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The Political Economist.

THE RIVAL INDIA BILL.

INDIA is no fit subject for the strife of English parties. which all conscientious and experienced thinkers dread most in the direct annexation of India to the English Crown, is the great danger that Indian politics may be canvassed by English politicians with a latent view to English ends. We have always held that this is a very great, though under any form of Imperial Government, a quite inevitable danger, and we have been forced to rely on the substantial patriotism of our public men, as alone offering any sort of security that the danger may not become a reality. It would ill become us, therefore, to raise objections to the New India Bill simply because it emanates from a Conservative Cabinet. But we are sincerely and profoundly convinced that more dangerous and illadvised provisions,-we mean as regards the interests of India and those interests alone, -- provisions more certain to introduce English political party-spirit into the very heart of the Indian administration, -have never been suggested in the whole course of these discussions, than those provisions which are the distinctive characteristics of the New Bill. The principle evidently intended to appear as the basis of the new measure is that which secures the independent character of the Council of India; or rather its complete independence of the English Ministry. But we must remember, that whenever self-government is out of the question, as it is for India, absolute independence of one power necessarily means absolute de-pendence on others; and the measure which Mr Disraeli explained last night proposes, -we fear not unintentionally, explained last night proposes,—we fear not unintentionally,—to catch a little popular favour by enthroning the constituencies of a few large British cities in the responsible position which he professes to be so anxious to guard against the encroachments of Her Majesty's We believe most profoundly that a scheme more perfectly adapted to divide the Council of India into contending sections,-and into sections determined moreover by the affinities and antipathies of English political life,-was never devised than that which the new Ministry have introduced. We must briefly recount its characteristic provisions before we can expose the most conspicuous—we might also say the most perverse-failure in English statesmanship which has ever resulted from the exigencies of a weak Government or a desire to court popular favour.

The Council of India, according to Mr Disraeli's account

of the new measure, would contain eighteen members, of

whom nine would be nominces of the Government and nine elective. But even in nominating its own nine members the Minister would be so much fettered in his choice as the would be so much fettered in his choice as to have no fair field for selection. Not only must all the nine have been servants of the Indian Government for ten years, or else servants of the Queen in India for the same period,a very necessary limitation contained also in Lord Palmerston's Bill,-but each one of the nine is to be a "representa-"tive man," chosen from some special and often extremely limited class of Indian officials. Thus, one is always to represent the civil service of the Upper Provinces, others the civil service of Bengal, of Madras, and of Bombay respectively; the fifth is to represent the diplomatic service of the Courts of native Indian Princes, and must have spent at least five therefore out of his ten years of service as a political agent at these Courts; while three more members of Council are to represent the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. This limitation on the nominations in the power of the Crown is, in itself, a very grave error; not because such a principle of choice would be unwise in itself, if competent men everywhere abundant, but because the field of selection is so limited that the Minister ought obviously to be left en-tirely free to choose the most conspicuously able men that are at his disposal. Men of first-rate ability coming from the exact sphere of duty to which this limitation of choice would con fine them, would not be always or even often at the disposal of the Cabinet; and it is clear we suppose that a Sir John Lawrence returning from India would be a more valuable adviser for the Indian administration than a second-rate Madras or Bombay officer, even though the posts to which the latter were eligible might be vacant, while those for which the former was qualified were filled up. Nothing can be more former was qualified were filled up. Nothing can be more unwise than needlessly to restrict, by abstract notions of theoretic perfection, the choice of men on whose individual capacity and wisdom a great deal more depends than on the exact sphere of their Indian experience.

Such a defect as this, however, is almost insignificant when we come to compare it with the principle which has when we come to compare it with the principle which has regulated the plan of the New Bill with respect to the nine elective members of Council. Of these, four members are to be elected directly by a constituency not very unlike the present constituency of the Court of East India Directors, only that it will include, as well as proprietors of East India stock and of shares in Indian railways to a certain support of the countries of the contraction of the countries of the countr tain amount, all those who have borne the commission of Her Majesty in India for ten years, and, we believe, other old servants of the Company. This constituency Mr Disraeli estimates as containing about 5,000 voters. Any member is to be eligible who has either served Her Majesty in India or the Indian Government for 10 years in any branch of the service, civil or military, and also any one who has been resident in India for 15 years, if employed in agriculture, manufactures, or other private business. This provision This provision is, in fact, a scrap of the present system to be embodied in the new one,—and is liable to almost all the objections which have been urged against it. Its effect, if taken alone, would probably be in ordinary times to represent in part the money interest in Indian concerns, -in part, the Indian officials of a past generation. But the most dangerous side of this element of the scheme arises from its combination with the next,—the provision which gives five seats on the Indian Council to five parliamentary constituencies,—those of the city of London, of Manchester, of Liverpool, of Glasgow

and of Belfast. The grounds of this strange and really monstrous proposal, are professedly the commercial interests of these great seats of industry in the development of Indian commerce,-really, we cannot but fear, the urgent need in which the present Government stands of a popular cry. need not say that we have no desire to depreciate the patriotism of the great constituencies whose favour Lord Derby and his colleagues are thus seeking to win. Whether, indeed, the freemen of Liverpool form a very safe element in a constituency that is to elect the rulers of British India, is a question that might well be raised, even by those who would not otherwise disapprove of these popular constituencies. But we maintain that the scheme is most disastrous on grounds quite different from these. We have the sincerest respect for the opinions of these great constituencies on all questions of English poli-The last elections proved them to be animated by a spirit that was in no sense narrowly commercial; and it is not in the least on that ground that we should deplore the provisions of Mr Disraeli's Bill, as being the very worst for our purposes that could have been suggested. These vast constituencies can know little or nothing of Indian politics, and yet the five members they elect would clearly have it in their power to sway the opinions of the Indian Council to a most important extent. The restrictions on the qualification of the members to be elected by these constituencies is, curiously enough, much less stringent than those on the qualification of the members to be nominated by the Crown. If we understand Mr Disraeli aright, any member is eligible who has been engaged in commerce with India, or in the exportation of manufactured articles to India, for a certain specified period, or who has been a resident there in any way for ten years. If this be so, we must say the proposition seems to us truly monstrous. For what would the effect be? It is quite true that the Indian Minister is to have the absolute power of deciding in the last resort on any measure on which he differs from his Council. All the members, however, are very properly to have the right to record their dissent, and the reasons of their dissent. Now, remembering that so large a section of the Council as five are elected by and responthat so large sible to great popular constituencies whose vague sympathies would always be coloured with English prejudices, and even last night, we may observe by way of illustration, an honourable member raised as the first objection which had been made to Mr Disraeli's scheme, that it provided no representation at all for the Hindoo people;we say, that a considerable section of the Indian Council are responsible to such ill-informed, liberally-inclined English constituencies, and it will be seen to be inevitable that a chronic strife in the Council must arise which would be embittered by English political hostilities, and probably even come at last to be a struggle between the representatives of English Radicals and Indian officials as to the govern. ment of India. In such a case, the constituency of India stock proprietors and of old Indian servants would become a most dangerous element. It might be effectively worked by stock-purchasing partisans of the Radical school, and then we should have a Council nearly if not quite equally divided between men of experience, responsible only to Government, and men who would depend for their seats on the favour of the English Radicals. The House of Commons would then be drawn into the conflict. Honourable members would always be raising discussions on minutes recorded by some defeated minority in the Indian Council; and, in a word, every embroilment between English political parties would involve some further embroilment in the Indian Council. We cannot conceive any scheme more disastrous. It does indeed, as Mr Disraeli said, bring English opinion to act on India; but unfortunately English opinion in the crudest form and full of the most explosive elements of English political strife. If India is indeed to be " regenerated," as was prophesied last night, by such a scheme as this, it looks as if it would only be by that second birth which is said to raise the Phonix from its ashes. India is too inflammable a subject for such an experiment, and we have no fear that it will be tried.

One very certain result of the new proposal, if it ever

Mr Disraeli laid very great stress on the difficulty of keeping the system of Indian revenue and Indian debts entirely distinct from English revenue and English debts. His own scheme would probably raise the difficulty, which would not otherwise exist. We have always steadily maintained that it is at once perfectly just and perfectly possible to secure the burden of Indian debt strictly on Indian revenue. But if Englishmen, as such, incorporate themselves into the Indian Government, through the popular election of a certain number of its Council, the claim of Indian finance on English revenue would soon follow. For as soon as the people of England once begin to govern India,—instead of merely checking the local Government of India,-it will be impossible long to avoid the confusion of English and Indian resources and obligations. When the English taxpayers find that they directly control, through their representatives, the expenditure of Indian revenues, as well as of English revenues,—it will be totally impossible to separate the two, except as a matter of account. Mr Disraeli is doing his best to create the danger and difficulty of which he warns us. And a very serious danger it would be.

THE STATE OF THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

A very general, but we have reason to believe a very erroneous, impression prevails that there will be at the close of the financial year a large deficiency to be made good-that the income of the year will prove to have fallen very short, and the expenditure to have much exceeded the calculations made by Sir Cornewall Lewis in his budget of last year. When the accounts come to be published, we have no doubt that all these apprehensions and rumours will be entirely dissipated, and that the calculations of the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer will be fully borne out by the results, both as to income and expenditure during the current year for which he provided. The revenue accounts have already been published for three-quarters of a year; and the trade accounts for two months of the current quarter enable us to form a sufficiently accurate calculation of the income of the remaining quarter from the important branch of Customs revenue. With these materials, and with a knowledge of the amount yielded under the different heads of income in the corresponding quarter of last year, making allowance for the altered circumstances, it is not difficult now to form a sufficiently accurate estimate of the ultimate results, for all practical purposes.

The income of the year was computed by Sir Cornewall Lewis at 66,365,000l. This amount included 22,850,000l for Customs revenue. It is, however, to be observed, that this was based upon a calculation that the tea duty should be settled upon a certain plan proposed by the Government; but that after much discussion a different plan was adopted, by which a loss of 500,000/ was entailed for the current year, but a similar gain for a future year. In place of a declining scale, a fixed average rate for three years was adopted. This alteration, therefore, reduced the original caladopted. culation to 22,350,000l for the Customs, and to 65,865,000l for the entire income. Notwithstanding this, however, and notwithstanding the serious interruption to trade as a consequence of the commercial panic, we have every reason to believe that the actual income from the Customs will rather exceed than at all fall short of the original calculation of was estimated at 22,850,0007. The Excise revenue 17,000,000l:-the accounts already published lead fairly to the expectation that that sum will be exceeded by more than 500,000%. The other branches of revenue may be expected to yield as nearly as possible the sum estimated; and so far from there being any decline, notwithstanding the unfavourable turn which affairs took in the autumn, upon the estimated income of 66,365,000l, there will be a considerable increase, probably not less than three-quarters of a million.

The expenditure of the year will show some increase, no doubt, under the head of Army and Militia:-for this service a supplemental vote for 500,000t has already been taken. But when all the accounts are adjusted between the Government and the East India Company, this increase will could become law, it is of especial importance for our readers | turn out to be more apparent than real. Again, it is

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most important to bear in mind, that out of the income of THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF ELECTORAL the year the late Government paid—first, the Exchequer bonds which fell due in the month of May to the amount of 2,000,000*l*:—next, that they also paid out of the same annual income the large sum of 1,125,206*l* for the settlement of the Sound dues; the whole cost of the Persian expedition. as ascertained up to this time, amounting to 900,000l; the sum of 250,000*l* to the Sinking Fund on account of the first war loan; and the dowry of the Princess Royal, amounting to 40,000%. These payments from the Exchequer, made in the course of the year, amounting in whole to 4,315,206l, have all been provided for, in addition to the ordinary charges of the year, from the income of the year. The rumour, therefore, that the Government may require to resort to a loan in order to meet the deficiency in the present year, would appear to be altogether without foundation, as well as the uneasiness which has been said to exist in the money market on this account.

It is, however, not improbable that the erroneous impressions to which we have adverted as being entertained in relation to the finances of the present year, have originated in the notorious fact that without some new ways and means there will be a large deficiency in the next year, commencing on the 1st of April, for which provision must be made. The war income tax was repealed a year ago, but one-half of it, equal to about 4,000,000 ℓ , remained still to be collected. That sum has proved sufficient to wind up any portion of the war expenditure which was still outstanding, and to enable the Government to pay all the extraordinary claims to which we have already adverted. But as the law now stands, not only will the revenue of next year be reduced by that sum, but a further reduction of twopence in the pound on the income tax will take place on the April; one-half of which-equal to will affect the income of 1858-59. Besides this sum reduced from the income, there will be again to be provided for, another sum of 2,000,000*l* for bonds falling due in May:—in addition to this there will be a charge of about 1,500,000l for the Sinking Fund under the War Loan Acts: - and having regard to the increased amount of the estimates of the present year for the army and navy, there will be about 1,500,000l further to provide for. These sums taken together amount to 6,000,000%, which in one shape or another will have to be provided for within the financial year 1858-59.

It may be remembered that when Sir Cornewall Lewis introduced his budget a year ago, he proposed an arrangement with the view of equalising the expenditure for three years. When the war income tax was repealed, the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to fix the income at sevenpence in the pound for three years:—he also proposed a definite settlement of the tea and sugar duties for that period. All that he proposed, therefore, was with the view of improving the income of the coming and succeeding year. He repealed the war income tax because it was not required for the expenditure of that year, but he proposed to suspend its decline in the next year to fivepence, because the full amount of sevenpence would then be required. But who opposed this arrangement? Mr Disraeli protested against any course which should interfere with the fulfilment of the provisions of the Income Tax Act of 1853, regarding it as a binding compact that the tax should expire in 1860; and Sir Cornewall Lewis, after the dissolution, contented himself with making a provision for one year only, with this exception, that he passed an Act before the close of the session by which the tea and sugar duties were made permanent at the rates at which they then stood, in place of being subject to a large reduction in the present year. Whatever, therefore, was done by the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was with a view of preventing deficiency in coming years, and not of creating it. Of course, when Mr Disraeli took the objection which he took last year to Sir Cornewall Lewis's plans, and insisted so strongly upon an adherence to what he termed the compact of 1853, he did not expect that the duty of providing for the expenditure of 1858-59 would devolve upon himself. Whatever, therefore, may now be his difficulties in making that provision, must be attributed, not to any measures taken by his predecessor, but mainly to the course which he himself took in opposition to the plans of the late Government.

CORRUPTION.

Nothing could be more amusing, and, just because it was so amusing, nothing could on deeper consideration be more humiliating to an Englishman than the little discussion and revelation in the House of Commons last week with regard to the Galway election. The whole life and breath of our political institutions consists in a real *popular* regard for political privileges amongst us. If there be not this at the basis of the British representative system, there is nothing solid in it at all. Everything that tends to throw suspicion and dishonour on the rights and motives of electors—anything that tends to increase the already prevalent levity with which those rights and motives are regarded-tends to shake the very foundation of English greatness. We do not believe there could easily be found among the representatives of the people a more thoroughly honourable man than Sir T. Burke; he has none of the qualities which now and then plead for forbearing criticism in Irish members; he is a representative of the best class of country gentlemen in the House of Commons, and it is impossible to regard what he says and thinks as in any way a lamentable or exceptional accident. It is a matter of no little importance, therefore, to look at the circumstances which induced him, as he himself tells us, to bribe without any tinge of self-reproach, and to confess it to the House without a tinge of shame.

There is never anything to be gained by ranking together, merely because they come under the same abstract name, offences which have little in common; and we may be very sure that the disgrace properly attaching in all our minds to bribery cannot, to anything like its full extent, pertain to an action evidently held to be innocent, if not praiseworthy, by a man of Sir Thomas Burke's character. Nor is it so. The disgracefulness of ordinary bribery consists in two things,—the meanness of an underhanded proceeding, and wrong of throwing temptation in a poor man's way to act in opposition to the dictates of his own political faith. Neither of these elements of wrong seem to have had any existence in the case of the Galway election. Everything was said and done in broad daylight at the time, and has been confessed without the smallest reserve since; and so far from there having been any attempt to pervert the corrupt freemen,it was only through a system of vehement voluntary effort on their part that there was any chance of their obtaining bribes at all. The bribees were active and public vendors of their votes;—Sir Thomas Burke a reluctant eventual purchaser. To suppose that there was any public principle in these freemen to corrupt would be obviously an extravagant fiction. The election would not have been contested, but that the corrupt section of the freemen, dreading the loss of their fees, telegraphed for a rival candidate at the last moment in order to ensure a contest. Again, the publicity and, so to say, fairness towards he other candidates of Sir Thomas Burke's proceedings are curiously illustrated by one of his answers to the commission, quoted in the House of Commons by Mr Walpole last week: — "On Sunday evening, when I went to Lord Dunkellin's committee room with his staff, Colonel French [the third can-"didate telegraphed for by the freemen] having arrived in "town by the 4 o'clock train, I totted up the lists, and saw "that to make the election perfectly secure to Lord Dun-"kellin we should bribe to some extent, and we wanted 200 freemen; so I handed to Mr Perss 2501. I understood "that I got 100 split votes for 250/, and the same thing to "Colonel I rench's party, for which I was to get 100 of their "votes." The whole matter is one of as open and pure bargain and sale as can be conceived. The corrupt freemen telegraph for a candidate who may make their votes saleable, and then press them eagerly on the former candidates. The candidates themselves have no secrets from each other; -they arrange, for money considerations, how the saleable votes shall be divided amongst them. It is a buying, and a mere buying, of the seat, without any underhandedness, and attempt to deprave and corrupt electors of without any weak principle.

Is the transaction then on that account harmless, because it is stripped of the only obviously criminal elements of On the contrary, we doubt much whether its influence on public principle and opinion be not more dangerous

and disorganising than any case of really criminal bribery The very circumstances which diminish the personal criminality of the transaction increase its social danger. No doubt it is not easy to corrupt freemen who regard their political privileges as they regard their potatoes and pigs,—as a mere addition to their pecuniary means. But the unworthy habits of mind engendered in public men, even of high character, by dealing at all in privileges which no venal class ought to possess, are far more pernicious to society at large than the venality itself. The very openness of the matter the very circumstance which diminishes the individual discredit, increases the social disrepute and suspicion attaching to political motives. While there is real guilt of any sort involved, there is soreness and silence; -- so that the naive candour which lays bare these baser springs of political action is impossible. Indeed, exposure would, in that case, meet at once with a wholesome current of popular indignation. But in cases of this kind, where there is nothing good enough to corrupt and nothing bad enough to conceal, indignation is not in place; and yet the amusing levity with which the matter is treated is the worst influence that can be brought to act upon political society.

For there is no greater danger to which our political sys tem can be exposed than a habitually low and vulgar tone of thought about the exercise of political duties, and this is obviously more and more dangerous the higher the class of men whom it affects. When a conspicuously disgraceful transaction of the sort occurs, there is no tendency to alter the standard of public principle on the subject. We are simply astonished and disgusted. But when men like Sir Thomas Burke confess their delinquencies to a delighted House, there is a tendency to undermine the political morale of English society. For after we have made every deduction for the transparent sincerity of this particular business, though we may admit that no one has been made more corrupt, we must also admit that habits of utter corruption have received countenance and reward; while the country has been once more impressed with the fact that venal practices are smiled at as venial by public men. Nor is this that is ever lost upon those who are, or who are likely to be either bribers or bribees. Their conscience,—always a little sensitive, 'perhaps,—is soothed and set at rest by the light way in which these matters are treated by the most honourable men. It may be that their own case has no special similarity at all to the case they find treated with such gentle and smiling censure. that they have actually corrupted the political life of the constituencies with which they have had dealings. It may be that they have done in secret what they would be utterly disgraced if they could ever confess in public. Still, easy consciences do not draw fine distinctions that are unfavourable to themselves. They recognise the broad fact that electoral corruption is countenanced, for personal or party purposes, by really honourable men, and that the House absolves the offence by its laughter and sympathy; and, accordingly, they feel tranquillised and restored to some measure of self-respect. In subsequent temptation, their minds refer back with satisfaction to the kind of countenance thus afforded to them in the course they wish to pursue. They begin to assume that whatever may be the standard of political propriety, the standard of political morality is no higher than their own;—that whatever rules of purity it may be convenient to lay down in public, no honourable member would really feel himself lowered in his own eyes by a successful evasion of these rules. In short, they learn to distinguish between the conventions of public language and the personal principles of public men. They appeal, in their own minds, from the former to the latter; and believe that they are justified by the latter when they know they would be condemned by the former. It is most important to keep in mind that the mildest forms of political corruption are far more infectious than the gravest, and yet directly tend to spread the gravest forms of that corruption. The sincerity and strength of our political convictions are the health and life of the nation; and everything which tends to shake men's faith in the existence of that sincere public spirit, not only vulgarises and debases the whole tone of our national politics, but leads the less scrupulous to believe that their graver offences would also meet with lenient treatment, if not active sympathy, were they exposed to the public eye.

THE PASSPORT DIFFICULTY, AND ITS BEST SOLUTION.

WHATEVER may have been the purpose of the French Government in withdrawing from their own consular agents in England the right to grant passports to British subjects, it is at least clear that the formal admission by the French Government, with which this measure was accompanied, " that "they were not only willing but bound to admit any regu-"lation which the British Government were prepared to "establish before they issued their own British passports," really opens the way for a more convenient system, at least so far as regards the first granting of the passport, than any which has hitherto prevailed. It has been laid down with obvious good sense by the English Government that a British passport simply identifies a man by name as a British citizen, and neither can nor ought to attempt anything further. Even such a passport would not be necessary did not the jealousy of foreign Governments, require such an identification before admitting us into their territories; but while this remains so, two great ends should be kept in view by the British Government in granting passports,—to commit the duty of ascertaining the general fact of citizenship to those who are at once most likely to know the applicant and most easily accessible to him; and at the same time to grant the passport under a name and authority which will be known to, and respected by, the various Governments of the Continent. These two conditions appear at first sight absolutely incompatible. The municipal or local authorities, who, as Mr Bright very properly suggested, are the best referees in this matter, are not persons whose names would be known or respected on the Continent; on the other hand, the Foreign Secretary, whose name is known and respected on the Continent, neither can nor ought to devote his department to an office for which it is quite unfit. Nevertheless. it is exceedingly desirable that passports with some ministerial signature should be procurable. Every one knows how much more convenient a Foreign-office passport used to be than any consular passport, -so much so indeed, that at a time when Foreign-office passports cost 2l 16s each, while the consular passport was procurable for 5s, it was a very common thing for English travellers to prefer the former to the latter. Now, it would be quite possible and easy for the Foreign-office to discharge its duty much more effectively than it has hitherto done, and at the same time to relieve itself of a very great and very inappropriate burden, if it were to issue to the mayors of the principal seaports and commercial towns of England a number of its own passports, authorising the municipal authorities so empowered to fill them up with the names of British citizens on their own responsibility, with the addition of their own It may be objected, of course, that the Foreign-office cannot properly entrust with the power to use its authority the chief magistrates of a number of county towns;—that it would be extremely improper and unprecedented, as official gentlemen would say, to give the sanction of its influence to the acts of persons so little subject to its control. This objection, however, completely overlooks the fact that the Foreign Secretary never did and never can act otherwise. Formerly, he granted a passport to any Englishman who brought a letter of recommendation from a member of Parliament or a banker; now, the regulations regard the sanction of any magistrate or mayor as sufficient ground for granting the passport. Nor can it make the smallest difference,—except to the time and convenience of the grantee,—whether the signature of the Minister is affixed before or after the sanction of the magistrate. No Foreign Secretary ever thinks of sifting the grounds on which the recommendation is made, or of disallowing the claim it gives. Such an investigation would be completely beyond the sphere of the Foreign-office, and, indeed, altogether inappropriate in a case where the question of citizenship is alone at issue. The grant of a passport at present follows the recommendation of the magistrate with a certainty as absolute as if the magistrate were himself entitled to grant it :- only that a delay of some days, often most painful and embarrassing to the intending traveller, intervenes whilst the communications are passing to and fro, and the overburdened department of Were the State is bringing up its arrears of work. Were the foreign passports already in the hands of the local 0

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authorities and their distribution afterwards accounted for to the Foreign-office, no change whatever would take place in the class of persons receiving them, while almost all the delay, and distress caused by delay, would be The change would be a mere recognition on the part of the Foreign-office of the real facts of the case, the fact, that is, that they are compelled to delegate to others the duty of learning so much as our English institutions con-template about the applicant for a passport. The ticket of citizenship is, practically, and always must be, granted on theresponsibility of those who have some means of hearing about the individual citizen; and, while such things are required at all, it would be far better that they should actually be dispensed by the real dispensers. Such responsibility to the Foreign-office as is involved in the grant at all, is secured every bit as effectually by the necessity of afterwards accounting for the grant, as it can beat present ;-probably, indeed, more effectually-since the recommending magistrate does not now feel any responsibility for the passports he helps others to procure, knowing that the Foreign-office need not, unless it likes, accept his recommendation. We propose, then, as a benefit to all the parties concerned, that at the principal seaports and cities of the United Kingdom, the chief magistrates should themselves distribute the passports of the Foreign-office to all who can give satisfactory evidence that they are British subjects.

Another question of some in interest was raised on Tuesday night as to the cost of passports. It was well observed in the House that the relinquishment by the French Government of the consular passport system as regards British subjects, affords a very excellent opportunity for reducing alto gether the cost of passports to a price which would no longer press upon even the working classes. The Government have already done much in this direction. What formerly cost 2l 16s, now costs only 7s 6d, and on occasion of the recent Exhibition at Paris, passports were given almost gratuitously (the stamps being issued without charge) to all the English artisans who were desirous of visiting it. A further advance in the same direction is a matter of the greatest importance to English labourers. English machinery is now sent all over the Continent, and where English machinery is adopted, English mechanics may find a useful and profitable market for their services. It has become most desirable that the labour of different countries should mingle freely,-the workmen of all nations mutually learning and teaching by their intercourse and by their competition in the various markets of the world. It would therefore be as desirable as it would be practicable that the 7s 6d fee, which, small as it is, weighs heavily on the class of artisans, should be reduced to the mere cost of the time and paper expended on producing the passport.

But if it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that the class of artisans have a right to claim from the Government of this country every facility for free communication with foreign markets, it is also true that on them should be thrown the entire responsibility of seeking their way back to this country, when they have been induced, by mistaken representations, to travel into districts where their services are not wanted. Lord Palmerston explained, in his speech on Tuesday night, that the British Government had frequently been put to serious expense and inconvenience through applications for the relief of labourers tempted abroad by the French consular agents in Great Britain. English workmen have frequently received passports from French consuls who have assured them of finding a good market for their labour in France, though the expectation was in fact groundless; and then, being left without means in a foreign country, have applied through British consuls on the coast of France, for aid to pursue their homeward journey. We must say at once, and decidedly, that we think the grant of this aid is a very dangerous precedent, and, unless in the most exceptional circumstances, can be productive only of evil. There is no measure more perilous than one which tends to diminish the sense of personal risk and responsibility in the individual members of the working class. If workmen hear that, by applying to a British consul, they can ensure the means of returning home after a fruitless expedition, they cannot be expected to take the same pains in forming their judgment as they must take if they are quite aware that the result of a false step may be to isolate them, without the means

of return, in a foreign country. Rigid adherence to the rule of economy is, we are persuaded, in this case the kindest as well as the wisest course. Let the working class have all the benefit of the most economical intercourse with the Continent, but let them at the same time learn that what intercourse they do have, they must have on their own responsibility and at their own risk.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

There are few questions that could engage the attention of a Committee of the House of Commons of greater importance, especially in relation to the trade of this country, than the present position of the consular service. Since the date of the last inquiry, not only have the circumstances of this service greatly altered and extended, but public opinion has assumed a new and far more definite view, both as to the utility and character of its duties. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we consider how much more the importance of commerce is now acknowledged in the general policy of the country, and how enormously it has increased within that period. If we were to look for some general test of the extent and importance of the duties of the consular agents of the country as a whole, we know of none that would be so correct as the comparative increase of our shipping and general foreign trade. When, therefore, we know that in less than ten years our shipping has doubled, and our exports and imports have more than doubled, we may form a fair idea of the extended character of the duties of our consuls. But this extension of the trade of the country has developed itself in many forms. It has resulted not only in an enormous increase in the value of our trade in the old accustomed channels, but also in an effect even more important, of opening up numerous and entirely new markets. The reduction of duties upon most articles of import, and the entire repeal of those upon others, have led in the first place to a greatly increased consumption, and in the next to a resort to new markets to supply the demand;—and these have not unfrequently been situated in localities comparatively little known or resorted to before. In the one case, therefore, the duties of our consuls have become much more onerous :- and in the other case, it has been found that the requirements of our trade have rendered needful a considerable increase in the consular establishments of the country. In both these respects the expense of this service has necessarily expanded beyond any limit which at the time of the last inquiry seems to have been entertained.

