that the whole decrease of securities is of public securities, the amount of decrease on them being 116,051l. There has been, therefore, a demand on the Bank for money, for which it has received private securities, and which it has met by parting with its public securities.

There is a brisk demand for money, but the supply is also good. Both borrowers and lenders seem contented with the state of the market; the former can get what they want, and the latter are pleased with the lively demand. For money on call 2½ to 2¾ is given. We have heard of a house giving 2½ for a large sum on a week's notice. The best bills are discounted at 2½ 3. Many bills now go to the Bank, which is doing much additional business.

The expected arrivals of gold from Australia have not yet come to hand, but a small sum arrived from the United States was heard of with satisfaction as the probable herald of more from the same quarter. The exchanges, too, with the Continent

still tend in our favour, and the only export of gold at present is to Australia, whither every vessel carries some, to be returned hereafter with large increase. Though the demand for money, therefore, for purposes of business is unusually large, it is expected to be rather more than less plentiful.

A cheerful tone has been imparted to the market by the reduction of the rate of interest on the Exchequer bills to be issued on March 10th, from three-halfpence to one penny per day, from which it is inferred that the Treasury, after communication with the Bank, is convinced that there will be no further rise in the rate of interest in the market, and that the commercial world may rely on money being abundant. On the propriety of the reduction, as due to the public if it can be maintained, there are not two opinions; but those who hold Exchequer bills, and are perhaps obliged to hold them, and those who deal in them, not gaining an equal advantage by the new as by the old terms, are naturally displeas'd with the change. An opinion, too, is expressed, that should the market rate of interest continue to tend upwards, the low rate fixed of 1/10s 5d per cent. on the bills may render them difficult of sale, and depriving them of the especial quality—the readiness of sale—which now makes them a most desirable investment, may induce bankers and others to seek other investments for their deposits, and render the bills a drag in the market. Such an opinion is, however, by no means general, and a different opinion is that the alteration is judicious, and that while it serves the public treasury, it will accommodate the public with money more easily. Since the announcement the Exchequer bill market has been in a very unsettled state. To-day bills were done at 20s premium and at 15s, but to place a large quantity a reduction of the premium to 10s must be submitted to. The March issue is quoted at from 10s to 20s premium.

In reference to these securities, it is to be remarked, in defence of the step taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that for a long time they have circulated at a premium greater than the whole annual interest payable on them. That fact alone was surely sufficient to suggest that a reduction might safely be made, and that the public might be benefited by the saving. Compared with the rates which expire in March and June respectively, the saving on this item of the next year's expenditure, supposing the March and June bills are taken at one penny per day, will be no less than 102,000L. But probably the consideration which is chiefly affecting the money market now is, that we know of ships which are due, and which will come in with the first change of the wind, containing 800,000 oz of gold, of a value of 3,200,000L, and of others which will quickly follow containing at least as much. Again, not only will the drain for Australia soon cease, but a portion of the coin already sent will be returned. These considerations inspire confidence in the future.

The public funds have been firm throughout the week, and Consols were at par, but closed at 99 1/2 for the account, and 99 1/4 for money. Intelligence from Paris by telegraph towards the close of business of a considerable fall in all securities there, had an unfavourable effect on our funds, and hence Consols closed at a shade below the highest price of the day. The fall in Paris was not attributed to any political cause; it is considered to be the natural consequence of the recent rise, and of selling out to realise profit. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	Consols.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Monday	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Tuesday	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Wednesday	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Thursday	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Friday	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
3 per cent consols, account	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
— money	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cents	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
3 per cent reduced	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Exchequer bills, large	52 6	52 6	52 6	52 6
— March	—	—	10s 20s pm	—
Bank stock	227 8	227 8	227 8	227 8
East India stock	266 9	266 9	266 9	266 9
Spanish 3 per cents	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
— 3 per cents new def.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Portuguese 4 per cents	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mexican 5 per cents	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
— 3 per cents	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 0	65 0
— 4 per cents	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Russian, 4 1/2 stock	103 4	103 4	103 4	103 4
Sardinian stock	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Peruvian	102 4	102 4	102 4	102 4
Venezuela	37 9	37 9	37 9	37 9
Austrian (scrip) 5 per cent	—	—	—	—
Granada def.	—	—	—	—
Turkish Scrip	1 pm	1 pm	1 pm	1 pm
Swedish	—	—	—	—

The railway share market has been improving through the week, but closed to-day less firmly in consequence of the news from Paris of a fall there. The following is our usual list of the closing prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.	
Birmingham and Oxford gas.	30 31	30 31	30 31
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31	30 31	30 31 x d
Bristol and Exeter	107 100	108 110	108 110
Caledonians	64 1/2 65 1/2	65 1/2 66	65 1/2 66
Eastern Counties	13 1/2 13 1/2	13 1/2 13 1/2	13 1/2 13 1/2
East Lancashire	76 78	76 78	76 78
Great Northern	74 1/2 75 1/2	75 1/2 76	75 1/2 76
Great Western	99 91	91 1/2 92	91 1/2 92
Lancashire and Yorkshire	79 79 1/2	79 1/2 79 1/2	79 1/2 79 1/2
London and Blackwall	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2	9 9 1/2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	166 107	104 108 x d	104 108 x d
London & North Western	120 120 1/2	120 1/2 121 1/2	120 1/2 121 1/2
London and South Western	91 1/2 92	92 1/2 93	92 1/2 93
Midlands	73 73 1/2	73 1/2 74 1/2	73 1/2 74 1/2
North British	35 37	36 37	36 37
North Staffordshire	4 1/2 4 dis	4 1/2 4 1/2 dis x div	4 1/2 4 1/2 dis x div
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	49 1/2 50 1/2	49 1/2 50	49 1/2 50
South Eastern	80 80 1/2	80 1/2 81	80 1/2 81
South Wales	35 35	35 35	35 35
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	71 72	71 72	71 72
York and North Midland	60 1/2 61 1/2	60 1/2 61 1/2	60 1/2 61 1/2

FRENCH SHARES.	
Northern of France	33 1/2 33 1/2
Do. 2013 & et. Eds (formerly)	—
Boulogne & Amiens shares	14 14 1/2
Paris and Rouen	384 39 1/2
Paris and Strasbourg	304 30 1/2
Rouen and Havre	18 18 1/2
Dutch Rhenish	2 1/2 2 dis
Paris and Lyons	—
Lyons and Avignon	—
Lyons and Mediterranean	7 9 pm
East Indian	6 6 1/2 pm
Dijon and Beaune	par 1 pm
Madras	2 2 1/2 pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	3 1/2 4 pm
Paris and Orleans	39 40
Western of France	6 6 1/2 pm
India Peninsular	1 1/2 2 1/2 pm
Southern of France	—
Grand Junction of France	—

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have postponed to March 2nd the day for the settlement of the shares of the Australian Agricultural Company and the Peel River Land and Mineral Company. The day previously appointed for the settlement of the former was the 21st inst. The shares of the Agricultural Company receded to-day to 242.

At the meeting of the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company, held in Paris on Tuesday, the revenue for the last half-year was stated to have been 4,632L against an expenditure of 1,923L, leaving a net profit of 2,709L. A dividend of 8d per 1/1 share was declared, being at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. per annum.

At a meeting of the Victoria Dock Company, on Tuesday, the reports and accounts were unanimously adopted. Mr Charles Morrison, the deputy-chairman, presided, and explained the progress of the undertaking. The desirableness of being provided with an up-town warehouse, affording suitable accommodation for the reception and delivery of certain classes of goods, had been brought under the consideration of the Board, and negotiations had been successfully completed for the purchase of the property known as the Steel yard, in Thames street, covering an acre and a half, with 168 feet frontage on the river, for 72,000L. A large number of shareholders having requested that they might be permitted to pay up their calls in full, the directors had taken the question into serious consideration. Fearing, however, that it would be impossible to employ profitably so large a capital, it had been resolved to allow no greater sum than 10L per share to be paid up. The statement was satisfactory, and resolutions were passed confirming the purchase of the Steel yard property, together with the remuneration allowed for the services of the directors and manager, and the usual complimentary votes.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Feb. 17	f. 25 7 1/2 24 90	3 days' sight 3 months' date
Antwerp	— 17	£25 10 £11 8 1/2	3 days' sight 2 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 15	11 7 1/2	1 months' date
Hamburg	— 11	m. 13 4 1/2 12 3	3 days' sight 3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 8	38 13-16d to 38 15-16d	—
Madrid	— 11	5 1/2 d	—
Lisbon	— 12	54d	—
Gibraltar	— 4	50 1/2 d to 50 1/2 d	—
New York	— 1	9 1/2 to 10 per cent pm 1 1/2 per cent pm	60 days' sight 30 —
Jamaica	Jan. 23	1 —	60 — 90 —
Havana	— 21	11 to 1 1/2 per cent pm	—
Rio de Janeiro	— 18	28 1/2 to 28 1/2 d	—
Bahia	— 18	28 1/2 d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 22	28 1/2 d	—
Buenos Ayres	— 2	2 1/2 d	—
Singapore	— 3	4s 7 1/2 d to 4s 8d	60 days' sight 6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 13	—	—
Bombay	— 13	6 per cent dis	—
Calcutta	— 5	—	—
California	— 1	47d to 47 1/2 d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	Dec. 25	4s 10 1/2 d to 4s 11 1/2 d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	— 15	3 1/2 to 4 per cent. dis	90 days' sight
Sydney	Nov. 9	6 1/2 to 10 per cent.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Dec. 14	46 1/2 d	50 days' sight

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	227½	228	227½	227	227½	227 8
1 per Cent Reduced Anns.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
5 per Cent Anns., 1786	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
5 per Cent Anns.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
New 5 per Cent	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6 7-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	269 6	269 6	269 6	269 6	269 6	269 9
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000	60s p	60s p	60s p	60s p	60s p	45s p
Ditto under 500l	60s p	60s p	60s p	60s p	60s p	45s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
2 per Cent Anns., 1781	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Bank Stock for acct. Mar. 10	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
1 p Cent Cons. for acct. Mar. 10	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
India Stock for acct. Mar. 10	56s 2s p	55s 2s p	30s p	30s 4s p	45s 3s p	25s p
Ditto 500l	56s 2s p	55s 2s p	30s p	30s 4s p	45s 3s p	25s p
Ditto Small	52s p	52s p	30s 4s p	45s p	25s p	25s p
Ditto Advertised Id	20s 2s p	25s 30s p	15s p	20s 2s p	25s 30s p	15s p

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Feb. 14	London Feb. 16	Paris Feb. 15	London Feb. 17	Paris Feb. 16	London Feb. 18
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22	100 0	105 80	105 80	105 85	105 85	105 85
March and 22 Sept.	100 0	105 80	105 80	105 85	105 85	105 85
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	100 0	105 80	105 80	105 85	105 85	105 85
March and 22 Sept.	100 0	105 80	105 80	105 85	105 85	105 85
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	50 35	80 40	80 40	80 45	80 45	80 45
June and 22 December	50 35	80 40	80 40	80 45	80 45	80 45
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2600 0	2605 0	2605 0	2605 0	2605 0	2605 0
and 1 July	2600 0	2605 0	2605 0	2605 0	2605 0	2605 0
Exchange on London 1 month	25 5	25 7½	25 7½	25 7½	25 7½	25 7½
Ditto 3 months	24 7½	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90	24 90

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	11 17½	11 17½	11 17½	11 17½
Ditto	3 ms	11 18½	11 19	11 18½	11 19
Rotterdam	short	11 18½	11 19½	11 18½	11 19½
Antwerp	short	25 27½	25 27½	25 27½	25 26
Brussels	short	25 27½	25 27½	25 27½	25 26
Hamburg	short	13 7½	13 7½	13 7½	13 8
Paris	short	25 5	25 16	25 7½	25 12½
Ditto	3 ms	25 5	25 20	25 27½	25 30
Marseilles	short	25 30	25 32½	25 30	25 35
Frankfort on the Main	short	120	120½	120½	120½
Vienna	short	11 2	11 6	11 2	11 6
Trieste	short	11 4	11 10	11 2	11 6
Petersburg	short	38	38½	38	38½
Madrid	short	50½	50½	50½	50½
Cadix	short	50½	50½	50½	50½
Leghorn	short	30 42½	30 47½	30 40	30 45
Genoa	short	25 40	25 45	25 42½	25 47½
Naples	short	41½	41½	41½	41½
Palermo	short	124½	124½	124½	124½
Messina	short	124½	124½	124½	124½
Lisbon	short	53½	53½	53½	53½
Oporto	short	53½	53½	53½	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds agt	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	97½	98½	98	98	98	98
Brazilian, 5 per cent	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ditto 4 per cent, 1852	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ditto (Rothschild's)	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ditto New, 1845	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	64	64	64	64	64	64
Cuba, 6 per cent	64	64	64	64	64	64
Chilian, 6 per cent	64	64	64	64	64	64
Ditto 3 per cent	64	64	64	64	64	64
Danish, 5 per cent, 1825	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Ecuador	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Grenada, 1½ per Cent	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Ditto Deferred	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Me dien 3 per cent	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Peruvian, 6 per cent, 1849	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Portuguese, 5 per cent	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Ditto 5 per cent	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Ditto 3 per cent, 1845	120	120	120	120	120	120
Russian, 1852, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	120	120	120	120	120	120
Ditto 4½ per cent	104	104	104	104	104	104
Sardinian, 5 per cent	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Spanish 3 per cent	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Ditto Passive converted	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	14	14	14	14	14	14
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	14	14	14	14	14	14
Ditto Deferred	14	14	14	14	14	14
Dividends on the above payable in London.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian, 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	65	65	65	65	65	65
Ditto 5 per cent Certificates	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ditto 4 per cent	98	98	98	98	98	98

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Divide ds.	Jan 3	Jan 3
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110½
— Certificates	6	1862	9,000,000	—	110
Alabama	Sterling 5	1868	2,000,000	—	—
Indiana	—	1861	2,000,000	—	—
— Canal, Preferred	—	1861-6	4,500,000	—	—
— Special do	—	1861-6	1,500,000	—	—
Illinois	—	1870	10,000,000	—	—
Kentucky	—	1868	4,250,000	—	111½
Louisiana	Sterling 5	1850	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	—
Maryland	Sterling 5	1855	2,000,000	Jan. and July	209 11
Massachusetts	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	109
Michigan	—	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—
Mississippi	—	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—
—	—	1866	5,000,000	—	—
New York	—	1860	15,124,270	Quarterly	92½
Ohio	—	1870	19,000,000	Jan. and July	115 6
Pennsylvania	—	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	29 100
South Carolina	—	1856	3,000,000	Jan. and July	100½
Tennessee	—	1868	3,000,000	—	—
Virginia	—	1857	7,000,000	—	110½
United States Bank Shares	—	1866	25,000,000	—	12s 6d
Louisiana State Bank	—	1870	2,000,000	—	—
Bank of Louisiana	—	1870	4,000,000	—	—
New York City	—	1860	9,000,000	Quarterly	—
New Orleans City	—	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—
— Canal and Banking	—	1843	—	—	—
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—
New York Life Trust	—	—	—	—	—