The two portions of the world where our consular service has experienced the greatest extension during the last few years have been, first the China seas, and next the Levant and some parts of the Mediterranean. Under the open system of our trade with China, the consular agents of this country have had most important functions to perform, and of a novel character. The opening of our trade with Siam, and the extension of it with Manilla and the other markets in those seas, have added both to the extent and importance of the consular business. In the Mediterranean, but especially in the Eastern portion of it, our trade has taken a sudden and rapid extension; and the necessity has arisen of appointing numerous new agents acting for British interests in the name of the British Government.

But a yet more important change of another kind has taken place in the position of many of our consuls. The distinction between trading and non-trading consuls has long existed. But as their duties have extended and have become more important, the necessity of abolishing, or at least of greatly limiting the former, and of extending the latter, has been so loudly proclaimed by public interests that it has been impossible to resist the force of the growing opinion in that direction. Especially in countries where we have no resident Ministers, and where the consular officers have necessarily to interfere in every case in which the interests of British merchants are at stake, the impossibility of combining the functions of private trade with those public duties has become too obvious to be permitted much longer to continue in any case. No matter how upright and honest a consul may be in his endeavours to secure justice to an illused neighbour and rival in business, it is hardly possible that some suspicion should not exist that he will be influenced rather by his own interest than that of his competitor.

But, again, apart from this feeling, it is plain that any man in the same business, and whose interests, therefore, clash with those of the consul, will feel the greatest reluctance in confiding to him his disputes with a foreign Government, together with all the information necessary to prosecute his claims. Another very important point, and one closely connected with, if not arising from, the considerations to which we have just alluded, is the question of fees. When public officers are paid by fees, and especially when they are removed far from the influence of public opinion at home, it is impossible that a strong feeling should not often exist—whether right or wrong—that forms and delays are multiplied for the sake of swelling the income of the public officer.

During the last few years many changes have taken place, all in the direction of removing and remedying these obvious faults in the system. But it is full time that some clear and definite principle should be established, upon which the whole service may be based consistently with the views of statesmen of all parties and of the commercial public. For this purpose an inquiry by a Committee of the House of Commons is probably the best machinery, especially as the changes in the system which may be regarded as inevitable, must be accompanied by a considerably increased cost to the public.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TABLES FOR FEBRUARY.

THE main feature in the present return is the continued decline in our exports, which for the month of February alone amounts to 2,024,624/, and for the first two months of January and February is no less than 3,861,129%. It will be seen, therefore, that the decline has been even more rapid in February than in the first month of the year. Of this falling off, the greatest elements are of course comprised in the exports to the United States. Thus, for example, in woollen cloth alone the decline in our exports to the United States is enormous. For the two months of January and February 1857, we find a declared value of 247,766l in woollen cloth exported to the United States, while for the same two months in the present year it amounts only to 63,394l, a reduction of nearly three-quarters: and in other articles the reduction of exports thither is even larger still. The reduction in the exports to the North of Europe and the To other parts of the Hanse Towns is also remarkable. world—as, for example, the British East Indies--there seems either no falling off, or even some increase in the value of our exports.

On the other hand, it is worth notice that there is no falling off in the home consumption of the principal articles imported. In sugar and tea, for instance, there is an increase for the month of February. In sugar 680,976 cwts in the present year are entered for home consumption, as against 373,213 cwts in February 1856, and 539,862 cwts in February 1857. In tea, the quantities entered for home consumption at the beginning of last year were exceptionally small, in consequence of the expected reduction of the duty in April. This year, however, they have nearly recovered the level of the year before last, showing 11,583,232 lbs for the two months of this year, as against 7,737,148 lbs in 1857, and 14,047,413 lbs in the same period in 1856.

We observe that a useful table of the declared value of the principal importations has been added for the first time in this return. We are told that the articles thus accounted for are valued at 80 per cent. of the whole value of our imports. These new returns cannot be made up till a month after the tables of the quantities imported have been prepared, so that the returns of this table are only given for the month of January. The result shows a considerable falling off in the present year over the previous year, and some falling off over even the month of January in 1856,—the total real value of imports here accounted for being 4,265,962l in the present year, as against 5,724,491l in January last year, and 4,338,103l in January 1856. This table adds considerably to the value of the returns.

Agriculture.

OWNING LAND AND FARMING LAND.

Northing in this country is more distinct than the ownership of land, and the business of farming land. True it is, that most owners of land, especially such of them as have considerable

estates, possess a certain general acquaintance with the routine and operations of husbandry, and some of them farm their home farms; but searcely any landlords have that serious and accurate knowledge of farming which the necessity of paying rent and making a living out of a farm induces. Nor is it at all necessary that, in order to manage his estate well, a landowner should be a farmer, or have any practical knowledge of farming. The few remarkable instances, past and present, of proprietors who have combined in their own persons the twofold character of first-rate managers of land as property and good practical farmers, really prove nothing to the contrary. Let us trace with some precision the distinction between the management of land as property, and the cultivation of land as a business.

We put aside such portions of an estate,—the mansion, the park, the home farm, and the like—which are in the personal occupation of the owner; these are matters of personal enjoyment and fancy. That part of an estate which is let to tenants requires different management. The end to be obtained is the income derivable from the property. This income must be large or small in direct proportion to the value of the farms which make up the estate; and the value of each farm depends upon its productiveness. To render a farm productive, it must be in such a state of improvement as will justify the occupying tenant, who has only a temporary and limited interest, in expending his capital on the land with a view to raise a large annual amount of saleable produce. It is the proprietor's business to put the farm into that condition: and unhe does so, he must be content either to accept a low rent from an inferior tenant, or to let his farm to a capitalist, who will himself effect the necessary permanent improvements, of course taking the land on such terms as will enable him to get back his outlay with a profit. But not only will the proprietor execute the permanent improvements on better terms—especially where permanent improvements on better terms—especially where as a large estate—than the tenant can, he will also commonly execute them on a more comprehensive plan, and with greater regard to duration and future use. A prudent owner of land will, therefore, take care that his farms have convenient and substantial roads; that the farm-house, homestead, and farm-buildings are substantial and sufficient; that the fields are not too small or much shaded or surrounded by timber; that the land, if it requires it, has been thoroughly drained, and that all the brooks and outfalls of the estate are in such a state as to carry off the water of drainage and the occasional flushes of rain or dissolving snow with ease and rapidity. Now all these things require little, if any, knowledge of practical husbandry. Some of the great merchants of this country—the Laboucheres, the Lloyds, the Morrisons, and the like—who have become landowners, and who have made investments in land, generally prove better business managers of landed property than hereditary proprietors. This is easily accounted for; the former are comparatively free from local, family, and class preju-This is easily accounted for; dices; and they possess the systematic habits of business, the power of adapting means to ends, the want of which more than anything besides is the cause of half the embarrassments into which landowners so often fall, and which form so complete an obstacle to the improvement of their estates. Hereditary landowners, too, have often incompetent agents they won't or can't easily get rid of, and tenants who vegetate upon rather than cultivate the land. Now, in order to deal advantageously with landed property thus circumstanced, the owner ought to be a man of business, and if he be so, though he may not have any taste for or experience in husbandry, he will probably manage his estate with credit to himself and comfort to his tenants.

The business of the farmer is altogether different; he may, and generally does know how to effect permanent improvements, but he too often—if compelled to undertake them—sinks so much of his capital in the land as seriously to impede his proper business of cultivation. The farmer's proper work is to grow and raise and sell the produce of the land. He should be bold, yet cautious. He must well consider whether a given outlay will pay, and if it is likely to do so, he must expend money with no niggard hand. He must watch the details of his farm with vigilance, and see that his workmen give him fair days' work for fair wages. Above all, he must have such an amount of floating capital as will enable him to purchase everything at the best hand. Farming is a business wherein, if a man is not careful, he will soon lose money, for the expenses are large and inevitable, while many circumstances, over which the farmer has little control, often intercept profitable results he might reasonably have expected. This twofold management of landed property has been very fully and ably treated by Mr J. Lockhart Morton, in a treatise on the Agricultural Improvement and General Management of Landed Property, just published by Longman, and which he designates the "resources of estates." Insisting, perhaps, too much on the value of detailed and particular knowledge of practical agriculture on the part of the landlords, Mr Morton still makes many valuable suggestions in regard to their management of land simply as property. Thus he says:—"No observant well-informed person can doubt that every landed estate in the United Kingdom, however skilfully managed it may be, is still capable of being immensely improved. Nay, there is a very large extent of cultivable land in these islands, the aggregate produce of which might be at least doubled.......There are not many properties in the United Kingdom which would fail, under good management, to yield a satisfactory

profit to the improving landlord....... Neither the landed proprietor nor his agent should be tied down by one ruling idea. They ought both to act from motives which are comprehensive enough to include everything connected with the successful development of the capabilities of estates."

Literature.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B. By the REV. WILLIAM BROCK. James Nisbet and Co., 21 Berners street.

It is not often that biographies professedly religious possess much attraction for the general public, are of value in a literary sense, or are read beyond the circle of those who share in the particular opinions of the subject of such biographies. That the present opinions of the subject of such biographies. That the present memoir is in any degree an exception to this rule, is not owing to the skill of the author, so much as to that interest which is felt in everything connected with the General whose loss we are now universally deploring, and to the liberal and noble nature of Havelock himself, which, strong as his private convictions were, could not be confined within the limits of a sect, or exhaust its

sympathies on only one class of his fellow-men.

The religious aim of this little book, and the consideration due to The religious aim of this little book, and the consideration due to the feelings of surviving friends and relatives, necessitate a certain briefness and reserve upon matters of a purely personal and private nature; but we think that the author of this sketch—(for it pretends to no higher title, and points to a life to be looked for from the pen of Mr John Marshman)—has been rather too intent upon "pointing the moral" to "adorn his tale," to succeed as much as he might have done with those minor touches of anecdote and detail which bring the man before us in his "habit as he lived." The outline of his boyhood and early life is very slight; his marriage only incidentally mentioned; and his subsequent career for upwards of twenty years compressed into the space of as many pages of boyhood and early life is very slight; his marriage only incidentally mentioned; and his subsequent career for upwards of twenty years compressed into the space of as many pages of memoranda dotted down by himself at the request of a friend. These memoranda, and the portions of letters which are freely interspersed throughout the book, are most valuable in bringing out the character of their writer. His high sense of duty, strong family affections, self-denial, and humility of spirit, joined to a perfect self-respect, form a character that exacts and secures our greatest admiration and reverence. The admirable portrait by Mr Goodall realises all our expectations as to the countenance which should be the index of such a mind.

Sir Henry Havelock was born in 1795 at Bishopwearmouth, near Sunderland, where his father was engaged in commerce and shipbuilding. He was the third child in a family of seven, only two of whom—a married daughter, and the present Major-General Havelock—are now living. Shortly after his birth, his father purchased an estate called Ingress, near Dartford, and he, together with his elder brother William, were sent to the school of a Rev. Mr Bradley, where he remained for three years. "If," says Mr Brock, "reports may at all be trusted, there were some feats of bird-nesting hardly second for their daring to certain feats performed at Maybry by Tom Brown. Certain feats performed at Maybry by Tom Brown.

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Rev. Mr Bradley, where he remained for three years. "If," says Mr Brock, "reports may at all be trusted, there were some feats of bird-nesting hardly second for their daring to certain feats performed at Rugby by Tom Brown. Cool judgment, calculation, and forethought were frequently evinced, with an amount of fearlessness at which his father was surprised. 'Were you not frightened,' said his father to him one day, 'when you fell off that tree just now?' 'No; I had too much else to do to be frightened: I was thinking about the bird's eggs'—and away he walked. He was a great reader at this time of all papers on which he could lay his hands relating to military affairs. With the movements of Napoleon he made himself familiar, and evinced such tendencies towards the profession of a soldier that his mother apprehended disappointment of her project of educating him for the law." At this school he was known by the name of "Old Phlos," an abreviation easily understood; but, philosopher as he was, he could use his fists, and was a boy who could "hold his own." From Dartford he was sent to the Chatterhouse, where he remained for seven years. This time is only distinguished by the formation of some life-long friendships, and by the marked growth of that religious turn of mind which, fostered in early youth by his mother's care, was now able to stand against the scoffs of a public school. "As early in his life as that," says our author, "he knew what liabilities to scorn and ridicule for conscience sake were." "Methodist' was one current taunt—' canting hypocrite' was another, for any one who would dare to acknowledge God. However, he, with several others as eminent in their several professions afterwards as he was in his, outbraved the taunt. Without being ostentatious, they were faithful to their convictions, and regularly met in one of the sleeping-rooms outbraved the taunt. Without being ostentatious, they were faithful to their convictions, and regularly met in one of the sleeping-rooms of the Charter-house for religious purposes. Sermons were read by them with one another, and conversations ensued upon the reading as to the bearing of the truth on their own character and conduct." At the age of nineteen he determined upon following reading as to the bearing of the truth on their own character and conduct." At the age of nineteen he determined upon following up the law as his profession, and became a pupil of Chitty's, having as his fellow-clerk the author of "Ion," Talfourd. It was, probably, at this time that his mind wavered in the faith in which he had been brought up, and turned strongly to the Unitarian views: this indecision, however, ended in a more decided return to his early belief. In 1815 the return of Napoleon from Elba aroused his old love for a military life, and he soon

after obtained, through the influence of his brother William, who had just distinguished himself highly in the battle of Waterloo, a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, then the 95th. "He yielded," as he himself said, "to the military propensities of his race." From 1815 to 1823 he served without seeing active service in various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland. In January of the latter year he exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, sailed for India, and began that period of active service that continued, with only the interval of two years passed in England, till his death at the age of sixty-three. His first active employment was in the Burmese war, during which his success in the improvement of his men called forth that rough compliment of his Commander, Sir Archibald Campbell:—"Then call out Havelock's saints; they are never drunk, and Havelock is always ready." After the close of the war with Burmah, came the period of upwards of twenty years which, as Burmah, came the period of upwards of twenty years which, as we before mentioned, are too briefly treated of. The principal events contained in them were his marriage to a daughter of Dr Marshman; his appointment as Adjutant to the depôt at Chinsurah; his appointment as Adjutant of the depot at Chinsurah; his appointment as Adjutant of the 13th Light Infantry—a promotion which was bitterly opposed on account of the strictness of his religious character; the loss by fire of a little daughter, and the narrow escape of his wife from the same fate; the death of his father and father-in-law; his promotion to a Captaincy after twenty-three years of service; the campaign in Scinde and defence of Jellalabad; the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, Sabraon, and the occupation of Lahore; his appointment as Deputy Adjutant General to the Queen's troops at Bombay; the breaking up of his health, which he always attributed to a draught of water from a poisoned well after the fight of Moodkee; and the return with his wife and three younger children to English to the control of th

For two years the overworked soldier rested in the midst of his family, and regained a great part of his lost health and strength. At the end of that time he returned to India, leaving his wife in charge of their children—as it was not expedient for them to return with him—at Bonn. This separation, so deeply felton both sides, was a final one. His correspondence was most regular and affectionate; a final one. His correspondence was most regular and affectionate; his letters to his young children are particularly characteristic of the man. In May, 1854, he was made Quartermaster-General; in December, Adjutant-General. In 1857 he was expecting the return of his wife and some of his children, when the declaration of war with Persia called him off to his post as Commander of the 2nd division of the army in that quarter. His eldest son Henry went with him, being employed in the Quartermaster-General's department. Of him he writes thus:—"He has now gone out to survey in an island called Abadan, and his work will occupy him ten days at least, which I reckon a gloomy period, his presence being the earthly accident of my existence most cheering to me. From all the rest of you I am separated by considerations of stern duty. I am most thankful when at intervals his employments From all the rest of you I am separated by considerations of stern duty. I am most thankful when at intervals his employments enable me to see him twice a day." During Havelock's absence in Persia the mutiny broke out. The news greeted him on his landing at Bombay, and he set out at once to Calcutta viâ Point-de-Galle. Upon this voyage he suffered shipwreck, all the crew however escaping without loss of life. On his arrival at Calcutta he was at once despatched to the relief of Cawnpore and the support of Lucknow. From this point his motions are too recent and too well known to need any recapitalism. Mr Brock's account of well known to need any recapitulation. Mr Brock's account of them is the fullest we have seen, and the march to the relief of Lucknow, with the fearful struggle of the crowning effort, are well and powerfully described. The closing chapter is too grandiloquent; and overloads with words the simple greatness that needs no flowing periods to set it off—the death of a good man and a Christian. and a Christian.

SELECT ODES OF HORACE IN ENGLISH LYRICS. By J. T. BLACK, F.R.S. S.A. Edited by GILBERT MALCOLM SPROAT, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

ALL translations of Latin into English verse, except the very best, are unendurable. The Odes of Horace, especially, require the highest skill and the most perfect taste in their translation, if any idea is to be given of their peculiar beauty. We have now and then seen one of the Odes fairly represented in English by a and then seen one of the Odes larry represented in Engish by a little equivalent poem, and such faithful and precise translations as Mr F. W. Newman's have an educational, if not a literary value. But of such translations as the present—which are commonly enough written, but, fortunately, not often published—we have a decided norror. We confess we have not read the whole of the little volume; but what we did read exhibited the characteristics of nine-tenths of such productions, made all the more striking in this case by the laboured, pompous, inverted English being printed this case by the laboured, poinpois, inverted English being printed side by side with the near, easy, and vigorous Latin. Of course we found "Alas!" and "Ah!" and "Oh!" interspersed to fill up the lines, and epithets, not in the original, employed for the same purpose. The following verse will give a just idea of the performance :-

Orium divos rogat in patenti Prensus Ægœo, simul atra nubes Concidit lunam, neque certa fulgent Sidera nautis.

Peace, heavenly boon! the trembling wanderer craves, By storms o'ertaken in the Ægean waves, When gathering clouds the waning moon obscure, And guiding stars no more his course secure.

Tribute to the Memory of General Havelock. Three Songs.
Words by D. M. Aird. Music by T. Browne. H. Bale
Price 2s 6d.

Two of the spirited songs contained in this tastefully-illustrated and elegant portfolio we have already noticed. The third, "Jessie's Wail over the Grave of Havelock," deserves equal commendation. The words are a hearty and touching tribute to the great Indian hero, and the music is well-composed and quite in character with the martial spirit and Scotch diction of the song. It closes with snatches of "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled" and "Annie Laurie," which are skilfully and effectively introduced. We trust that this pleasing and spirited collection will find its way into many English drawing-rooms. The profits, like those derived from the separate songs, are devoted to the Fund for Relief of the Sufferers by the Indian Mutiny. We must add that the price gives too low an estimate of the value of the publication.

Jorcign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday.

An official report recently presented to the Emperor shows that the cultivation of cotton in Algeria does not take that development which had at one time been confidently hoped. In the province of Algiers, a number of colonists who had commenced it have abandoned it, finding the production of tobacco more profitable. Last year only 75 hectares of land (the hectare is 2½ acres) were cultivated. In the other two provinces of Constantina and Oran, the extent cultivated did not exceed 1,425 hectares. The season, too, was a very bad one:—in some places very heavy rains fell, and caused inundations which damaged the fields; in others the irrigation failed; in all there was a scarcity of labour, caused by unusual sickness. The report complains that colonists, especially those in the province of Algiers, who engaged in the cultivation of cotton, allow themselves to be too readily discouraged; they do not, it says, take into account that difficulties and checks and disappointments are inevitable in a new species of cultivation, and that they have yet an apprenticeship to undergo. The observations of the report are no doubt just; but it is to be remembered that nine out of ten of the Algerian colonists have scarcely any capital, and must consequently cultivate what brings them in quick returns. It is greatly to be desired that men with abundant capital should take in hand the cultivation on a grand scale, for the experiments that have already been made leave no reasonable doubt that in time Algeria could be made to produce large quantities of cotton at a price which would enable it to compete with that of Egypt and the United States. It is but fair to the Emperor to add that he shows a laudable desire to encourage the cultivation, and this year, as in the three years preceding, he has given 800l in money and a gold medal to the colonist, a M. Colonna by name, who has most distinguished himself therein.

Colonna by name, who has most distinguished himself therein.

Attention is being attracted to a petition to the Emperor, from an influential merchant at Havre, praying that all the railway companies in France may be amalgamated. The idea to an English mind is rather startling, but the very magnitude of it is calculated to please the French, and besides it is in accordance with that mania for centralisation in which (to, it may be asserted, their own grievous injury) they have indulged ever since their great revolution. According to the petitioner, commerce is subjected to inconvenience, delay, and expense, by the different tariffs in force on different railways; and the amalgamation of all the railways would do away with those evils, and enable a uniform tariff for all the lines to be adopted: whilst, at the same time, that measure would diminish the general expenses of working the lines, and so permit the tariffs to be reduced. Of the manifold inconveniences of the plan, and of the vast difficulty of bringing the various companies to amalgamate, the petitioner says nothing.

conveniences of the pian, and of the vast difficulty of bringing the various companies to amalgamate, the petitioner says nothing.

In the hope, no doubt, of restoring the confidence which was so greatly shaken by recent events, the Government has adopted the somewhat unusual course of publishing in the official Moniteur brief reports of the state of things in the principal commercial towns. At Rouen, Havre, Elbeuf, Rheims, St Quentin, Amiens, Sedan, Rethel, Mulhouse, St Etienne, Nimes, Nantes, and Marseilles, the situation is represented to be more or less satisfactory. From Lille the information is not very clear: "The general situation is not completely satisfactory; but, with the exception of sugar, of which the stock is too large, manufactures are resuming activity!" At Lyons, we are gravely told, "the possibility of a renewal of activity in manufactures is foreseen;" and from Bordeaux we learn that "shipbuilding has not yet resumed its ordinary activity." I have heard some people question the wisdom of the Government undertaking to give commercial information to the public; but at all events it is certain that if it does so, the information ought to be more explicit than that from Lille, and not a perfect platitude like that from Lyons.

The following are the quotations of the Bourse:-

	Thurs			Thurs	day,	
	f	C		f	C	
Threes	. 69	40		69	95	
Bank of France	3,150	0	*******	3,125	0	
Credit Mobilier		50	*******	811	25	
Northern Railway		50	********	955	0	
Ditto, new		0	********	790	0	
Eastern		0		685	0	
Mediterraneau		50	*********	835	0	
Ditto, new			*******	800	0	
Western	657	50	*********	657	50	
Orleans	1.362		*******	W CHEN	0	
Southern			********	555	0	
Russian		-	********	508	75	

The improvement which has taken place is to be ascribed mainly to the more amicable tone of the relations between England and France during the last few days. If, as is hoped, from the nomination of Marshal Pelissier to the ambassadorship at London, the connection between the two countries should decidedly resume its formerly friendly character, a rise would be probable. Some eminent bankers, who have lately kept aloof from all speculation, are, it is said, of opinion that the moment is approaching at which a renewal of operations would be advantageous; and if they once gave the signal of action, it would certainly be followed.

gave the signal of action, it would certainly be followed.

The opinion expressed in my last, that the augmentation which the Government announced to have taken place in indirect taxes for the month of February, could not be in the Customs, turns out to be correct; the monthly Customs returns, published within the last few days, showing that the import duties in February last were only 13,614,251f, whereas in the corresponding month of last year they were 14,160,013f; and that whilst for January and February united they were only 25,842,256f, they were for the same two months of 1857, 28,044,478f—the said returns showing also that the exports were not very brilliant.

The following is a detail of the principal imports in the month

The following is a detail of the principal imports in the month of February last, compared with those of the same months of 1857 and 1856:—

001 6614 20001					
	Feb. 1858.		Feb. 1857		Feb. 1856.
Oxen and sheephead	1 19119	*****	23513	*****	23050
Wineshectolitre	8 8927	*****	77362	*****	24418
Brandies	. 2564		32521	*****	7589
Cocoa quintal		*****	2547	******	2973
Coffee	27942	*****	21780	*****	10691
Wheat	. 251238	*****	491023	*****	343677
Cotton	. 76457	*****	76387	*****	91815
Flax and hempen threads	. 376	*****	1374	*****	731
Oleaginous seeds	. 53939	******	41879	*****	50698
Tallow		****	2695		
Coal	.3433476	*****	2920629	******	3047373
Wool	. 16918	******	16080	*****	33508
Cast iron	69549		87604	*****	
Bar iron	7027	*****	23470	******	38886
Steel	. 358		1030	*****	599
Copper	8637		8194	******	
Lead	11931	*****	12088	*****	4518
Zine	. 9978	*****	8371	*****	12909
Indigo	200	*****	318	*****	649
Colonial sugar	62744	*****	57075	*****	51524
Foreign sugar	34095	******	40721	*****	34762
Sulphur	40727	*****	*18	******	***
Silks	2571	*****	3764	*****	3310

Of wool, cast-iron, and copper, more were imported from England than from any other country, and the British possessions in India sent mere coffee than any other country. A large portion of the foreign sugar also came from the English colony of the Mauritius. Of coal, Belgium sent the largest quantity; England the next largest.

The principal exports in the month of February of the three

ars stand thus :-Oxen and sheep head 4243
Wines hectolitres 83430
Brandies 7197 3776 84826 15493..... 111502 24143 29599 quintals 300018 Wheat Woollen threads. 6723 Ditto with premiums
Cotton threads 248 600 371 Cotton threads
Ditto with premiums
Madder.
Skins and gloves.
Ditto with premiums
Porcelain Ditto with premiums
Salt
Silks
Refined sugar
Ditto with premiums
Cotton fabrics. 175 190 364 6909 73199 73486 89909 Salk
Silks
Refined sugar
Ditto with premiums
Cotton fabrics
Ditto with premiums
Flax and hempen fabrics
Woollen fabrics
Ditto with premiums
Silk fabrics 310 734 482 31708 869 5883 1153 19758 $\frac{2220}{515}$ 423 4221

 Ditto with premiums
 1460

 Silk fabrics
 5144

 Glass and crystal
 5144

 Ditto with premiums
 11155

 Machinery
 francs 355086

 Modes
 330907

 Modes
 6 silver coin

 2121 5196 2150 7661 17469 291933 320206

The terrible drain of silver coin which prevailed all last year appears at last to be abating. The returns show that the export last month was only 649,521l in English money, whereas in February of 1857 it was 1,885,432l; in February, 1856, it was

460,429L The import rose last month to 558,523l, whereas in February of last year it was only 365,309l, and of the year before 204,617l. With regard to gold, the export in each of the same three months was 205,428l, 451,392l, and 268,068l; whilst the import was 1,663,108l, 2,123,880l, and 932,028l.

The stocks of goods on hand continue to be lamentably large: they are as follows:—

,	End of Fe	b.	End of F	eb.	End of Feb	١.
	1858.		1857.		1856.	
Coffee quintals	166040	*****	81987		77947	
Colonial sugar	199168	*****	54931	*****	115679	
Foreign sugar		*****	75349	*****	55390	
Cotton		******	114899	*****	87017	
Copper		******	1254		3046	
Lead			37553		43831	
Cast iron			103082	*****	70373	
Oleaginous seeds	. 191411	*****	181082		107731	
Tallow		*****	9654	******	10644	
Indigo	. 5575	*****	1568	*****	3594	
Wool	. 67210	*****	27608	*****	28700	
Silks			1608		3449	

a payment on account for a considerable quantity of building ground which that gentleman has purchased from the Municipa-lity, but which the latter cannot yet give up to him. The ar-rangement has obtained the sanction of the Government, but as it

rangement has obtained the sanction of the Government, but as it is not of the kind usually embarked in by money-borrowing municipalities, it has excited a good deal of comment.

The last returns of the weekly receipts of railways, which are to the 11th, are not more satisfactory than those which preceded them. Compared with the corresponding week of 1857, the decline per kilometre was upwards of $25\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the Eastern line, upwards of $24\frac{\pi}{4}$ on the Orleans, upwards of $20\frac{1}{2}$ on the Mediterranean, upwards of $22\frac{1}{4}$ on the Western, upwards of $5\frac{1}{2}$ on the Northern, and nearly $22\frac{1}{4}$ on the Southern.