Exchange at New York 109½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	L. S. D.	86
50,000	7/14s 6d & 8s	Alliance British and Foreign	100	50 0 0	25½
10,000	6/1 p c & 8s	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	53 xd
200,000	6/1 p cent	Anchor	5	1 0 0	—
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 10 0	21 ½
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5/1 p c & 8s	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	29½
—	4s	County	100	10 0 0	120
—	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	20 0 0	20
—	—	General	5	5 0 0	5½
100,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	500	50 0 0	149½
30,000	5/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	61
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	310
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19½
13,453	14s & 8s	Indemnity Marine	100	30 7 0	56 xd
50,000	2s & 3s 6s	Law Life	100	2 10 0	42
10,000	—	Law Life	100	10 0 0	30
30,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	23½
3,900	10s & 8s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	28½
31,000	10s & 8s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	28½
10,000	18s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	21
10,000	44/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	25	3 0 0	3
—	—	Monarch	5	1 0 0	30s
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	3½
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3
—	—	Phoenix	—	—	173
2,500	1/5s & 8s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	40
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of \$1 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·07½, it follows that gold is about 0·36 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 125 per mark, which at the English mint price of \$1 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·6½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·5½, it follows that gold is about 0·29 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 28-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.		£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars		0	4	11½
Silver in bars (standard)		0	5	1½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 14th Feb., INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Canton, Dec. 27; Hong Kong, 28; Manila, 24; Batavia, 26; Singapore, Jan. 3; Penang, 4; Calcutta, 5; Madras, 10; Ceylon, 13; Bombay, 15; Aden, 22; Mauritius, Dec. 15; Malta, Feb. 8; Alexandria, 4; Corfu, 5.
- On 14th Feb., AMERICA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Jan. 26; Prince Edward Island, 28; Fredericton, 31; Montreal, 31; New York, Feb. 1; Boston, 2; Halifax, 3; California, Jan. 1; Panama, 17; Vera Cruz, 12; Jamaica, 22.
- On 15th Feb., BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per Severn steamer, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, Jan. 2; Montevideo, 5; Rio de Janeiro, 13; Bahia, 18; Pernambuco, 22; St Vincent's, 31; Madeira, Feb. 8; Lisbon, 12.
- On 18th Feb., PENINSULAR, per Iberia steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Feb. 3; Cadix, 4; Lisbon, 9; Vigo, 13.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

- On 19th Feb. (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Bengal screw steamer, via Southampton.
 - On 22nd Feb. (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AUSTRALIA, and VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, per Australia screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 - On 22nd Feb. (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Baltic steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 23rd Feb. (evening), for MADRIDA, TENERIFFE, SIERRA LEONE, and the WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Propontis screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 - On 24th Feb. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.
 - On 25th Feb. (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA and HAVANA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool.
 - On 26th Feb. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
- * If addressed "Via United States."
The Hellepont screw steamer is appointed to sail from this port on the 26th inst. for Melbourne and Sydney.

Mails Due.

- JAN. 30.—Australia.
- FEB. 12.—West Coast of Africa.
- FEB. 16.—West Indies.
- FEB. 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- FEB. 24.—America.
- FEB. 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
- FEB. 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- MARCH 1.—Mexico and Havana.
- MARCH 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- MARCH 1.—West Indies.
- MARCH 4.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- MARCH 4.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
- MARCH 16.—Brazil and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS. From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	79,425	81,347	21,672	176	6,397	2,361
Weekly average, Feb. 12.....	45 2	31 5	18 5	30 11	34 10	31 9
— 5.....	46 1	31 9	18 7	31 11	34 7	31 5
— Jan. 29.....	46 0	31 2	18 7	32 2	34 9	31 10
— 22.....	45 8	30 5	18 7	32 5	34 11	31 9
— 15.....	45 10	29 10	18 7	30 8	34 8	30 7
— 8.....	46 0	29 5	18 5	29 1	34 8	32 5
Six weeks' average.....	45 7	30 5	18 6	31 2	34 9	31 8
Same time last year.....	39 9	28 4	18 4	28 9	28 9	28 9
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending Feb. 9, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and peas-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign...	92,773	15,183	14,752	167	2,975	7,699	3,861	31
Colonial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	92,773	15,183	14,752	167	2,975	7,699	3,861	31
Imports of week.....	138,041 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Some sorts of wheat in Mark lane on Monday rose 1s in price, and the market to-day is firm at Monday's prices. The arrivals are short, and the market is in a very healthy condition—a great

consumptive demand and no speculation. Barley, particularly fine malting, is much inquired for, and this description cannot be purchased at 38s per quarter. Oats, too, are more in demand.

Flour, we are told by Messrs Gillies and Horne, is very quiet, the millers supplying the market at lower rates than the importers. Such a fact reminds us of the outcry the millers made eighteen months or two years ago, and shows how much competition has already made them help themselves and how well they have succeeded.

The present severe frost is regarded as a very reasonable preparation of the ground for spring-sowing, and those who have noticed such things for a series of years are beginning to augur from it a productive year.

From Strasburg, of the 12th, a circular informs us that the wheat market, after some attempts to procure a rise, had remained firm. Inferior qualities of wheat were offered and found no buyers. Flour was lower by 50c. At Amsterdam, in the week closing on the 15th, the corn market had been very quiet, but no further fall in price was apprehended.

The colonial produce markets have been generally steady. Some kinds of sugar for refining are 6d dearer, but grocery sorts remain firm. Refined sugar, too, is firm.

The market for coffee continues firm, and in the course of the week a good business has been done in Ceylon at full prices. To-day there was no change in the market, and native Ceylon was held for higher terms.

"The intelligence concerning tea," say Messrs Corrie and Co., "brought by the overland mail from China, although calculated to induce importers to hold with more confidence, has not as yet produced any desire on the part of the trade to increase their stocks at present rates, but some transactions in good and fine congou, from 1s 2d to 1s 4d, are reported to have been concluded on more satisfactory terms. There is a total absence of speculative demand for common, but some small purchases, for export to the Continent, of the best parcels offering, have been made at 10d to 10½d. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 10th instant on 436,444 lbs, against 589,476 lbs in the same period last year."

The demand for rice has increased, and the price has improved.

There is some animation in the silk market, and there seems to be a growing demand for our silk manufactures in foreign countries. In another part of our journal the increase of our exports of this and other articles to the Brazils, in the course of the last year, is mentioned. We might hope for still greater exports were the silk trade relieved from the incumbrance of Protection.

The sales of cotton for the week in the Liverpool market have amounted to 40,000 bales, of which spinners took 29,000 bales, 7,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 4,000 bales by exporters. The quotations for middling are reduced 1-16d and ¼d per lb for fair qualities, and the market closes steadily to-day with sales of 6,000 bales. The advices received from America on Monday last again announcing heavy receipts at the ports and large shipments to Great Britain, produced a rather depressing effect upon the Liverpool market. More cotton being offered and spinners cautious, prices gave way fully ¼d per lb. Since Wednesday the choice, however, has been again more limited, with a better demand; prices have rallied, and close as above stated, to which may be added that very few holders are selling at that reduction. Up to 4 o'clock to-day nothing has been heard of the American steamer Baltic, due since Wednesday. In this market 2,070 bales have been sold at last week's prices, except low Madras, which is rather cheaper.

The public sales of colonial and foreign wool continue with the same good spirit which marked their commencement. Yesterday, in the sale of Messrs D. Hazard and Son, were sixty-two bales sent by the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, consisting of eight different flocks, which, from their beautiful quality and condition, realised from 1s 9½d to 2s 2d per lb. In this sale were many other excellent flocks of Cape wool, on which equal care had been bestowed, and which was duly appreciated by the buyers who eagerly contended for them, and paid according to quality and condition, from 1s 8d to 2s 0½d. It may be reasonably hoped that these prices will further stimulate the growers at the Cape to continue the very creditable and great improvements they have lately made in their flocks, both as to quality and condition; the care and good management as to well-washing and even-packing being always sure to command remunerative prices in proportion. The prices of all kinds of wool at these sales continue at an advance above those in the last sales of 1d and 2d per lb.

Copper has again risen in price, and a brisk competition is taking place to get that which is now to be sold at St Petersburg. Spelter, too, is in demand, and the price is rising. Iron is not so much in demand.

The business transacted in oils and seeds throughout the week was again large, and in most instances at advancing prices.

I N D I G O.

The quarterly sales have been regularly proceeded with during the present week. Until the close of yesterday's sitting 1,826 chests had been bought in, 2,253 chests withdrawn, and 6,468 chests sold.

The total quantity for sale being 14,759 chests, there remain consequently to come forward 4,212 chests. The sales will be resumed on Monday.

The biddings continue brisk, and the rates previously established are fully supported—viz., 3d to 4d advance on October for ordinary and low consumers, 4d to 8d for middling and good middling qualities, and 6d for good and fine.

Madras and Kurpahs are in good demand; the former at about the last sale's prices, and the latter at 2d to 4d advance for ordinary to middling, and 6d to 1s for good to fine.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Feb. 18.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.						1851—Same period		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	5½d	5½d	6d	6½d	7d	7d	4½d	5½d	6
New Orleans	5½d	5½d	6d	6½d	7d	7d	4½d	5½d	7
Pernambuco	6½d	6½d	7d	7½d	8d	8d	5½d	6½d	—
Egyptian	6½d	6½d	7d	7½d	8d	8d	5½d	6½d	9
Surat and Madras	3½d	4d	4½d	4½d	5d	5d	3½d	4½d	4½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Feb. 18.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Feb. 18.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Feb. 18.		Computed stock, Feb. 18.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
275,063	258,732	238,440	270,060	9,340	29,130	605,030	373,170

A quiet and rather dull feeling has prevailed in the cotton market during the past week. The demand from the trade has been limited; and in view of heavy receipts of cotton at the American ports, they have preferred to await the arrival of further supplies, the receipt of which is now only prevented by the prevalence of unfavourable winds. There has been a good demand from export houses for the medium qualities of American, especially Uplands; and any cheap parcel has been immediately appropriated. The few arrivals have generally been placed on the market and sold at easy rates. We have reduced our quotations 1-16d to ¼d per lb. There is no change in long-stapled descriptions nor in East India. The latter are in fair request at steady rates. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The depression continues, and it is difficult to proceed with sales. The reported export amounts to 4,170 bales, consisting of 2,520 American, 850 Brazil, and 500 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to Feb. 9, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852 (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	3037	2637	568	452	848	808	1425	1841	543	771	3715	2763
Bremen	...	11	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Antwerp	446	198	137	91	174	186	88	96	99	139	5019	3244
Rotterdam	1657	1817	144	175	149	228	672	649	205	218	2197	843
Amsterdam	24	16	2	11	15	13	87	121	50	34	...	...
Zwolle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kempen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	...	331	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	8
Denmark &c	75	67	...	1	2	9	27	11	3	2	...	...
Otr. Ero. Pts	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	251	17	1	...	...
Total	5639	4908	848	733	1192	1260	2297	2234	923	1217	10931	6858

Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co's Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, 1853.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON:—	Price Feb. 17, 1853.		Price Feb. 1852.		Price Feb. 1851.		Price Feb. 1850.		Price Feb. 1849.		Price Feb. 1848.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair.....per lb	0	6	0	5½	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	5½
Ditto good fair.....	0	6½	0	8½	0	7½	0	7	0	4½	0	5½
Pernambuco fair.....	0	6½	0	6½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	6½
Ditto good fair.....	0	7	0	5½	0	8½	0	7	0	5½	0	6½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	10½	0	9½	1	0	0	10½	0	8½	0	8½
No. 50 WATER do do.....	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½	0	9½	0	8	0	8½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 20yds, 4lbs 5oz	5	0	4	4	5	0	3	10	4	7½	4	2
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 5oz	6	0	5	9	6	1½	6	4½	5	6	5	0
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	6	7½	7	10½	9	7½	8	9	7	9	7	6
40-in., 56 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	7½	8	9	10	9	9	7½	8	3	8	6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 5oz	10	9	9	9	11	7½	10	4½	9	0	8	7½
40-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 26 ds, 9lbs	7	6	7	4	8	10½	7	6	6	9	7	4

We have experienced another dull week, and in many cases, to effect sales, lower rates have been submitted to. Yarn may be considered ¼d per lb below the prices asked last week, and very little doing. In cloth the decline is still the exception, being as yet only observable in a few descriptions of cloth; and makers of shirtings suitable for India and the best qualities of 40-in. printers are at present the most willing to meet buyers on easier terms. There is no sign of fear in the market that prices will give way much in either yarn or cloth, the entire absence of stocks, except on the smallest scale, being considered a sufficient guarantee against such a course; but there is now a very general feeling expressed about cotton being higher than it can be maintained at in the face of the very large supplies at sea and the continued large receipts at the American ports; and this view of the probable course of the cotton market is shown in a practical way, by producers taking orders for future delivery without covering themselves by buying cotton at once. Throughout the whole of last year this system was acted upon.

Mr Bazley's opinion, expressed at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is President, that the present consumption of cotton in Great Britain is 40,000 bales per week, has excited much conversation and a great deal of surprise. We have not met with or heard of a single individual who estimates our present consumption at so high a figure, the general opinions of it varying from 36,000 to 38,000 bales. Any opinion coming from Mr Bazley on such a subject must carry with it great weight, both to consumers and growers of cotton, and will be looked upon by holders of large speculative stocks with peculiar pleasure; but we believe, from what we hear, that consumers will not be induced by it to buy more freely at present rates. It is a well-known fact in the trade, that the present tendency of spinning is towards finer counts, for the best of all reasons, a better profit. Low counts of yarn and coarse qualities of cloth are, and were during the whole of last year, the worst paying articles in the trade. It is also well known that the Germans are spinning low numbers, to the extensive exclusion of the produce of our mills from that important market. And we may add, that the increase of our spinning power during the last two years has been altogether for medium and fine counts, and not averaging below 40's. But to give an idea of the power necessary to increase our consumption 3,300 bales above the consumption of last year, the following particulars of one of the largest establishments in this district, the production of which averages about No. 40's, may be interesting. The steam power is 700-horse, the number of spindles 120,000, and about 2,000 looms, employing about 2,400 hands, and about 15,000 lbs per week is sold in the cop, and the cotton necessary to feed this giant mill is 210 to 220 bales per week, so that it will require fifteen such establishments to consume 3,300 bales per week.

BRADFORD, Feb. 17.—Wool.—The opening of the sales of colonial wools in London, at an advance of 1d per lb on October sales, makes the holders here firm, as the cost of transit, difference in payment, and other expenses, will bring the small stock they hold to an advance of 2d to cover expenses of replacing; but it is with difficulty the increased prices are realised. In English wools there is but little doing; all appear holding off, and working from stock bought at the close of last year; but as this stock is daily decreasing, further supplies will be required, and a conflict between the buyers and sellers is inevitable, before any active buying will be apparent. The accounts of the doings in the country are not of a character to justify holders to press their stocks on the market. It is usual for the staplers here to move off their surplus supply prior to the opening of Bristol Fair, the first Wednesday in March, but this season is an exception to the rule, as the activity of December and January has made supplies considerably less than usual at this period of the year. Yarns.—The spinners generally are complaining that all things connected with their avocation are so thoroughly against them. The decided firmness of all kinds of English wools, and the advance on colonial, the extravagant price of Gallipoli oil, now 70 per cent. higher, makes a considerable addition to the price of the top, and increases the cost of yarns at a period when the shippers' limits cannot be met. The buyers on pool using less, in consequence of the high price, there seems to be no alternative but an abridgment in the production. Pieces.—There is certainly more inquiry among the merchants for goods, and where lots are offered at old prices they are freely accepted. But for the staple articles for the spring and summer trade, there is no unwillingness to order at prices which will cover cost. In heavy goods, all wool, the market is firm, and this class has not advanced equal to the rest in producing, and the supply in the market is limited.

MACCLESFIELD, Feb. 15.—Our manufacturers continue actively engaged for the spring trade. Many houses are working to orders, and the stocks of goods on hand are quite insignificant. The weavers, for the reason, have fuller employment than has been known for several years past. The silk dyers are also busy, which is a good indication that preparation is general. Thrown silks are considerably more in demand for the home trade; the export orders are also a little more free, which causes a great scarcity of the finer and medium qualities of trams and organzines. Raw Silks.—The market is quiet, the public sales announced to be held in London on the 23rd inst. causing a paucity of operations pending their result. The overland mail just to hand from China, reports no further shipments, but purchases had been made to the extent of 1,500 bales, in some instances at an advance upon previous rates.

HUDDERSFIELD, Feb. 15.—Fully as much business has been done to-day as last week, chiefly in the same class of goods, mostly of low qualities. The cloth hall presents quite a deserted appearance from the want of stocks, most of the manufacturers working to order, who deliver their goods direct to the warehouse, without passing through the hall, many of them not even attending the hall, being at present so fully employed. Checks of small patterns, chiefly in browns, are being brought into the market, and are beginning to have a run. Business in the warehouses is very brisk, merchants being able to complete orders on hand only with time.

ROCHDALE, Feb. 14.—We have had rather a still market, and little or no change in prices. Wool continues much the same as it was on the previous Monday, both in price and demand. Hitherto the London sales have fetched considerably better prices, as compared with the last wool sale.

HALIFAX, Feb. 12.—Very few worsted goods of any kind have changed hands in our piece hall to-day; and there is, we believe, but a limited amount of business doing in the warehouses. Yarns and wools both remain firm, but the markets are far from active.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—GRAIN.—There is a steady good demand for wheat for export and home use, and the market is firm; operations, however, are restricted by the scarcity of vessels and the advance in freights to England. The sales include 10,000 bushels white Canada, at 1 dol 31c to 1 dol 31½c, in bond; 6,000 ordinary white Southern, 1 dol 20c, from store; 2,700 prime do., 1 dol 27c; 4,400 red do., 1 dol 19c; 500 red Long Island, 1 dol 14c; and 4,400 unsond mixed Pennsylvania, 1 dol 18c. Rye is very quiet: 500 bushels sold yesterday at 91 cents in the slip. Barley is in fair request and firm: the sales are 8,600 bushels, mixed and two-rowed, at 70c to 71c. Oats continue plenty and very dull, at 50c to 51c for State and Western, 45c to 47c for Jersey, 48c to 49c for Pennsylvania, and 40c to 44c for Southern, with sales of 8,000 bushels. Corn has arrived freely, but with a fair demand for export and home use, and much firmness on the part of holders, who have stored freely, prices have advanced; the upward tendency, however, is checked by the rise in freights. The sales are 81,000 bushels, closing at 64½c to 65c for unsond, 68c to 72c for good to choice white Southern, 69c to 71c for yellow do, 67c to 69c for round white, 66c to 67c for mixed Southern, and 67c to 68c for Jersey yellow; old is nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Arctic's news has imparted more firmness to the flour markets, and though the rise in freights tends to depression, prices of some descriptions have advanced 6½ cents, closing firmly, with a fair demand for home use and export. Canada is without sale and nominal at 5 dol 62½c, in

Wheat. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 6,000 bris; Thursday, 7,300 bris; and yesterday, 5,800 bris. We quote:—Sour, 4 dols 8½c to 4 dols 9½c; Superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 9½c to 5 dols; State, common brands, 5 dols 37½c to 5 dols 43½c; State, straight brands, 5 dols 43½c; State, favourite brands, 5 dols 50c to 5 dols 56½c; Western, mixed do, 5 dols 56½c to 5 dols 62½; Michigan and Indiana, straight do, 5 dols 62½c to 5 dols 68½c; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 68½c to 5 dols 75c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols 62½c to 5 dols 75c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 68½c to 5 dols 75c; Ohio, fancy brands, 5 dols 75c to 5 dols 81½c; Genesee, fancy brands; 5 dols 68½c to 5 dols 75c; Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do, 5 dols 87½c to 6 dols 31½c; Genesee, extra brands, 5 dols 75c to 6 dols 50c; Canada, (in bond,) 5 dols 67½c. Southern has continued in good demand for home use and for shipment to London, Liverpool, Australia, and the Pacific coast, and prices have been well maintained, the low grades being taken for England, and the better grades for Australia, &c., but the sales are restricted by the scarcity of these descriptions. The sales are 6,500 bris, closing at 5 dols 68½c to 5 dols 81½c for common to good brands Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, and Georgetown, 5 dols 87½c to 6 dols for favourite brands, and 6 dols to 7 dols 75c for fancy brands. Rye flour is without change. The sales are small at 4 d l 50c for fine and 4 dols 62½c for superfine. New buckwheat is more plenty and lower, with sales at 1 dol 75c to 2 dols per 100 lbs, and 4 dols to 4 dols 25c in bris. Corn meal is inactive and rather unsettled. The sales are 500 bris Jersey, closing at 3 dols 50c to 3 dols 7½c, cash.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The moderate supply of English wheat at Mark Lane last Monday met a pretty good sale at the full prices of the previous week, whilst foreign was held more firmly, from the great falling off in the imports: these consisted of 80 qrs from Ghent, 786 qrs from Hamburg, 46 qrs from Harlingen, 600 qrs from Odensee, and 550 qrs from Wismar, making a total of only 2,067 qrs. The arrivals of flour were 2,925 sacks; by the Eastern Counties Railway, 5,686 sack; from foreign ports, principally French and Spanish, 4,367 sacks; this article assumed rather more firmness, and in some instances rather higher rates were demanded. Choice malting barley realised a slight advance, and such was in good request: the arrivals coastwise were 4,566 qr, from Scotland 184 qrs, from Danish ports 1,820 qrs, making a total of 6,370 qrs. There were short arrivals of oats from our own coast, only 482 qr, from Scotland 1,797 qrs, from Ireland 9,310 qrs, and from foreign ports 12,285 qrs, making a total of 23,874 qrs: the trade was steady, but no advance could be established, although the weather has assumed a very severe aspect, with a great fall of snow in many parts of the United Kingdom. Should this be the case in the North of Europe, little more grain can be expected from thence for some time to come, and there will thus be an opportunity of getting off the present stocks, most probably at enhanced rates, but particularly so for choice qualities of wheat.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were very limited, and an enhanced terms were demanded for wheat, the millers would not generally comply with the advance, and on the whole only 2d per 70 lbs more money was established, with about 6d per brl above former rates for American flour.

There were only moderate imports at Hull, with a probability of their being much less from the severity of the weather. A fair supply of wheat was brought forward by the farmers, and full prices were paid by the millers; in some instances for dry parcels 1s per qr advance was obtained: average, 45s 4d on 780 qrs. There was an improved demand for wheat, some buyers on investment having appeared.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were tolerably good, and this article was 1s per qr dearer, but the millers bought with little spirit: average, 46s 1d on 1,575 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Ipswich were limited, and previous prices were well maintained: average, 43s 11d. Barley improved in value 1s per qr.

There were only moderate fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday, with a great falling off in the imports of foreign. Wheat was generally held on higher terms, and for choice samples more money was obtained. Barley was quite as dear, and in good request. The consumers took oats to a fair extent at full prices.

The Scotch markets have improved this week materially. At Edinburgh the supplies of grain from the farmers were to a fair extent, and from the state of the weather the condition of the wheat was much better, and it sold readily at an advance of about 1s per qr: average, 49s on 910 qrs; and there was more demand for foreign at full prices. The imports at Leith consisted of 2,175 qrs wheat, 814 qrs barley, and 350 qrs beans. Barley was fully as dear, oats advanced 6d to 1s per qr, and selected samples were in good request. The imports at Glasgow were very limited up the Clyde, but fair of wheat at Grangemouth. This article met an improved demand at quite as much money. Other articles realised former rates pretty steadily.

The quantity of wheat at Birmingham on Thursday was fair, and it met a ready sale at rather more money for fine new: average, 47s 4d on 922 qrs.

Bristol market was shortly supplied with wheat, which the millers took off readily at about 1s per qr advance: average, 43s 6d on 465 qrs.

There was a moderate delivery of wheat from the farmers at Newbury, and a good demand was experienced at somewhat higher rates: average, 42s 8d on 650 qrs.

At Uxbridge there was a quick sale for wheat at a slight enhancement in value: average, 49s 3d on 732 qrs.

The weekly averages were, 45s 2d on 79,428 qrs wheat, 31s 5d on 81,347 qrs barley, 18s 6d on 21,672 qrs oats, 30s 11d on 176 qrs rye, 34s 10d on 6,397 qrs beans, and 31s 9d on 2,561 qrs peas. The falling off in the quantity of most grain during the week, embracing these returns, may be attributed to the more favourable state of the weather, occupying farmers in the fields instead of thrashing out their corn.

For this day's market at Mark Lane there were moderate fresh arrivals of all English grain, and the imports of foreign have been very limited, with the exception of a few cargoes of oats. The continuance of wintry and severe weather is causing a better feeling generally in the trade; and the small parcels of English wheat on sale were taken off readily at higher rates, and there were more buyers of foreign, holders demanding more money for all good qualities. Flour was in fair demand, and the best brands were somewhat higher. Barley was in good request, at a slight advance. Oats were taken off to a moderate extent, and Monday's currency was well established.

The London averages announced this day were—

Wheat	3,879	at	47	5
Barley	2,221	33	8	
Oats	2,410	18	5	
Rye	176			
Beans	326	34	4	
Peas	283	36	10	

Arrivals this Week.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
English	1,510	2,650	6,310	2,720	2,467 sacks
Irish	.....	.....	.....	2,910	.....
Foreign	2,420	500	.....	8,300	880
					1,310 bris

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

		Per quarter.	
		s	d
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	47
	Do do white	47	53
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	49
	Northumberland & Scotch do	39	43
Rye	Old	25	30
	New	28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	28
	Distilling	28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50
	Faleship	54	57
Beans	New large ticks	32	34
	Harrow	34	36
	Do	35	38
	Do	35	38
Peas	Grey	32	35
	Maple	34	36
	White, old	38	37
	Boilers	34	36
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks, feed	19	18
	Short small	22	25
	Scotch, Angus	22	25
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Trough, black	.....	.....
	Do, Galway 17s 19s, Dublin & Wexford feed	19	20
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20
	Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry	19	20
Flour	Irish, per sack — 3 —, Norfolk, &c.	34	36
	Do, — 3 —, Norfolk, &c.	32	34
Tares	Old feeding	.....	.....

FOREIGN.

Wheat	Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	49	59
	Do do mixed and red	49	53
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	47	53
	Silesian, red 47s 51s, white	41	53
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	42	46
	Do do, red	42	45
	Polish Odessa	45	48
	Russian, hard	43s	45s
	Soft	29	42
	French, red	47	49
	White	49	51
	Rhine, red	46	49
	Old	49	53
	Canadian, red	46	48
	White	50	52
	Italian and Tuscan, do	49	48
	Do	51	53
	Egyptian	38	40
	Fine	40	41
Maize	Yellow	30	35
	White	30	36
Barley	Grinding	25	28
	Distilling	28	30
Beans	White 33s 34s, fine boilers	32	34
	Small	32	34
	Maple	32	32
Peas	White 33s 34s, fine boilers	38	41
	Do	40	41
Oats	Dutch broad and thick	19	20
	Russian feed	19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	18	21
Flour	Danzig, per barrel — 3 —, American	38	39
Tares	Large Gore — 3 —, old 32s 36s, new	34	40

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 48s, Odessa 50s 52s	Sowing	58	60
	Per last do foreign 24s 25s, English	Fine new	25	26
Rapeseed	Per qr large	Small	38	40
	Canaryseed	Per qr new 4s 48s Carraway per cwt	41	47
	Trefoil	Per bushel, brown	5	11
	White	44	70	
	Red	44	66	
	Foreign do. do.	52	70	
	Do	40	64	
	Foreign do. do.	27	28	
	Choice	29	30	
Trefoil	Foreign	.....	.....
Linseed cake, foreign	Per ton 8s 10s to 10s 10s, English, per ton 9s 10s to 9s 15s			
Rape do do	5s 0s to 5s 5s, Do	5s 0s to 5s 5s		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—During the week prices of colonial have again slightly improved, and there has been a steady demand for home consumption. Yesterday the market was more quiet, partly on account of the large sales advertised for this day. All kinds of British West India being rather scarce, last week's quotations are fully supported, but the amount of business done has been limited. 198 hhds, 18 tierces Barbadoes, submitted in the beginning of the week, sold at 36s 6d to 40s for mid to fine yellow. Imports of sugar during the first six weeks of the year show a decrease of 10,316 tons, while the deliveries are proceeding upon a very large scale. The stock at this port consists of 60,479 tons, against 55,674 tons in 1852, a deficiency amounting to 25,200 tons this year.

Mauritius.—The sales on Tuesday went off steadily, 9,347 bags chiefly finding buyers, grocery at full and strong refining kinds at rather higher rates: low to good strong yellow and greyish do., 35s to 38s 6d; brown, very low dark to good, 29s 6d to 34s. A fair amount of business is also reported to have been done by private contract. The present stock of 3,775 tons is more than 100 per cent. below that of 1852 at corresponding period, and the imports are light in comparison.