The Mediterranean Railway Company has adopted a rather extensive reduction in its tariffs for conveying goods. It now

tensive reduction in its tariffs for conveying goods, charges only 9 centimes per ton per kilometre for what a what are called goods of the first-class, though the maximum charge allowed by law is 18 centimes; only on an average 8 centimes for those of the second-class, though the maximum allowed is 16c; and only 4c, and in some cases but 3c, for those of the third-class, though the maximum is 10c.

PARLIAMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the House of Lords very little business of public importance has been transacted this week. In the Commons, the Oaths Bill has passed its second reading; a bill has been introduced to equalise the poor rates in the Metropolis, Mr Roebuck's motion, to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, has been negatived; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced a new measure to transfer the powers of the East India Company to the British Government.

There is no improvement to be remarked in commercial affairs, either in Paris or in the departments. The Paris flour and corn markets continued dull, without any improvement in prices. Flour of the best quality is quoted at 47f the sack of 157 kilogrammes, and inferior at 42f to 45f. The last Paris corn market was dull at the commencement, and, though there were not many sellers, there were fewer buyers. The conlity is quoted at 47f the sack of 157 kilogrammes, and inferior at 42f to 45f. The last Paris corn market was dull at the commencement, and, though there were not many sellers, there were fewer buyers. The consequence was a fall of 50c the sack, and at the close of the market there was a tolerable amount of business transacted on those terms. White wheat is quoted at from 26f 50c to 27f the sack of 120 kilogrammes; red wheat, 25f 50c to 26f; and inferior at from 24f to 25f. The Minister of War contracted for a supply of 5,000 quintals of wheat, to be delivered at the Government stores, at 21f 50c the 100 kilogrammes. The accounts from the provincial markets state that the there is no variation in the northern and eastern departments. At Lyons flour is offered, and wheat is looking down. Prices are well maintained at Marseilles. The stock of flour and wheat is light at Bordeaux and throughout Languedoc, and prices are firm. There is no demand for wheat either in Brittany or the Sarthe, in consequence of the orders from England having ceased. Raw beetroot sugar, good fourth quality, is quoted at 126f the 100 kilogrammes. Refined sugars are more offered than for some time past. The very best are quoted at 168f the 100 kilogrammes, good at 162f and 164f, and ordinary quality 158f and 159f, with three per cent. discount. At the cattle market of Poissy both sheep and cattle were in good demand, at an advance of prices as compared with the preceding market. Wines remain without variation at the market of Bercy at the following prices:—New Burgundy at from 85f to 120f the cask of 272 litres; old Beaugency, 100f to 120f the cask of 272 litres; old Beaugency, 100f to 120f the cask of 272 litres; old Beaugency, 100f to 120f the cask of 228 litres; Macon, first quality, 1849, 225f to 250f the cask of 212 litres; old seaugency, 100f to 170f; Roussillon, from 80f to 100f the 100 litres; Spanish wine, 50f to 80f. At Bordeaux there is little business doing; the last prices asked for good table wine are 500f to 550f the tun, an

old, 450f to 500f. There is very little demand at Cognac, except for choice samp'es.

The annexed commercial report is dated Bombay, Feb. 24:—Import Market.—Metals—The general inquiry for these is feeble, and we have no particular change to notice. Iron continues saleable at reduced prices. Copper has undergone little or no alteration in value. Cotton Manufactures—The market is totally exhausted of stocks, and prices of almost all descriptions have further advanced. Most of the sales have been effected by commedities to arrive. In grow goods shirings of almost all descriptions have further advanced. Most of the sales have been effected for commodities to arrive. In grey goods, shirtings, madapollams, and T cloths are held in great demand, and have advanced one or two annas since our last. Bleached goods are also scarce, and in excellent demand. Shirtings, madapollams, and jaconets find a ready sale at higher rates. Figured shirtings remain unaltered at previous declined prices. Fair and steady inquiry exists for Glasgow goods, some of which have risen in price. Turkey red goods of all descriptions, except cambric, have declined, in consequence of forced sales, and fresh arrivals of stock from Bengal. Yarns—Fair demand exists for both mule and water, and prices for some of the counts have risen since our last. Red yarns is less inquired for, and has declined in value. Orange is in better inquiry, at slightly improved prices. Green dull. Export Markef—Cotton—The market for this staple remains in much the same position. Cotton—The market for this staple remains in much the same position. as last reported. New cotton arrives in very small quantities from the Deccan, but it is immediately taken up for the China market, the demand for which continues steady. As yet no transaction have been effected on European account, but prices are firm. Oilseeds—Linseed has advanced 2s per cwt, owing to a limited supply. Rapeseed continues to arrive freely, and may be quoted at 4r 12a to 5r per cwt, but no important sales have been brought to our notice. Teel seed is also coming in freely, and fetches about 24½r per candy. Freights—Since our last there has been an improvement in the rates of tonnage. Freights are now quoted at 1/15s to 2/1 per ton for London, and 1/15s to 1/2 17s 6d per ton for Liverpool. For China the rates are quoted at 6r to 7r per candy. Money Market.—Since the date of our last report the Bank of Bombay has again reduced its rate of discount by one per cent. Money is plentiful at present, but it is not expected to remain in the same Bombay has again reduced its rate of discount by one per cent. Money is plentiful at present, but it is not expected to remain in the same easy state, for more than a month. Exchange—On London we quote documents at 2s 1½d to 2s 1½d, and bank bills at 2s 1½d to 2s 1½d, at six months' sight; on Calcutta, at sight, 1 per cent. premium; on Hongkonk, at 60 days' sight, 215r per 100 dols.

The advices from New York describe sustained animation in the stock market, under the influence of an increasing abundance of money. Projects for a revival of the slave trade in a disguised form continued to be advocated in the Southern States, and, according to the New Orleans Delta, it is already carried on surreptitiously, and could be increased in defiance

advocated in the Southern States, and, according to the New Orleans Delta, it is already carried on surreptitiously, and could be increased in defiance of all preventive efforts of the Federal Government. The Bank statement exhibited a general increase; in loans it was larger than had been anticipated. The statement was as follows:—Increase in loans, 1,252,000 dols odd; ditto in specie, 1,031,000 dols; ditto in circulation, 323,000 dols odd; ditto in apparent deposits, 3,000,000 dols.

Messrs W. and H. Laird, of Liverpool, have issued their monthly statistics of the coal trade for February. The total exports for that month and January were 661,606 tons, showing a decrease as compared with January and February, 1857, of 26,240 tons. There were exported from the Northern ports, 127,126 tons; from the Yorkshire ports, 11,933 tons; from Liverpool, 36,226 tons; from the Severn ports, 138,384 tons; and from the Scotch ports, 21,995 tons. The decrease in the exports was at the Northern and Yorkshire ports.

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 Wednesday, the 24th day of March. 1858:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT, 32,320,730 rietors' Capital

Dated the 25th March, 1858. 40 609,687 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,893,655l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT. The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week,

DIL																
Ani	increase	of Circ	ulatio	278 0	f						 			 	 	£112,071
Ani	ncrease o	of Publ	ic De	posi	18	of					 **				 	1,116,:35
	ecrease o															195,358
Ani	nerease	of Sect	crities	of'	**		*	**			 		**		 	
Ani	ncrease	of Buil	ion of				**		**	**		**			 	
Ani	ncrease	of Rest	01					**			 				 	2,663
1 76	increase	of Res	erve o	if .						**	 0.0				 	695,515

The most important movement is in the Treasury deposits, | which have increased considerably upwards of a million. On the other side must be set the increase of nearly a quarter of a million in the "other" securities and the decrease in the "other" deposits. The result, on balance, is an addition of nearly 700,000l to the The result, on balance, is an addition of nearly 700,000t to the banking reserve (notes and coin), which is thus raised to the almost unprecedented total of close upon fourteen millions. The increase of nearly 800,000t in the metallic stock indicates that, in addition to the imports of gold, coin continues to flow back freely from various parts of the Kingdom.

The great monetary event of the Kingdom.

The great monetary event of the week has been the issue of the Indian loan. As the term allowed for sending in tenders extends to the 1st of April, we append the official notification, which made its appearance in the public journals on Thursday morning :-

East India House, 24th March, 1858.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company do hereby give notice, that they will be prepared, on or before twelve o'clock on the 1st day of April proximo, to receive tenders for a loan not exceeding five millions sterling, for five years, on security of debentures to be issued under the provisions of the Act 21 Vict., cap. 3, such debentures to be of the respective amounts of 1,000/ and 5001, and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable by coupons attached, half-yearly, at the treasury of the East India Company in London, on the 8th day of April and the 8th day of October in each year.

The tenders to be for sums of not less than 5.0001; and are to state how much will be given for every 1001 of the said loan.

20 per cent. to be paid on the 8th April. East India House, 24th March, 1858.

20	per cent. to be	paid on the	8th April.
15	-	-	10th May.
15			10th June.
20	-	deven	th July.
15	-	-	10th August.
And	the balance	-	10th September.

from which dates the interest of 4 per cent, per annum upon the respectrom which dates the interest of 4 per cent, bet annum upon the respective instalments will be calculated; but parties who so desire may pay up in full, and will be allowed a discount at the rate of 3 per cent, per annum upon the anticipated payments.

In cases of equality of tenders beyond the amount required, they will be subject to a pro rata diminution.

Scrip receipts will be given to the parties to be delivered up in ex-

change for the debentures when prepared.

The tenders are to be delivered in, sealed, at the Secretary's office in this house, and to specify the proportions of each denomination of deben-

this house, and to specify the proportions

tures required by the subscriber.

No tender will be received after twelve o'clock on the said lst day of April, nor unless upon a printed form, which may be obtained at the accounts branch of the Secretary's office in this house.

J. D. Dickinson, Secretary. Rarely, we think, has any similar financial operation been so completely "discounted" in so far as regards its influence upon the money market. For months past the expectation of the Indian loan has been cited in explanation of the striking dulness and absence of specula-tion observable in all monetary circles. The importance of the tion observable in all monetary circles. The importance transaction has evidently been greatly overrated. Now that the official conditions are before the world, we find that the entire amount which it is at present contemplated to raise is limited to five millions, and that the instalments will be very easy, falling the contemplate of about a million per month for five months. In face at the rate of about a million per month for five months. of the immense supply of money, and of the large reserves which banks and other monied bodies have been holding back with a special view to investment in this loan, it would be absurd to imagine that the operation will occasion any disturbance in the market. It is understood that of the sum about to be raised, no inconsiderable proporti n will be due to the British Government, who will speedily have occasion to disburse it. A great mass of money is also upon the very point of coming upon the market, in payment of the quarterly dividends and of two millions of Exchequer bonds. During the next two morths, the instalments on the loan will absorb a comparatively limited proportion of these funds. We may point out that the coming dividends have been anticipated to an unusually small extent. In ordinary times, towards the termination of the quarter, as the Treasury deposits accumulate largely in the Bank, it is the practice of that establishment to release a considerable portion of them in the shape of loans and advances: upon some occasions prior to the late crisis, this practice of anticipating the release of the dividends was carried to such an extent that, when the dividends were paid, the ulk of the amount was carried back to the Bank in repayment of loans, and the market remained as stringent as before.

Now, owing to the extreme abundance of money in the open
market, very few applications of the kind have been made to the
Bank, as we see by the recent movement of the item of Bank, as we see by the recent movement of the item of other securities." The inference is that the existing plethora of money will be considerably aggravated by the payment of the April dividends. The Indian loan does not even involve a temporary stimulus to the demand for money as regards the lodging of a deposit. Had one contract been invited for the entire loan, and had the contractor subsequently invited the public to participate in his operation, subscriptions for twenty millions ins of five might perhaps have been sent in; and the deposit upon so large a sum would have temporarily affected the market. According to the conditions put forward, however, no deposit whatever required on subscribing.

Many persons expected that the Bank would have reduced the

minimum rate of discount from 3 to 21 per cent. on Thursday

last. It is notorious that the position of the establishment would fully justify the measure, the adoption of which may be looked for from week to week. Up to this afternoon, the Bank have had scarcely any busine-s.

The rates of discount in the open market remain 21 to 21 per nt. for first-class bills. For paper of long date, however, much higher rates are paid.

The amount of gold known to have been sent into the Bank since the date of the return above given is only about 10,000l.

Some attention has been excited by the decline in the exchange York on London, to a point at which remittances of specie side are suspended. This movement is a natural result of to this side are suspended. This movement is a natural result of the great falling off in the imports of British goods into the United States. Considering, however, the unprecedentedly large accumulation of gold in the New York banks, and the undiminished influx from California, many persons retain a belief that specie remittances to Europe will ere long be resumed upon a moderate scale. In reality, this is a matter of little importance, as the Bank of England holds some 18\frac{3}{4} millions sterling.

In a few days news is expected from Suez of the arrival of the Australian mail steamer, with a large amount of gold, and with advices of the sailing of several gold ships from the colony.

There have been scarcely any imports of the precious metals this week. Some parcels of Russian gold have arrived, and 51,600, chiefly in silver, from China, has been received by the steamer from Alexandria. The other arrivals have been unimportant, Amongst the exports we notice 62,000/ in silver by one vessel for Hamburg, and 78,565l (of which only 1,400l consists of gold), by the Ripon, for the East. This is the smallest remittance to that quarter known for some years.

Bar silver is quoted 613d to 1d per oz standard, showing little or no recovery from last week's fall, owing to the falling off in the Eastern demand. Mexican dollars may be quoted 59% deper oz, being id lower.

oz, being 4d lower.

The continental exchanges this week have been decidedly firm, with a favourable tendency. As regards bills on Holland, higher rates have been established. The recent despatch of large masses of gold and silver to the Continent is calculated to influence the exchanges in our favour.

The suspension has been announced this week of Mr H. P. Maples, insurance broker, of this city, with liabilities estimated at about 50 0007

At Paris to-day (Friday), the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows:—Three per cent. Rentes, for money, 69 85; ditto, for account, 69.85; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 93.50; Bank of France shares, 3.125. Compared with the closing quotations of last Friday, the Three per Cents. exhibit a rise of about a per cent. At the commencement of business this morning, the price reached 70f. The more confident appearance of the Bourse is mainly attributable to an impression on the part of the speculators, that there is now no fear of a rupture of the friendly relative to the transfer of the friendly relative to the transfer of the friendly relative. tions subsisting between the English and French Governments.

The English funds this week have been decidedly better. During

the last two days, especially, purchases have been more freely prosecuted, at advancing prices. Consols closed this afternoon at 97% to 4 for the 8th of April, showing a rise of about \(\frac{5}{8} \) per cent, since the date of our last impression. The improvement on the Paris Bourse, the somewhat more settled aspect of political affairs, the increasing abundance of money, and the definitive announcement of the Indian loan, have all contributed to stimulate the upward tendency. The Government broker has also daily upward tendency. The Government broker has also effected a purchase of about 14,000/ Consols for account Sinking Fund of the war loans. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and

s day: -									
			COMS	0.30					
	Money			Ac	count.				
Low	coat. H:	wheat.	L	west.	111	ches		Exch.	Bills.
Saturday	64	25.7		96%	***	97%	* . *	3 s cm	
	(1) · · · · ·	964		968		97		35s pm	
	962	97点		97		974			
	16%	971		97		117 6	*****		
	77	974		971		971	*****	34s pm	
Friday		973		973		974		35s pm	
Krimaj seess		2,8		WILL D				7 onces	400 }
				r Fri				us day.	
8 per cent cons	ols secons	1	944					969 4	
e per cont com			968					9114 8	
New 3 per cent			shut					shut	
per cent redu			-					-	
Exchequer bills			26 . 4	10 - p				36s 40 p	
				Ds p				35 - 3 s p	
Brnkatnek			shut	and b				shut	
East India stock			_						
Spanish 3 per c			44 5					44 5	
- 3 per c			261					25 3	
Passive			€ 4 7	5				6å R	
Portuguese 3 pe			454	is.				45 n	
Mexican 3 per			193					194 204	
Dutch 21 per ce			65 6					654 64	
- 4 percen			1004					Out 14	
Rassian 44 stoe			991					99 101	
	cent		109					109 11	
Sardinian stock			91 2					91 3	
Peruvian 44			81 2					81 3	
- 3 per			59 7					56 8	
Venezuela			52 4					32 4	
Spanls certific			48 5					49 5	
Turkish ban, 6			1118					1013 21	
New dicto 4 per			ICH2					1039 42	
aron office a hor	Court seed	** *	A	4.0				* * S	

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The railway share market has assumed a stronger appearance during the last two or three days, but is still restrained from any rapid improvement by the state of the traffic. It is feared that the diminution in revenue already established will suffice to occasion a reduction in the next dividends. The traffic returns just published, however, indicate some recovery, especially on the southern lines; and this circumstance has determined some purchases. Caledonian Railway stock, which last week fell no less than 6 per cent., has this week recovered 1½ per cent. There has been also an advance of 2 per cent. in Great Northern, 1½ per cent. in Great Western, 1 per cent. in Eastern Counties, South-Eastern, Berwick, and York and North Midland, ½ per cent in London and South-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, ½ per cent. in London and North-Western, &c. Midland, in which a good deal of speculation is going on, remains at last week's prices. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day: shares last Friday and this day :-

	RAILWAYS.	CI.	alog agless
	Closing prices		sing prices
Bristol and Exeter		*****	his day. 89 S1
Caledonian	. 86½ 7 xd	*****	874 8g xd
East Lancashire	. 87 9	*****	87 9
Great Northern	. 1014 24		103 5
Great Western		*****	564 9
Lancashire and Yorkshire			882 91
London and Blackwall			6 1
London, Brighton, & S. Coas			105 7
London and North-Western.		*****	951 3
London and South-Western.		****	92 3
Midland		*****	961 1
North British	. 52 3 xd		51a 24 xd
North Staffordshire			43 à dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver	. 31 3		30 2
South Eastern			69 70
South Wales		*****	824 34
North-Eastern, Berwick Stoc		** ** **	914 24
North-Eastern, York Stock .	. 73 5	*****	744 54
Northern of France	. 375 %	*****	384 7
Ditto new shares		****	8 d pm
Eastern of France		*****	27 4
Dutch Rhenish		** * * * *	4 3å dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranear		****	33 1
East Indian		*****	110 11
Madras	. 191 4	*****	191 20
Paris and Orleans	516	*****	51 6
Western & Nth-Wtn of France		*****	254 62
Great India Peninsular		*****	211 2
Great Central of France			***
Gr Western of Canada	. 182 91	*****	19音 並

Indian railway shares have also been beneficially affected by the issue of the loan. The closing quotation of East India Railway stock this afternoon was 110\frac{1}{4} to \frac{3}{4}, showing a rise of 2 per cent. during the week. In the present state of the money market, it is not at all surprising that these securities should be in steady demand for investment.

FOREIGN	RATES OF	EXCHANGE	ON	LONDON.

	Latest	Late of Exchange		
	Date.	on London.		
Paris		f.25 10		8 days' might
*	- 25	25 90	****	3 months' date
Antwerp	- 25	24 05		3 days' sight
Amsterdam	- 23	11 70	****	3 —
1000	- 23		** **	2 months' date
Hamburg	- 23	13 32	** -	3 days' sight
100.0	- 23	13 24	** "	a months' date
St Petersburg	- 23	350	****	3 —
Lisbon	- 19	532		3 —
Gibraltar	- 21	497 50		3 —
New York	- 12	1083	****	60 days' sight
Jamaica		24 per cent. pm	****	30 —
period.	- 27	2 per cent, pm		60 -
	- 27	14 per cent. pm	** **	90 —
Hayana	- 10	13 14 per cent. pm	****	90 -
Rio da Janeiro	- 14	24d 25d		60 -
Bahia	- 18	24d	** **	60 -
Pernambuco	- 21	234	** **	60 -
Buenos Ayres		63s 6d	** **	60 —
Singapore	- 4	4 s 9d 4s 10d	****	6 months' sight
Ceylon	Mar. 1	7 per cent. dis		0 ~-
Bombay	Feb. 23	2s 12d 2s 13d	****	6 —
Calcutta	- 23	28 234	10.00	6 —
California				60 days' sight
Hong Kong	- 15	4 9 d	** . *	6 months' sight
Mauritius		***		90 daya' sight
	****	**		60 —
Sydney	Jan. 13	1185		30 -
Valparaiso				60 —

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 2 per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25-10 per 1/sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/17s 10/3d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris

ard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 420 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.3½ per 11 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 5-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days sight is about 109½ per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly against England, and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICE OF BULLION.		8	
Foreign Gold in Bars, (Standard) per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican Dollars	0	4	117
Silver in Bars, (Standard)	0	5	13

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT. PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	wed.	Inur.	Lin
Bank Stock, div 11 per cent				***	***	0.00
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns		**	96	***		965 xd
3 per Cent. Consols Anns		967	967 71	97	974 1	978 3
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	***	957 6	964	964 xd	***	963 xd
New 34 per Cent	***	***		**	***	4/3
New 21 per Cent	**		***		***	80 1
5 per Cent		***	-		1133	
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860		679		***		
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859				***	**	
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860			***			***
		**				**
		**	***		***	**
Ditto Apr. 5, 1885		220	232	**		***
India Stock, 104 per cent				25s p		*1
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/	105	29s 3s p		21s 7s p	**	
Ditto under 500/	**	28s p	2:s p		227 54	***
Bank Stock for acent Apr 3			c.m. 3	071		0~1 I
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct. Apr 8	964	9 % 7	97 1	97点	971 1	97者 由
India Stock for account Apr 8'	**		4.0	***	244	**
Consol Scrip	**	**	**	**	**	**
Exchequer Scrip		**	**	14	**	
Excheq. Bills, 1,0001 21d	35s 9 p	16s 9s p	37 s 40sp	373 40 p	578 39-p	39s 36sp
Ditto 5007 -	358 98 1	**	**	Nes.	37s 39sp	
Ditto Small -	25a 9a p	***	**	41s p	378 39sp	**
Ditto Bonds A 1858 3 pc	100	997	997	99%	100 99%	***
Ditto under 1,0001		744		**		***
Ditto Bonds B 1859		1007 13	101#	104 1	1:01 %	***
Ditto under 1,0007						No.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

					1	Tueso	day.	Frida	у.	
					Time.	Prices ne		Prices no		
Amsterdam Ditto Rotterdam		**	**	** .	short. 3 ms.	11 14 11 17 11 17	12 15 11 174 1, 174	11 14 11 17½ 11 17½	11 15 11 17 11 17	
Antwerp		**		**	-	25 27 d	25 35 25 35	25 274 25 274	25 35 25 35	
Hamburg	**	**		**		13 44	13 64	13 6 25 5	13 6 25 15	
Paris Ditte	**	**	**	**	short.	25 5 25 35	25 12½ 25 40	25 321	25 40	
Marseilles Frankfort-of	-the	-Main	**	**	_	25 35 1184	25 40 1188	25 35 1184	25 40 1184	
Vienna			**	**	-	10 30	10 34 10 35	10 30	10 34	
Trieste Petersburg			**	**	_	347	351	347	351	
Madrid Cadiz	**	*		**	_	482	49 491	45 g	49 494	
Legnorn Genea	**	::	**	**		29 62 25 50	29 674 27 574	29 60 25 50	29 70 25 60	
Naples Palermo	**		**	**	-	1244	41% 125	1244	125	
Messina	**				-	125	125%	125	125± 51\$	
Lishon Oporto	**	**	**	**	=	518 518	518	51g 51g	514	
Rio Janeiro New York	**	**	**	**	60 ds st.		::	**	**	

FRENCH FUNDS.

		ris 22	Lone Mar.				Lond Mar.				Lond Mar.	
	P	c	7	C		c	F	c		0	-	C
March and 22 Sept.	93	50	**		94	U	**		93	50	***	
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	69	75	**		69	65	***		69	65		
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855												
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan.	3125	0	**		3125	0	**		3100	0	**	
Exchange on London I month	25	71			25	73	0.0		25	71		
Ditto 3 months	24	90			24	90			24	90	74	

PRICES OF FORFIGN STOCKS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds				***		***	
Brazilian 5 per cent	**		**	*15	**	104	1044
Ditto 4d per cent, 1852		***	101	1013	***	14	:01
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1	839			114	**	103	**
Ditto New, 1843	**		**	**	***	**	**
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	**	**	***	**	78		**
	**	**	172	**	1.7	61	162 4
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla 7 pe	ercent	**	1.65	**	***	**	**
Chilian 6 per cent		0.5	1062		**		
Ditto 3 per cent	**				**	***	**
Danish 3 per cent, 1825	**	**	**	***		200	119
Ditto 5 per cent		***	**	**		0-5	202
Dutch 24 per cent, Exchange 12 gu	ilders	**	491	**	**	***	**
Equauor New Consolidated		**	***		143	***	***
Grenada, New Active 21 per cent			44		***	**	**
			**	***	***	**	**
Greek		***			**	**	**
			***	**	**	**	**
Mexican 3 per cent		***	20			***	297
	8	13	814	82	180	824 zd	
		**	5 4	563		57	574 4
		52	***	***	452	4.6	**
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ ster!	ling	**		**		110 xd	
		***	1004	1004	1004	1001	100
		**	914		912	914 4	914 4
			444	444	114 8		
	. 2	63		268		261	264
		***	***	***	13	***	**
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not fun	ded	**	***	4gpc	***		***
				** *	***	444	***
	. 1	0:1	1013	1014	845	1015 3	1021
		***	1044	**	1013 3	104	1048 4
			144	**	**		
	in .			**	444	**	000
Dividends on the above payable in Lo	ndon.						
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ st	erling	619	***	101	**	**	**
		***	**	**	***	**	
			100	- 4	***	+84	**
Dutc.: 21 per cent, Exchange 12 gui		**	66			**	651
Ditto 4 percent Certificates .	. 1	01	1003	1001	**	**	

INDIA EXCHANGES.

			7	ARC	CH 2	5.									
			Ea-	t In	dia	Cor	Belte	ny's	Bar	ik t	and (on	me	rcia	l
					Bil	ls.					Bil	8.			
				8	d	8	d			8	d	8	d		
Benga'.	60	day's sight	t	2	200	0	0	*****		2	04	2	01		
-	30		**: ********	0	0	0	0			2	03	0	0		
Madras.	60	-	*********	2	10	0	0	*****	*****	2	01	2	0		
-	30	-	*********	0	0	0	0	******	****	2	0.	0	0		
Bombay,	60	-	**********	2	28	0	0	******		2	08	2	01		
-	30		***-***	0	0	0	0			2	03	0	0		
			Be	nga	1.	3	Mad	ras.	Bor	nbe	sy.		To	tal.	
E. I. Compar	15 %	bills draw			d		£	s d	£	5	d		£	8	d
b. 26 to Marc				13	1					***			458	13	1
arch 3 to Ma				5	0			***		***		1.	201	5	0
arch 9 to Mar				11	8			***				1.	000	11	8
arch 18 to Ma				0	0			***				2.	250	0	0
			- Agent												

The Commercial Times.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE TO FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—On the 1st April next and thenceforward, the postage of letters addressed to any of the following places, and conveyed by the British mail packets, will be reduced to the uniform rate of sixpence the half-ounce, increasing according to the usual scale, viz.:—Goree, Lagos, Fernando Po, Cameroons, Old Calabar, Bonny, Badagry, and Wydah; or any other foreign port or place on the West Coast of Africa. Newspapers.—Newspapers addressed to any of the above places, and posted in conformity with the usual regulations, will be chargeable with a postage of one penny each. Book Packets.—Book packets may be forwarded to those places at the following reduced rates, viz.:—Not exceeding 4 ozs, 3d; above 4 ozs and not exceeding ½ lb, 6d; above ½ lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s; dis ove 1 lb and not exceeding 1 lb, 1s 6d; above 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs, 2s; and so on, according to the usual scale.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from Lendon.	When expected.
SOUTHAMPTON STATION. Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	4th, 12th, and 20th of every month	Apr. o
British Colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown (St Juan de Nicaragus)	2nd and 17th of every month	Apr. 1
Mexico and Havana	2nd of every month only	Apr. 1
Honduras, Bahamas, and Blewfields	17th of every month	Apr. 16
Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falklaud Isles	9th of every month	Apr. 16 Apr. 8
DEVONPORT STATION.		
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, St. Helena, &c.	Evening of the 5th of every month	}Apr. 3
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States	Evening of every Friday	Apr. 1

PORTUGAL, NPAIN, AND GIBA-LTAR.—The Alhambra, for the mails of this morning, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CETLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—The next mail from India, via Bombay and Marselles, is due in London on the 3d prox.—The next mail from Calcutta direct, Penang, Singapore, and China, via Marselles, is due in London on the 30th inst.—Mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and Mauritius, via Marselles, will be despatched on the evening of the 2d prox.—Mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, and Mauritius, via Southampton, will be despatched by the Ripon this morning.