Bengal.—6,888 bags in public sale brought fully last week's prices, but a portion was taken in rather above the market value: good to fine white Benares, 35s to 40s; low to good middling do., 36s 6d to 38s 6d; greyish yellow, 38s 6d to 40s per cwt. The stock consists of 11,520 tons, or 2,690 tons less than at same date last year. Imports during the first six weeks show a decrease of 3,629 tons.

Other East India.—Low qualities of Madras meet with a good deal of inquiry, but few parcels offering, and rather higher rates are required. 2,468 bags Penang brought 31s to 37s for brown to mid soft dingy white. Yesterday 6,127 bags, 142 baskets Java were principally bought in at high prices: brown, mid to good, 34s to 35s; yellow and grey, low soft to good, 35s 6d to 38s.

Foreign.—There have been few sales effected this week, owing to the high rates demanded, and few cargoes offering. The small stock tends to prevent any business of importance for home consumption. 158 boxes, 385 bris, &c., Bahia were taken in at high prices. 2,997 bags Paraiba were chiefly withdrawn, from 33s to 34s 6d for mid soft brown to low yellow damp: a few lots mid soft yellow sold at 35s to 35s 6d.

Refined.—The market has continued steady, with a moderate amount of business doing at last week's prices, and the supply of low goods is much reduced: brown lumps, 45s; mid to good tilters, 45s 6d to 48s; wet lumps, 42s 6d to 44s. No change in other articles. Bonded sugars are firm: crushed is selling at 50s for fine British; 10 lb loaves quoted 24s to 35s. A large business was done in crushed at Amsterdam last week, and the market being now barely supplied, few sales are since reported. Refiners ask higher rates: Koop's No. 1, 27s 6d per cwt.

MOLASSES.—370 puns old Antigua sold at 18s, being 6d higher.

COCOA.—There is a steady demand for West India at full rates, and the market presents a firm appearance. No public sales of Trinidad have taken place this week. Stock on 12th inst., 275 casks, 13,206 bris and bags, against 158 casks, 11,870 bris and bags last year at same period. The deliveries continue satisfactory.

COFFEE.—There is a better feeling in the market this week, but prices do not as yet show any material change. Several hundred casks plantation Ceylon have been taken by private treaty, partly for exportation, at former rates to 1s advance, fully supported in the public sales, comprising 191 casks, 208 bags, which brought 50s to 55s for fine ordinary to low middling quality. About 3,000 bags of native growth sold to yesterday, chiefly at 47s both for old import and the new crop. Mocha is firmer, although not much doing privately. Other descriptions of East India are scarce, particularly good Java. Padang is quite nominal. Foreign has met with more inquiry. Yesterday 2,307 bags St Domingo sold with spirit, chiefly to the home trade, at rather higher rates: ordinary and mixed with blacks to fine ordinary, 43s to 46s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—Although intelligence received from China by the overland mail has strengthened the market, there is not much speculative inquiry, sales being chiefly confined to consigns from 11d upwards, and some of the good qualities at 1s 2d to 1s 4d would hardly have brought those rates last week: common is quiet, the quotation being from 10d to 10½d. Green teas generally present no change, a moderate business having been done in the absence of further public sales. The deficiency in the shipments of tea from China to this kingdom to the latest date was between 4 and 5,000,000 lbs as compared with the previous season.

RICE.—More business has been done in East India this week at full prices to 3d advance. The stock has increased to 15,740 tons, or about 2,000 tons less than at same time last year. In 1851 it consisted of nearly 21,000 tons.

SPICES.—The market for pimento is very firm, but not much business doing, in consequence of the limited supply and high rates demanded by holders. All kinds of black pepper meet with a steady sale at the recent improvement in prices. 1,460 bags Aleppy brought 3½d to 3¾d for the sound portion, consisting of good quality. White remains without further change. 33 cases brown nutmegs were sold at the full value: middling to good brown, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; small, 2s 3d to 2s 5d. 5 cases mace brought 2s 6d to 2s 9d for common and broken to fair second quality. There have not been any public sales of ginger. The supply of cassia lignea is moderate, and rather more inquiry has been made.

RUM.—A steady business is reported in West India at rather higher rates.

SALTPETRE.—A brisk demand has sprung up, and the lower qualities, which were last week so dull of sale, have been taken readily at prices showing an advance of 3d to 1s, speculators making some purchases. Privately, a large business is reported at the above improvement. By auction, 1,550 bags Bengal sold at 25s 6d to 27s 6d for 8½ to 7½ per cent. refraction. The stock is reduced to 2,100 tons, as the deliveries continue very large.

NITRATE SODA is again higher, viz., 18s 6d to 19s, and the demand very active.

GUANO.—Extensive sales are making in Peruvian, at 9½s to 9½ 10s per ton.

COCHINEAL.—The market has been quiet. 160 bags in public sale about half sold: Honduras silver, mid to good, 4s 1d to 4s 2d; low small pesty to good ordinary, 3s 10d to 4s; low blacks taken in at 3s 9d. Mexican silvers sold at 2s 9d to 3s 10d for low, being rather easier rates. The largest holders generally remain firm.

LAC DYE.—There is some inquiry for good marks, but low and ordinary continue dull. 300 chests in public sale were withdrawn, as there did not appear to be any buyers at previous rates.

DYEWOODS.—All descriptions of logwood are scarce, and still advancing. A few lots red Saunders brought 5½s to 5½ 7s 6d per ton.

METALS.—Our quotations of British iron in a manufactured state are without alteration this week, but Scotch pig has sold at a further reduction, closing however with more inquiry, and the nearest value is now 53s 6d to 54s cash. Spelter is again higher, sales to some extent being made at 22½ 10s to 22½ 15s: the latter paid for arrival. British tin is up 5½: common blocks 112½, and East India is higher in proportion. Banca, 114½; Straits, 110½ to 111½ per ton paid yesterday. Copper is difficult to be had at the late advance.

OTHER GOODS.—Very little business has been done in drugs since the public sales last week. Castor oil is in steady demand. 570 cases, 102 casks offered, about half sold at previous rates, from 3½d to 5d for low dark to good pale quality. East India gums are all very firm, with rather an upward tendency. Cutch has been quiet. Yesterday 4,600 bags good Moulmein were taken in at 24s; 50 tons loose sold at 21s 6d to 22s. Gambier is firm at 24s. 50 bales Bengal safflower were withdrawn above the market value. Bengal turmeric brought rather higher rates this week.

HEMP.—Manilla is rather lower, 350 bales finding buyers at 37½ to 41½ 10s for common to low middling quality; one lot good, 51½ 5s. Jute has again advanced considerably, and is getting scarce: 250 bales sold this week at 17½ 10s to 21½ 15s per ton.

OILS.—Olive is still extremely scarce, at 66½ to 70½. All kinds of common fish meet with a good demand at the quotations. Sperma is higher, 68½ having been paid for American. Lined, owing to further orders from the United States, further advanced to 33½ 5s early in the week, but since became dull, closing at 32½ 15s to 33½. Rape continues in active demand at 39½ 10s for foreign refined. A moderate inquiry has been made for cocoa-nut. Palm is steady.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE further advanced to 64s to 65s for British drawn rough, being very scarce.

LINSEED keeps scarce, and the stock is very small. Black Sea on the spot commands 52s; for near arrival, 51s. Cakes are firmer in consequence of the severe weather.

TALLOW.—The market is firmer, with a better demand, prices having advanced 6d since last Friday, and there seems every prospect of a further improvement, the stock of foreign being exceedingly moderate. Yesterday first sort Petersburg Y C on the spot was quoted 44s 6d to 44s 9d. Town-melted steady.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Feb. 14.			
	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	43,491	54,211	46,348
Delivered last week.....	2,161	2,528	1,616
Do. since 1st June.....	72,588	80,433	74,727
Arrived last week.....	115	1,854	305
Do. since 1st June.....	90,581	98,170	74,447
Price of Y.C. on the spot.....	37s 6d	35s to 35s 3d	43s 9d to 45s
Do. town.....	39s 6d	38s	45s 9d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was rather quiet to-day, only 220 casks West India sold, and the week's business reached 870 cask. Mauritius—5,846 bags about half sold at fully Tuesday's rates: fine yellow went as high as 35s to 39s. Bengal—3,374 bags white Benares and grainy kinds nearly all found buyers at previous rates. Madras—729 bags were chiefly taken in at 22s to 23s for low to mid yellow. Refined without further alteration.

COFFEE.—990 bales Mocha, of old import and part unclean, about half sold at 50s 6d to 65s, for upgarbled to fair clean garbled. 400 bags good ordinary native Ceylon were bought in at 43s. 600 bags Brazil withdrawn at 44s to 45s.

COCOA.—168 bags Trinidad sold from 31s 6d to 39s for grey to good red. **SPICES.**—273 bags common dusty Penang sold at 3½d to 3½d. 25 cases common Bourbon cloves realised 6½d to 6½d. 170 bags Pimento partly sold at 5½d for fair.

RICE.—1,241 bags Bengal sold at 11s to 12s for the sound portion, mid to good white.

SALTPETRE.—3,835 bags Bengal about half sold at stiffer rates: refrac 6 to 6½, 7s 6d to 7s; 12½ to 11, 26s to 26s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—Some bags partly sold at easier rates for Honduras silvers. Other kinds without any material alteration.

SAFFLOWER.—50 bales sold at 3½ 10s to 5½ 10s.

SUNDRIES.—White galls brought 81s to 82s 6d; green, 86s to 88s.

TALLOW.—The sales went off at fully 1s above last Friday's rates. 539 casks Australian found ready buyers at 40s to 45s 6d; 289 chests, 49 boxes South American, two-thirds realised 40s 9d to 47s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market continues very steady. Low bastard sugar and treacle very firm and scarce. In the bonded, loaves and crushed rather more in demand and 6d advance has been paid for crushed. Dutch 10 lb and 6 lb loaves are held for 6d advance, owing to the large transactions in Dutch loaves (from which their crushed is made) last week. In Germany there have been no sales to note. Belgian remained without any alteration.

DRY FRUIT.—This market continues in an animated state, with a general tendency upwards. The clearances of currants from 1st to 13th February was 250 tons, against 130 tons in 1852. Turkey raisins have further advanced from 40s to 41s for Chesnes, from speculative purchases. Valentias also looking better.

GREEN FRUIT.—Contrary winds are keeping the market bare of fruit. Two cargoes oranges from St Michael have been received, one of which, per Quiver, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 4s to 5s per box. Lemons continue scarce. Barcelona nuts have not sustained the advance, and may be quoted 1s per bag lower. Seville sour much wanted, and several cargoes being at sea may be shortly expected.

FLAX.—Very little here; the market steady. In Scotland the market not so active.

HEMP.—Very little doing this week.

COTTON.—Owing to the quiet state of the Liverpool market, the transactions have been moderate, and the market dull; prices, however, are about the same as last week, with the exception of Western Madras, which are ½d per lb lower. Sales of cotton wool from the 16th instant to the 17th instant inclusive:—200 bales West India, at 6d for fair; 200 bales American, at 6d for fair Georgia; 1,170 bales Surat, at 4d to 4½d for middling to fully fair; 500 bales Madras, at 3½d for middling Western Bengal.

SILK.—The market is rather more animated than last week, but as usual, just before public sale, there is not very much activity.

SEEDS.—There has been but a limited business this week, and clovers are offered on easier terms. Linseed and cake for feeding are rather dearer.

TOBACCO.—Market quiet, prices very firm.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We are again enabled to report an active demand for leather of almost every description, particularly for dressing and shaved hides, which were very scarce at Leadenhall on Tuesday, and sold at ½d to 1d per lb advance on former rates. Kips and calfskins were also in small supply and good request at fully former prices. Foreign butts are becoming very short in stock, and may be quoted ½d per lb higher. All other goods remain at the full extent of previous quotations. At the public sales of the past week the New South Wales hides brought 3½d to 3½d, which is ½d higher than the former quotations. The East India kips, of which 81,700 were offered and 70,000 sold, made an advance of ½d to ½d per lb over the prices of the previous sale. By private contract there have been sold 2,967 cawled River Plate hides at 4½d to 5d for heavy ox, 4½d light ox, and 4½d for cow hides; ordinary and damaged ditto, 3½d to 4½d; Monte Video, heavy, 4½d; and 2,788 dry Buenos Ayres, large and coarse, 5½d to 6½.

TIMBER.—The timber trade is active, and prices were sustained in anticipation of higher import cost in the next season. The ship-building timber and staves have been selling freely, of both the deliveries for consumption being large. The budget deferred till after the 5th April is inconvenient to a protected trade, which might be therein affected after the operations for importations have been entered on.

METALS of most descriptions are firm. Copper, owing to continued scarcity and increased demand, has again risen in price, as will be seen by our quotations. Tin is also higher in price, and is very active even at the rise. Spelter, owing to several large parcels having been sold for export, and a good demand continuing here both for consumption and speculation, has also risen in price, and a further advance is confidently expected. Iron—Manufactured is not so much enquired for, and Scotch pigs have not yet recovered from their late heavy fall, owing in a great measure to absence of business. Lead is very firm at our quotations.

PROVISIONS.

The shippers of Irish bacon are asking 60s to 62s on board; buyers very scarce; the demand for landed very limited.

In Irish butter no alteration. The supplies of foreign butter very much curtailed on account of frost. The price of fine Friesland, 114s; Kampen, 108s; Hollands, 94s to 96s.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851.....	28,860	8,532	3,747	2,338
1852.....	37,863	9,222	3,743	2,573
1853.....	37,040	7,865	4,186	2,054

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter.....	4,400
Foreign do.....	3,500
Bale Bacon.....	2,390

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—Although the supplies of each kind of meat on offer to-day were seasonably extensive, the general demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported. **FRIDAY, Feb. 18.**—The supplies of meat here to-day were extensive, yet the general demand ruled steady, at full prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

Inferior beef.....	2 4to 8	Mutton, inferior.....	3 4to 6
Ditto middling.....	2 10 2 0	— middling.....	3 8 4 0
Prime large.....	3 2 3 4	— prime.....	4 2 4 6
Prime small.....	3 4 3 6	Large pork.....	3 8 3 0
Veal.....	2 8 4 4	Small pork.....	3 2 4 0

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—The arrivals of foreign stock into London last week were tolerably good, the total supply having amounted to 2,939 head. During the corresponding period in 1852, we received 3,216; in 1851, 2,449; in 1850, 576; in 1849, 2,011; and in

1848, 1,064 head. The imports into London last week were:—Beasts, 555; sheep, 1,968; calves, 375; pigs, 21.

The supply of foreign stock here to-day was seasonably good. Amongst it we noticed 109 oxen from Spain.

We have had an arrival of 25 beasts, 21 calves, and 42 pigs, direct by sea from Ireland. Fresh up from our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts this morning were moderately extensive as to number, and in fair average condition.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,700 Scots, short-horns, &c.: from other parts of England, 600 Herefords, rants, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 700 horned and polled Scots.

The numbers of sheep were again very limited; nevertheless, the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state at the late improvement in value. The prime old Downs were worth 5s 2d per 8 lbs. The few shorn sheep on offer sold at 1s per 8 lbs beneath those in the wool.

Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade, arising from the cold weather, ruled very inactive at Friday's decline in prices. The top figure was 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

We had only a moderate inquiry for pigs; yet the carcases were well supported.

Table with columns: Feb. 17, 1851, Feb. 16, 1852, Feb. 14, 1853. Rows: Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Our market was moderately supplied with beasts, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. Sheep moved off freely, at late rates. Owing to the prevailing cold weather, the veal trade was in a very sluggish state, at barely the late decline in the quotations.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table with columns: s, d, s, d. Rows: Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lamb.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 704; sheep, 4,020; calves, 309; pigs 349. Foreign supply—Beasts, 200; sheep, 490; calves, 210.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, Feb. 14.—During the past week the arrivals coastwise have been limited, but considerable from foreign ports and by railway, and the trade languid at the following quotations:—York Regents, 80s to 140s; Lincolnshire ditto, 70s to 100s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 100s; Scotch reds and cups, 70s to 80s; French whites, 75s to 85s; Dutch, 60s to 65s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, Feb. 17.—There was a good supply at this market to-day, with a fair trade, at the undermentioned prices:—York Regents, from 17s to 14s; Kent and Essex ditto, 10s to 12s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 9s to 10s; ditto middlings, 6s to 7s; Scotch Regents, 9s to 10s; Scotch Cups, 8s to 9s; Foreign, 9s to 10s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Feb. 14.—The hop market remains unaltered since the date of our last report. Mid and East Kents, 92s to 160s; Weald of Kents, 90s to 112s; Sussex pockets, 92s to 110s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Our market continues to be very scantily supplied with all kinds of hops, in which a full average business is doing, at very full prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, 96s to 100s; Weald of Kent, 90s to 112s; Sussex, 92s to 110s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—Newcastle:—Bate's West Hartley 16s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 17s 3d—North Percy Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor 15s—Tanfield Moor Bates 15s—Willington Hartley 16s 6d. Wall's-end (Newcastle):—Gosforth 17s—Horton 17s—Hebburn 18s 9d—Northumberland 16s 3d—Riddell 17s. Sunderland:—Eden Main 17s 6d—Lambton Primrose 17s 6d. Wall's-end (Sunderland):—Belmont 17s 6d—Bradyll 17s 6d—Hetton 18s 3d—Hawwell 18s 6d—Kepler Grange 17s 6d—Lambton 17s 9d—Pensher 17s—Russell's Hetton 17s 9d—Stewart's 18s 3d. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool (Wall's-end):—Heugh Hall 17s 3d—Kelloe 17s 6d—South Kelloe 17s 3d. Stockton (Wall's-end):—Clavering Tees 15s 6d—Pease's West 15s—South Durham 17s—Tees 18s 3d—Woodhouse Close 15s 9d—Cowpen 17s 3d—Derwentwater Hartley 17s—Sidney's Hartley 17s 3d. Ships at market, 155; sold, 106; unsold, 49.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—Newcastle:—Holywell 17s 6d—North Percy Hartley 17s 3d—Tanfield Moor 16s—Wylam 16s 3d—Wall's-end (Newcastle):—Gosforth 17s 9d—Horton 17s 9d—Riddell 17s 9d. Sunderland:—Eden Main 18s—Lambton Primrose 18s. Wall's-end (Sunderland):—Bell 18s—Belmont 18s—Hetton 19s—Hawwell 19s 3d—Lambton 18s 9d—Pensher 17s 6d—Russell's Hetton 18s 9d—Stewart's 19s. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool (Wall's-end):—Heugh Hall 18s—South Kelloe 18s—White 17s to 19s 3d. Stockton (Wall's-end):—Clavering Tees, 16s 3d—Tees, 19s. Ships at market, 54; sold, 39; unsold, 15.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

FRIDAY.

We are without further arrivals, and the market being very bare of stock, there is consequently not much business doing. The public sales in London are still progressing favourably, with a full attendance of the trade.

CORN.

We have continued frost, and our arrivals of grain are inconsiderable; the demand is rather increased, and holders are firm in price. To-day we had an average attendance of the trade, and sales to a fair extent were made of wheat and flour, at about the rates of Tuesday. There is no quotable variation in any other article, but a steady demand, at our last quotations.

METALS.

Most descriptions of manufactured iron are in good demand, but prices are at present more in favour of buyers. The market for Scotch pig iron continues very quiet at the late reduction in price, but the downward movement appears for the present arrested. Tin, copper, and spelter are daily advancing in price, and are difficult to buy. Lead is also very scarce at higher rates.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.

COFFEE.—There was an active business last week, particularly in Java descriptions, and prices may be considered higher. Brazil well supported. DYES, &c.—Indigo—Prices firm, and rather higher. Spirits of turpentine scarce, and rather dearer. Madders in good demand, and prices fully supported. METALS.—Both tin and copper are still advancing. OILS.—Brown cod firm. SEEDS.—Rape in good demand. Clover with little doing.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5, 1853.

CORN.—10,000 chets oats (6-pd with bags) taken for July delivery at 10 1/2 ro, one-third cash, and some wheat (9-pd 15 to 20-lb) for July and August delivery at 24 1/2 ro two-thirds cash.

DEALS.—4,000 doz. redwood deals and battens, and 1,000 doz. whitewood for July delivery, taken of a new dealer at 3 1/2 (16.37 1/2 ro boe) and 3 1/4 (12 1/2 ro boe), half the money down.

FLAX.—Without transactions, the dealers having mostly left town.

HEMP.—Very firm, and our highest quotations have been paid, though it may still be had thereat. The quantity now bought on contract is estimated at from 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 pds. An estimate from the country already makes the quantity of spring hemp (including that arrived and coming per rail) in the hands of our dealers 2,075,000 pds: to this will have to be added the winter and Mejsenoy hemp, of which the quantity will depend much on the future range of prices.

LINEN.—About 10,000 chets taken, at 2s ro for old Moraviansk on the spot, 27 ro for new, for August delivery, and 25 ro for Kaliasin for July delivery—all with hand money.

TALLOW.—1,300 to 1,500 casks sold during the week, mostly at our quotations with an advance for August, and May and June deliveries. Without any exact estimate of supply, the general impression is that it will somewhat exceed that of last year.

N.B.—In addition to the stocks wintering in the warehouses, there are, this year, in second hands (detained by the sudden closing of the navigation), about 11,000 pds 12-head, 58,800 pds 9-head, and 1,500 pds 6-head flax, and 13,500 pds tow and cordilla; about 34,000 pds hemp (of which 27,000 pds clean); and about 4,000 casks tallow;—against little or nothing last year.

The Gazette.

Friday, Feb. 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Coppard and Rawlinson, Horsham, attorneys—Farmer and Bird, Worcester, and elsewhere, chymists—Holmes and Holt, Manchester, hot pressers—Cookley Wood Screw Company; as far as regards W Austin—King and Coombs, Bristol, opticians—J. and D. Spooner and J. Yearsley, Melcombe Regis, grocers; as far as regards D. Spooner—Glover and Threlford, Stratford, Essex, furniture dealers—Gates, Bath, and Co.; and Bath, Gates, and Co., Liverpool, omnibus proprietors—T. and A. Joy, Oxford, tailors—Whiting and Son, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, fellmongers—G. and J. Sharpe, Ordsall, Nottinghamshire, stonemasons—J. and W. Hutchinson, Halifax, Yorkshire, cardmakers—Barritt and Grierson, Manchester, tailors—Knapman and Smith, Okehampton, Devonshire, drapers—Burden and Low, Liverpool, tailors—Hayes and Pickering, and Pickering and Co., Frodsham, Cheshire, timber and coal merchants—R. Wallwork and Co.; H Wallwork and Co.; and J. Kenyon and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne, corn dealers—Ward and Mudd, Union place, Kennington road, Lambeth, smiths—Skelton and Smiths, Strand, engravers—Humphrys and Robinson, Hereford, solicitors—Dawson and Co., King's Arms yard—J. Rock, jun., and W. Watts, Birmingham, merchants—Sutcliffe and Co., Rochdale, cotton spinners; as far as regards J. Lord—Smith, Beacock, and Tannatt, Victoria Foundry, Leeds; as far as regards R. Pickup and T. Sheldon—Roberts and Co., Cape Haitien; Colos, Morrison, and Co., Guayaquil; as far as regards W. D'Estorre Roberts, F. Wentworth, E. Dutertre, and W. E. Roberts—Robertson and Burton, Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. Tamsell, Woolwich and Plumstead, builder—first div. of 1s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. S. C. Taylor, Peckham, wine merchant—first div of 3s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. T. Roe, Suffolk place, Islington, upholsterer—first div of 2s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. E. H. Dalby, Hornsey road, butcher—first div of 10s, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street. J. Stevens, Bermondsey wall, sail maker—first div of 1s 5d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street. B. J. Benton, White Horse street, Stepney, corn merchant—first div of 1s 8d, on Saturday the 11th, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street. J. Spender, Berkeley villas, Loughborough park, Brixton, builder—first div of 1s 6d, on Saturday the 11th, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street. T. Harris, and J. Barris, Hampstead road, brewers—first div of 1s 3d, on the separate estate of T. Harris, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. R. Middlewood and A. Foster, Leeds, hosiery—first div of 2s 6d, upon new proofs, on account of first div of 6s, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. W. B. Adams and G. Raiston, Bow, engineers—second div of 1s 6d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury. T. Crocker, Wisbeach, sail maker—first div of 3s, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. R. Wilson, of Cambridge, grocer—first div of 1s 9d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. J. Millard, Reading, copper-smith—second div of 9d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane. E. Smallwood, Sandal Magna, Yorkshire, schoolmaster—second div of 1s 6d, on Thursday the 17th, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street. J. Labron, Leeds, cloth merchant—first div of 2s, any day, at Mr Young's, Leeds. T. and A. M'Cree, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocers—first div of 8s 3d, on new proofs, and a second div of 4d, and a second and final div of 7s 9d, on the separate estate of A. M'Cree, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. Thomas Cole, Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinetmaker.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and W. McCutcheon, Wellington street, London bridge, commission agents—Gater and Wreyford, Forqudy, Devonshire, glass dealers—Bullivant and Willers, Old Bailey, and Whittles, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, attorneys—Stokes and Davies, Wrexham, coach builders—Duckworth and Hoop, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationer's hall court, Ludgate hill, stationers; as far as regards R. Marshall—Logan and Parker, Birkenhead, hairdressers—Boyes and Saffell, Abchurch lane, accountants—Windeyer and Cockett, Chatham, booksellers—Bainforth and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, iron manufacturers—Jackson and Slaymaker, Southampton street, Strand, bootmakers—Weston and Co., Silver street, wholesale shirtmakers—Chambers and Co., East Harding street, typefounders; as far as regards C. Aylard and J. Curtis—Marsh and Co., Leadenhall street, shipping agents—Vivian and Co., Cranborne, Cornwall, ironfounders—Hatton and Co., Newgate street, fringe manufacturers; as far as regards T. O. Hutton—Brayshaw and Sons, Leeds, dyers; as far as regards F. Brayshaw—W. and R. Keates, Uttoxeter, ironmongers—Finch and Sons, Liverpool, merchants—Smith and Co., Canonbury and Manchester terrace, Islington, florists—Tinsley and Danks, Tivdale, nail manufacturers—W. and T. Edwards, Liverpool, cigar manufacturers—Hedge, Ward, and Co., Haikin wharf, Pimlico, coal merchants—and Ward, Hedge, and Co., Duke street, Grosvenor square, wine merchants—Abud and Kitching, Conduit street, Bond street, goldsmiths—Aaquisth, Ford, Blackmore, Gill, and Dibb, Castleford and Allerton Bywater, Yorkshire, earthenware manufacturers; at Castleford, as regards R. Gill and G. Dibb, and at Allerton Bywater, as far as regards A. Aaquisth, E. Ford, and A. Blackmore—Whittle and Cookson, Huddersfield, colliers—Hawkins and Randall, George street and Portman street, Portman square, surgeons—Cunningham and Way, Liverpool; and E. Way and Co., Montreal, commission merchants—Worwick and Nutt, Leicester, coal merchants—Phillips and Gething, Newport, Monmouthshire, iron merchants—Rhodes and Co., Worksop, brewers—Bishop, Peogelly, and Willis, limestone merchants—Capner and Warren, Birmingham, dis-sinkers—Lomax and Gunyon, Water works chambers, St Martin's-in-the-field, civil engineers—H. and C. Thomas, Birmingham, general ironmongers—Willocks and Co., Montrose, clothiers; as far as regards G. Hall—G. and R. Young and Co., Glasgow and Valparaiso; and O. Grundy and Co., Manchester; as far as regards O. Grundy, Glasgow and Valparaiso, and G. and R. Young, Manchester.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Monkman, Oldham, cotton spinner—further div of 2d, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

M. Warren, Macclesfield, silk dyer—further div of 1s 3d, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's Manchester.
 W. Witty, Louth, Lincolnshire, draper—first div of 1s 4d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.
 J. Hollingworth, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipowner—first div of 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.
 C. Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, flax spinner—first div of 1s 9d, any Tuesday, at Mr Carrick's, Hull.

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Stock, John, and Edward Meeson, Stratford, coal merchants.
 George Storey, Whitlouse, draper.
 Humphrey Grover, late of Ealing, grocer.
 Jane Emma Spence, Ladbroke square, Notting Hill, schoolmistress.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Mangell, Glasgow, spirit dealer.
 J. Hutchinson, Glasgow, manufacturer.
 G. Mackay, Forcarr, Sutherland, merchant.
 F. Ross and P. Bowman, Glasgow, pianoforte makers.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Isaac Unwin, builder, Poland street, Oxford street.
 Henry Mannington Morgan, shipowner, Red-fig.
 William Booth, iron merchant, Norpeth terrace, Hackney road.
 John Leech, dealer, Newton Mo-r. Chester.
 George Armstrong, builder, South Shields, Durham.
 Luke Jagger, merchant, Huddersfield.
 Henry Canning, plumber, Market Lavington, Wiltshire.
 John Davis, licensed victualler, Colney Hatch, Middlesex.
 Robert Brennan, war-housman, Adde street, Wood street, City.
 Richard Parkes Hunt, hostler, Kidderminster.
 Daniel Dale, builder, Kildgrove, Stafford.
 George Henry Tyerman, hostler, Plymouth.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR FEBRUARY.