WEST INDIES, &C.—The Parana, for the mails of the morning of the 2d prox.

MADEIRA, BRAZIL, BUENOS AFRES, &C.—The Tyne, for the mails of the morning of the 9th prox.

the 9th prox.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On the 22nd, United States, per steam ship via Liverpool—Boston, 10th; and Halifax, 12th inst.

On the 19th, East india and China, per Overland Mail, via Alexandria—Calcutta, Feb. 23; Midras SS; Ceylon, March, —; Hong Kong, Feb. 15; Canton, Feb. 15.

On the 18th, United States, per steam ship Anglo-Saxon—New York, 12th inst., and Boston, 13th.

and Boston, 13th.
On the 26th. Mediterranean, per steamer Colombo, via Southampton-with the China mails and dates from Alexandria, to 13th inst.; Malta, 17th; and Gibraltar, 21st.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

I. Levi	n the GA	ZETTE of l	ast night			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Seld last week 1858 Corresponding week in 1857 1856 1854	qrs 113805 106868 77410 82905 46739	grs 68272 51261 67736 60943 46892	qrs 14162 15095 20364 28404 18717	94 108 186 419 127	qrs 6151 6695 5513 5201 4311	qrs 1432 1424 1011 1339 961
Weekly average, Mar. 20 - 13 6 Feb. 27 20 13	45 0	8 d 36 9 36 6 36 7 35 11 35 9 36 3	5 d 23 4 23 3 23 4 22 4 22 10 22 8	8 d 31 9 31 3 34 0 25 0 34 3 30 9	s d 37 11 37 11 37 11 28 4 38 2 39 3	8 d 41 0 41 2 41 0 40 6 40 2 41 1
Six weeks' average	45 3	36 4	23 0	32 10	38 3	40 10
Same time last year	1 0	45 8	23 7	40 3	39 5	39 5

GRAIN IMPORTED.

distinguishing foreign and An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign a colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz —London, Liv pool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dund and Perth. In the week ending March 17, 1858.

	Wheat and wheat flour.		Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and	Peas and	& bean-	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buck- wheat & buck wht meal.
Foreign Colonial	qrs 89878 1143	qrs 19899	qrs 5179	qrs	qrs 205	qrs 3526	qrs 26031	qra
Total	91021	19899	5179	**	905	3526	26031	***

Imports of the week 146,564 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The bulk of the supply of English wheat on sale at Mark lane, to-day, was composed of Monday's unsold receipts. Though very moderate, it was considerably in excess of the demand, which ruled heavy in the extreme, at nominal quotations. A few characteristic property also of foreign wheat were effected at la previous property. Monday's rates. In the value of spring corn, no change took place, and the sale for all kinds may be considered healthy. There was scarcely any inquiry for flour, and a fall in the value of townmade qualities on Monday next is pretty generally anticipated.

At Liverpool, this morning, wheat sold slowly, on former terms.

Most other articles were the turn in favour of huvers. The

Most other articles were the turn in favour of buyers. The Wakefield market was likewise heavy for wheat, at a fall in value

of fully 1s per qr.

Throughout the Continent, wheat continues to give way in price. Flour, too, is freely offered on lower terms. Advices from New York, to the 12th inst., state that both wheat and flour were in fair request, at full quotations, although there were no export orders on hand. The Dutch and Belgian markets

In the first days of the week there was an increased demand in the Liverpool cotton market at improving rates, till an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$ to \$\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\$ per lb upon the low sales of last week had been established. This has since been lost, and the market during the last few days has again relapsed into its former quiet state. The transactions of the week have been to a fair extent, the sales reach 65,000 bales, of which 52,000 bales are to the trade, 4,000 on speculation, and 9,000 bales for export. Prices close the same as last Friday. Sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The imports have been last Friday. Sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The imports have been again very heavy throughout the week, and have afforded an abundant choice to holders, and as many importers have been compelled to put their late arrivals upon the market at once, the advance obtained at the commencement of the week could not be maintained. The consumption keeps on at a high rate, and there is no reason to anticipate anything more than a trifling decline, any. There has been a moderate business transacted this week in the London market at about last week's rates. Sales, 2,100 bales. The business doing in cotton in the United States is still limited, considering the probable extent of the crop, respecting which our

New York correspondents thus write:—
We can hardly note a perceptible change in opinions as to the extent of We can hardly note a perceptible change in opinions as to the extent of crop. This is remarkable, as it is very hard to believe in a great deficiency in any commodity at the very moment of excessive supplies, and it shows that the current views on the subject have some stronger basis than the recent heavy deficiency. The weekly receipts now average fully fifty per cent. over those of the corresponding weeks last year. Were this rate of increase to be maintained to the end of the season, it would make the crop range between 2,800,000 to 2,900,000 bales, which we still think the fairest estimate, though many good authorities consider 2,800,000 the maximum. maximum.

At Alexandria, on the 9th inst., cotton was in active request, on higher terms. The total shipments since the commencement of the year were 17,275 bales, against 18,136 bales in 1857, and 33,697 bales in 1856.

For tea there has been a steady, though by no means active, inquiry throughout the week, and common sound congon has cur-

rently sold at 1s 1d per lb.

The following information, in reference to the tea and silk markets, has reached us from Shanghai, under date the 20th of

January:—
Tea.—Notwithstanding the very unfavourable accounts brought by the mails of 26th Oct. and 10th Nov., some 15 or 16 chops of black tea, principally Ningchow and Oopack, have been settled since our last at an advance of 2 to 3 taels on previous rates. This has given encouragement to the teamen, and the market, though quict, is, consequently, firmer again. The transactions in green tea have been mainly for England and the colonies at about 2 taels lower; operations for America remaining nearly suspended. In this inactive state of the market, our quotations are the same as before, and almost nominal.

OUTTATIONS. taels. January:

ì	QUOTATIONS.	tael	s.
l	Congou-Ningchow, Oonam and Oopak, 2nd and 3rd class	26 to	40
l	- Leesan, Hohow and mixed leaf kinds	34 45	40
l	Flowery Pekoe, common		Oi
۱	Common. Good to I	ine.	
١	taels. taels		

	ta	els.	-	ta	els.
Gunpowder	23	to 31	*****	32 t	0 45
Imperial	20	28		29	40
Young hyson	14	24	*****	25	40
Hyson	24	30	*****	31	55
Twankay	17		******	21	25
Hyson skin	8	14	*****	15	21

To Great Britain direct—To Jan. 7 Jan. 10, Britannia, for London Jan. 15, Harkaway, ditto Jan. 16, Harwood, ditto	Black. 1bs. 13,737,311 653,500 734,619	216	Green. lbs. 2,531,486 15,100	***	Total. 1bs. 16,268,797 663,600 1,031,315
Jan. 20, 1858-Total	15,532,932		2,934,607		18,467,539
Against total export to Jan. 20, 1857	6,732,358		7,483,905		14,216,263
To United States—To Jan. 7 Jan. 9, Surprise, for New York Jan. 13, Endeavour, ditto	***	***	8,467,608 1,069,300 1,096,500	***	8,698,024 1,069,300 1,096,500
Jan. 20, 1858—Total	230,416		10,633,408		10,863,824
Against total export to Jan. 20, 1857	413,820		11,749,563		12,163,383

Against total export to Jan. 20, 1857 Silk—The effect of the depressing news from home which has been transacted by foreigners since that date, amount of business that has been transacted by foreigners since that date, where the business being limited to about 500 bales in the fortnight. Some ship-Silk-The effect of the depressing news from home which had but just amount of business that has been transacted by foreigners since that date, purchases being limited to about 500 bales in the fortnight. Some shipments have been arranged for Chinese account, the silkmen preferring to take the chance of a rise in the home market than to submit to a certain loss by lowering their prices here. Of the unsold stock, estimated at 5,000 bales, a portion has been withdrawn from the market, and at present nominal prices very little silk is coming in from the country. The near approach of the Chinese holidays will also check transactions between the growers and the dealers, who will be disinclined to increase their stocks at the present time. The quotations given below are, of course, nominal under these circumstances. the present time. '

Breage attende part moracentere	init e		
	QUOTA	TIONS.	
	taels.		taels.
Tsatlees-No. 1 to 5	300 to 380	Lae Yungs	230 to -
Taysaams-No. 1 to 5	220 - 320	Throwns - English twist	300 - 330
- Long reel	240 - 280	- China twist	None.

The export to Great Britain, the continent of Europe, and to India, direct and

From July	y 1, 1857, to dates:—	bales.
To Jan.	7, as per last report	46,214*
	7, per Yang-tze, for Hongkong	167
-	8, per Rémi, for Hongkong	360
Name of Street	10, per Britannia, for London	358
dentale	15, per Harkaway, for London	381
	16, per Harwood, for London	556
	20,—Total	48,036
	'. and O. Co's steam ship Lady Mary Wood, Kongkong to-morrow, will take 618 bales.	

Against total export to 20th January, 1857, (including Crisis, sailed 19th, Antelope, Jan. 20) ... 67,952

* Including 3,731 bales thrown, 34 coarse, and 474 waste.

At Foochow, on the 22nd of January, the tea market was very ll. Settlements reported at 6,000 chests congou and about 000 half-chests Oolong, at a decline of about 1 tael. Remaining 1,000 half-chests Oolong, at a decline of about 1 tael. Remaining stock 65,000 to 70,000 chests of congou (mostly common kinds) and 15,000 half-chests Oolong.

Comparatively speaking, the transactions in all raw sugars have been limited, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The refined market is heavy, and late rates are barely supported.

For Plantation coffees, the demand has continued tolerably active, at full quotations. Other kinds have moved off slewly,

on easier terms.

We have advices from Ceylon to the 15th ult. Native picked and dried coffee was selling at 34s to 35s, and plantation, 10s 6d per bushel. The following is the distribution of the crop in the

THE BURNEY NEED IN					
	Plantation	1.	Native.		Total.
For London	121,473	*****	38,397		159,870
Liverpool	2,565	******	2,126		4,694
France	2,283	*****	21,668	******	23,951
Rotterdam		******	2,189	*****	12,613
Australia	2,454	******	2,707	*****	5,061
Mediterranear		*****	1,364	******	63 TH 1997
Moulmein		*****	33		64
Calcutta	*******	*****	1,250		1,250
1858	141,039	*****	69,734	*****	210,773
1857	109,952	******	90,758	*****	200,710

Cocoa has met a dull inquiry, at 2s to 3s per cwt, less money. Owing to the heaviness in the wheat trade, and to the unusually large stock, rice has further receded in value 3d per cwt. So little has been passing in the wool market that prices rule nominal: but hemp, flax, jute, and coir goods have mostly realised full quo-

The spirit market has been devoid of animation; yet very few

changes have taken place in prices.

In metals, very little has been passing. Scotch pig iron has slightly fallen, and English tin has been reduced 5l per ton.

Saltpetre has met a dull inquiry, and English refined has declined 6d per cwt.

Our St Petersburg letter brings high prices for tallow, with large transactions for August delivery. Here, the market is steady, and the ruling value of P. Y. C., on the spot is 55s per cwt. Oils almost generally have ruled flat. In prices, however, very little change has taken place.

In the manufacturing districts, trade is somewhat improving;

but, as yet, no important movement has taken place in prices. Messrs M'Nair and Co., of Manchester, writing on the 23rd inst., observes :

From a return of greater activity in the cotton market since Friday, and resulting in an advance of about ad per lb, an improved feeling has been imparted to, and characterised this market to-day, attended with a slight increase in transactions as compared with those of this day week. The increase would have been greater and more apparent, had it not been for a fruitless attempt on the part of spinners and manufacturers generally to obtain an advance upon the rates ruling at the end of last week. Prices of both goods and yarns were, nevertheless, steadier and firmer,—higher, according to quotations, than they were yesterday, but all, with few exceptions, lower than they were last Tuesday.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, March 9.

The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief outhern ports, with the closing prices, f.o.b., with freight in sterling at upper and process.

carrena amenange i		Sales.	Ch	osing.		Mid	dling.		Freight.		F.o.b.
New Orleans, March	6	56000	de	lower			111c	***	15-324	equal to	6.7-16d
		22000		-	***		114e		7-16d	-	6.7.16d
	5	12000	10	-	***		118c		11-3 'd	_	6.1-44
Savannah		7000		higher			lide		ad	named in	6.7-16d
New York			ic.	lower		Upl.	150		5.324	_	6åd
		-									
Total		112000	bal	es					Avera	ge	6.7.16d

Total..... 112000 bales

The decrease in receipts is reduced to 391,000 bales.

There is still an abundance of transitu cottons on the market, and the business of the week has been chiefly in them. Under the Europa's news, however, about &c of the decline has been recovered, and there is an improved demand for transitu parcels. The sales yesterday amounted to 4,500 bales, on the basis of 11½c for middling New Orleans in transitu, and 11%c for Mobile, with 7-16d freight. Middling Uplands on the spot is

worth 12c.										
	-RE	CEIPT			-	E	XPOR!	TS FOR T	HE WI	EEK.
	Week's		Sin	CO	Т	o Gr	eat	To		To other
	Receipts.		1st Se	ept.	1	iritai	11.	France	. I	or. Pts.
	bales									bales.
1857-58	11700C		19860	000 .		5100	0	** 8000		15000
1856-57						6800		15000		26000
1855-56						5:00		4000	*****	28000
1854-55					*****	5500	0	7000		14000
1853-54			19010			6:00	0	6000	*****	20000
1852-53			25420		*****	3600	0	11000		5000
	Expo				r SE	PTEM	BER.			
	Great		Го					1		
	tain.							Total.	1	Stock.
	les.									
	6000							1151000		750000
1855-57 78								1296000		660000
1855-56 97								160:000		650000
1854-55 84			5000	*****				1194000		387000
		. 19						972000		697000
1852-53 99		. 193		*****				136:000		823000
Thus the receiv										

and 511,000 from 1855-6, and the exports exhibit the following results:—

To G. Britain. To France. To other F. P. Total. Stock.

Comp'd with last year. Poc. 39000 41000 65000 145000 ...Inc. 90000

Comp'd with 1855-6 Dec. 233000 82000 140000 455000 ...Inc. 100000

The receipts, which amounted last week to 148,000 bales, have fallen this week to 117,000. The exports show a considerable decline this week, amounting to only 74,000 bales to all ports against 90,000 last week, and 109,000 in the corresponding week last year. For the past three weeks they have been respectively 115,000, 90,000 and 74,000 bales, exhibiting a descending scale, notwithstanding the large receipts. To Great Britain for the past week, they are but 51,000 sales against 68,000 in the corresponding week last year. The consequence is an increase of stocks at the ports, the total having run up to 750,000 bales against 660,000 last year.—

From Messrs Neill Bros. and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Mr Ollerenshaw

LIVERPOOL MARKET.-March 26.

	Ord	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.		Fair.	
Upland New Orleans	53 57	per 10 63 63	per to	per fb	7ê 81	per fb	per 10	8 8 8	per 17
Pernambuco Egyptian Surat and Madras	8	7 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	74 94 54	8 10 51	84 104 57	111 61	8 81 43	9 5 5 B	12± 6±

		IMPORTS.	EXPORTS,	CONSUMPT	ion, &c.			
"Jan. I to	import, March 26,	Jan. 1 to	nption, March 26.		orts, March 26.	Computed Stock, March 26.		
1858 bales 5:0699	1857 bales 596151	1858 bales	1857 bales 454680	1858 bales 27000	1857 bales 37810	1858 bales 403800	1857 bales 385090	

At the beginning of the week the trade evinced some disposition to increase their operations in the cotton market, and on one or two days a large business was done. As a small amount only of the late arrivals were then landed, an advance of fully ad per lb was in most cases paid. were then landed, an advance of fully \$d\$ per lb was in most cases paid. The America's news, with heavy receipts at the ports, has greatly checked the activity of the market, and a large supply of fresh cotton is now offering, with a disposition to sell; prices have consequently drooped again, and our quotations for American are now somewhat below those of last week, especially in the lower grades. Long-stapled kinds are dull, and in some cases slightly lower. East India are saleable at last week's prices. The sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The lower qualities of American are offered more freely. The reported export amounts to 9,410 bales, consisting of 6,950 American, 380 Brazil, and 2,080 East India. No business will be transacted in the cotton market on the 2nd and 3rd proximo.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS. MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, March 25 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Ma	Price Mar. 52, 1858		Price Mar. 1857		Price Mar. 1856		Price Mar. 1855				Price Mar. 1853	
RAW COTTON:-		d	8	d	8	d	3	đ	8	d	8	d	
Upland fairper fb	- 0		0	8	0			58		63		-	
Ditto good fair	0		0	81	0		0	5.6	0	68			
Pernambuco fair	0	7.5	0	85	0		0	68	0	71			
Ditto good fair	0	8	0	84	0	6%	0	7	0	76			
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	0	116	0	117	0	5%	0	83	0	98	0		
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	- 0	102	0	111	0	98	0	85	0	9#	0	9	
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 20z	5	0	5	3	4	6	4	14	4	8	4	104	
27-in., 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5lbs 2oz	5	10%	6	3	5	6	5	0	5	8	5	101	
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37-	8	9	8	73	7	163	6	9	8	0	8	41	
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8lbs 12oz	9	6 1	9	74	8	78	7	74	9	0	9	44	
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9lbs 4oz 39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36	10	3	10	71	9	7070	8	72	10	12	10	6	
varda 9lbs	8	0	R	0	7	12	6	6	7	5	7	41	

Commencing on Monday with a considerably greater disposition for business, subsiding on Tuesday into a measure of former apathy and and depression, and reviving again to-day in particular quarters and in a partial manner, our market has run this week a very varying course.

As buyers waver between a preponderance of orders on hand accumulated for weeks, and the uncertain position of the cotton market, complicated with greater uncertainty as to the future of cotton supply and consumption, so sellers for the most part are ready to make use of their oppor-tunities for selling, and hence, though occasional advances have been obtained, the bias of prices is, on the whole, still held to be downwards. obtained, the bias of prices is, on the whole, still held to be downwards. The prominent exception has been in India shirtings and madapolause, which the extreme decline has brought in buyers, and, inclusively of the operations reported last week, large stocks have been swept off at fully the rates lately quoted. Though such buying has been in but few hands, its effect now appears pretty general with manufacturers of these cloths, and much more disinclination is shown to meet the terms of last week. Printing cloths continue neglected, and the value of many classes has been so little tested as to be questionable to 6d per piece. The fine weather has given some little encouragement to the home trade. Yarus rather favour the buyer. rather favour the buyer.

BRADFORD, March 25 .- Wool-We cannot report any improvement in BRADFORD, March 25.—Wool—we cannot report any improvement in the demand for combing wool. Noils and shorts are not plentiful, and go into consumption as produced. In prices no alteration. Yarns—There has been more inquiry during the week, and also to-day, by the export houses for yarns suitable for shipping, and some few sales have been effected. Pieces—The sales making are far from remunerative to the manufacturer. very meagre, and at prices

LEEDs, March 23.—There has also been more business done in the arehouses than of late for the home trade, but the foreign trade continues dull.

HUDDERSFIELD, March 23 .- Prices are about the same for the present; but in the course of a month or six weeks they are not unlikely to be a

Rochdale, March 22 .- Wool-We have had a quiet market generally ROCHDALE, March 22.—Wool—We have had a quiet market generally in the wool trade. In some few cases rather more has been done, at prices a shade lower than prevailed a fortnight ago. Flannel—We have had a better attendance than last Mohday, and there have been more buyers in the market. Yorkshire goods have had an average trade, at fully previous rates.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Since we last wrote, the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy in the extreme, and prices have given way from 1s to fully 2s per quarter, at which reduction clearances have not been effected. Forced sales of foreign wheat have been made at 2s per quarter decline. The partial reopening of the navigation in the Lower Baltic, and a slight accumulation of American flour both here and at Liverpool, have induced millers generally to purchase with extreme caution. The flour trade—as the baker are anticipating a further reduction in the quotations—has continue heavy, and the rates have further receded 1s to 2s per 280 lbs. America barrels have become a mere drug, though offered at a further reduction of

The barley trade has been tolerably active, and most kinds of barley have sold at full quotations. All other kinds of spring corn have con

nued firm in price.
Throughout the Continent, both wheat and flour have continued heavy, and sellers have come forward on lower terms. The latest advices from the United States bring very little change in the value of produce. From New York, as well as from New Orleans, increased shipments of flour

have been lately made to this country.

In Scotland, wheat has moved off slowly, and prices have had a downward tendency. Most kinds of spring corn have continued in fair reat full quotations. Steady shipments of produce have been made quest.

to the South,

The Irish markets, generally, have been extremely heavy. Wheat, Indian corn, meal have given way in price, with a dull inquiry.

To-day's market was very moderately supplied with wheat, in which, however, very little business was transacted, at next to nominal quotations. Foreign wheat was excessively heavy, and some forced sales were effected at 1s decline on Monday's rates. Barley was firm; but malt and flour were very dull. Oate, beans, and peas were quite as dear as on Monday.

The following particulars, in reference to the floating trade, are furnished by Mr Edward Rainford:—Floating Cargoes.—The change of wind has brought in a few cargoes of grain from ports east of Gibraltar, but not so many as were expected. Since the 15th instant the following but not so many as were expected. Since the 15th instant the following have arrived off coast for orders:—Of wheat, 3 cargoes from Alexandria; of maize, 1 cargo from Mazagan, 1 Leghorn, 1 Odessa, and 2 Venice; of barley, 1 cargo from Baltzik, 2 Ibraila, 1 Heraclea, 1 Constantinople, and 1 Malta—in all 14 cargoes, of which nearly half had previously found buyers. Since writing the above, a cargo of wheat is reported per telegram as arrived from Constantinople. The arrivals off coast have imparted a little more animation to transactions in floating cargoes, of which I have to report the following sales:—Wheat, on passage, a cargo of Egyptian Saidi at 31s, and a cargo of ditto arrived, reported at 30s 6d; maize, arrived, a cargo of Mazagan at equal to 34s 9d per 480 lbs, and a cargo of Odessa, from Leghorn, at about 35s; barley, on passage, a cargo of Egyptian, at 17s per quarter; arrived, 2 cargoes of Danube at 22s 3d, 1 ditto at 22s 6d, and 1 Rodosto at 19s 6d.

The London averages announced this day were:—

The London averages announced this day were :-
 Wheat
 9 cm
 8 d

 Barley
 1.x26
 39 2

 Oats
 35 a6
 22 11

Beans									14 10	
Peas							. 20	8 4	2 6	
			RRIVAL							
	Wheat.		Barley.		Mult.		Oats.		Flour	
	qrs		qrs		qrs		qrs			
English		****	1,510	****	5,290	** **			1,660	Backs
Irish	***		**	****	**	** **	50		**	Steen
Foreign	8,060	* * * *	750		***	****	550	{	230	bris sacks

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANB, FRIDAY MOBRING.

SUGAR.—There has not been any change in the market to notice during the greater part of the week, good fine grocery sugars meeting with a steady sale. Refining kinds of Mauritius, on Tuesday, went at the full valuations; but the export demard does not show any improvement. Some new West India sugar, just brought forward, sold at barely the previous value, and the transactions to yesterday reached 1,435 hhds, including 20 hhds Demerara by auction at 45s to 46s 6d for crystallised. 518 bags soft brown, from Antigua, were bought in at 28s (12s 8d duty). Arrivals have been light since the 19th inst. The week's delivery of sugar at this port amounted to 4,073 tons, and the stock comprises 42,363 tons, Arrivals have been light since the 19th inst. The week's delivery of sugar at this port amounted to 4,073 tons, and the stock comprises 42,363 tons, against 37,520 tons in 1847 at corresponding period.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday, 4,791 bags went steadily, and principally sold: low grey to good yellows, 38s to 43s 6d; brown, 35s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt. Several parcels have changed hands by private contract.

Bergal.—957 bags brought previous rates: soft brown, 31s to 34s;

Gurpattah date, 38s to 42s 6d.

Madras.—510 bags native brought 32s 6d to 33s 6d for brown; and 8,987 bags grocery: middling to fine grainy yellow, 43s 6d to 47s; small grain, 40s to 43s 6d; soft. 36s 64 to 39s 6d per cwt. ...

Manilla.—243 bags clayed brought 31sper cwt for washed. Privately, 6,000 bags have changed hands, chiefly unclayed, at 33s to 33s 6d; low, 32s, and copper grand at the close of last week, 37s 6d per cwt.

32s; and some claved at the close of last week 37s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales have been small. 65 hhds 20 boxes Cuba sold: the former at 37s 6d to 41s 6d for soft brown and yellow muscovado kinds. A fleating cargo of 1,073 boxes Havana, No. 11 to 114, has been s.ld for a near port at 28s 6d per cwt.

MELADO.-120 hhds were taken in at 28s per cwt.

Molasses steady. 50 puns Antigua have sold at 17s 6d to 18s, and puns St Kitt's, 16s to 17s. 156 hhds 12 tres 15 bbls common Cuba auction were bought in at 14s per cwt.

Refined.—At the recent reduction in retires a considerable.

Refined .- At the recent reduction in prices a considerable business was Actined.—At the recent reduction in prices a considerable business was done last week, and the supply of goods being now much reduced, the market presents a firmer appearance. Brown to middling grocery goods quoted 54s to 55s. Pieces and wet lumps unaltered. The inquiry for export continues limited. Dutch crushed can be obtained upon lower terms, yet the transactions are extremely limited.

Rum.—Sales to a moderate extent have been effected at previous rates, chiefly Demerara proof, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per galion. The stock comprises 17,953 puns 3,533 hhds, against 19,701 puns 4,417 hhds last

year.

Cocoa is dull, with large arrivals, and prices show a downward tendency. 126 bags Trinidad went at a decline of 2s to 3s; grey, 65s to 68s; low greyish to fine red, 69s to 82s. 126 bags Grenada were chiefly withdrawn, and 61 bags other kinds tought in: Dominica, 56s; St Lucia, 58s per cwt.

Coffee.—Coloury kinds of plantation Ceylon have gone rather dearer,

partly owing to the small quantity offering, but the market presents a steady appearance. 237 casks 437 barrels and bags found buyers as follows: ordinary, 57s to 57s 6d; fine fine ordinary dingy to middling, follows: ordinary, 57s to 57s od; fine fine ordinary dingy to midding, 62s 6d to 68s 5d; peas, 69s to 78s; inferior as low as 60s. A few transactions have occurred by private contract. No sales of native reported, although there are inquiries for clean quality. 32 cssks Jamaica brought 52s to 56s 6d for pale to fine ordinary. 155 barrels La Guayra were taken in above the value, viz., at 80s for very good. A floating cargo of St Domingo has sold at 45s 6d for the Mediterranean, Hamburg insurance. The stock at this port amounts to 7,716 tons, against 5,668 tons in 1857 at same period.

There is a better supply by the recent arrivals, yet the market has been inactive, the trade buying only such descriptions as they require or those that offer cheap. A moderate business is therefore reported since the arrival of the mail. Common congou closes quietly at 1s 0 3 d

to 1s 1d per 1b. There has not been any improvement in the demand this week, RICE .and a moderate quantity sold by private contract at previous rates, including pinky Madras at 7s 4½d. 9,100 bags Bengal in public sale were about half sold: low broken yellowish to middling broken white, 7s 6d to 8s; very good sold at 10s 6d. 1,568 bags Java were bought in at 9s to 9s 6d for white rather broken. The storease owing to late heavy arrivals. The stock has experienced a further in-

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES OF	1858	Ma	1857	WILL	1856	on	1855
	tons		tons		tons		tons
Imports	25065		12175		14784		3739
Delivered for home use	7053		8386		4240	**	4067
Exported	3675		14081		1890		1122
Stock	77552		44415	61	2,264		4487

Deliveries last week, 2500 tons.

SAGO.—100 boxes small dingy grain imported from New York were bought in at 21s. 47 boxes large grain, sea-damaged, sold at 16s 6d to 17s; and 105 bags sago flour at 17s per cwt, being for the latter 6d per cwt dearer.

Spices .- Pimento meets a steady sale at former rates: 484 bags (including a portion of old import) brought 2 d to 3 d. The stock is no 19,200 bags, against 9,600 last year, and 6,200 bags in 1856 at same times. 19,200 bags, against 9,600 last year, and 6,200 bags in 1856 at same time. Pepper remains dull: 664 bags were chiefly taken in: Borneo kind, 4½d; half-heavy greyish Aleppy, 5½d. White went rather easier: 70 bags Penang sold at 9½d to 9½d for tair quality. Fine cloves are dearer; a small parcel Penang bringing 1s 2½d to 1s 2¾d per lb. Nutmegs went at prices rather in favour of the buyers; 52s cases being about two-thirds disposed of: small to middling brown, 1s 9d to 2s 4d; limed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d for small mixed and part wormy. 6 cases mace brought 1s 5d to 1s 9d per 1b for middling to good, being steady prices. 43 cases cassia vera, 17s 6d to 26s 6d per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—There has been very little business done, and the few transactions by private contract to yesterday (Thursday) do not alter

transactions by private contract to yesterday (Thursday) do not alter quotations.

MPCRTS	and	DELIVERIE	e of	SALTPI	ETRE	to Marc	h 2 .	with	STOCKS	on han
			1858		1857		1856		1855	
				tons		tons		tons		tons
Impo	rted		**	2033		29:2		2805		2759
Deliv	ered			8318		2575		2252		2531
Stock				5113		2423		4677		11023

to fine clean grain at 3s 10d to 4s, which also barely supported its former value: pasty, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; small and part pasty, 3s 5d to 3s 8d; a few blacks, 3s 10d to 4s 5d. 48 bags Mexican went at 3s 5d for silver, and 3s 6d to 3s 19d per 1b for blacks, partly foul. 18 bags Teneriffe taken in: silver, 3s 10d; and blacks, 4s 2d per 1b.

OTHER DYESTUFFS.—Of 151 bales Bengal safflower, only 30 bales sold at 10l 2s 6d to 13l 5s for ordinary to good pinky, being easier rates; remainder withdrawn. The market has been nearly cleared of Cutch upon speculation, and as high as 37s paid. Gambier is firmer at 15s 9d to 16s per cwt. Turmeric unaltered. Tartaric acid firm at 1s 4d to 1s 4½d per 1b. to 16s per cw 1s 4½d per lb.

1s 4½d per lb.

Dyewoods.—246 tons Nicaragua were bought in: solid, 16l; small, 7l. 50 tons fine Lima solid at 19l 10s per ton.

Lac Dye is rather lower, but 123 chests chiefly sold: good to fine marks, 1s 1dtb 1s8d; low to midding, 3d to 8½d per lb.

DRUGS.—The fornightly sales at Garraway's yesterlay went off flatly.

Castor oil, in some instances, went at ½d reduction. China rhubarb partly found buyers at 3d to 4d decline, owing to the excessive supplies offering: good to fine, 2s 4d to 3s 3d per lb. Camphor quoted 75- to 89s per cwt. Turkey opum, 17s 6d per lb. Some shellac of indirect import went rather dearer.

went rather dearer.

INDIA RUBBER.—295 baskets East India partly sold at 61d. Para sold

re

et

k,

Is 11d for fine; negrohead, 7d per lb.

Cownies sold at reduced rates, viz., 56s 6d to 60s 6d per cwt for Maldive.

MAINVE.

METALS remain exceedingly dull. Scotch pig iron has receded to 56s per ton for mixed Nos.; manufactured is unsettled in value. No contracts have been made in spelter during the week. Nominal price 26l 10s per ton. The smelters have again lowered quotations of British tin 5s, viz., common block, 117s, which has so unsettled foreign that it is impossible to fix a market value. Banca, 1134 to 115s. Copper is

-No a'teration can be noticed in Russian, which keeps steady; but Manilla has attracted some attention, several parcels finding buyers at late prices, including 119 bales by auction at 26l 16s for middling quality.

JUTE .- On Wednesday 858 bales about two-thirds found buyers at the recent decline, from 12/17s 6d to 17l per ton according to quality. The market is still quiet.

The market is still quiet.

LINSEED has met with less inquiry, and prices are somewhat lower than last week. Good to fine Calcutta sold at 51s to 52s 6d; Bombay quoted 54s to 55s; Back Sea 50s per quarter. No sales have been made in floating parcels. Imports for the week 1725 quarters. Linseed cakes, in consequence of the favourable change in the weather, are less easily sold even at lower rates: American in barrels 10/2 s 6d to 10/5 s; best English, 9/10s to 10/ per ton.

to 10l 5s, best English, 9l 10s to 10l per ton.
Turpentine.—Spirits have met a more ready sale and the market is now bare. American advanced to 41s to 42s; English 40s 6d to 41s. Rough sold largely at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

Oils.—Olive has been quiet at last week's prices. Sperm steady at 80l to 81l per tun. Other kinds of fish are quiet. Business has been done in pale seal. Rape is dull: best foreign refined 43s to 43s 6d; brown, 39s to 40s. A steady demand exists for consumption. Linseed has became dull, closing at 29s; 30s for forward delivery. Palm is firm: good to fine 37s 6d to 39s. A limited inquiry exists for coreanut; Ceylon, 39s to 39s 6d; Cochin, 40s to 40s 6d per cwt

Hidd.—Yesterday 166,862 E. I. went 4d dearer for the better kinds: common to middling being dull. 95,000 of the above quantity found buyers.

TALLOW .- The prospect of an early spring and large shipments from Russia has hardly affected this market, Russia has hardly affected this market, which keeps high, on account of speculative operations. First sort Petersburg yellow candle receded to 55s on Saturday, at which it has since remained almost stationary. Yesterday, however, more business was transacted, and quotations on the spot closed at 558 3d; April to June, 538 9d to 54s; April only, 54s 6d; last three months, 52s 9d per cwt.

PARTICULAI	S OF TAL	LOW	-Monda	y M	arch 22.		
	1855. casks.		1856. casks.		1857. ca-ks.		1858.
Stock this day	35,456	***	25,066		17,418	***	15,203
Delivered last week	1,426	0.00	748		1,214		1,258
Ditto since 1st June	68,317		89,278	0.01	91,431		91,539
Arrived last week	1,350	480	3,162	***	3,739	***	298
Dirto since 1st June	67,773		67,802	9.50	91,869	440	95,029
Price of Y C on the spot !	48s 0d		47s 6d	***	70s tid	***	558 04
Ditto Town last Friday	48s 64		47s 9d	***	540 34		56s 64

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING. SUGAR.—The market was flat to-day, and only 440 hids West India old, including crystallised Demerara and Jamaica, by auction, making 1.874 hhds for the week. Of 14,905 bags Mauritius, 11,700 sold at Tuesday's quotations to 6d decline. Crystallised yellow and white went from 47s to 49s. 2,612 bags Madras only partly sold at 29s to 33s for native. 664 bags Penang sold at 39s to 45s 6d for brown to fine yellow. Coffee.—86 casks plantation Ceylon sold at rather higher rates. 200 bags unclean native bought in at 40s per cwt.

Cocoa.—704 bags Truidad about three-fourths sold: grey to good

red, 63s 61 to 80s per cwt. Various other small parcels were withdrawn or bought in. TEA quiet.

tice.—A small parcel fine white Bengal sold at 10s 6d to 10s 9d cwt. RICE

per cwt.
SALTPETRE. - 628 bags were bought in: Bengal, refraction 15 to 81, 31s 6d to 35s per cwt.

Nitrate of Soda.—2,800 bags were withdrawn. Sago.—740 boxes small grain sold at 20s 6d to 21s 6d per cwt.

COCHINEAL -34 bags pasty Honduras silver went at 2s 5d to 2s 10d per lb.

CUTCH sold steadily at 37s to 37s 6d per cwt.

Camphor was bought in at 78s per cwt. Shellac. -887 chests sold at full prices: DC orange, 82s to 82s 6d;

SHELLAC.—887 chests sold at full prices: DC orange, 82s to 82s 6d; arnet, 65s to 73s 6d per cwt.

Plumbago was bought in at 6s to 6s 6d per cwt.

RED Wood sold at 4l 15s to 4l 17s 6d per ton.

OILS.—14 tuns sperm by auction went at 79l 10s to 82l. 35 tuns outhern whale, 35l 10s to 37l per tun. 60 casks Cochin chiefly sold t 40s. 428 casks palm went from 35s to 39s per cwt.

Tallow unaltered as regards both foreign and home made. 146 casks unstralian by auction went from 47s to 52s. 300 casks Odessa, 52s 3d o 54s 6d per cwt.

to 54s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar opened very animated, at about Is advance for most descriptions of goods. Towards the end of the week it has assumed a much quieter appearance. From Holland and Belgium, the accounts are rather languid for loaves and

GREEN FRUIT.—Warm weather in favour of the trade. Three cargoes oranges, from St. Michael sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 2s to 3s per box. Stock of all kinds of oranges light. Lemons

an advance of 2s to 3s per box. Stock of all kinds of oranges light. Lemons duil. More inquiry for nuts, in anticipation of the Easter holidays.

Dry Fault — The demand for currents has been moderate; prices are well supported, and clearances l rgs. Purchases of Smyrna raisins have been made for the Continent, and of muscatels for the United States, and the stocks of both are much reduced.

English Wool. — The English wool trade still continues in an unsatisfection to the continues of the large state o

tisfactory state, and in all probab lity prices will be lower.

Colonial And Foreign Wool.—The market is quiet, and without

any alteration in price

FLAX.—Not any of the fine white Riga flax now remaining. The price road is very high, and but little to be obtained.

HEMP.—Market firm, and a fair business doing in Russian, at our

quotations.

quotations.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 19th March, to Thursday, 25th, inclusive:—1,100 bales Surat, at 4d to 5½d for very ordinary to fully fair; 1,000 bales Madras, at 4½d to 4¾d for fair Western. In the early part of the week there was an improved demand, and rather higher prices were obtained, particularly for Western Madras, which advanced ¼d per lb. Within the last few days there has been less animation, and the advance is entirely lost, the market closing heavily at a decline of fully ½d per lb during the last fortnight.

SILE.—The silk market continues dull and prices heavy, the last

and per lb during the last fortaight.

SILK.—The silk market continues dull and prices heavy, the last letters from China having failed to produce any improvement.

Tobacco.—The market remains firm and steady. For home trade descriptions, sales mostly of a limited character and for immediate consumption. There has been an improved demand for exportation.

Leather and Hidds.—There was not any alteration of importance in the leather market during the past week. The sales continue limited in proportion to the stocks on hand, and there is no tendency towards im-

the leather market during the past week. The sales continue limited in proportion to the stocks on hand, and there is no tendency towards improvement in prices. At Leadenhall on Tuesday, a moderate amount of business was transacted: the articles chiefly in request were prime English butts, 24 lbs and upwards, of which the supply was small, and best East India kips of light weights. It is rather extraordinary that with a languid and declining leather market, a further advance should be obtained for River Plate hides: 1,300 Buenos Ayres light cx have, however, been sold at 64d. This advance is the result of the news of the small present supplies, which the last mail reported. 3,082 salted Buenos Ayres hides, 278 lbs, have also been sold at 88 6d. As the public small present supplies, which the last mail reported. 3,082 salted Buenos Ayres horse hides, 27½ lbs, have also been sold at 8s 6d. As the public sales this week the advance of ½d was maintained on the few Buenos Ayres hides that were sold: 6d for heavy hides, and 6½d for light ox. Of the Australian hides, and also of the Cope hides, many were withdrawn: the few sold brought former rates. Of East India kips, 157,000 were offered, about half of which were sold: the first qualities at ½d to ½d advance; the inferior marks were a shade lower. advance : the inferior marks were a shade lower.

METALS.—There have been no transactions in any kind of metals during the week worthy of note, and prices of many things have given way. Copper maintains its price, but is dull of sale. Iron is weak, and but little inquired for. Tin has again fallen in price 5l per ton, without stimulating operations. Lead, spelter, and tin plates hang heavily on hand.

TALLOW .-- Official market letter issued this evening :-Town tallow 56 6

Melted Russian	*******************	56 6
Melted stuff		38 0
Rough ditto		22 0
Greaves		17 0
		7 0

PROVISIONS.

The increased supplies of foreign butter with milder weather has caused a considerable reduction in our prices, in some descriptions 20s per cwt. Fine Friesland 106s to 108s; Rotterdam, 80s to 90s, the latter not in good demand. The bacon market still very quiet; a little sold for April at 53s to 54s f.o.b. Fine fresh parcels landed bacon very scarce; none on the

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

			Butter.			Bacon.	
		Stock.	D	-liv-ries.	Stock.	De	liveries.
				3:86			
				3641			
1858	*******			2841		** ** **	16:8
				B THE PAST W			
Irish	hutter					*****	1301
Forei	gn ditto	*****		** ** ** ** .* ** **	** ** ** *	*****	9867
Balet	acon	*****		** **** ** ** ** **	*******	*** * * * * *	964

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 537 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 1,218; in 1856, 503; in 1855, 1,330; in 1854, 1,675; in 1853, 2,037; in 1852, 1,525; and in 1851, 2,921 head.

From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up were seasonably extensive, and mostly in prime condition. Owing to the large quantities of meat on offer in Newgate and Leadenball, the beef trade was in a most depressed state; indeed, this was one of the heaviest trades we almost ever remember, and prices gave way, compared with Monday last, fully 2d per 81bs. A few very superior Scots realised 4s 2d; but the general top figure for beef did not exceed 4s per 81bs.

There was a slight increase in the supply of most breeds of sheep, the general quality of which was good. The mutton trade ruled heavy in the extreme, at a fall in the quotations of 2d per 81bs. The highest value of Downs in the wool was 5s, out of the wool 4s 2d per 81bs. Long-woolled wether sheep, shorn, went at barely 4s, and ewes 3s 6d per 81bs. The demand for lambs ruled inactive, at from 6s to 7s per 81bs. From the Isle of Wight 70 head came to hand. Although the supply of calves was very limited, the veal trade ruled heavy at Friday's decline in value of 4d per 8 lbs. The top price was 5s per 8 lbs.

Supplies.

March 24, 1856. March 23, 1857. March 22, 1858.

									- 1	BUR	r	Bell Editor											
						3	I	ar	ch	24	,	1856,	N	1	arch	23,	. 18	357	3	farel	1 22,	1858	í,
Beasts		 	٠.		 	*				2	16	74				3,	275		 		3,9	12	
Sheep												80				16,	020)	 		17,9	40	
Caives	 	 										31					88		 		-	56	
Pice	 											205					070					10	

FRIDAY, March. 26.—The beef trade ruled heavy, at Monday's decline the quotations. There was a slight improvement in the demand for neep at full prices. Calves were in short supply, and steady request, at in the quotations. sheep at full prices. extreme rates.

| Per 8| | Street | S

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Monday, March 22.—These markets continue to be very extensively supplied with meat killed in Scotland and various parts of England. The supplies slaughtered in the metropolis are only moderate. Generally speaking, the trade ruled heavy, at drooping prices.

Friday, March 26.—The supplies of meat were rather extensive, and the demand ruled inactive, as follows:—

		Per	8	lbs	by	the carcase.				
	3	d	8	d		1	я	d	8	d
Inferior beef	2	8	3	0		Mutton, inferior	2	10	3	4
Ditto middling	3.	2	3	4		- middling			4	0
Prime large				6		- prime			4	4
Prime small	3	6	3	8		Veal	3	6	4	6
Lurge pork			3	6		Small nock			4	4

HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, March 22.—We have no material change to report in our market, which still continues inactive, but with rather more inquiry for coloury samples of the last growth, and for sound 1855. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 90s, choice 120s; Weald of Kents, 56s to 63s, choice 70s; Sussex, 52s to 56s, choice 60s; Yearlings, &c., 21s to 35s admins 50s. 33s, choice 50s. Friday, March 26.—Very little business is doing in every kind of hops, to 35s, ch

at about stationary prices.

POTATO MARKET.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, March 22.—Since our last report the supplies have been very light both coastwise and from foreign ports owing to the contrary winds which have prevailed lately; there has been a ready demand for cargoes as they came to hand, and in some instances higher prices have been realised. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 140s to 190s; Lincolnshire ditto, 140s to 160s; Dunbar ditto, 140s to 180s; Dunbar cups, 85s to 95s; Perth, Fife, and Forfar Regents, 100s to 145s; Perth, Fife, and Forfar reds, 80s to 100s; French whites, 80s to 95s; Belgian ditto, 75s to 85s; Belgian reds, 100s to 105s per ton.

per ton.

THURSDAY, March 25.—The supplies of home and foreign produce are very moderate at this market, and the state of trade generally not very brisk, with an upward tendency in prices. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 140s to 200s; Kent and Essex, 100s to 160s; Scotch ditto, 120s to 170s; ditto Cups, 100s to 110s; Middlings, 60s to 120s; French, 90s to 100s; Belgian, 80s to 90s per ton.

HAY MARKETS .- THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 80s to 84s; inferior ditto, 50s to 55s; superior clover, 95s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s: straw, 24s to 30s per load.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply of hay and straw was short at this market, and trade tolerably active, as follows:—Hay, good, from 70s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; good clover, 90s to 100s; inferior ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 24s to 28s per load of 36 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

COAL MARKET.

Monday, March 22.—Bates's West Hartley 12s—Byass's Bebside Hartley 14s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 14s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 14s 3d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 14s 6d—North Percy Hartley 12s—Tanfield Moor 13s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 14s 9d—Eden 14s 9d—Gosforth 13s 3d—Harton 13s 6d—Hebburn 13s 3d—Northumberland 13s 6d—Riddell 13s 3d—Eden Main 15s. Wall's-end:—Braddyll's Hetton 15s 9d—Fram-wellgate 14s 6d—Haswell 17s—Hetton 17s—Kepier Grange 16s—Russell's Hetton 15s 6d—South Hetton 16s 9d—Stewart's 17s—Cassop 15s 6d—Hartlepool Hetton 15s 9d—Heugh Hall 14s 6d—Kelloe 15s 9d—Tees 17s—Woodhouse Close 12s 6d. Duffryn Steam 21s 6d. Ships at market, 132; sold, 87.

Wednesday, March 24.—Bates's West Hartley 12s 6d—Bell's Primrose 12s 6d—Byass's Bebside Hartley 14s 9d—Hartlepool West Hartley 14s—Hastings' Hartley 14s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 14s 9d—Gosforth 13s 3d—Eden Main 14s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 15s 9d—Haswell 16s 6d—Hetton 16s 6d—Kepier Grange 16s—Lambton 16s—Stewart 16s 6d—Cassop 15s 6d—Heugh Hall 14s 6d—Tees 16s 6d—Whitworth 14s 3d—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s 6d—Wayne's Merthyr 20s. Ships at market, 73; sold, 34.

Friday, March 26.—Wall's-end:—Haswell, Hetton, Lambton, Hartle

Friday, March 26.—Wall's-end:—Haswell, Hetton, Lambton, Hartle-pool, Kelloe, Tees, Thorpe, and Kieper Grange 15s 6d to 16s—other Wall's-end 13s 3d to 13s 6d—Eden Main 14s 6d—Hartley's 14s 9d—Hartlepool 13s 9d—No. Percy 12s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Wylam 13s 6d. Ships at market, 122; sold, 86.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent,)
FRIDAY, March 26.—The market continues very quiet, but, stocks being small, prices are without any change.
CORN.

CORN.

FRIDAY, March 26.—The market dull. Wheat moderately in demand at full rates. Flour dull, with prices in buyers favour. Indian corn and beans little doing. Oats, oatmeal, and barley a little cheaper.

METALS.

(Fr.m our own Correspondent)

FRIDAY, March 26.—The demand for manufactured iron still continues on a very moderate scale, and for both Staffordshire and Welshiron prices are in favour of buyers. The Scotch pig iron market has been very quiet during the week, and prices have slightly declined. In both copper and lead there is great dulness, and little business doing in either. Tin is still on the decline, as also tin plates.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, March 23. BANKRUPTS.

- E. Pole, Reading, tea dealer.

 J. Forge, Barking, Essex, sailmaker.

 T. P. Thomas, Crown court, Threadneedle street, auctioneer.

 R. Wullon, Wolverhampton, builder.

 W. Rowell, Newton Bushell, Devonshire, saddler.

 J. Poynter, Guisbrough, Yorkshire grocer.

 T. Taylor, Halifax, earthenware dealer.

 J. T. Rowe, Liverpool, merchant.

 R. Wells, Blackburn, tea dealer.

 SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

 J. Wilson, Brechin, tinsmith.

 E. David or Tolmie, Forres, innkeeper.

 J. Anderson, Clatt, Aberdeenshire, farmer.

 J. H. Blakey and R. G. Holden, Dundee, flax spinners.

 A. and H. H. Sutherland, Lybster, Caithnessshire, merchants.

 J. Roberts and Son, Galashiels manufacturers.

 C. Gunning, Greenock, Renfrewshire, solicitor.

 D. Watt, Glasgow, grocer.

 J. Brown, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, cattle dealer.

 W. M'Ewan, Blackford, wright.

 J. O'Connor, Inverury, Aberdeenshire, Roman Catholic clergyman.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

- BANKRUPTS.

 T. Watts, callenderer, Tottenham.
 T. W. Hunt, grocer, High street, Whitechapel.
 E. and J. Lewis, grocers, High street, Marylebone.
 J. and B. Dales, builders, George street, Westminster.
 W. C. Oak, and C. H. Snow, bankers, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire.
 S. Fisher, veterinary surgeon, Stamford.
 W. S. Brooke, woollen merchant, Crossland Moor, Almondbury, Yorkshire.
 J. Owens, and J. Jones, leather dealers, Wrexham.
 J. and W. Cronkshaw, manufacturers, Edenfield, Lancashire.
 J. Wilson, ship chandler, Liverpool.
 J. Green, stone merchant, Kerridge, Chester.
 D. W. Jenkins, iron founder, Sedgly, Staffordshire.
 H. Bradbury, butcher, Tunstall, Staffordshire.
 A petition for arrangement was filed at the Leeds District Court, on the 1st March, by J. Langdale, timber merchant, South Stockton, Yorkshire.
 J. Holmes, cloth manufacturer, Elland, Yorkshire.
 G. Savage and J. Lees, bleachers, Mansfield.
 G. Clark, builder, Holbeach.
 SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- G. Clark, builder, Holbeach.

 SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

 C. Audsley, merchant, Glasgow.

 R. Henderson, manufacturer, Milnathorp, Kinrossshire.

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Indicat - 11	_	_	_	7
COMMERCIAL Weekly Price C	ur	rel	nt.	
the prices in the for carefully revised every Fri by an eminent house in each	GAV	8.11	ern	oon.
LONDON, FRIDAY E	1 00	rrai	nts.	fles,
pepper, tobacco, wines, an	Pos	3643	10113	
Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p'ewt Montreal First sort Pearl, U.S	38	0	0	0
First sort Pearl, U.S	38	0	0	0
Montreal	52	0	86	0
West Indiaper cwt	65	0	67	0
Coffee duty 3d per lb	53	0	69	0
Jamaica, good middling to fineper cwt	68	0	88	0
fine ord to mid	56		67	0
Mocha, ungarbled garbled, com. to good	68	0	63 84	0
Cevlon, native, ord to gd	85 52	6	96 57	0
plantation, ordinary	5.4	0	60	0
garbled, com. to good garbled, fine	61	0		0
Java	46	0	65	0
Java	38	0	45 75	0
Malabar and Mysore	50	0	EQ.	0
St Domingo	44	0	58	0
common to real ord	22	0	37	0
Costa Rica	55	0	70	0
Costa Rica	50	0	68	0
Cotton duty free	0	41	0	57
Suratper lb Bengal Madras	0	0	0	0 68
Pernam	0	0	0	0
Bowed Georgia New Orleans	0	0	0	0
Demerara	0	0	0	0
Drugs and Dyes duty			U	U
COCHINEAL Hondurasper lb	2	9	5	6
Mexican	3	3 2		4
Lac Dre-good to fine. Turmerio				
Bengalper cwt	12	6	20	0
Citina	13	0	10	0
Gambler	15	6	16	G
Dyewoods duty free BRAZIL WOODper ton CAMWOOD	£ 70	0	114	0
Fratic Cubs	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	6	0	6	5
BRAZIL WOODper ton Camwood Febric, Cuba Jamaica Savanilla Logwood, Campeachy Jumaica Nicabagua Wood Red Saunders	8	15	0	0
NICARAGUA WOOD	5 22	0	5	10
	4 9	15		17
Fruit-ALMONDS	7	U	13	U
Jordan, duty 10s p cwt	0	0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bnd	0	0	0	0
Bitterfree	3	5	0	0
CURBANTS, duty 15s per Zente and Cephal. new	CW 1	18	2	5
Patras, new	2	18 15 10	3	10
Fies, duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p				
Spanish	2	0	0	5
Frenchper cwt d p		0		0
Imperial cartoon, new	0	0	0	0
PRUNES, duty 7s new d p RAISINS, duty 10s per cw	rt			0
Denia, new, newra n	2	5	2	10
Valentia, new Smyrna, black	0 2			
red and Eleme, new Sultana, new Muscatel	3	0	3 3 5	6
ORANGES, duty paid	2 8	15 d	5	d
St Michaelper bx	27	0		
Lisbon & St Ubes, & ch Madeiraper box	28	6	30	0
Seville sourscht	35	0	37	6
Lemons Massinaper case		0		0
Lisbon per & chest	27	6	30	0
MARIAC STREET, TALLES OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	27 19	6	30 21	0 0
Naplesper case W I Pine applesdoz Dutch Melonsdoz	0	0	0	0
Denia doz	0	0	0	0
	£		0	8
St Petersburg, 12 head 9 head	42	0	0	0
Friesland	50	0		
St Pirsbg, clean, per ton	0			0
half-clear	22	0		0
Riga, Rhine Manilla, free	31	0	0	0
East Indian Sunn		0	53 20	0
Coir, rope	13	10	19	0
innk	17	0	25	0