Subjoined are the railway call for the month of February, so far as they have yet been advertised. The total is 656,146/ against 85,981/ in February, 1852.—Amount per Share.

Railways	Date when due.	Already paid.		Called.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		£	s	£	s		
Cork and Brandon, New	5	3	5	1	0	7,680	7,680
Prof. Scrip	5	3	5	1	0	7,680	7,680
Cornwall	28	6	0	2	0	55,253	112,506
Grand Junction of France	5	7	0	3	0	32,000	96,000
Maryport and Carlisle,							
Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 1/2	1	8	10	2	0	unknow	...
Norfolk Debenture Shares	21	3	0	1	0	50,670	50,670
North Devon, No. 1	21	11	0	1	0	16,530	16,530
Ditto No. 2	21	6	10	1	0	10,120	10,120
Paris and Lyons, Bonds	1	36	0	4	0	68,160	272,640
West Flanders, Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Prof.	15	6	0	2	0	20,000	40,000
Western of France	1	9	0	1	0	50,000	50,000
Total							656,146

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.—The railway market during the early part of the morning was firm, but prices subsequently relaxed, and closed with heaviness. There was a fair amount of business in Australian land, bank, and mining shares. Australian Agricultural closed 23 to 23 1/2; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17; South Australian Land, 53 to 55; British American Land, 13 to 15; Scottish Australian Investment, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; North British Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Bank of Australasia, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Oriental Bank, 46 to 47; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4 to 4 1/2 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1 1/4 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3 1/2 to 4 pm; Colonial Gold, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; and Australasian, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.—The railway market was firm throughout the day, and prices were well supported up to the close of business. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there were increased transactions. The settlement in Australian Agricultural shares is fixed for the 21st inst. They left off this afternoon 23 1/2 to 24; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 pm; South Australian Land, 53 to 55; British American Land, 15 to 17; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17; North British Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Bank of Australasia, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4 to 4 1/2 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1 1/4 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3 1/2 to 4 pm; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm; Colonial Gold, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; and Australasian, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—The railway market exhibited firmness throughout the day, and prices were well supported up to the close of business. The operations in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were numerous, and in most cases an improvement occurred owing to the reported arrival of the Great Britain. Australian Agricultural left off 23 1/2 to 24; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17; South Australian Land, 53 to 55; North British Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Bank of Australasia, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4 to 4 1/2 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1 1/4 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3 1/2 to 4 pm; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm; Colonial Gold, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; and Australasian, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—The railway market was quiet, but prices exhibited a firm appearance. Greater activity was noticeable in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, and quotations generally showed an improvement. Australian Agricultural left off 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; Peel River Land and Mineral, 8 1/2 to 9 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 15 to 17; South Australian Land, 53 to 55; North British Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Union Bank of Australia, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Bank of Australasia, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4 to 4 1/2 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1 1/4 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 3 1/2 to 4 pm; Port Phillip, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm; Colonial Gold, 2 1/2 to 3 pm; Australian, 1 to 1 1/2 pm; and Australasian, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pm.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Railway shares have been improving, and fuller prices have been obtained for Ambergate and Midland. North Western, Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee have risen 2 1/2 to 3; Great Western 1/2 to 3, and Great Northern, Caledonian, and Lancashire and Yorkshire are better. French shares are still rising, and a good deal is doing in Westerns, Lyons, Strasbourg, and Northern. Great India Peninsular have advanced, and Upper India are very firm at 2 premium.

TAX ON COALS.—In 1851 the duty on coals brought by land into the port of London, as appears from a Parliamentary paper, amounted, after deducting the expenses of collection, to 12,071/ 5s 1 1/2d, and on seaborne coals to 165,461/ 1s 3d. There are other duties besides the one shilling and one penny per ton levied in the port of London, which will be ascertained by the commission granted on the subject.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Feb. 12, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on Feb. 12 in each year.
 OF THOSE ARTICLES DUTY-FREE, THE DELIVERIES FOR EXPORTATION ARE INCLUDED UNDER THE HEAD HOME CONSUMPTION.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
British Plantation.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	7,690	5,973	9,854	9,508	17,218	9,560
East India	11,155	4,785	7,092	7,265	27,017	13,718
Mauritius	3,666	2,547	2,248	3,474	7,929	3,821
Foreign	...	...	3,597	2,534	...	...
Total	22,251	11,305	22,831	22,881	52,664	33,119
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Oberlin, Siam, & Manilla	1,446	641	255	323	6,361	6,705
Havans	312	681	1,516	59	15,139	13,017
Porto Rico	457	...	371	2	3,830	1,784
Brazil	596	1,266	388	442	13,435	9,012
Total	2,811	2,538	2,530	826	37,766	30,518

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

From the British Possessions in America	25 6 1/2 per cwt.
Mauritius	0 0
East India	25 0
The average price of the two is	25 4 1/2

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	686	89	987
			609
			4,521
			1,352

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	236,250	119,295	67,320	133,290	136,860	148,005	427,580	1,114,380
E. India	49,815	16,290	42,860	21,915	25,640	1,986	223,020	133,425
Foreign	1,890	15,030	4,455	6,570	2,250	...	97,380	55,230
Total	287,955	150,615	114,635	161,775	164,750	149,991	747,980	1,303,035

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant	3,120	760	286	76	2,361	3,591	16,858	20,757
Foreign	2,655	335	687	16	62	81	5,900	4,550
Total	5,775	1,115	973	92	2,423	3,672	22,758	25,307

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant	14,072	6,235	3,203	1,738	19,522	21,068	188,726	214,566
Foreign	1,755	276	136	...	985	1,011	13,391	11,479
Malabar	...	...	...	...	64	199	811	1,352
Siam	2,051	21	...	...	2	...	2,344	4,899
Hav. & P. Ric	...	193	...	...	78	165	4,665	7,501
Brazil	12,754	4,281	1,970	494	4,948	8,965	59,201	46,630
African	...	...	...	...	...	23	534	808
Total	14,510	10,319	2,509	1,919	7,946	13,673	91,694	91,164
Grand tot.	28,582	16,624	5,910	2,901	28,770	35,587	289,322	315,086

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant	2,495	2,495	979	517	1,946	2,173	17,491	14,107
Foreign	199	370	32	14	216	147	1,269	1,634
Total	2,694	2,865	1,011	531	2,162	2,320	18,760	15,741
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	34	80	...	...	18	40	121	143
Black	14	394	43	154	133	163	1,623	2,286
NUTMEGS	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	174	242	39	3	97	107	1,004	1,214
CAS. LIG.	...	146	104	436	87	227	1,395	1,192
CINNAMON.	1,473	734	139	382	37	64	3,915	3,892
PIMENTO	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	3,416	5,627	2,129	4,179	565	536	3,025	5,983

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
COCHINEAL	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	1,000	492	...	...	1,464	1,533	8,607	11,722
LAC DYE	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
	221	1,111	...	...	358	733	7,429	10,058
LOGWOOD	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	470	220	...	...	465	312	1,232	536
FUSTIC	...	178	234	...	...	165	639	1,022

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
INDIGO	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India	1,212	1,091	...	...	3,307	2,682	28,145	27,232
Spanish	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	51	69	...	...	190	252	250	1,238

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
SALTPETRE	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	582	981	...	...	1,125	1,561	1,969	3,102
Nitrate of Soda	991	197	...	...	285	134	1,168	185

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
COTTON	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
America	14	48	...	...	...	70	359	654
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	82
East India	1,459	7,351	...	...	4,640	4,276	46,503	48,533
Liverpl., all kinds	233,257	266,831	34,440	6,720	223,290	210,080	369,190	627,840
Total	234,730	274,240	34,440	6,720	227,930	214,426	446,134	677,109

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

Prices revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add 1/2 per cent duties, &c spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 27s 0d 27s 6d Montreal 27 0 27 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 0 28 6 Montreal 28 0 28 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2s. West India per cwt 30 0 43 0 Guayaquil 34 0 35 0 Brazil 24 6 28 0

Coffee duty 1d p lb Jamaica, good middling to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 90 0 fine old to mid 48 0 38 0

Chestnut, good mid. to fine 59 0 90 0 fine old to middling 49 0 38 0 Cherbon & Batavia, yel. 47 0 51 0 sale and mixed 42 0 46 0

Costa Rica to fine 47 0 80 0 to fine 58 0 65 0 fine and fine fine ord 46 0 54 0

Cotton duty free Surat per lb 0 31 0 45 Bengal 0 32 0 44 Madras 0 33 0 47

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Honduras silver, lb 4 0 4 5 black 4 6 5 8

LAC DYE D T 2 0 2 4 B Mysore 1 10 1 11 TURMERIC Bengal 11 6 13 6

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch 24 6 0 0 Gambler 23 0 24 0

DYEWOODS duty free BRASS WOOD per ton 0 0 0 CAMWOOD 18 0 26 15

FRUIT—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s cwt, 1 0 0 0 new 0 0 0 0

Barberry sweet, in bond 2 9 2 11 bitter 0 0 0 0 Currants, duty 15s per cwt

Zante & Cephal, new 1 6 2 18 old 2 8 2 15 Patras, old 2 12 3 10

Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 0 3 6 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 10 1 11 Raisins duty 15s per cwt Dania, new, p cwt d p 1 10 1 12

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 44 0 74 Do. & H Grande, salted 0 44 0 54

Brail, dry, dry salted 0 3 0 42 salted 0 3 0 32 Rio, dry 0 5 0 6

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 64 Cape, salted 0 5 0 44 New South Wales 0 3 0 28

Indigo duty free Bengal 4 6 7 5 Oude 2 6 4 6 Madras 2 4 5 6

Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 45 lb 0 10 1 1 do 30 65 0 11 1 3

English Butts 16 24 1 0 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 0 Foreign do 15 25 1 0 1 2

Dressing Hides 10 1 1 1 Shaved do 1 1 1 3 Hors Hides, English 0 7 0 1 1

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 1 3 0 0 Bottoms 1 4 0 0

IRON per ton Bars, &c. British 10 0 0 0 Nail rods 10 15 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d British best, d p p cwt 15 0 17 0 Patent 15 0 15 6

Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 253 gal d p 35 10 35 15 Yellow 33 10 34 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid. Suttler—Waterford new 66s 0d 90s 0d Carlow 66 0 93 0

Carlow 66 0 93 0 Cork, new 92 0 84 0 Limerick 82 0 84 0

REFINED duty Er. 13s 6d, For 20s 6d Bounties in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s

Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 50s 0d 51s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 47 6 43 0

Wet lumps 42 0 44 0 Pieces 35 0 41 0 Bastards 28 0 35 0

Crushed No. 2 0 0 0

Seeds Caraway, for. old, p cwt 0 0 0 0 Eng. new 4s 50s, 0 0 0 0

Mustard, br. p bush 5 0 12 0 white, 5 0 9 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs 22s 0 25s 0

ORANGEES Piedmont, 22-24 28 0 29 0 Do 24-28 26 6 27 0

BRUTIAS—Short rec! 13 5 13 9 Long do 12 6 13 0 PERSIANS 9 6 11 0

SPICES, in bond PEPPER, Malabar, prib 0 34 0 4 Eastern 3 34 0 32

CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 8d Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, 1 4 2 8 Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s East India com. p cwt 17 0 18 0 African 18 6 19 6

MAIZE, duty 2s 6d 1 and 2, p lb 2 5 3 0 NUTMEGS, duty 2s 6d 2 0 4 0

Geneva, common 2 1 2 2 Fine 2 6 2 8 Corn spirits, duty paid 9 7 0 0

SUGAR duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d British plantation, yellow 25 6 30 0

Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine 18 0 25 6 REFINED duty Er. 13s 6d, For 20s 6d

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 50s 0d 51s 0d

Wet lumps 42 0 44 0 Pieces 35 0 41 0 Bastards 28 0 35 0

Crushed No. 2 0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. coast, duty 2s 6d Dutch superior No. 1 25 0 25 0

Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 0 0 0 0

Tea duty 2s 1d per lb Co. gon, com to but mid, 5d ra. str. and str. 11s 1 2

Timber Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load Baltic and Memel str 67 4 10 25 0

Quebec oak 95 0 65 0 Baltic 70 0 100 0 African—duty free 150 0 200 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb Maryland, per lb, bond, 0 34 0 8 Virginia leaf 8 24 0 7

Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb Fleeces, So. Down hogs 17 10s 18 10s

German, (1st and 2d Elect 3 2 4 6 Saxon, (prima 2 6 3 0 and secunda 2 6 3 0)

Prussian (tertia 1 8 1 11 Moravian, (Electoral 3 6 6 0 Bohemian, (prima 2 9 3 8 and secunda 2 2 3 8)

Hungarian (Lamb's 2 3 4 0 Australian and V D L Combing and Clothing 1 3 2 43

Locks and Pieces 0 8 1 4 Grease 0 7 1 2 Skin and Slips 0 8 1 9

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal Port wine per pipe 24 0 32 Claret 0 0 0 0