March 27, 1858]	THE ECON
COMMERCIAL TIMES	Hides—Ox and Cow, plb s d s d B. A. and M. Vid, dry 0 11 1 0
weekly Price Current. the prices in the following list are	Do & R. Grande, saltd 0 41 0 61 Brazil, dry 0 7 0 8
earefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.	drysalted 0 6 0 7
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.	Rio, dry 0 8 0 10 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 7 0 9
Add 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deals,	Cape, salted 0 3 0 54 Australian 0 3 0 4
wood, &c., from British Possessions. Ashes duty free s d s d	New York
First sort Pot, U.S. p'ewt 38 0 0 0 0 Montreal	Kips, Russia
First sort Pearl, U.S 38 0 0 0 Montreal 38 0 0 0 Cocoa duty 1d per 1b	Indigo duty free Bengalper lb 1 0 9 0
West Indiaper cwt 52 0 86 0 Guayaquil 65 0 67 0	Oude 3 3 5 6 Madras 0 11 5 0
Coffee duty 3d per lb	Kurpah 2 4 7 0 Manilla 1 6 4 0
Jamaica, good middling to fineper cwt 68 0 88 0	Crop hides 30 to 45 lb 1 3 1 5
Mocha, ungarbled 56 0 67 0 Mocha, ungarbled 50 0 63 0 garbled, com. to good 68 0 84 0	do 50 65 1 6 1 9 English Butts 16 24 1 3 1 10
garbled, fine	do 28 36 1 7 2 2 Foreign Butts 16 25 1 3 1 9 do 28 36 1 3 2 0
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	Calf Skins 20 35 1 3 1 11 do 40 60 1 4 2 2
good mid. to fine 69 0 90 0	do 80 100 1 2 1 8 Dressing Hides 1 2 1 6
Java	Shaved do I 4 I 7 Horse Hides, English 0 II 1 2
Madras and Tellicherry 55 0 75 0 Malabar and Mysore 50 0 58 0 St Domingo	do Spanish, per hide 8 0 15 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 5 1 8
St Domingo	do East India 1 0 1 10
common to real ord 32 0 37 0 Costa Rica 55 0 70 0	Sheating, bolts, &c. 1b 1 1 0 0 Bottoms 1 1 0 0
Havana and Cuba 45 0 70 6 Porto Rico & La Guayra 56 0 68 0	Tough cake, p ton £117 0 0 0 Tile
Suratper lb 0 41 0 57	Tile
Bengal	Nail rods
Pernam 0 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 0 0 0 0 New Orleans 6 0 0 0	Sheets
Demerara 0 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0	Bars, &c
Drugs and Dyes duty free Cochineal	Pig, No 1, Clyde 3 0 3 5 Swedish 14 0 15 0 LEAD, per ton—Eng. pig 22 10 23 10
Hondurasper lb 2 9 5 6 Mexican 3 3 4 4	sheet
LAC DYE-good to fine. 1 2 2 0 TURMERIO	white do
Bengalper cwt 12 0 20 0 Madras 10 6 14 0 Cuina 13 0 16 0	Spanish pig
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch 37 0 38 0 Gambler	in faggots 23 0 24 0 Spelter, for per ton 26 10 0 0
Dyewoods duty free £ s £ s BRAZIL WOODper ton 70 0 114 0	Tin, duty free English blocks, p ton 0 0 0 0 bars in barrela 0 0 0 0
Camwood 0 0 0 0 0 Fustic, Cuba 0 0 0 0	Refined 0 0 0 0 0 Banca, in bond
Jamaica	Straits, do115 0 0 3
Logwood, Campeachy 8 15 0 0 Jamaica 5 0 5 16 Nicabagua Wood 22 0 0 0	Coke, I C 27 6 28 0
RED SAUNDERS	Molasses duty British and For. 5s 4d British best, d. pp cwt. 21 0 21 6
Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 10s p cwt	Patent
old 0 0 0 0	Olls—Fish £ s £ s Seal pale, p 252 gal d.p 39 0 0 0 yellow 0 0 0 0
Barbary sweet, in bnd 3 3 0 0 Bitterfree 3 5 0 0 CURBANTS, duty 15s per cwt	Sperm
Zante and Cephal. new 1 18 2 5 old 2 15 3 10	Cod 20 10 31 0 South Sea 38 10 39 0
Patras, new	Olive, Gall-poliper tun 49 0 0 0 Spanish and Sicily 46 0 46 10
Turkey, new, p cwtdp 2 5 3 5 Spanish 2 0 0 0	Palm per ton 39 0 0 0 Cocoa-nut
Frenchper cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial cartoon, new 0 0 0 0	Linsead
Prunes, duty 7s new d p 2 5 0 0 Raisins, duty 10s per cwt	St Petersbg Morshank 49 0 50 0 Do cake (English) p ton 101 0 1015s
Denia, new, p cwt d p 2 5 0 0	Rape do 5 10 5 12
Valentia, new	Provisions—All articles duty paid. ButterWaterford powti12s 0d114s 0d
Sultana, new	Carlow
St Michaelper bx 27 6 48 0	Limerick
Fayal	Lecr 0 0 0 0 0 Bacon, singed—Waterf, 54 0 56 0
Seville sourscht 35 0 37 6	Limerick 50 0 52 0 Hams-Westphalia 74 0 0 0
Massinaper case 16 0 17 0 Lisbonper 2 chest 27 6 30 0	Lard—Waterford & Li- merick bladder 68 0 70 0
Malaga	Cork and Belfast do 66 0 70 0 Firkin and keg Irish 58 0 60 0
W I Pine applesdoz 0 0 0 0 Dutch Melonsdoz 0 0 0 0 Deniadoz 0 0 0 0	Cask do do 54 0 0 0
Flax duty free £ s £ s Riga, S P W C M per ton 50 0 0 0	Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b. 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. ptc 0 0 0 0 Inferior 0 0 0 0
St Petersburg, 12 head 42 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0	Cheese—Edam
Friesland	Canter 26 0 0 0 American
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton 0 0 0 0 0 outshot 22 0 0 0	Carolinaper cwt 20 0 36 0
Riga, Rhine	Bengal, yellow & white 7 0 11 C
Manilla, free	Java and Manilla 7 6 12 0 5ago duty 4d per cwt Pearl
Coir, rope 24 0 32 0	Pearlper cwt 18 0 24 0 Saltpetre, Bengal, pcwt 29 0 38 6 English, refined 38 6 39 0
fibre 23 0 30 0	NITEATE OF SODA 17 0 18 0

OMIST.				
Beeds	8	d	8	d
Caraway, newper cwt	64	0	49 87	0
Clover, redper cwt	48	0	65	0
Coriander	25	0	28	0
Linseed, foreign per gr	50	0	60 70	0
Englishp bush	14	0	16	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs £	16	0	39	0
Bilk duty free	8	d		d
Surdahper lb Cossimbuzar	22 13	0	23	0
Gonatea Comercolly	13	C	20 21	
Bealeah, &c	11	0	14	0
	17	6	21 17	0
Canton	8	0	14	0
Raws-White Novi	18	0	40	0
Fossombrone	26	0	0	0
Royals	28	0	32	0
Trento	28 28		29 30	
ORGANZINES			36	
Do 24-28	34	0	35	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	34	0	36 35	0
Do. 24-26	30	0	32	0
TRAMS-Milan, 22-24	33	0	34	0
Do. 24-28	31	0	34 52 30	0
BRUTIAS-Short reel	11	6	12 0	6
Long do Demirdach	0	0	18	0
Patent do	28	6	30	0
PERSIANS	1.2	ty (14 id	0
Spices, in bond—Perren Malabarper ib Eastern	0	5	0	
	0	81	0	17 10
PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt mid and goodper lb	0	34		
CINNAMON, duty 2d p 1b				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3 Malabar & Tellichery	0	9	1	11
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty			120	
9s 4dper cwt l CLOVES, duty 2d		U	130	0
Amboyna and Ben-	0	73	1	0.1
coolenper lb Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	3	0	4
GINGER, dutyB.P. 5s per East India com. p cwt	CW	t, F	or. l	04.
Do. Cochin and				
Calicut	28	0	30	0
Mace, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb Nummegs, duty 1sper lb	1	3	2	22.0
Spirits Rum dyB.P.8s 2d	DE	al.	For.	158
Jamaica, per gal., bond				
15 to 25 O P	4	8		10
fine marks	5	0	6	0
Demerara, proof Leeward Island	2	0	2	1
East India — Foreign —	1	10		11
Brandy, duty 15s p gal				
Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1850	16	0	18	0
1st brands 1855	14	0	15	0
Geneva, common	2	1	2	2
Corn spirite of duty paid	2	10	3	0
Do. f.o.b. Exportation	2	0	2	1
Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar-duty, Refined, 1	11	0	12 wh	0 ite
clayed, 16s; brown clayed	1, 1;	3810	d; 1	not
gonal to brown, 128 8d; 11	nola	lsse	8. 58	U.
Britishplantation, vellow	26	6	32	C
Mauritius, yellow	26	0	32	-0
brown Bengal,crys.,good yellow	16		26	
and white	32	0	35	ń
Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey	30	0 6 6	35 32	6
	15	6	22	43
Penang, grey and white	31	0	34	6
Madras, grny yel&white	30	6	34	6
Penang, grey and white brown and yellow Madras, grny yel&white brown and soft yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow	31	6	35	0
brown and yellow Manilla, clayed muscovado Java, grey and white brown and yellow	15	0	31 26	
muscovado	17	6	21 35	0
Java, grey and white	33	0	35	6
Havana, white	36	0	40	0
brown and yellow Bahia, grey and white	25	6	35	
brown	18	6	25	
Pernam&Paraiba, white brown and yellow	26 18	0	34 25	6
For. Mus. lowtofine grocy	26	0	23	6
REFINED—For consumption	19 n			6
8 to 10 lb loaves	59	0	61	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb Lumps, 45 lb	55	0	57	()
T tamatan An 11.	54	0	54	6
Wat ornshed	46	0	49	0
Wet crushed	413			0
Pieces	27	0		
Pieces	17	0	0	0
Pieces	17 50 45	0 0	51 46	0
Pieces	17 50 45	0 0	51 46	0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. continued			14	,,	_
Lumps, 40 to 45 b. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SUGAR-REF. continued	5			
Crushed 15 0 26 0	Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	42	0		
Treacle	Crushed	38	0		
Dutch, refined, f.o. b. in Holland	Treacle	17	0		
10 b do	Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in He	olla	nd	44	6
No. 1, crushed	10 lb do	43	0	43	6
No. 2 and 3					
Sto 10 lb loaves	No. 2and 3	34	0	35	
Crushed, I - Duty B. P. 1d, Fer 1s 6d p ewt N. Amer. melted, p ewt 0 0 0 0 0 S. Petersburg, 1st Y C 55 0 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0 0 Tar—Stockholm, p brl. 15 0 0 0 Archangel 15 0 0 0 Archangel 16 0 0 0 Gongon, ord. to lowbd 0 11 1 0 good ord. to but mid. 1 1 0 6 ra. str. ard str. bk. 1 1 ½ 1 4 fine and Pekoe kinds 1 6 2 4 Souchong 1 6 2 6 Pekoe, flowery 2 6 6 4 6 Pekoe, flowery 2 6 6 4 6 Orange 1 2 1 6 Scented 1 0 2 6 Scented 1 0 2 6 Scented 2 1 0 2 6 Scented 1 1 0 2 6 Scented 1 1 0 2 6 Gongon, Canton 0 8 1 0 fresh and Hyson kinds 0 9 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Swedish fir. 55 0 80 0 Riga fir 70 0 75 Swedish fir. 50 0 55 0 Canada red pine 6 0 0 80 0 - yellow pine 55 0 80 0 N. Brunswick do large90 0 120 0 Baltic oak 7 0 0 75 Quebec oak 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 8 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 8 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 8 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 9 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 100 0	8 to 10 lb loaves	38	6	41	0
St. Petersburg, 1st Y C 55	Crushed, I P. Id	36	0	37	0 wt
St Petersourg, 1st Y C 55 0 0 0 Tax—Stockholm, p brl. 15 5 0 0 Archangel 16 0 0 0 Tea duty is 5d per ib Congou, ord. to lowbd 0 11 1 0 good ord. to but mid. 1 1 0 0 ra. str. a. 2 str. bk. if. 1 12 1 4 fine and Pekoe kinds 1 6 2 4 Sonehong 1 6 2 6 Pekoe, flowery 2 6 4 6 Orange 1 2 1 6 Scented 1 0 2 6 Scented Mayon kinds 0 9 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton 1 1 10 2 6 Young Hyson, Canton 0 8 1 0 fresh and Hyson kinds 0 9 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton 1 1 0 2 6 Young Hyson, Canton 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 0 2 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 1 1 2 8 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	M. Amer. mened, bewe	U	0	U	U
Tar—Stockholm, p brl. 15	St Petersburg, 1st Y C				-
Congou, ord. to lowbd 0 11 1 0 good ord. to but mid. 1 1 0 fra. str. a.; str., bk. if. 1 1 1 1 1 6 fine and Pekoe kinds 1 6 2 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Tar-Stockholm, p brl.	15	0	0	0
Congou, ord. to lowbd Congou, ord. to but mid. 1 0 0 Fa. str. a.:d str. bk. lf. 1 1 0 0 Fa. str. a.:d str. bk. lf. 1 1 0 0 Fa. str. a.:d str. bk. lf. 1 1 1 0 0 Fa. str. a.:d str. bk. lf. 1 1 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Tea duty is ad per in		0	0	0
Fine and Pekoe kinds	Congou, ord. to low bd	0			
Souchong	ra. str. and str. bk. lf.	1	13		
Percog, Howery 2 6 4 6 Orange. 1 2 1 6 Scented 1 0 2 6 Scented 3 1 0 2 6 Scented Caper 1 1 2 2 0 Oolong. 0 11 2 0 Oolong. 0 11 2 0 Oyong Hyson, Canton 1 4 1 9 mid to fine. 1 10 2 6 Young Hyson, Canton 0 8 1 0 fresh and Hyson kinds 0 9 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 fresh and Hyson kinds 0 9 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Standard 1 0 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 6 Fresh and Hyson kinds 1 4 4 6 Imperial 1 0 2 6 Gunpowder, Canton. 1 0 1 0 75 0 Swedish fir 70 0 75 0 80 0 Riga fir 70 0 75 0 80 0 Riga fir 70 0 75 0 80 0 Riga fir 70 0 75 0 80 0 Rowedish fir 50 0 55 0 Quebec oak 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 55 0 Quebec oak 100 0 125 0 Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 0 125 0 Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 0 125 0 Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 0 125 0 Baltic oak 75 0 130 0 122 0 Indian teake duty free. 200 0 220 0 Indian teake duty free. 200 0 220 0 Indian teake duty free. 200 0 220 0 Indian teake duty free. 200 0 102 0 Deals, duty foreign 16 B P. 2s per load Norway, Petersby stand £11 0 15 0 Swedish 9 10 12 0 Russian 1 2 0 15 0 Swedish 9 10 12 0 Russian 1 2 0 15 0 Staves duty free Baltic, per mile 10 0 11 0 — sprnee 8 10 11 10 D-sprnee 8 10 11 10 D-matzic deck, each 14s 0 22s 0 Staves duty free Baltic, per mile 2 10 0 180 0 Quebec 7 70 0 75 0 Tobacco duty 3s per 1b a d s d Maryland, per 1b, bond 0 6 0 11 Virginia leaf 0 6 0 11 - stript 9 11 1 2 Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 11 - stript 9 11 1 2 Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 11 - stript 9 1 1 1 2 Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 11 - stript 9 1 1 1 2 Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 10 Virginia leaf 0 6 0 0 - cigars, bd duty 9s 8 0 23 0 Turpentine Itagle. 1 1 0 0 0 Russian 1 1 0 1 0 0 Russian 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 Russian 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	fine and Pekoe kinds				
Scented	Fekoe, flowery	- 2	6	4	6
Scented Caper	Scented	1	0		
Myson	Scented Caper	- 1	2	2	0
mid to fine	Hyson	1			
Grupowder, Canton	mid to fine				
Trimber	fresh and Hyson kinds	0			
Trimber	Gunpowder, Canton				
Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load	Imperial				
Dantzic and Memel fir. 55 0 80 0 Riga fir 70 0 75 0 0 55 0 Canada red pine 60 0 80 0 yellow pine 55 0 yellow pine 55 0 yello	Timber	. 1 .	per	load	1
Swedish fir 50 0 55 0 Canada red pine 60 0 80 0 N. Brunswick do large90 0 120 0 — yellow pine 55 0 80 0 N. Brunswick do large90 0 120 0 — do small 50 0 55 0 Quebec oak 700 0 125 0 Balticoak 75 0 130 0 African oak duty free 200 0 220 0 Indian teake duty free 200 0 220 0 Wainscot logs 18t each 60 0 102 6 Deals, duty foreign 16 B. P. 23 per load Norway, Petersby stand £11 0 15 0 Swedish 9 10 12 0 Russian 12 0 15 0 Finland 9 10 12 0 Russian 12 0 15 0 Finland 9 0 11 0 Canada 1st pine 16 0 18 0 — 2nd 10 0 11 0 — spruce 8 10 11 10 Dantzie deck, each 14s 0 22s 0 Staves duty free Baltic, per mile £150 0 180 0 Quebec 70 0 75 0 Tobacco duty 3s per 1b s d s d Maryland, per 1b, bond 0 6 0 10 Virginia leaf 0 6 0 11 — stript 9 11 1 2 Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 11 Negrohead 0 8 1 7 Columbian leaf 0 9 2 0 Havana 1 0 5 0 — cigars, bd duty 9s 8 0 28 0 Turpentine Itough per cwt 10 0 10 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 40 6 0 0 Horeign do , with casks 41 0 41 6 WOO1—Exgelish Per pack of 240 lb. Fleeces So. Down lnogs £14 0 15 0 Horeign do , with casks 41 0 41 6 S Dwn ewes & whrs 14 0 0 0 Leicester do 13 10 14 0 Super 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Prime and picklock 14 10 15 0 Choice 13 10 14 0 Super 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Pricklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Pricklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 12 2 2 3 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Scoured, &cc. 1 4 4 2 2 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Scoured, &cc. 1 1 4 2 2 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Scoured, &cc. 1 1 4 2 2 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 10 Super 1 2 2 3 3 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 2 2 3 3 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 2 2 5 3 Unwashed 0 94 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 2 2 5 3 Unwashed 0 96 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 2 2 5 3 Unwashed 0 96 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 2 2 5 3 Unwashed 0 96 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 10 Shipe and skin 1 1 1	Dantzic and Memel fir	55	0	80	0
Canada red pine	Swedish fir	50	0		
N. Brunswick do large90	Canada red pine	60	0	80	0
Quebec oak	N. Brunswick do large	1961	0.1	20	0
African oak duty free200 0 250 0 Wainscot logs 18ft each 60 0 102 6 Deals, duty foreign 16 . B. P. 2s per load Norway, Petersby stand£11 0 15 0 Swedish	- do small	50	0	55	0
African oak duty free200 0 250 0 Wainscot logs 18ft each 60 0 102 6 Deals, duty foreign 16 . B. P. 2s per load Norway, Petersby stand£11 0 15 0 Swedish	Baltic oak	75	0 1	30	
Deats, ditty foreign 16 , B, P, 2s per load	African oak duty free	500	0 5	220	0
Deats, ditty foreign 16 , B, P, 2s per load	Wainscot logs 18ft each	60	0	102	G
Rinsian	Deals, duty foreign 16 . B.	. P.	28 v	er l	oad
Rinsian	Swedish	9	10	19	0
Canada lat pine	Russian	12	0	15	0
- Springe - Spri	Canada 1st pine	16	0	18	0
Danizic deck, each 14s 0 22s 0 Staves duty free Baltic, per mile 210 0 180 0 Quebec 70 0 75 0 TODACCO duty 3s per b s d s d Maryland, per lb, bond 0 6 0 10 Virginia leaf 0 6 0 11 1 Exercise 0 11 1 2 Kentucky leaf 0 6 0 1 1 Negrohead 0 8 1 7 Columbian leaf 0 8 1 7 Columbian leaf 0 9 2 0 Havana 1 0 5 0 — cigars bd duty 9s 8 28 0 Turpentine 10 0 10 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 40 6 0 Foreign do., with casks 41 0 41 6 WOOl—EngLise Per pack of 240 b. Fieeces So. Down logs £14 0 15 0 Half-bred hogs 14 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 S Dwn ewes & wths 14 0 0 Choice 13 10 14 0 Sorts—Clothing, pickick 16 0 6 10 Prime and picklock 16 0 6 10 Pricklock 13 0 14 0 Combing Wethr mat 15 10 16 0 Picklock 13 0 14 0 Super 12 0 13 0 Foreign—duty free Per 10 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Pricklock 13 0 14 0 Super 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Pricklock 13 0 14 0 Super 0 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Proxing—duty free Per 10 German, 1st & 2d Elect 3s 4d 8s 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 And prima 2 4 3 0 Scounda 2 0 9 1 Scoured, &c. 1 4 2 2 Sydney—Lambs 1 5 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 1 1 Locks and pieces 0 1 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 1 1 Locks and pieces 1 1 7 Scoured, &c. 1 5 2 3 Unwashed 0 9 1 Locks and pieces 0 1 2 2 Unwashed 0 0 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 0 0 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 6 Secunded 0 0 1 Locks and pieces 0 0 0 Locks and piece	- 2nd	10			
Baltic, permile £150 0 180 0 Quebec 70 0 75 0 0 TOBACCO duty 3s per lb	Dantzie deck, each	148	0		
Triginal leaf	Baltic, per mile £	150	0	180	0
Triginal leaf	Quebec	70	0		
Triginal leaf	Maryland, per 1b, bond	0	6	0	
- stript 0 10 1 1 Negrohead 0 9 1 7 Columbian leaf 0 9 2 0 Havana 1 0 5 0 - cigars bd duty 9s 8 0 28 0 Turpentine Rough per cwt 10 0 10 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 40 6 0 0 Poreign do., with casks 41 0 41 6 WOO1—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb. Fiecces So. Down hogs £14 0 15 0 Half-bred hogs 14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 S Dwn ewes & wthrs 14 0 0 0 Leicester do 13 0 13 10 Sorts—Clothing, picklek 16 0 16 10 Prime and picklock 14 10 15 0 Choice 13 10 14 0 Super 12 0 13 0 Combing—Wethr mat 15 10 16 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 FOREIGN—duty free.—Per lb German, lst & 2d Elect 3s 4d 8s 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 and secunda 2 0 9 4 Prussian. (lst & 2d Elect 3s 4d 8s 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 and secunda 2 0 9 4 Prussian. (lst & 2d Elect 3s 4d 8s 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 Socured, &c 14 2 8 Locks and pieces 1 4 19 Port Philip—Lambs 1 4 2 1 Scoured, &c 1 4 1 9 Port Philip—Lambs 1 4 2 1 Scoured, &c 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 96 1 6 Locks and pieces 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 1 5 5 2 1 Sipe and skin 1 4 1 9 Port Philip—Lambs 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 1 5 5 2 1 Sipe and skin 1 5 1 1 1 7 Sipe and skin 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 1 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 1 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 7 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 5 1 1 Scoured, &c 1 5 5 2 6 Cape G. Hope—Fieces 0 10 1 9 Cape G. Goppe—Fieces 0 10 1 9 Cape G. Goppe—Fieces 0 10 1 9 Cape G. Goppe—Fieces 0 10 2 0 Cape G. Hope—Fieces 0 10 2 0 Cape G	Virginia leaf	0	6	0	
Negrohead	Kentucky leaf	0	6	Ô	11
Columbian leaf			10		
Cigars, bd duty 9s 8 0 28 0 Carpettine	Columbian leaf	0	9	2	0
Rough	- cigars, bd duty 9s				
WOOl—ENGLISS.—Per pack of 240 lb. Fleeces So. Down holos £14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 0 0 Leicester do 13 0 13 10 Sorts—Clothing, picklek 16 0 16 10 Prime and picklock 14 10 15 0 Choice 13 0 14 0 Super 12 0 13 0 Combing—Wethr mat 15 10 16 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Picklock matching 15 0 12 0 Picklock matc	Turpentine				
WOOl—ENGLISS.—Per pack of 240 lb. Fleeces So. Down holos £14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 0 0 Kent fleeces 13 10 14 0 0 0 Leicester do 13 0 13 10 Sorts—Clothing, picklek 16 0 16 10 Prime and picklock 14 10 15 0 Choice 13 0 14 0 Super 12 0 13 0 Combing—Wethr mat 15 10 16 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 15 0 12 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Picklock matching 15 0 12 0 Picklock matc	Eng. Spirits, without cks	40	6	0	6
Fleeces So. Downlogs £14	Foreign do., with casks	41	0	41	6
Rent fleeces	Fleeces So. Down hogs	E14	012	13	0.
S Dwn ewes & wthrs 14 0 0 0 Leicester do 13 0 12 10 Sorts—Clothing, picklck 16 0 16 10 Prime and picklock 14 10 15 0 Choice	Half-bred hogs	14	0	0	0
Choice 14 10 15 10 14 0 Super 12 0 13 0 Combing—Wethr mat 15 10 16 0 Picklock 13 0 14 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 14 0 15 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 14 0 15 0 Super 0 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 0 12 0 12 10 FOREIGN—duty free.—Per 1b German, lst & 2d Elect 28 4d 88 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 and secunda 2 0 9 4 FPUSSIAN tertia. 1 8 1 10 Colonial— Sydney—Lambs. 1 5 2 14 Scoured, &c. 1 4 2 2 8 Unwashed 0 9 4 1 6 Locks and pieces 0 10 1 9 Slipe and skin. 1 4 1 9 Port Philip—Lambs 1 4 2 1 Scoured, &c. 1 2 2 3 3 Unwashed 0 6 1 0 2 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 7 4 Sipe and skin. 0 8 1 1 4 1 9 Soured, &c. 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 7 1 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 1 1 2 Scoured, &c. 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 1 1 2 Scoured, &c. 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 1 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 1 2 0 Lambs 0 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 1 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 1 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 0 6 6 0 6 10 Lambs 0 7 1 2 Wine duty 58 6d per gal # 8 \$ 0	S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	14	0	0	0
Choice 14 10 15 10 14 0 Super 12 0 13 0 Combing—Wethr mat 15 10 16 0 Picklock 13 0 14 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 14 0 15 0 Picklock 13 0 14 Common 14 0 15 0 Super 0 12 0 12 10 Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super 0 12 0 12 10 FOREIGN—duty free.—Per 1b German, lst & 2d Elect 28 4d 88 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 and secunda 2 0 9 4 FPUSSIAN tertia. 1 8 1 10 Colonial— Sydney—Lambs. 1 5 2 14 Scoured, &c. 1 4 2 2 8 Unwashed 0 9 4 1 6 Locks and pieces 0 10 1 9 Slipe and skin. 1 4 1 9 Port Philip—Lambs 1 4 2 1 Scoured, &c. 1 2 2 3 3 Unwashed 0 6 1 0 2 Locks and pieces 1 1 1 7 4 Sipe and skin. 0 8 1 1 4 1 9 Soured, &c. 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 7 1 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 1 1 2 Scoured, &c. 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 1 1 2 Scoured, &c. 1 3 2 2 Unwashed 0 9 0 11 Locks and pieces 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5 2 8 Unwashed 1 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 1 2 0 Lambs 0 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 1 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 1 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 1 1 1 10 Scoured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 0 6 6 0 6 10 Lambs 0 7 1 2 Wine duty 58 6d per gal # 8 \$ 0	Leicester do	13	0	13	10
Choice	Frime and picklock	14	10	10	0
Picklock	Choice	13	10	14	
Picklock	Combing-Wethr mat	15	10	16	
Hog matching 16 0 16 10 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super do 12 0 12 10 FOREIGN—duty free.—Per b German, last & 2d Elect 3s 4d 8s 6d Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0 and secunda 2 0 9 4 Prussian. tertia	Common	12	0	14	10
Super do 12 0 13 10	Hog matching	16	0	16	10
FOREIGN—duty free.—Par b German,	Super do	12	0	13	
Description 2 4 3 0	FOREIGN-duty free I	er	lb		
and secunda 2 0 9 4 Prussian. (tertia					
Sydney-Lambs	and secunda	2			
Scoured, &c	COLONIAL-				
Unwashed 0 94 1 6	Sydney-Lambs	. 1	AI	13	
Silips and skins	Unwashed	. 0	96		6
Port Philip—Lambs			10		
Unwashed 0 6 1 0 1 1 7 1 1 7 2 1 1 7 2 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 1	Port Philip-Lambs	. 1	4	2	1
Locks and pieces	Unwashed	0			07
S. Australian—Lambs 1 4 1 9 Scoured, &c	Locks and pieces	1	1	1	74
Scoured, &c	S. Australian-Lambs	1	4	1	9
Locks and pieces . 0 7 1 2 V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5½ 1 11 Scoured, &c	Scoured, &c	. 1	3	2	2
V. D. Land—Lambs 1 5½ 1 11 Scoured, &c	Locks and pieces	. 0	7	1	2
Unwashed 1 1½ 3 Locks and pieces 1 0 1 6 Cape G.Hope—Fleeces 0 11 2 0 Lambs 0 11 1 10 Soured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 5 2 6 6 0 Port 6 2 6 6 0 Claret 1 1 1 2 0 6 0 0 Sherry 1 1 2 0 7 0 0 Sherry 1 1 2 0 80 0	V. D. Land-Lambs	. 1	54	1	
Locks and pieces . 1 0 1 6 Cape G. Hope—Fleeces 0 11 2 0 Lambs	Unwashed	. 1	18	1	3
Lambs 0 11 1 10 Soured, &c. 0 8 1 10 Unwashed 5 7 6 0 Wine duty 586d per gal \$ s \$ 0 Port \$ per pipe 42 0 65 0 Claret hhd 12 0 70 0 Sherry Dutt 27 0 80 0	Locks and pieces	. 1	0	l	
Unwashed	Lambs	. 0	11	1	10
Wine duty 5s6d per gal \$ \$ \$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			8 72	1	
Claret	Wine duty 5s 6d per gal	£	8	£	0
Sherrybutt 27 0 80 0	Portper pipe	1 12	0		
Madeirapipe 50 0 95 0	Sherrybuti	27	0	80	0
	Madeirapipe	30	0	95	0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following article in the first 12 weeks of 1837-8, showing the Stock on March 20 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

AT Otthose articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the ead Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	5	EUGAR.				
	Laported.		Duty	paid.	Sto	ck.
British Plantation. West India East India	1857 tons 8845 19161 7760	1858 tons 12066 7392 7153	1857 tons 9920 14037 8405 11370	1858 tons 21178 6194 5829 17322	1857 tons 5588 16621 6972	1858 tons 8568 16043 7686
Foreign Sugar. Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla Cuba or Havana Porto Rico	3414 2768 494 1212 7918	3182 5787 568 1189	Expo 748 349 7 33		5500 4164 214 1836	5040 4645 702 2760

PRICE OF SUGARS.

lo Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

							8	d	
F	rom	British	Possessions in	America	 	 	27	94	per cwt
		-	1000	Mauritins	 	 	26	24	per
				East Indies					-
		PP1	seven well-s of				0.0	A 8.	