Sherry 0 0 0 0 Madeira 0 0 0 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles on in 1853 and 1852.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Years 1851 and 1852.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the year 1852, compared with the year 1851.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852		1851	1852	1851	1852
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	37,624	40,548	Free	Free	Corn (con.)—Indian Corn Meal.....cwt	9,561	742	9,562	742
Cows	24,026	25,048	—	—	Buckwheat Meal	48	40	47	40
Calves	24,870	27,488	—	—	Total of Flour and Meal.....	5,333,370	3,891,195	5,384,580	3,891,197
Sheep	192,585	218,133	—	—	Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	9,617,222	7,779,145	9,686,330	7,788,740
Lambs	9,274	12,343	—	—	Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India	302,572	315,144	Free	Free
Swine and Hogs	15,599	10,524	—	—	Piece Goods	111,992	147,083	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	199,911	151,944	—	—	East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	347,458	327,921	—	—
Bacon.....	181,955	73,873	—	—	Other Articles.....value £	43,114	26,155	21,877	11,526
Barilla and Alkali.....	2,292	1,984	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£	999,789	709,601	Free	Free
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	460,895	403,930	—	—	Do	103,565	72,871	—	—
Beef, salted, not corned	110,796	122,656	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	28,243	22,328	—	—
Fresh, or slightly salted	6,589	2,023	—	—	Indigo	89,944	83,565	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not,	31,956	48,835	—	—	Lac-dye	17,937	17,612	—	—
or as Animal Charcoal.....	769,133	758,718	—	—	Logwood	21,240	19,669	—	—
Brimstone	353,718	286,113	344,185	287,902	Madder	92,925	84,385	—	—
Butter.....	15,269	19,607	—	—	Madder Root.....	202,091	179,813	—	—
Cautechouc	338,659	290,034	336,153	281,629	Shumac	12,025	9,758	—	—
Cheese	79,350	89,397	77,014	86,203	Terra Japonica.....	4,783	3,244	—	—
Clocks	6,773,960	6,268,525	3,924,338	3,382,944	Cutch.....	2,436	2,236	—	—
Cocoa	2,073,635	...	6,510,716	...	Valonia	10,639	13,870	—	—
• Coffee:—Entered previously to 15th April,	5,115,669	...	444,862	...	Eggs	115,526,245	108,300,994	115,524,243	108,320,490
1851:—Of British possessions	33,898,528	42,519,297	21,486,380	27,722,806	Embroidery and Needlework.....number	103,977	74,459	Free	60,377
Foreign	12,022,828	11,857,957	4,122,236	7,321,570	Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwt	1,194,184	1,402,267	Free	Free
Entered from 15th April, 1851:—Imported	53,110,660	54,377,254	32,564,191	35,044,376	Fruits: viz.—Currants.....	721,119	346,852	454,756	363,085
from British Poss. out of Europe	3,812,009	3,068,892	3,536,835	3,074,220	Figs	36,189	37,417	32,179	33,625
Imported from other Parts.....	829,564	626,737	832,554	626,737	Lemons {	451,247	467,481	374,123	374,196
Total of Coffee	1,198,529	995,480	1,209,844	995,480	and	76,854	75,070	76,704	75,070
Corn:—Wheat.....	24,609	10,023	24,613	10,023	Oranges {	4,397	6,164	12,992	20,517
Barley	99,399	107,017	100,831	107,106	Raisins	261,815	343,636	208,801	229,259
Oats	318,224	371,250	320,004	375,428	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not ex-	12,298	16,967	10,696	13,170
Rye.....	1,807,636	1,479,891	1,819,783	1,479,891	ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and	174,448	150,338	140,218	123,771
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	1,477	8,085	1,476	8,085	Shades and Cylinders.....	102,002	48,765	25,860	24,562
Buckwheat	1,939	...	1,939	...	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick,	682,012	551,693	534,187	424,996
Beer or Bigg.....	16	...	...	...	all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever	243,014	129,889	Free	Free
Malt	8,093,402	6,667,375	8,147,879	6,676,970	thickness.....	10,164	7,483	5,738	3,265
Total of Grain	5,314,414	3,889,583	5,365,207	3,889,585	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not	8,076	6,933	—	—
Wheatmeal or Flour	34	212	32	212	cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	1,293,412	1,070,006	—	—
Barley Meal	2,525	512	2,944	512	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and	...	...	...	...
Oatmeal.....	6,493	92	6,493	92	Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	...	...	...	...
Rye Meal	295	14	295	14	Guano.....	...	...	...	...
Poa Meal .....	...	...	...	...	Hemp, dressed.....	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	Hemp, undressed.....	...	...	...	...

* Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April, 1851, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has, by a necessary consequence, ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852		1851	1852	1851	1852
Hides, untanned:—Dry	187,091	151,737	Free	Free	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or	188,067	177,835	175,445	166,132
Wet	485,076	390,052	—	—	Satin, broad stuffs	160,860	181,454	156,809	179,009
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....	2,275,107	2,153,825	—	—	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs	6,621	6,952	5,711	6,363
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace.....	82,001	65,793	78,249	63,870	Ribbons	29,019	26,695	30,104	26,914
Lard	120,409	63,340	Free	Free	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	14	30	14	...
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Cattle-shoes: viz.—Women's Boots and Cattle-shoes.....	19,928	23,859	18,153	21,296	Ribbons	810	2,335	806	2,153
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	5,418	3,892	4,765	3,661	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	27,164	19,338	24,761	18,076
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....	107,679	95,199	102,312	92,280	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet Push for making hats	29,198	39,660	29,110	39,615
Men's Boots and Shoes	23,573	30,297	17,355	19,513	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs	141,319	136,653	136,630	137,916
Children's Boots and Shoes	1,523	1,926	807	1,357	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	444,731	510,042	131,986	139,329
Boot Fronts	589,137	575,363	587,953	566,800	Cinnamon	267,462	496,833	82,467	109,029
Gloves	2,853,071	2,657,025	2,767,439	2,533,561	Cloves	253,438	313,949	138,132	175,287
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	3,445	2,432	2,768	2,241	Mace	74,864	61,660	21,695	21,448
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French	2,356	1,221	705	619	Nutmegs	358,320	357,939	193,952	239,200
Cambrics and French Lawns.....	26,012	24,334	25,836	24,036	Pepper	3,996,295	6,641,639	3,303,403	3,524,501
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....	3,793	12,146	5,810	10,212	Pimento.....	14,839	22,708	3,935	3,872
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	26,607	24,656	Free	Free	Spirits: viz.—Rum	4,745,244	5,490,272	2,881,078	2,900,082
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....	10,307	11,771	9,299	11,021	Brandy	2,930,967	3,959,456	1,859,369	1,925,018
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus	27,545	41,090	Free	Free	Geneva	158,679	184,560	26,412	26,305
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	42,126	43,443	42,219	43,539	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt.	3,062,014	3,391,517	2,701,198	3,554,168
Iron, in bars, unwrought	100,874	103,527	103,500	94,019	Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	37	978	32	1,156
Steel, unwrought	1,085	33,547	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	999,999	1,121,152	906,999	1,141,549
Lead, pig and sheet	14,591	13,400	8,433	13,135	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	23,235	68,260	35,687	28,563
Spelter	22,986	18,457	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	1,547,518	1,235,653	1,224,749	1,505,563
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	51,747	47,693	37,727	31,800	Not equal to brown clayed	81	226	188	1
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	22,219	19,906	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	89,193	92,919	66,157	86,814
Palm	608,550	523,231	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	2,009,516	907,707	1,233,967	576,309
Cocoa-nut	55,995	101,863	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed	197,595	81,187	83,445	24,146
Olive	11,503	8,898	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	7,932,534	6,910,586	6,254,651	6,928,850
Oil Seed Cakes	55,076	53,616	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	31,490	4,406	36,053	5,314
Opium	118,024	205,780	50,682	62,521	Foreign	417,051	299,643	302,678	269,467
Pork, salted	154,747	95,378	Free	Free	Melasses	791,783	543,628	773,236	799,942
Fresh	53	63	—	—	Tallow	1,221,066	1,049,275	1,085,660	1,185,137
Potatoes.....	636,771	773,658	—	—	Tar	15,780	12,891	Free	Free
Poultry, alive or dead.....	31,523	34,130	31,523	34,130	Tea.....	71,466,421	66,361,020	53,965,112	54,724,615
Quicksilver	27,370	2,113,186	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....	34	12	37	...
Rice.....	744,847	989,316	399,170	575,339	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	511,414	572,401	516,444	571,281
In the husk	31,481	23,961	28,291	29,343	Foreign	498,294	550,324	458,136	551,608
Salt-petre and Cubic Nitre	465,007	561,137	Free	Free	Staves	92,555	86,799	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....	144,567	121,739	164,452	100,693					
Flaxseed and Linseed.....	630,471	796,561	Free	Free					
Rape	82,334	143,666	—	—					
Tares	19,031	15,739	—	—					
Silk: viz.—Raw	4,608,336	5,832,551	—	—					
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	14,073	15,656	—	—					
Thrown	412,636	425,925	—	—					

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852
Timber (con.)—				
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads				
Foreign	656,157	584,250	659,372	582,975
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	445,912	341,319	409,896	391,512
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	31,049,654	33,205,635	27,833,253	28,358,908
Turpentine, common	2,331,862	2,930,299	209,588	200,031
Watches	434,794	481,616	Free	Free
Whale Fins.....value £	104,286	147,012	101,974	139,758
	7,778	8,095	Free	Free

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the year 1852, compared with the Exports of the year 1851.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1851	1852		1851	1852
Cheese.....cwt	4,089	5,706	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	215,644	344,077
Cocoa.....lbs	1,543,456	1,925,966	Cinamon	539,103	490,664
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses.)	22,712,859	9,058,834	Cloves.....	346,942	200,188
Do. from other parts.....)		3,879,218	Mace	57,795	43,992
Total of Coffee	12,937,552		Nutmegs	107,495	143,003
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	37,168	15,522	Pepper	2,709,755	1,512,366
Barley.....	3,184	1,540	Pimento.....cwt	17,353	16,995
Oats	6,571	7,299	Spirits: viz.—Rum	1,310,787	2,199,997
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	74,408	67,839	Brandy	938,280	1,225,074
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	194,217	170,957	Geneva	111,023	119,150
Do.	80,150	68,180	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America	3	80
Other Articles	98,270	92,004	Of Mauritius.....	...	676
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	22,135	14,729	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	1,728	5,619
Do	819,504	617,814	Foreign	306,874	408,935
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	14,621	8,964	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	308,605	415,840
Indigo.....	62,047	67,184	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—	153	...
Lac-dye	6,481	6,955	Of British Possessions	53,084	37,650
Logwood.....	3,010	2,225	Foreign	13,219	9,384
Terra Japonica	352	241	Melasses.....	4,524,599	6,134,743
Cutch	381	528	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	13,039,392	10,111,754
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	28,200	14,523	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,575,223	1,808,596
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	2,059	3,197	Wine: viz.—Cape	3,023	4,054
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	36,577	24,281	French	142,064	169,595
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	66,738	31,308	Other sorts	1,536,315	1,628,368
Guano	166,948	159,141	Total of Wine	1,681,402	1,802,017
	30,419	36,247	Wool: viz.—Cotton	999,825	998,888
			Sheep and Lambs'	13,711,728	11,266,939
			Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	18,264	49,994
			Woolen Manufactures not made up...value £	53,335	35,659
			Wholly or in part made up	15,697	5,834

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the year 1852, compared with the Exports of the year 1851.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1851	1852	1851	1852		1851	1852	1851	1852
Alkali: viz.—Soda	838,848	980,056	360,521	395,527	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	201,264	238,918	452,119	557,561
Beer and Ale	190,077	243,949	577,142	753,360	Bar, bolt and rod	538,411	567,781	3,116,345	3,404,585
Butter	67,028	93,967	235,803	335,448	Wire	4,576	5,277	85,090	94,116
Candles	2,776,800	2,512,959	97,941	83,719	Cast	24,128	61,708	244,216	489,068
Cheese	9,493	16,881	32,963	55,654	Wrought of all sorts	139,299	144,464	1,516,613	1,610,280
Coals and Cullm	3,468,545	3,636,621	1,302,473	1,359,685	Steel, unwrought	11,801	15,730	415,987	526,467
Cordage and Cables	106,374	83,808	186,883	146,088	Copper, in bricks and pigs	112,245	118,367	488,434	548,002
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ... yards	1,543,161,789	1,525,981,680	22,049,202	21,704,184	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing)	221,013	201,907	952,131	957,112
Lace and Patent Net	104,877,895	110,503,087	558,350	580,106	Wrought of other sorts	17,853	18,512	95,366	107,618
Thread for Sewing	4,392,176	4,600,272	454,347	506,716	Brass of all sorts	20,379	17,576	103,225	93,580
Stockings	506,062	607,526	197,367	237,342	Lead	19,488	20,022	344,315	353,101
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	195,544	272,930	Tin, unwrought	20,220	18,828	84,047	83,608
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	23,454,810	23,301,278	Tin plates .....	...	...	1,020,236	1,103,317
Cotton Yarn	143,966,106	147,684,153	6,634,026	6,655,344	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	3,382,128	3,776,391	434,901	419,912
Earthenware	84,285,480	89,131,920	1,121,104	1,152,015	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	257,076	249,026
Fish: viz.—Herrings	239,330	269,266	228,885	273,210	Salt	18,233,405	19,863,956	235,849	223,923
Of other sorts .....	...	...	115,514	71,579	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons	433,559	457,171	531,552	546,651
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	25,900	33,175	110,666	122,998	Stockings	15,887	15,646	26,307	25,162
Window Glass	16,459	22,162	22,223	32,854	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	193,518	254,221
Bottles, Green or Common	329,025	385,019	174,318	201,609	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	747,896	675,949	347,874	289,484
Plate Glass .....	...	...	20,743	21,823	Stockings	5,115	4,455	4,758	4,511
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	327,950	379,284	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	26,389	36,682
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,727,690	2,072,564	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	1,130,898	1,156,711
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	2,827,011	2,692,439	Silk, Thrown	72,760	227,653	57,803	192,467
Leather, Unwrought	25,610	31,953	132,124	186,105	Silk Twist and Yarn	389,753	476,179	138,577	201,002
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	27,619	21,799	20,065	17,577	Soap	132,959	153,095	211,558	239,936
Of other sorts	1,622,330	2,517,279	288,442	464,174	Stationery .....	...	...	399,668	412,060
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	137,528	178,218	Sugar, refined	258,726	214,299	368,065	300,094
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	129,106,753	132,548,965	3,822,935	3,837,030	Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	8,573,103	13,919,077	461,527	779,930
Lace of Thread	163,813	175,430	5,602	4,060	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece pieces	2,631,400	2,819,554	5,251,184	5,412,347
Thread for Sewing	2,739,812	3,788,497	238,856	338,821	Entered by the Yard	69,201,361	77,785,606	2,822,961	3,014,705
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	20,003	12,439	Stockings	192,176	191,952	114,467	117,082
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,107,396	4,212,350	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	188,371	181,561
Linen Yarn	18,841,326	24,088,725	951,426	1,144,521	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	8,377,183	8,725,645
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	403,637	333,988	Woolen Yarn	130,990	126,946	1,484,544	1,419,933
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	764,974	917,377	Total declared value .....	...	...	68,531,601	71,429,548

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, Feb. 1853.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters. (FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Berberce, Bermuda, Brevint, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape de Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cracow, Cuba, Curagoo, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Grey Town, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ibrail, India, Ionian Islands.

Table listing postage rates for various locations including Jamaica, Kingston, Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg Stralitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Minorca, Modena, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters. Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal. Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

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

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any Hoists or Drapers, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 35 FOUNTAIN. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp—“FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 FOUNTAIN,” without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities—First quality, 40s the Half-dozen. Second quality, 30s the Half-dozen. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirts. Coloured shirts, for boating, shooting, and ordinary wear, 47s the Half-dozen. List of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps. RICHARD FORD, 35 Fountain, Lond on (late 185 Strand)

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

—Upwards of Forty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies. They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia, and the King of Hanover; very many also of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the faculty. They have immediate influence over the following cases:—Asthmatic and Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, &c., &c. Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s 1/4d, and Tins, 2s 9/4d, 4s 6d, and 10s 6d each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St Paul's churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the kingdom. N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each box. IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. Copy of a Letter from COLONEL HAWKER, (the well-known Author on "Guns and Shooting.") Longparish house, near Whitechurch, Hants, October 21st, 1846. Sir,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your humble servant, To Mr Keating, 79 St Paul's churchyard. P. HAWKER.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC JUNCTION COMPANY.