MOI	ASSES AND ME	LADO.	
West India	1mported. 1 839 3 99	1)nty paid. (886 1648	
	RUM.		

	Import	ted.	Export		Home Co	nsumpt.	Stock.		
West India East India Foreign	1857 gals 549405 89460 42120	1858 gale 549585 3784 25470	1857 gals 41 705 52965 31410	1858 gals 300380 106:15 28305	5625	1858 gals 430695 8055 315	1857 gals 1427150 185760, 167445	1858 gals 1377630 166095 102195	
Vatted	404370	348705	321345	rted. 2745 m	13590	31455	191700		
	1085355	961605	817425	703650	417060	470520	1972035	2774755	
			COCC	A-Cwt	Ν.				
B. Plantation	5214	57 6	66%	1597	4089	5254	2265	3065	

Foreign	1350	1726	212	1456	1133	841	348	2393
	6364	7521	878	3/153	5222	6095	2613	5458
			COFF	EE-Cwi	s.			
B. Plantation Ceylon	2666 16910	181a 21113	790 4150	5910	12*2 35792	3034 40444	3072 62607	56×6 64268
Total B. P.	19576	25931	4940	6090	37674	43478	65679	69954
Mocha Foreign E. I. Malabar	8522 4913 22	11768 2797	883 685	69 725	4970 2797 139	5021 2673	15333 8632 273	21430 7076
St. Domingo Hav.&P.Rico Brz. &C.Rice African	9283	23904 435	90 2157 33	12470	940 9588 17	14354 404	1254 22777 18	1201 5489 1111
Total Fran	22743	38913	3828	13264	18451	22452	48287	85709
Grand Total	42319	64844	8768	19354	55525	65930	113966	155663
PICE	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons 1	tous	tons	tons

RICE [12175 /	25065	140%	3675	8385 /	7049	44445	77552
			PEP	PER.				
White Black	tons 66 586	55 515	tons 2 344	tons 1 68	tons 66 415	tons 88 328	tons 200 2351	179 2046
NUTMEGS Do., Wild CAS.LIG CINNAMON	610 50 3 97 2914	2516	214 2453 1835	pkgs 126 37 214 1091	pkgs 237 3 678 461	pkgs 391 224 300	pkus 1948 715 11336 3755	pkgs 2699 584 5940 5101
PIMENTO	bags	hags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

COCHNEAL	serons 4668	serons 2470	serons	serons	serons 3771	serons 2348	serons 7763	seron 815
LAC DYE	chests 379	chests 1259	chests	chests	chests 1452	chests 701	chests 12722	chest 1336
LOGWOOD FUSTIC	tons 469 348	tons 1498 357	tons	tons	tons 814 488	tons 1105 457	tons 2749 514	tons 481
			1	NDIGO.				

								78.11
			1	NDIGO.				
East India	chests 2601	chests 1639	chests	Cicals	chests 5678	Chests 3121	chests 17295	chest 1821
Spanish	eerons 442	serons 4375	serons	serons	serons	serons 48?	serons 1314	seron
			SAL	TPETRE				

Spanish	442	4375	**		747	1 482	1514	h48
-			SAI	TPETRE	Č.			
Nitrate of	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Potass	2242	2033	**	**	2575	3318	2423	511
Nitrate of Soda	506	3104			:373	1552	1211	266

Miles Committee	-		5.7	OFFICE R				
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bale
American Brazi	**	11	**	**	**	**	58	5
East Ind	27687	313	**	**		125	4	19
Livepool, all	27687	25071	#X		25686	10332	46363	5328
kinds	560945	410712	34900	26350	415440	431116	392040	35546
Total	585632	436096	34960	26550	441186	441567	438465	409:9

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR MARCH.

A	Ire			-	ALCOHOLD DO				
		i.			II.	1	Shares		Amount,
***						2.6-0	55,555	***	
	7		2		0 0		unknow	n	unkwn
***	ç€I						34,211		85,527
	25		pe	re	ent.		***	***	116,420
***	30		110	er c	o o	}	***	***	116,420
	6							in	22,000
			1	1	1 ()	***	18, 00	***	
***	2		. 2	11	0 0	***	25,0 0	***	
***	3	***	. 2	1	0	***	10,000	***	
***	5		1	1. (0	***	5,000	***	
	. 5	***	2	. (0		7,000	***	14,000
									350,000
								***	29,090
	***	7 1-10 dep 26 30 6 1 21 3 5	7 1-10 deposit 26 30 6 1 2½ 3 5 5 1-6 5 1-6	7 2 1-10 2 deposit 5 26	7 2 6 1-10 2 8 deposit 2 10 26 pere 30 {pere 30 {pere 1 1 1 1 6 2 4 2 10 3 2 6 5 1 6 5 2 6 1-6 4 16	7 2 0 0 1-10 2 8 0 dcposit 2 10 0 2b {percent.} 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7 2 0 0 1-10 2 8 0 dcposit 2 10 0 2	7 2 0 0 unknow 1-10 2 8 0 50,000 6cposit 2 10 0 34,211 26 {per cent.}	\$\ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom published for the week ending March 13 amounted to 345,850, and for the corresponding week of last year to 380,640i, showing a decrease of 34,790i. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 142,005i, and for the corresponding week of last year to 161,298i, showing a decrease of 19,293i.

the corresponding week of last year to 161,298′, showing a decrease of 19,293′.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL.—The total receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of January last amounted to 78,822′, and the total expenditure, including preference charges, to 48,734′, leaving a net balance of 30,088′, being 549′ more than at the corresponding period of last year. The profit have been materially lessened by the increased expenditure. Interest and taxation are upwards of 1,100′ in the excess of the corresponding period of last year. Out of the net profits of the half-year the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 51 per cent. per annum, less income tax, on the consolidated stock of the company, payable on the 7th of April, together with the preference dividends, leaving 2,038′ to be added to the surplus fund, which will then amount to 7,811′. The report states that the agreement with the Caledonian and Edinburgh and Glasgow companies continues to work satisfactorily. The capital account showed that 1,810,671′ had been received and 1,859,935′ expended, leaving a balance of 49,264′ against the company. The revenue account showed that 78,822′ had been received during the half-year ending the 31st of January last and 33,717′ expended, leaving a profit on the working of 45,105′. Out of this is deducted 15,016′ for interest on loans and on 5 per cent. and 4½ per cent, preference shares, leaving a balance, as above, of 30,089′ for dividend on the ordinary shares.

Great Western of Canada.—It appears that the net earnings of this railway for the half-year ending January last amounts to 94,112′ currency, which will allow the directors to recommend a dividend on the share capital of the company at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum for the half-year ending January last amounts to 94,112′ currency, which will allow the directors to recommend a dividend on the share capital of the company at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum for the half-year

rency, which will allow the directors to recommend a dividend on the share capital of the company at the rate of 54 per cent. per annum for the half-

capital of the company at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum for the half-year.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—From official returns it appears that the proportions in which railway travellers distribute themselves throughout the various classes vary considerably in the three kingdoms. From the following table it will be seen that England furnishes the largest quota of first-class passengers, Ireland of the second and third, and Scotland of fourthclass. The numbers are for 1,000 passengers in each kingdom:—

First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.—Fourth.—First Class.—Second.—Thus.

as a circumstance perhaps slightly affecting the returns in regard to Scotland, that the Caledonian Railway carries no second-class passengers.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

Monday. March 22.—The railway market, although inanimate, he shown greater firmness, and towards the close there was a general advance Colonial shares were steady, and all the Indian guaranteed lines were in better demand, and firm. A rise occurred in French. American securitis were dull, and without material variation.

TUESDAY, March 23.—The railway market continues inanimate, but with a more favourable tendency. In some cases a slight advance has been established. Colonial descriptions were firm, particularly the Indian guaranteed lines, which were in good demand and higher. Geelong and Melbourne also improved. A partial relapse occurred in French. The small foreign lines were generally without alteration. American securities were quiet, and show no change. The transactions in mines were limited, but mostly at higher rates.

Wednesday, March 24.—In railway shares the chief feature has been a decline of 1% per cent. in Caledonian, from the large supply of floating stock and the heaviness on the Scotch markets. Other descriptions were generally lower. Colonial shares were steady, and a recovery took place in Grand Trunk of Canada. Mines and miscellaneous securities were little dealt in, and show no material variation.

Thursday, March 25.—The railway market has again been flat, the chief decline being in Caledonian, which were pressed for sale on Scotch dealt in, and show no material variation.

Thursday, March 25.—The railway market has again been flat, the chief decline being in Caledonian, which were pressed for sale on Scotch account. In colonial descriptions, Ceylon, Great Western of Canada, and Grand Trunk advanced, and all the Indian guaranteed lines were in good demand and higher. French generally improved. The transactions in mines were limited.

demand and higher. French generally improved. The transactions in mines were limited.

FRIDAY, March 27.—In the railway share market, a limited amount of business has been reported, but a slight improvement has taken place in one or two of the leading lines. Mining shares have been neglected, and are at quite nominal values. Joint stock bank and miscellaneous shares exhibit little variation requiring special report. London Joint Stock, Oriental Bank, and Union of Australia are a shade firmer, and Royal Mail Steam improved 10s.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE	HIGHEST	PRICES	OF	THE	DAY	ARE	GIVEN.

No. of shares and shar	London.	No. of shares	of shares Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.	No. of shares	Amount	Amount paid up.	Namo of Company.	London T. F.	
84543 122 10 85500 274s 274s Stock 100 100 100 Cheshire Junction	71		0 50	Waterford and Kilkenny . Waterford and Limerick West Cornwall West London	** * ****	Stock 143395 60872	100 17 25	300 83 10	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref - York, H. and S. purcha		100
Stock 100 100 Caledonian Stock 100 100 Chester and Horyhead 3801 50 50 Cork and Bandon	895 895 38			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS. Buckinghamshire		58500 Stock 17819	100	81	North Staffordshire Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvn, 6 per cent Scottish Central, New Pref.	120	
15300 50 50 Dublin and Belfast Junction Stock 100 100 East Anglian Stock 100 100 Eastern Counties Eastern Union, class A	17½ 16¾ 59 58¾ 46	Stock 10 10160 8000	00 100 25 25 50 50	Clydesdale Junction E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 p.c. Gloucester & Dean Forest Hull and Selby	110 1094	Stock Stock	100	100	ScottishN.Eastern Aberdeen guaranteed 6 per cent - 7 per cent Pref. Stock - 3 per cent Pref. Stock.	125 125 76	
Stock 100 100 " class II New A. late E. U. Thirds Stock 100 100 East Laneashire Edinburgh and Glasgow	89 89 63 623	8000 8000 43077 11136	2½ 12½ 12½ 12¾ 20 20	- Halves	132	20000 Stock 20654	100	25 100 20	South Devon S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref. S. Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar.	102 100	13
Stock 100 100 Edinb. Perth, and Dunder Great Northern A stock. B stock.	1024 108 3 894 128 1274	82500 Stock 16862	5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	London, Tilbury, & Southend Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock Midland Bradford Northern & Eastern, 5 p ct.	96 95 59	50000 42500 82939	5 20	5 15	FOREIGN RAILWAYS. Antwerp and Kotterdam Belgian Eastern Junction Dutch Rhenish	173 11	11
Stock 100 100 Gt Southern and West. (L. Stock 100 100 Great Western Stock 100 100 Stock 100 100 Stock	59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 5	78750 2186	2 12 50	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth South Staffordshire Wea Valley, guar, 6 pr ct.	138	250000 Stock 110000 100000	100 20 20	20 100 20 20	Eastern of France East Indian - C shares. Gt Indian Peninsular, guar	1197 110 22 213 21	13
18000 163 143 - Thirds - New Thirds Stock 100 100 Lancashire and Yorkshire - F 16l - F 16l - Thirds - Thir	97 904 504		00 100	PREFERENCE SHARES. Bristol & Exeter, 4 per cent.	96	Stock 100000 113312	20	23	Grand Trunk of Canada Gt Luxembourg Constituted Shares - Obligations	83 8 34	81
87500 9 7 9 shares 11900 11½ 11½ London and Blackwall Stock 100 100 London Brighton, and S. C. Stock 100 100 London and North-Western	64 68 106 964 96	7680 18094	00 100 61 61 61 61	Dunde, Perth, & AberdnJunc.	64	25000 26595 400000 255000	20 16 20	20 20 16 20	Madras, guar. 4½ per cent Namur & Liege Northern of France Paris and Lyons	9 38 3 38 33 33	81
28489 20 16 — Fifths 54745 10 55 — 10 <i>I</i> Shares M. & B.(C) 244000 125 — Eighths London and South Western	43 41 93 93	Stock 10 Stock 10	0 100	East Anglian, Class A,5 27pc — Class B, 6per cent — Class C, 7 per cent Eastern Counties Extension,	112	300000 27000 83334 31000	20 5 20	20 5 20	Paris and Orleans	18 81 8	3
6700 25 25 Londonderry and Coleraine 4240 25 25 Londonderry & Enniskillen Stock 100 100 Manchester, Sheffield,&Lin. 50000 10 1 Metropolitan	39 381	Stock 10 Stock 10 15000 2	0 20	5 per cent., No 1	115 1121	26757 300000		10 83 20	Western & NW. of France	9 47 27	***
Stock 100 100 Midland Stock 100 100 Birmingham and Derby 20000 50 50 Midland Great Western (I). 22220 25 Sewport, Abr., and Eareford	131 13	Stock 10	0 100	Edin., Prth, & Dunde, 4 prct. Great Northern, 5 per cent. – 5 per cent. Redeemable a 10 per cent. pin	117 116	100000 20000 20000	20 20	14	*Anglo-Californian *Australian	7 .es 4	
Stock 100 100 Norfolk 60000 50 231 Northern Counties Union. Stock 100 100 North British Stock 100 100 North-Eastern—Berwick	520 521 920 9-1	Stock 10 Stock 10	0 100	- 4½ per cent do	6	10000 6000 11000 12000	30 20 40	27 30 15 40	*Brazil. Imp(issuedat5/pm) — Cocaes and Cuiaba — St John Del Rey	131 13	34
90036 25 253 — Extension 64115 25 163 — G. N. E. Purchase Stock 100 100 — Leeds Stock 100 100 — York	15g 15 49 48i 76 75f	Stock 10 Stock 10 Stock 10 43120 2	0 100 0 100 0 6	Gt Western, red. 4½ pr ct — con. red. 4 per cent — irred. 4 per cent Incshire and Yrkshire, F 200	90 88½ (40	350000 8000 20000	100 25 20	16 100 25 20	*Copper Miners of England - Pref. 7½ per cent, *General	19 18	88
Stock 100 100 North London	9 125 131 33 301	Stock 10 Stock 10	0 100	- 6 per cent London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent London and S.W.,late Thirds	165 160	100000 100000 5051 200000	60 1	1	Great Polgooth		***
Stock 100 100 Scottish Central Stock 100 100 Scottish N.EastnAberdnStk Stock 100 100 — Scottish Midland Stock, steck 100 100 Shropshire Union.	27 27 82 49	7840 1 Stock 10	0 100	L'derry & Coleraine halves L'derry & Enniskillen halves Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln 34 p c	70 66	150000 10000 10000 7000	50 15 36	158	Port Philip *Rhymney Iron *— New Santiago de Cuba	22	***
Stock 100 100 South Devon Stock 100 100 South-Eastern Stock 100 100 South-Wales South Wales 27532 20 20 South Yorkeh & River Dan 3273 20 14 Do. Co.	70 691 83 83 15	Stock 10	0 100 0 100 0 100	Midline Consolidated, 6 pc. Stk — Bristel and Birm, 6 pc. — 4h per cent. pref.	139 138 101 100	50000 6000 43174	1 10 28	9	South Australian — Serip Tin Croft *United Mexican	4	**
3273 20 14 Do. co	102	Stock 10	0 100	Norfolk Extension, 5 p cent North British	106 105	100000	1	1	West Mariposa *Trans'ble, by stamped deed		=

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Capital	Amount	Average	Di		per cer	nt.		Week		RECEIPI	S.		Traffic		iles
and	expended	cost per mile.	on		p capit	al.	Name of Rallways.	ending.	Passengers,	Merchandise,	Total	Same	per mile		n in
Loan.	Report.	per mne.	1854	1855	1856	1857		ending.	parcels, &c.	minerals, cattle, &c.	Receipts.	week 1857	per week.	1858	185
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1858	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
800,000	767,018	11,860	49	4	7	5	Belfast and Ballymena	Mar. 20	533 0 0	543 0 0	1076 0 0	1129		65	65
3,150,000	2,503,996	75,879	12	1.6	23	3	Birkenhd, Lancash., & Chesh.	21		1375 0 0	2204 0 0	23.3		33	33
4,297,600	3,687,359	31,249	17	43	44	D.	Bristol and Exeter	14		1972 16 0	4898 8 8	1	41	118	117
8,859,400	8,346,387	43,471	3	21	24	34	Caledonian	14			:14:5 0 0	11972		198	191
4,339,332	4,338,963	36,160				5.4	Chasten and Helphard		2175 0 0	2435 0 0	4910 0 0	4999		94	94
320,000	351,992	17,599					Couls and Dandon		**********		268 0 0				20
1.270,666	1.014.976	16,238	4	41	41	4	Dublin and Dunabada	21		522 15 7	1443 6 10	244		63	63
670,000	495,265	82,544	- 1	10	*	8	Dublin and Kingstown.		520 11 3		643 0 0	1557		63	0.0
730,000	912,172	25,829				3	Dublin and Wicklow	13				641		401	40
355,600	307,981	18,388	3	91	4	5	Dandar and Asharath	25		000 0 0	263 0 0	68-17.23	,		16
866,599	786,000	25,355	-	33	3248	358	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	21	322 0 0 283 0 0	266 0 0 719 0 0	588 0 0	574		16	
1,700,000	1,642,380	24,153	2.4			0.00		14	313 0 0		1002 0 0	890		31	31
\$,350,000	3,300,230		**	* *	13	i					866 0 0	919		68	68
0,436,299		42,311	0.5	**		24	E. Counties, Norfk, & E. Union	21		1886 9 5	2947 16 1	3021		78	78
	17,828,855	35,801 42,589	25	2 34	14			21	9094 10 4	13207 0 0	22301 10 4	22203		489	485
4,237,833			33			41	East Lancashire		1875 0 0	3172 0 0	5647 0 0	5799		93	93
7,320,500	4,556,085	24,900	34	34	44	5	Glasgow, Sonth-Western		*********			6295		183	183
	11,926,902	42,144	41	48	34	***	Gt Northern & East Lincolnsh.	21			21166 0 0	21757		283	283
1,407,440	846,318	15,825	1	11	21	41/2	Great North of Scotland	13		550 IG 6	9 0 15 7	1329		534	4.0
4,922,910	4,328,186	21,321	4	5	6	5	Great Southern & Western (I.)	20		2130 11 10	6384 15 0	5834		203	203
	23.253,028	49,953	3	24	23	1.2	Great Western		********			25115		4654	443
	13,620,127	47,376	34	46	43	42	Lancashire and Yorkshire			** ** ** ** ** **		21614		2874	286
	1,327,773	25,931	72	74	78	8 s	Lancaster and Carlisle	21			5652 0 O	5450		90	50
7,354,620	33,442,879	51,700	0	5	54	5	London & North-Western, &c.			29664 0 0	52116 0 0	27580		637	637
1,900,933	1,737,765	362,220	6848	638	658	558	London and Blackwall		1145 0 C	79 0 0	1224 0 0		2 4	52	5
800,000	592,816	13,094	6	6	6	6	London, Tilbury, & Southd Ex.	14		143 0 0	715 0 0	857		30	27
7,800,000	7,798,931	42,386	54	5	6	5	London, Brighton, & S. Coast		7522 0 0		10:02 0 0	10722		183	183
9,952,742	9,603,406	33,105	44	5	6	44	London and South-Western				11604 0 0	12 74	40	277	277
9,309,532	8,393,806	51,148	238	0.1	03	1	Man., Sheffld, and L'ncolnshire		3019 5 2	53×2 11 3	8401 16 5	8863	49	1734	173
	20,453,034	26,055	35	33	4 4	41	Midland, Bristol, and Birm					29079	48	5674	495
2,596,666	2,420,032	13,672	5	5	5	4	Midland Gt Western (Irish)		**** ** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			3561	20	177	151
854,660	671,902	12,921	4 1	6	64	8	Monklands	20	*********		1446 0 0	1513	27	52	55
2,000,000	1,913,902	24,537	5	5	5	**	Newcastle and Carlisle	20		**********	3191 0 0	3262	40	78	78
,800.000	1,326,911	147,434	44	4	43	43	North London	21	**********	*********	2427 0 0	2109	258	9	1 9
4,150,000	3,967,552	42,208					Oxford, Worcester and Wlyrtn,	14	1505 0 0	2460 0 0	3765 0 0	3908	40	94	94
2,900.000	2,885,000	25,087		**		**	Scottish North Eastern	13	** ** ** ** ** **		3482 0 0	3452	30	115	115
1,700,000	1,709,291	34,882	33	34	34	33	Shrewsbury and Chester				2323 0 0	3075	47	49	49
3,500,000	13,3:7,820	44,279	3	7233	8138	60s	South-Eastern				13255 0 0	14484		202	302
2,583,166	2,175,280	37,504	268	24s	395	328	South Devon		1607 1 8	551 2 2	2158 3 5	***	37	58	58
4,564,439	4,272.152	25,419	14	3	37	34	South Wales	21	** ** ** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		6757 0 0	6395		1719	171
200,000	2,151,299	19,919	4	23	24	23	S'h. Yorksbire, Don. & Goole	7				2733		108	108
1,134,600	1,133,228	28,330	78	74	8	.8	Taff Vale	21			4045 0 0	2100	101	40	40
2.417.593	22,055,244	30 632	34	. 30	4.9	5	North-Eastern					21382		720	7034

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDED 28TH FEBRUARY, 1857 AND 1858.

I .- Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Two Months ended 28th February, 1858, compared with the Imports in the corresponding Months of the Year 1857, 1st-Articles Free of Dutv.

Articlos	Quantities Imported.	Imported.	A ≪	Quantities Imported,	Imported,	A Section 1	Quantitie	Quantities Imported.
AN ENCIONA	1857	1858	Articles.	1857	1858	ALLIGICS.	1857	1858
Animals, Living-Oxen, Bulls, & CowsNo	3,679	1,658	Hair-Goats' Hair or Wool	292,136	41,856	Oil (con.)—Olivetuns		
Sheep and Lambs	3,911	9.501	Codilla of Hemp-From Russiacwts	4,122	5.841	Oil sood cakes tons	824 18 5.057	8.8.8.8
Swine and Hogs	100	36	Austrian Italy	1,913	153	Potatoes	GI	38
Ashes, Pearl and Pot cwts	960'6	3,708	British East Indies	1,601	4,365	:		
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	22,355	21,937	Philippine Islands	1,487	15,917	Beef, salt		11,825
Bones, burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, tons	2,101	5,345	Other countries	6,979	3,539	Pork, salt		
Described and the second secon	20,512	007,480	Thee	17 600	240 00		10,848	3,815
Camtehone	100,02	1 900	Tuta and other versetable substances of	41,000	23,010			11 969
VAULULULULULULULULULULULULULULULULULULUL	000	1,433		15,583	17,612	Seeds—Clover		
Cotton, raw -From United States cwts	698,198	557,147		0000		Flaxseed and Linseedqrs	38,813	79,836
	10,120	25,951	Hides, untanned Dry From Brit. E. indies	15,363	5,433	Kape		13,825
Daniel Lank Ladion	60 907	12,742	Other countries	1,004	7,804	Cill Down Union China	1 660 109	117 806
Other countries	4.669	13 302	Total and a second	798 66	13 937	Raitish East Indias and Egent		441 197
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	andi.	nacion	Wet-From Buenos Avres and Uruguay	7,005	3,482	Other countries		55,495
Total	839,104	069,099	Brazil	2,580	5,631		1	-
			Australia	2,825	7,327	Total	2,005,503	674,218
Cotton manufactures, not made up£	98,843	74,461	Other countries	20,451	8,006	77		0000
Cream of Larlar	27 484	2000	1	198 69	94 446	Waste, Knubs, and Huskscwts	2,713	2,009
CALAL ALLE Consistence of the consistence of the consistence	2026	001100	A. C. L.C	20010	021,120	China		28,342
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs-Cochineal cwts	5,337	2,197	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed			Other countries		21
Indigo	2,400	5,035	(except Russia Hides)lbs	624,628	228,029			1
	377	99		3,182	1,662	Total	127,497	52,593
Logwood Maddow Root	0,000	1,997	Metals - Copper ore & regulus Fromspain	141	00 2	900	349	101
Garancine	9.345	1 465	Chili	9,747	1 505	Timber Staves not exc. 72 in. longloads	70	3.768
Shumac	1,108	655	Australia	201	220	Turbentine, commoncwts	CI	9,347
Terra Japonica	677	124	Other countries	666	2,465			
Cutch	55	136			-	Wool, sheep and lambs'-From Hanse Towns		
Valonia	1,053	1,372	Total	6,419	4,818	and other parts of Europelbs	_	3,233,725
Elephant's Teeth cwt.	938	392				British Poss, in South Africa	-	849,590
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or	10000	-	Copper, unwrought & part wrought cwts	1,632	4,840	British East Indies		1 041 805
Coddin of Flax—From Kussia & Frussia	12,827	7,033	Iron, in bars, unwroughttons	1,702	341	Australia	216,420	1,041,000
Belgium	28,918	18,462	Steel, unwrought	070	1 100	Other countries as a second	1	1,001,113
Other countries.	7,899	3,650	Shelter	9.959	1,182	Total	5.585.051	7.198,932
CALLER CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CALBERTAN	27060	2,000	Tip, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwts	2,884	3.937			
Total	79,930	42,433	Oil-Train, blubber, and spermaceti tuns	1,192	1,342	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe		242,974
	1	1	Palmcwts	52,128	40,277	Woollen manufactures not made up £	-4	103,740
Guanotons	4,605	17,552	C0c0a-nut	9,078	6,202	Yeast, driedcwls	011,110	10,000

Part	1875 1874 1875	1963 1964 1965
Both Cr. Home Consump. Both Ende Consumption. Both Ende Consumption. Both Ende Consumption. Both Ende	185	Emported Emported Employed Employed
Sept. Sept	1827 1855	The part of the content of the con
Ental for Home Consump. 1857 1858 18,166	2nd—Articles paying Duty and Quantities entered for Consumption. Articles paying Duty and Quantities entered for Consumption. Image: Consumption of Entering Co	Imported Imported
1857 1858 Articles paying Duty and Quantities entered for Consumption. 1857 1858 42,834 39,166 58,1491 12,700 13,491 12,700 13,491	Sand-Articles paying Duty and Quantities entered for Cousumption. 1835 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 1857 1858 18	Sample S
Entd. for Home Consump 1857 Entd. for Home Consump 1857 1858 42,834 13,491 12,700 5,804,894 43,814,022 14,879,048 23,213 24,160 22,354 41,160 23,100 23,100 23,100 23,100 23,100 24,100 24,100 24,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 25,100 26,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 27,100 2	Ported	Sample S
4 4 2 6 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	2nd- 1858 12,996 1,163,945 1,163,945 1,163,945 1,623,231 1,623,231 1,623,231 1,623,231 1,63,243 1,63,243 1,63,243 1,63,243 1,63,243 1,63,26 1,63,83 1,219 2,45,24 1,478 2,45,24 1,478 2,5,431 1,478 2,5,431 1,24,46 2,5,431 1,24,48 2,60,923 2,45,24 1,14,48 2,60,923 2,45,24 1,14,48 2,60,43 1,14,48 2,14,72 1,14,48 2,14,72 2,0,923 2,45,24 1,14,48 2,14,72 2,14,24 1,14,48 2,14,72 2,14,24 1,14,48 2,14,72 2,14,24 1,14,48 2,14,72 2,14,24 1,14,48 2,14,72 2,14,23 2,14,23 2,14,23 2,14,23 2,14,23 2,14,24 2,14,72 2,14,23	Tmported 1858 185
	1858 1,163,9 1,163,9 1,163,9 1,479,14 402,07 402,07 402,07 402,07 1,623,23 3,979,52 57,893 36,266 11,653 36,266 11,653 36,266 11,653 36,266 11,653 36,266 11,653 36,266 11,653 36,266 11,633 36,266 11,633 36,266 11,633 36,266 11,633 36,266 11,633 11,633 11,637 36,260 12,405 12,405 12,405 12,405 12,406	1857 1858