—(Navigation through the Isthmus of Darien without locks).—Provisionally Registered, and to be incorporated by Royal Charter or Act of Parliament, limiting the liability of shareholders. Preliminary Deposit:—£75,000; or, 10s per share. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. Lord Wharfedale. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., Governor of the Australian Agricultural Company. Charles Brownell, Esq., Liverpool. Thomas R. Crampton, Esq., 2 Kensington square. Edward Cropper, Esq., Liverpool. J. C. Ervat, Esq., Liverpool. G. D'Olier Goswan, Esq., Copthall court. W. J. Hamilton, Esq., Chesham place. Lewis H. Haslewood, Esq., Highgate. T. H. Hope, Esq., Piccadilly. Hugh Hornby, Esq., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool. Admiral C. R. Moorsom, R.N., Highfield, Birmingham. Captain Mackinnon, R.N., 4 Hyde Park gate. A. Montoya, Esq., Consul-General for New Grenada. Francisco de Biveiro, Minister from the Government of Peru in Paris. Ezequiel Rogas, Minister of New Grenada. Melvil Wilson, Esq., Albemarle street. Alexander Wilson, Esq., 34 Bryanston square, Director of the Bank of Australasia. (With power to add to their number.) BANKERS—Messrs Heywood, Kennards, and Co. SOLICITORS—Messrs J. C. and H. Freshfield. OFFICIAL AUDITOR—J. E. Coleman, Esq. SECRETARY—Dr Black. ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF—Lionel Gisborne, C.E. STOCKBROKER—Mr Edward Haslewood, 15 Angel court, Throgmorton street. TEMPORARY OFFICES—36 Moorgate street. The object of the Company, in the first instance, is, by raising a sum of £75,000, 1. To secure the concession granted by the State of New Grenada of 300,000 acres of land, together with the right to open a navigation and communications through or over the Isthmus of Darien. 2. To make an exact and accurate detailed survey between Port Escooes, on the Atlantic, and the deep water in the Gulf of San Miguel. 3. To obtain an Act of Parliament, or Charter of Incorporation. 4. To make such arrangements with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and other nations, as are necessary to carry out the undertaking satisfactorily and profitably. No subscriber, signing the Subscribers' Agreement, will be liable beyond the deposit of 10s. The holder of each Scrip Certificate will be entitled to a Share in the Company when completely formed. But all Shares, the Scrip Certificates for which shall not be produced for registration within a month after the publication, in two daily London newspapers, of the Resolutions of a General Meeting to proceed with the undertaking, will be absolutely forfeited. The outlay on the undertaking being dependent on the mode of construction, and the returns contingent on the outlay, and these measures being the necessary subject of mature investigation and deliberation with the Governments interested in the undertaking, it would be premature, at the present moment, to state more than that it is not proposed to enter upon the execution of the work until arrangements have been made to ensure a satisfactory return for the capital expended. Applications for shares may be addressed to the Directors, according to the subjoined form; and prospectuses and forms of letters of application may be had at the Company's Office, and of Mr Edward Haslewood, 15 Angel court, London. Form of Application for Shares. To the Provisional Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company. Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me shares of £100 each in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of 10s per share thereon, and to sign the subscribers' agreement when required. Dated this day of Name in full Place of business Residence Business or profession Signature Name, residence, and profession of reference.

THE SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Capital £1,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid up in full on allotment. No call, no deed to be signed, and no further liability. Constituted on the cost-book principle.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Alfred Smees, Esq., F.R.S., 7 Finsbury circus.
 Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., Devon Great Consols Mining Company.
 James Geo. B. Laurell, Esq., 77 Gloucester place, Portman square.
 Thomas Nicholls, Esq., Bedford Ironworks, Tavistock.
 Thomas Frederick Beale, Esq., 201 Regent street.

BANKERS—Messrs Rogers, Olding, Sharpe, and Co., Nicholas lane.

SECRETARY—George Angus, Esq.

SOLICITOR—F. P. Chappell, Esq., 25 Golden square.

BROKERS—Messrs Foster, Brothers, Tokenhouse yard, Offices, 22 Moorgate street.

The South Devon Great Consols Sett is situated in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, on the Cornish side of, and adjoining, the river Tamar.

It is surrounded by several of the productive and promising mines of the district; on the north-west by South Wheel Maria and Wheel Williams, on the south by Hing ton Down Consols, on the south-east by the formerly rich old Gannislake Mine, and on the east by Hawkmoor, and on the north-east by the far-famed Devon Great Consols Mines (the river only between), the dividends received by the proprietors from which, for the last eight years, have exceeded £40,000 a year.

The grant of the sett is for a term of 20 years, from the Duchy of Cornwall, commencing August, 1852, subject only to the reasonable payment of 1-15th dues; and the covenants and agreements generally of the grant are in all respects favourable to the grantees.

The sett extends for a distance of nearly a mile-and-a-half easterly and westerly on the course of the lodes, and northerly and southerly on the cross courses about three-quarters of a mile.

The Company's operations will not be distant more than three miles from Calstock quay, on the navigable river Tamar, to which the transit of the ores for shipment will be unusually cheap, and the back carriage of materials therefrom to the mine will add comparatively little to the general expenditure.

There has been an adit level driven for about 103 fathoms west on one of the lodes into the hill from the river, the depth of which, at its now furthest point of progress, is about 40 fathoms below the surface. In the course of this exploratory drivage the lode is to be seen in pieces from two to three feet wide and larger, composed of very fine go-sam, congealed spar, mundic, and copper ore, particularly at about 15 fathoms from the mouth of the level, and it is the general opinion that it only requires deeper working to ensure very lastingly profitable returns.

It is undoubtedly a very important fact, that from this part of the mine (although so shallow) many tons of good ore have been raised and sold.

Amongst the well-known and highly productive lodes which traverse this sett is the south lode of the Devon Great Consols and Wheel Thomas Lode, also Wheel Marquis, which is the main lode of the Bedford United Mines, the two former being now in a very active course of prosecution, and the prospects warranting very confident expectations that they will eventually result in great success; and the Wheel Marquis Lode, it is very well known, is at present paying, and has regularly paid for many years past, very good dividends to the Bedford United Mines proprietors.

Both this last mentioned lode and the one in the adit level before referred to have been sufficiently worked on and developed to justify the very decidedly favourable and concurrent opinions expressed in the reports.

It is more than probable also that considerable quantities of arsenical mundic will be readily available from some of the lodes, whereby the value of the Company's property will be materially increased.

One of the mines of the district, and not far distant, has been lately paying a considerable portion of its working cost by the sale of the mineral alone.

The many respectable and experienced mine agents who have inspected this property, and fully considered its position and facilities, are agreed in opinion that the proposed capital will be ample to fully develop its resources, and that it presents a more certain prospect of success to the shareholders than the great majority of such mining speculations will admit of.

The favourable opinion of the mining operatives of the district is also shown by the fact that some of them have offered to begin to work the lode in the adit level before referred to on "tribute," as soon as the Company is organised.

There is an adequate supply of water power for the purposes of hauling, grinding, stamping, and finally rendering the ores marketable, and, altogether considered, there are few mines in the kingdom which can be worked more economically.

The estimates, with reports by experienced mining engineers and agents, together with maps, plans, and specimens of the ore and go-sam, and the other general characteristics of the lodes, are to be seen at the offices of the Company.

The present proprietors have agreed to assign their interests to the Company, free from all liabilities, in consideration of receiving one-third of the shares; which cannot but be considered as evincing the fullest confidence in the results of the undertaking.

Applications for shares in the usual form must be made at the offices; or to the brokers of the Company.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this Company will be RECEIVED AFTER MONDAY, the 21st day of February instant.—By order of the Board.

GEORGE ANGUS, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COAL MINING COMPANY.

—To be incorporated by Royal Charter, or empowered by Act of the Colonial Legislature, with limited liability. (Provisionally Registered according to Act of Parliament.)

Capital £200,000, with power to increase to £400,000. In 40,000 shares of £5 each. Deposit £1 per share.

TRUSTEES.

Sir Jas. Matheson, Bart., M.P. | Robert Brooks, Esq.
 James Hartley, Esq.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Richard Henry Brown, Esq., Director of the London Chartered Bank of Australia (late Director of the Bank of Australasia, Melbourne).

George Bowdler Carr, Esq., Director of the Chartered Bank of India, China, and Australia.

Robert Campbell, Esq., Director of the Union Bank of Australia.

William Fane de Salla, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company (late Director of the Union Bank of Australia, Sydney).

Richard Maxwell Fox, Esq., M.P., Director of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company.

John Leslie Foster, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Council of Melbourne.

Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

J. C. Marc, Esq., M.P., Orchard yard, Blackwall.

Captain Scott, H.E.I.C.N.S., Director of the Australasian Pacific Steam Company.

Adolphus William Young, Esq., late High Sheriff of the Colony of New South Wales.

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS—Charles Edward Mangles, Esq., Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq., John Utlay Ellis, Esq.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Messrs John Taylor and Sons.

BANKERS—Messrs Williams, Deacon, Lebouchere, and Co.

SOLICITORS—Messrs Oliverson, Lawie, and Paschey.

STOCKBROKERS—Messrs Hill, Fawcett, and Hill.

SECRETARY—Mr John Warrington.

OFFICES—5 Queen street place, Upper Thames street.

The importance to the Australian colonies and to the mother country, both in a public and commercial point of view, of developing and bringing into active operation their coal resources, is beyond dispute.

Of this valuable mineral there is no natural deficiency in Australia, for its coal-fields abound in seams of the best quality; they have, however, hitherto been worked only upon a limited scale, and without the appliances of improved machinery and modern mining science. The few collieries hitherto opened are chiefly in the hands of individuals without adequate means; the only public body which has yet embarked in coal mining being an association recently brought prominently under the notice of the public, namely, the Australian Agricultural Company, whose revenues have of late been more dependent on their coal vend than on profits derived from other operations.

The production of coal is intimately connected with the most necessary wants of life, and it is obvious that its consumption must greatly increase in a country which is making such wonderful progress, and to which population is streaming, not from England alone, but also from every quarter of the globe. The proposed extension of steam communication to its shores, will alone add largely to the demand which already exists.

In addition to its home consumption, other important markets are opened to Australian coal. India, China, and the west coast of America, have hitherto been supplied with steam fuel chiefly from England; the voyage, however, from Australia to those parts of the world is one that is usually performed by ships in ballast; the freights are in consequence almost nominal, and admit of coal shipments being effected at very moderate rates to the countries above alluded to. Under contemplated arrangements a large vend will be ensured in these quarters for the Company's coal.

Large quantities of steam fuel have recently been exported from England to Sydney and Melbourne, the mining enterprise of the colony being unable to keep pace with its growing requirements.

To meet this deficiency, the Australasian Coal Mining Company has been established; and it is submitted that no undertaking can offer a more safe and legitimate field for the profitable employment of capital than one which, like the present, proposes to provide an abundant supply of an article of general consumption, for which there is an almost unlimited demand.

The management of the affairs of the Company in London will be vested in a Board of Directors, in the selection of whom care has been taken to appoint gentlemen of experience, connected with the leading steam companies trading to Australia, and practically acquainted with the trade and requirements of our colonies.

It is proposed for the present to confine the operations of the Company to the Newcastle Coal field, that being the locality in New South Wales where the coal strata are best developed, and which possesses, at the same time, adequate facilities of water carriage. With this view a lease of the Four Mile Creek Colliery, situated near Morpeth, and well known for its superior steam coal, has been secured for the Company upon favourable terms. Extracts from public documents, showing the great productiveness of this mine as well as the superior quality of its coal, are annexed to the prospectus. From these it will be seen that this colliery, besides being worked on a level, and, therefore, free from water, presents also the advantage of possessing two seams of coal; the upper one producing steam coal, and the lower one well adapted for smelting purposes. Of this fuel the South Australian Copper Mines will doubtless consume a large quantity, and it will hereafter be available to smelt the rich masses of ironstone which, in many localities, are found in the Australian coal measures, as in Staffordshire and South Wales. The Directors are also able to announce that they have secured for the Company the lease of a valuable block of 250 acres, with a ten-foot seam, in the vicinity of Hexham, a town situated on the Hunter's River. These mines will be worked at a royalty, and will require no outlay of capital except for the machinery, and for laying down a tramroad to convey the coal a distance of about fifteen miles to the port of Newcastle. On the proposed line of rail no engineering difficulties present themselves; and as the tolls from other collieries, as well as upon goods from the fertile district of the Hunter's River Valley, will pay a handsome profit on the outlay the Company's coals will be enabled to pass free.

To facilitate the Company's operations, arrangements have been made for importing from China a sufficient number of labourers. Chinese are now extensively employed in the colony, and experience shows that they form as efficient labourers as Europeans; their services will be secured, as customary, for a term of years at low wages, under articles of indenture legalised by colonial acts.

Steps have been taken for obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, limiting the responsibility of each shareholder; and it is also intended to apply to the Colonial Legislature for an Act of Council, authorising the works required to be executed.

The capital will, in the first instance, consist of £200,000, in 40,000 shares, on which a deposit of £1 per share will be paid on allotment, and the remainder of the capital will be called up by instalments not exceeding £1 each, and made at intervals of not less than six months.

In the event of a limitation of liability not being obtained, a meeting of the shareholders will be called, and those who are not disposed to proceed with the Company will receive back their deposits, less the proportion of the expenses incurred.

Applications for shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary, at the Company's office; or to the stock-brokers, Messrs Hill, Fawcett, and Hill, 59 Threadneedle street, from whom prospectuses may be obtained on application.

February, 1853.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COAL MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that no applications for shares in this Company will be received after Monday, the 21st inst.

By order of the Directors,
 J. WARRINGTON, Sec.

5 Queen street place, Upper Thames street, Feb. 16, 1853.

ADAMS'S PATENT REVOLVING OR REPEATING PISTOLS, CARBINES, AND RIFLES.

These arms having been, by a Select Committee of Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance, submitted to the most severe tests for a period extending over 12 months, and having been in constant use in all parts of the world, by the Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy, as also by those in the Honourable East India Company's Service, have met with unqualified approbation, and their superiority over every other species of revolver, whether foreign or English, has been established beyond dispute.

The holster pistols and carbines are admirably adapted for cavalry service. The best pistols equally so for the navy.

Gentlemen travelling will find the belt and pocket sizes the most convenient. The rifle will be found the most formidable weapon for the large game of the jungles of India, as well as for deer-stalking in this country. These arms, with every other article appertaining to military or sporting purposes, can be obtained wholesale of the patentees and manufacturers, and retail from all established gunmakers throughout the United Kingdom.

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

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

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

New Edition, illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 67th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps.

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE

Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, which is now translated into five languages, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 5 to 8.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.
 "We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hanway, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 27 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenisle street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 159 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.