35	4												THE	E	CO	NOMIST	•					Ma		_	_	_	_		-	_
Consum .	1858	82,625	5,778	70,756	281,777	458 435	718	41,071	28,336		43,597	1,017,990	899	1857.	1858	2,874 2,874 269,187 80,485 6,908	5,875	5,931 1,240 360,618	1,227,663	219,022	9.149	255,350	90,432		30,557	56,145	37,254	007 95A	3.040	2,143
Entd. for Home Consum	1857	85,263	7,129	86,905	420,141	5,298	1.458	54,973	42,397		52,042	1,302,974	2,246	Months of the Year 1857.	1857	651,108 632 335,874 139,304 15,104	885	394,073	1,419,280	287,130	137 019	182,632	683,669	2006	41,786	249,767	86,370	3 889 438	1,000,410	2,763
Entd.		1												Months		cwts		lbs.	20100000	snuftgals	British	9		Hanse		0 0			******	value £
ted.	1858	101,276	2,434	42,923	216,706	6,480	2.443	1,520	30,055		0 0	604,984	892	orresponding	°,	Pepper	andy			d, and Snuff	y, produce of	disc towns		Foreign-To	0 9000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				ambs wool	na I ribe
Imported	1857	33,642	6,116	46,993	251,014	260 086	9.904	47,544	44,137		0 0	792,180	1,773	ed with the c	Articles		Foreign Refined and Candy	MolassesTallowlbs	Unstemmed	Foreign Manufactured, and Snun	Worl, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British	Possessions	France	Sheep and Lambs', Foreign-To Hanse	TOWNS	-	0	,	Total Sheep and Lambs Wool	Woodlen Manufactures not made up, value £
		Ficagalls								ed in bond for con-		9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	wholly or Scarfs, and	1858, compared with the corresponding		Spices (con.) Pimento Spirits—Ru Brandy	Sugar, unre Foreign F	Molasses Tallow	Tobacco-Ster Unstemmed	Foreign	Worl, Shee	Belgium	France.	Sheep a	Tow	Belgium	Other	-		Wordlen M
Auto	icles.	Of Brit, Possessions in S. Africagalls	of other brush resessions							Various countries mixed in bond for con-	300	Total		February, 1	1858	4,760 912 93,621 1,323 684	6.640	75 34,360 74,655	5,498	10,260	1,532	40,783	1,103	1.803	170	200 00	29,000	93,385	106,802	433
1	Art	Brit. Posses	Foreign From Holland	France	ngal	ira	Spain	Naples and Sicily	Other countries	ous countries	sumption (with	Total	Woollen Manufactures—Articles partially made up—Shawls, Handkerchiefs	wo Months ended 28th February,	1857	545 52,872 2,001 1,095	8,132	134 409,995 200,498	6,607	12,448	58	40,971	489	3.164	***	400 07	96,154	153,855	55,103	
mp.		Wine-Of	Foreign	Fran	Portugal	Madeira	Span	Cana	Othe	Vari	80		Woollen Me	-		Sloves pairs bars, or slabs		tuns	GTS		SKSCWIE	Broad Stuffs	3q1			India - Bandannas,	Jis, &c. pieces			cwts
e Consump.	1858	11,583,232	30.574		41,921	3,965		116,041	16,459	28,367	33,357	88,619	2,421,576 3,165,908 48,313	chandise in the	Articles.	cht≺	Oil—Palm	ver lbs	Traced		pa	Thrown Sile Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs		Part of the last o	Plush for making hats	res of Indin -	Coraha, Choppas, Tussore Clothis, &c. pieces	Chuamon		
Entd. for Home Consump.	1857	7,737,148	31.975	40,118	65,847	7,284	104 41.4	147,024	8,769	31,294	31,395	83,692	2,393,225 3,154,714 50,268	d Colonial Mer		Hides, wet	-Palm	Olive Quicksilver Rice, not in the busk	SaltpeffeSand Litserd	Rape	Waste, knubs, and	Thrown	-Silk or Satin	Gauze, Crape, and	Plush for mak	Silk Manufactures of	Corahs, Chopp	Cinnamon	Cloves	Ginger
-	1858	5,746,164	1,798	2,178	41,921	1,252	0 20	41,013	1,388	10,443	53,357	52,061	59,788 1,572,220 131,334	f Foreign and				580 1,859 Qu	0.3		43,001	83,924	17,432	928	9,113	Si	5	10.167	1.564	8,505
Imported	1857	12,518,049	9 093	7.598	65,847	2,799	100	79,167	2,390	10,982	31,395 8,690	53,457	274,782 2,714,066 171,049	Articles o	1858	-	848 2,302,055		0		70,754 43		16,157 17		565	307	89	9 11 202 11	_	
		1	0	5 1				•	1 24			1		incipal	1857	1,452 28,896 786,872 357,97 6	1,144,848	36,658				128,052								
	Articles.	·dl	Wood-	or split, &c From Russia	Sweden and North America	Other countries		Total	Timber or Wood, not sawn or spin, co	Prussia	British North America	Total	Tobacco:—Stemmed	II An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandis	Artirles	Cheese Cocoa Cocoffee—Produce of British Possessions, lbs Foreign	Total of Coffee	Wheatmen or Flour	Prussia	Holland	Other countries	Total of Cotton, Raw	Form Mountagnes not made up Value £	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs-Cochineal cwts	Indigo.	Lac-dyeton	Terra Japonica	Cutch	rants	CHENO CONTROL

March 27, 1858.] THE ECONOMIST. 2,143 52,670 53,287 355 307,711 187,975 51,480 54,147 1858 323,345 276,176 46,583 1,277,023 III.-Exports of the Principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Two Months ended 28th February, 1858, compared with the corresponding Months of the Year 1857. Declared Value. 2,941 6,422 11.355 14,604 68,749 423 35,885 416,649 10,288 17,085 192,028 19,048 115,285 40,304 305,989 231,181 20,626 1,072,160 178,099 210,360 11,052 20,813 14,630 222,529 30,709 6,540 Woollen Manufactures not made up, value £ 68,099 83,116 569,617 44,438 2,460 204,766 374,403 62 924 439,331 3,333,596 1,002,750 1,474,460 1858 806,689 1,441,094 6,639,536 6,915,497 27,584,870 2,488 1,573 76,636 1,453 Quantities. 3.016 5,871,487 2,793,689 1,240,963 3,428 610,766 69.800 6,362,993 1,186,781 4,118,133 376.839 930,824 1,465,599 1857 3,224,975 5,599,893 23,326,830 4,125 3,632 1,758 32,801 6,950 80,668 990,316 73,486 1,198,486 356,900 2,032,094 1,702,153 Cotton (con.) -Stockings doz. pairs Cotton Thread for Sewingbs Cotton Yaru-To Russia.....lbs Huse Towns Holland Naples and Scily Turkey British East Indies Other countries Fish-Herrings-To Prussiabrls Belgium Austrian Territories Hanover Hanse Towns Glass-Flintcwt. Total Hardwares and Cutlery-To Hanse Towns ... Other countries Window Common Bottles British North America Leather, Tanned, Unwrought France Australia..... Other countries United States..... East Indies..... Wrought, except saddlery and barness-To British North America.lbs Linens—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics—To Australia O. her countries West Indies Possessions in South Africa..... Hanse Townsyds Brazil British North America Caba Mexico £ 16,994 9,492 33,959 15,814 18,407 5,074 34,940 80,068 17,683 12,346 9,813 97,445 167,039 472,018 65,595 200,523 1858 92,188 105,562 39,369 321,474 89,605 62,776 96,089 929,124 76,500 926,463 316,057 86,024 45,092 8,096 144,380 97,325 809,698 22,607 59,331 39,836 37,213 10,159 11,448 163,144 90,875 14,154 8,684 369,498 1857 21,136 337,473 117,313 116,418 904,551 149,050 170,759 95,107 62,883 4,844,966 37,505 32,372 9,050 354,967 12,180 175,506 24,585 16,565 334,032 48,002 1858 7,879,146 5,845,676 8,094,699 22,682,992 4,246,466 12,964,681 3,706,577 4.066,970 6,734,133 6,783,247 23,899,582 3,861,453 73,161 4,663,183 6,354,411 78,702,349 3,925,000 304,306,428 4,227 14,992 38,772 9,832 20,125 324,870 116,86 9.839 752,702 .338,087 24,715,575 9,005,187 4,426,197 3,862,163 9,997,448 19,133,724 10,112,021 28,769.576 4,382,651 13,948,430 7,404,084 3,049,721 146,795 4,197,440 338,774,834 59,320,080 Beer and Ale-To United Statesbrls Brazil British West Indies Butter Candles, Stenrine Coals and Culm—To Russia......tons Australia..... Other countries..... East Indies..... Total Prussia Denmark.... Cortons—Calicoes, Cambrics& Muslins, Fustians Hanse Towns..... France Spain and Canaries British West Indies Turkey and Mixed Stuffs-To Hanse Towns, yds Holland Portugal, Azores, and Madeira United States.... Other countries Syrie and Palestine Egypt United States: Foreign West Indies. Buenos Ayres..... Brazil Chili.... Total Java China and Hong Kong. West Indies Bast Indies..... Other Countries British North America Australia, Gibraltar Alkali-See Soda

	-	356							H	EI	ECC)N(ON	175	Т.					Γ	Ma	arc	1 2	7,	18
	Declared Value,	1858	17,616 43,396 2,796	81,170	8,534	8,030 8,799 74,563	114,577	228,991 98,542 19,288	*	1,324	37,128	49,024	40,485	15,436	1,530	62,065	98,172	: :	12,941	2,019		21,820		11,492	
	Decla	1857	17,670 62,205 4,796 12,572	97,243	15,177 20,480 5.244	36,649 14,158 82,726	105,672	280,106 47,847 19,305	:	12,429	44,698	63,348	51,856	10,932	35,704	21,899	81,049	1,359	24,714	8,245	10,584	45,966	9,419	62,690	95 810
	Quantities.	1858	2,966 8,829 500 2,956	15,251	1,720	1,485	11 000	15,146 3,339	: :	60	1,493	717	70	132,677	12,240	494,897	771,706	***	4.772	2,547	01010	43,689	571	11,934	8,361
	Que	1	10,566 724 1,861		3,486	2,138 13,300 17,127	45.983	6,609	: :	247	#10t1 #10t1	1,126	60.000	59,858	15,580	120,210	498,382	49,583	2,851	15,895	80 000	666,60	8,776	50,217	16,273
	Articles,	Metals (con.) - Copper - Unwrought, in bricks, Pigs, &c To Belgum	France British East Indies. Other countries	Sheets and Nails, luchding mixed or yellon metal—To Hanse Towns.	Belgium United States	British East Indies Other countries	Wengly	Brass of all kinds Lead, Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Shot-To Russia.	France	Australia Other countries	Total	The transfer and White Lead, and Litharge Oil, Seed. To Provide the Courts	Hause Towns gais	United States	Australia. Other countries	Total	Sait—To Russia	United States	East Indies	O her countries	Cill. av Total	Ribbons, of silk only - Tollanse Tymes	Trance	British North America	Other countries
	1858	20,471 199,946	588,910 25,233 27,722	13,972 67,651 55,862	165,207	4,987 43,205 11,764	29,734	89,690	7,278	26,814	147,982	295,671	26,775	8.004	4,736	10	18,428	02,023	117,667	17,724			Con'nor	26,882	24,574
1	1857	16,578 196,989	737,777 67,861 85,735	55,420 51,126 69,983	242,324	23,823 57,106 29,776	29,137	144,233 24,132 11,590	28,651	324,326	124,045	\$32,312	40,721	386	3,659	3,513	18,483		28,034 26,666	107,902	49,803	54,855 233,438	1		07,138
1858	0001	585,354	17,379,219 267,455 452,725 998,487	1,379,478	3,116,340	13,788	9,283	28,457	1,786	3,015	4,655	66,700	1,162	803	573	3,493	1,595	10.007	1,087	1,239	3,130	12,646	20,371	673	OXO
1857		6,084,634	24	1,050,314	4,215,405 1,140 5,879	14,929 7,494 20	7,535	36,997 2,506 1,308	4,463	345	5,323	95,010	2,208	133	476	6,290	4,522	13,463	2,380	188	3,615	14,681	32,338	1,196	8.445
	Lineare Com Automit	Other countries	Linen Yarn—To Hance Towns	Other countries	Metals—Iron—Pig—To Prussiaton.	France United States British North America Other countries	Total T	Bar, bolt, and rod—To Hanse Towns Holiand France	Sardinia United States	British North America	Other countries	Wire Total	-	United States	British North America	Australia.	Other countries	Total	United States	British North America	Australia	Vener countries	Steel, unwrought—To United States	Other countries	Total

1	M	ar	cl	1	27	,	18	55	8.]								-	ΓF	H	E	E	C	Ol	NO.	MI	S	T.																	3	5	7	
10	*	148	49,412	27,185	227,034	367,173	19.997	160,584	174	42,575	221,293	437,553	11,0/0	90,770	52,537	250	212,398	347,720	× 6	135,042	91,293	39 171	26,953	256,504		1858	35.387	14,469	55,852	22,302	129,825	287,912	735	20,454		4,233	642,17	126,722	99,100	60 994	40,200	47,635	110 969	39.647				1
Declared Value,	£	1,641	31,723	18,221	241,665	041,016	43.990	296,968	1,549	33,690	242,192	618,389	00,000	50,038	182.396	2.787	218,722	546,448	***	217,736	20,820	28 033	94,758	387,844		1857	\$ 27.766	12,060	107,684			. 258,449		181,			-	235,787		70 921							1,373,316	
1858		47	10,353	5,055	44,849	78,268	997,635	4,450,029	7,670	641,641	4,520,252	9,847,227	10,200	00,000	40.434	123	153,809	257,328		9,863	2,925	5,009	1,787	19,050			rance.			Australia			Wns	United States						Secretariosoporosessos	nery, and watches		Lights			Total declared Value - Enumerated Articles	68	All Articles
Quantities 1857		313	6,431	3,845	50,198	137,669	750.804	6,865,085	33,498	434,033	5,029,534	13,112,954	13,103	40,002	153,367	2,512	163,010	425,902		16,453	0,040	0.375	2,245	30,866		Articles,	Se lean 1 Fr	Machinery, &c. (con.)—France Spain. British East Indies. Australia. Other countries. Total Tin plates—To Hanse Towns. United States. British North America. Australia. Other countries. Painters' colours					Were Torrel	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches Silk—Articles of silk only					declared Value - Enun									
		N. America				lankate & Comoto	ar pers						doz. pairs	ispieces					ussiacwts								Machinory	Soain	British	Austral	Otherc		Tin plates-	United St	British N	Australia.	Other cou		rainters colours	Plot Dieta Word	Cills A	Mirrod mit	Stationers Station	Woollang		Total declare	Unenum	All Artic
Articles.		Woollens-Cloths, &c. (con.)-To B. N. America	East Indies	Australia,	Other countries	Lotal Stuff Flamed Riestras Lossin	S. S. S. Gambers	United States	British North America	Australia			Worked Chiffs To II and The Control of the Control	o manse rown		British North America	Other countries	Total	d Yarn-To R	oollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia cwts Hanse Towns. Holland			Other countries			1858	83.077	434.853	3 690	5,393	2,661	18,587	8,538	38,808	1,069			7,539	40 004	42,004	2,014	00 970	14 504	59.901	2888	4.811	16.412	45.00
Ar			est Indies	ralia.	r countries	Stuff's Flam	To Hanse Townsyd-	ed States			nn:	Total	J. Chuff.	and Stums—1	United States	ish North A	sr countries		Woollen and Worsted Yarn-To Russia	Towns	Belgium	3	countries	Total	Value alone.	1857	75.668	698 574	9.378	2,693	3,959	18,511	10,422	37,963	2,672	***		596	23,117	616,61	20	99	24,42	110 350	181 006	000,101	17.627	4 787
	-	_	_							779 Aus 75 Oth									A						2nd-Articles entered at Declared Value alone.		er conneries £		a_ToB & Indios	Africa	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0				s, Small Wares	-To Russia							*** ***********		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			
1857 1858	¥	38,102	1,200	11,800	51,102	38.894	93 979	324	13,841	1,379	8,375	23,919	82,875	2,565	20,033	95 600	98,899	13,205	2,165	32,586	58,590	00	106,601	63,394	Articles enter	Articles.	C. (con.) - Oth	(Saddlery & Harness	sions in South	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		*************	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Thread, Tape									200		Po Russia		
1857	3	157,901	5,039	61,209	214,199	30,304	65 002	979	11,591	11,446	14,941	38,957	86,734	90 502	20,507	170 600	65.557	17,648	3,220	20,183	73,155	1,087	115,893	247,766	Zud-		herdasherv. &	Haberdashery, &c. (con.)—Other connertes Total Leather—Saddlery & Harness—ToB W Ludi British Possessions in South Africa East Indies				East Indies Australia Other countries		Unens_Lace of Thread, Tapes, Small Wares Machinery_Steam, Francia_To Russia		Machinery-Steam Engines	Denmark	HollandFrance	France	Condition	Paritiel Name	Fuct India	Australia	Other countries	Total	Other kind To Russia	Hanse Towns	Holland
1858		35,353	1,063	11,704	48,120	6.784	55.013	367	11,032	637	5,854	17,890	172,039	11,033	137,045	931 014	10.858	147,831	43,256	346,675	740	041	1,353,545	17,997			-			1			_		_												_	
-	_	62	100	060	90	62	37	948	35	36	80	27	60	11	99	-						1		885		1858	165 410	99,018	964 497	53.287		38,580	49,960	17,060	120	11,107	17,679	61,013	156,939	12,083	35,991	8,811	162,713	8,497	17.570	33.864	18,100	108,529
1857		14			184,206		-				10,508				186.966	-	4				23		1,480,435	s 76,882		1857	1.40, 200	191,021	070 040	65.747		55,651	100,798	17,700	204	7,142	17,464	83,430	227,038	17,504	37,207	9,333	455,517	168,0	19 505	30.589	15.699	93,366
Articles.		Sik, Thrown-To France	Collain de de la constant de la cons	Cutch Countries	Silly Turiot and Vous Tr. France	Other countries	Total	Soap-To British North Americacwts	West Indies	Australia	Other countries	Lotal	Spinish (Ratioh) To Conso	Anstralia	Other countries	Total	Sugar, refined	Wool, Sheep & Lambs'-To HauseTowns, lbs	Holland	Franco	Other countries	The state of the s	Woollens-Cloths of all kinds Duffels and	Kerseymeres-To United Statespieces		Articles.	Apparel and Slone To Ametrolia	Other countries	Trees	Cottons-Lace and Patent Net	Counterpanes and Small Wares (except	Stockings)	Farthenware and Porcelain-To U. States	Brazil	Filish North America	East Indies	A ustraila	Other countries	Total	[18] consequences	Furnitire, Cabinet and Uphoistery Wares	Class—Plate	Haberdashery and Millinery - To U. States	Burnel Blands	West Indica	Possessions in South Africa	Fast Indies	Australia

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Auditors—William Newmarch, Esq., and John Hill
Williams, Esq.,
Solicitors-Messrs Lacy and Bridges, 19 King's Arms yard.
Hours of business 10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 2.

Hours of business 10 to 3; Baturdays 10 to 2.

ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital £1,250,000; reserved (and, £252,000.
Court of Directors, 1857-58.
Harry George Gordon, £-q., Chairman.
William Scott Blury, £-q., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, £-q.
Sir S. C. Bonham, Bart.,
K.C.B.
John Lewis Bonhote, £-q., Lestock Robert Reid, £-q.
The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Caylon, Hong Kong, Singapore, Mauritius, Meibourne, Sydney, Auckland, and Wellington, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.
They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 dsys, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates. At present 4 per cent. is allowed at 6 months notice, and 5 per cent. at 12 months notice.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 to 2.
Threadneedle street, London, February 11, 1858.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA:
AUSTRALIA and CHINA.
Incoporated by Royal Charter.
Court of Directors.—1858-59.
Thomas Alexander Mitchell, M.P. (Messrs Sampson, Mitchell, and Co.), Chaltran.
Withiam Nicol, Esq (late of Messrs W. Nicol and Co., Bombay), Deputy-Chairman.
John Allan, Esq. (Generly Director of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta).
Peter Beil, Esq (Messrs Scott, Bell, and Co.).
James Fraser, Esq. (Messrs Maclaine, Fraser, and Co., Singapore).
John Glaistone, Esq. (Messrs J. Gladstone and Co.).
John Jones, Esq. (Messrs Hyde and Jones).
Thomas Lancaster, Esq. (alte of Ebombay).
W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. (Messrs W. S. Lindsay and Co.).
William Macnaughtan. Esq. (late of Mineing lane).

Co.).

Co

son and Co.).

Sir Henry Mugg-ridge, Kut., Alderman.

Manacer.—G. U. Adam, Esq.

Secretar.—J. C. Stewart, Esq.

London Bahkers.—The City Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on its agencies at Calcutta and Bombay, issues letters of credit and circular notes, and at those Presidencies undertakes the charge of Government and other securities for safe custody, effects sales and purchases thereof, an' draws and remits interest and dividends at the current rates of the day.

The Bank also receives deposits at interest, terms of which m.y be ascertained on application.

20 Threadneedic street, London.

BANK OF EGYPT .-- THE nd negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, on Alexar ria and Cairo. Bankers: Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. 26 Old Broad street. EDWARD CHESHIRE, Sec.

BANK OF DEPOSITNo. 3 Pall Mall East, London.
Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to
examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a
high rate of interest may be obtained with ample

security.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application

PANK OF AUSTRALASIA
Threadneedle street, London, 13th March, 1858.
The Court of Directors hereby give notice, that a
Half-yearly Dividend of 2:s a share, being at the rat-of
six per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Corporation, and also a Bonusas additional interest of 56s a
share, making logether £4 a share, or twenty per cent.
per annum, will be paid to the proprietors, free of income
tax, at this office, on and after Tuesday, the 13th April
next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed on Friday the 19th
March inst., and continue so until the dividend and
bonus become payable.—By order of the Court,
WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), 4 Thread-

Cincorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), 4 Threadneedle street, London.—Paid-up Capital, £900,000, with power to increase to £1,200,000.

LETTERS of CREDIT, (payable on demand,) and BILLS of EXCHANOE, are granted on the undermentioned branch establishments, on favourable terms:—Sydney Geelong Ballarat Portland Newcastle Sandhurst Portland Hobart Town Ipwich, Moreton Bay Belfast, Port Williamstown Beechworth Belfast, Port Williamstown Fairy Bullis drawn on Australia are also forwarded for collection.

cations to be made at the office of the C william Milliken, Secretary.

BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lamps, Baths, and Met-lile Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent of Messre Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

Eiddle or Throndon

mentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguishe from real silver.

Fiddle or Threador Old silver Brunswick King Pattern. Pattern.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be hat gratis, and free by post. It contains apwards of 400 Illustrations of his illimited stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, dish covers and hot water dishes, stoves, fenders, marble mantelpieces, kitchen ranges, lamps, gasaliers, tea urns and kettles, tea trays, clocks, table cutlery, baths and tollet ware, turnery, tron and Brass bedsteads, bedding, bed hangings, &c., with lists of prices, and plans of the sixteen large show rooms at 39 Oxford street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, and 3 Newman rooms at 39 Oxford a reet, W.; 1, 1a, 2, and 3 Newman street; and 4, 5, and 6 Perry's place, Loudon.

WERLAND ROUTE.—
STEAM to INDIA &c., via Egypt.—
The PENINSULAR are ORIENTAL
BIEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive goods and parcels for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta,
the Straits, China, and Manilla, by their Steamers
leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every
month; and for the Meditervanean, Egypt, and Bombay,
by their packets leaving Southampton about the lith and
27th of the month.
For further particulars apply at the Courter particulars

ner particulars apply at the Company's offices, thall street, London; and at Oriental place,

LONDON LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPA The following first-class ships, noted their fast-salling qualities, have meaning and their fast-salling described their fast-sallin

Ships.	Tons Register.	Tons Burden.	Destination.
Auguste and MelineArdencraig	330 591 753 534	700 900	Adelaide Adelaide Port Philip Hobart town

For terms of freight or passage money, dietary scales and further information, apply to the undersigned, who is constantly despatching a succession of superior data class ships (regular traders) to each of the Australisan Colonies.—THOS. R. EDRIDGE, 11 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.

PRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVER-POOL and NEW YORK direct, and between LIVER-POOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only calling a HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's ranils. The following, or other vessels, are appointed to sail from Liverpool:—

appoisted to sail from Liverpool:—

AFRICA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, April 2.
CANADA, for ROSTON, Saturday, April 10.
ARABIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, April 11.
Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cablin, Twenty-two Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New York, chief cabin, Thirty Guineas: second cabin, Twenty-Guineas. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New York, £3 per ton and 5 per cent. primage. Dogs, £5 each. Small parcels, 5s each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers.

For passage or other information, apply to J.B. Foord.

second cablu passengers.

For passage or other information, apply to J.B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; E.C. and J. G. Bates and Co., Boston; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Iver, Waterstreet, Liverpool.

EMIGRATION TO
STATES by steamer ANGLO-SAXON,
on the 21st April, and others every
alternate Wednesday, and by the first-class fast-stiling
ship CULLODEN on the 5th April, to be followed
by other ships of the Liverpool and Quebec fine,
sailing weekly during the season; also by sailing ships
from London, Plymouth, and Bristol. Passengers of
all classes booked throughout for one payment at the
lowest fares, including the railway fare from London to
Liverpool. Goods and parcels despatched at through
rates to all parts of Canada and the United States.
Money orders on Canada granted. For fares, dates of
sailing, through tickets, and every information, apply to
Carman and Pearse (Grand Trunk Railway of Canada),
21 Old Broad street, E.C.

TEAM SHIPS—
The General Steam Navigation
Company's powerful and first-class
STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katharine's Wharf for—
HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday moraing. Chief cabin, £2; fore, £1 5s.
ROTTERDAM—Every Wednesday and Saturday at
11 morning. Chief cabin, £1 10s; fore, 17s 6d. Cologue,
£1 1s.

ROTTERDAM

It morning. Chief cabin, £1 los; fore, 17s ou. corona

£1 ls.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE—The
Dolphin every Thursday at 11 morning. Chief cabin,
£1 7s; fore, 26s. Leav ng Antwerp for London every
Sunday at 12 noon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and the RHINE.—Every
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. April 1
at 3 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Monday
Wednesday, and Friday night. Chief cabin, 18s; fore,
14s.

Wednesday, and Friday night. Chief cabin, 188; 107e, 145.

145.

HAVRE——From St Katharine's Wharf, March 50, at 10 a.m. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10a. London toParis £1.

PARIS, wia CALAIS, direct—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday morning. March 31, at 3 a.m. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10s. London to Paris, 20s.

31, at 3 a.m. their caoin, less; lote, 163. Zondon to Paris, 208.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday morning. March 28, at 12 noon; 30, at 2 morning. Chief cabin, 14s: fore, 10s. London to Paris, 20s.

EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf, adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday, and Saturday at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 20s; return, 30s; fore, 10s; return, 15s; deck, 5s; which include all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Eight morning. Chief cabin 6s 6d: fore, 2s.

nesday and Saturday, seed of the feet of t

MARGATE and BACK at one fare on Good Friday and haster Sunday, from Fenchurch street station at

MARGATE, RAMSGATE, and HERNE BAY-From