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# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

### And Bankers' Gazette.

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## THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

### PRESENT ASPECT OF THE FREE TRADE DOCTRINE. MR VILLIERS'S MOTION ON THE CORN LAWS.

HOWEVER much the question of free trade has been debated, and however much many of the leading truths and principles involved in its science have been acknowledged, every new debate on the subject exhibits the difficulty with which old prejudices are abandoned, and with which new, though admittedly sound, doctrines receive a practical application. For a long time the contest for free trade, and especially for a repeal of the corn laws—the great bulwark of the protective system—was viewed as a mere struggle between two great classes, the one contending to retain a valuable privilege, the other to destroy a system which might be advantageous to a class, on the ground only of its injustice and injury to the rest of the community. As this contest, however, has proceeded, a conviction has been gradually gaining ground, founded not only on general reasoning, but also on observation of facts, that the protective system fails to afford any real advantage to the party affected to be benefitted, while it is attended by evils to the whole community in numerous indirect ways, not at first sight contemplated or suspected. As these discussions have proceeded, the benefits of perfect freedom to industry and commerce on the one hand, and the injuries of restriction on the other hand, have assumed a more important and catholic character. It has become more and more the conviction of every intelligent observer, that no system whatever is, in the long run, beneficial to the individual classes of any community, that is, in its operation, injurious to the general welfare. The material interests of the country are seen to be so intimately associated, that no one part can be injured without inflicting a corresponding injury upon all the others.

The evils of the protective system, moreover, have been shown not to be confined to the mere reaction of injury committed against other parts of society; but that the reliance which such protected classes place upon their supposed privileges operates prejudicially to a development of those great resources and improvements which universally attend a system of free competition. Protection has in all cases operated as a premium to indolence, or at least as a bar to exertions; and, looking at the condition of those classes to whom it has been chiefly afforded, it is difficult to estimate the accumulated mischief which they have suffered in this way. But the principle of protection has been further of a mischievous tendency, in so far as the continual uncertainty attending the existence of any false and artificial system deprives all arrangements between parties of that character of certainty and permanency so essential to the interests of both.

By all the leading men of the two great political parties, on whose opinions the public place much reliance, these broad principles are now recognised as settled truths. The injustice as well

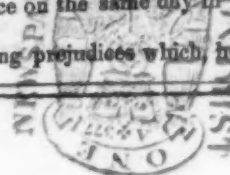
as the impolicy of protective laws are admitted by all. In the recent debate on Lord John Russell's resolutions it would indeed be a difficult task to say whether the noble lord himself, or the right honourable baronet at the head of the Government, or the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary, gave most unequivocally their adherence to these principles. And, instead of being any longer an argument on principle, the chief question now is—how those principles can, in the safest and most beneficial way, be carried into practice.

But while these general principles are admitted on all hands, or at least by all whose opinions have much influence in Parliament, we discover in their practical application an apparent want of confidence. The evils of the present system are abundantly admitted; but there is much hesitation as to their removal.

In dealing with protected interests, it should never be lost sight of that the greatest admitted evils to which they are exposed are, first, a reliance on a false principle, and, next, the serious uncertainty of the future, which precludes the adoption of fixed and determined arrangements, so essential to the advancement of any pursuit. Without removing these two essential evils, all changes to which these interests are exposed inflict all the loss of sudden derangement, without any of the compensation of final settlement. The degree of protection still left is something to cling to—to rely upon; it is still something to divert men from the true source of improvement and success. The degree of protection still left is quite sufficient to render uncertain all calculations on the future; and the very fact itself that any change has been made, points with greater certainty to further changes. One of the greatest, and we believe the best founded, complaints of our Colonial sugar growers, of late years, has been that capital could not be enticed to the occupation. However abundant money might be at home, there was no disposition to invest it in the sugar plantations of the West Indies;—however much some objects of production in India freely obtained the succour of British capital, none could be tempted to the cultivation of the sugar cane. While all the products of the East, which are comparatively unprotected, have been eagerly cultivated by British planters and with British capital, it is a singular fact that, to this day, the actual cultivation of sugar in India has been by them entirely avoided. This is one of those striking examples which show how false is that principle which relies upon protection as a means of increased production. The protective duty on sugar is reduced, but is there any more confidence in West India property than before that reduction? Is there anything in that change which gives a guarantee for the permanency of the new rate of protection, or does it not rather make farther changes more probable? Where, then, is the settlement which would give security for the future, and attract capital to the occupation? These partial reductions are mere evidences of a state of transition, and are calculated more than any other course to keep an interest in that doubting and unsettled state, which precludes the possibility of measures being taken with a view to permanent improvements.

We are led to these remarks by the recent debates on the corn laws, and more especially by Lord John Russell's renewed proposal of a fixed duty. No man can be more aware of the inherent evils of the protective system than the noble lord, not only as they apply to the consumer, but more especially to the producer. Now, surely, it is not for the benefit of the former that the small fixed duty can be recommended; is it, then, for the benefit of the latter? If the present amount of protection be an evil to the producer, what is there in a small fixed duty which, as far as the producer is concerned, would remove that evil? It would still be something to cling to—something to rely upon—something to divert from more substantial efforts. It would still be something to unsettle all the arrangements of landlord and tenant, and to divest the future of security; and, what is far worse, it would still be something to keep alive that feeling of animosity which exists between him and the rest of the community. And for what? An amount of protection which, even admitting it, to be obtained at all times, and to the full extent, by the producer, is scarcely the difference between the price on the same day in different parts of the country.

But it may be said there are existing prejudices which, how-



ever they may be founded in error, ought not to be disregarded. It may be said that it might be prejudicial to the best interests of the country to give a sudden shock to those prejudices. It may be said that the reliance on protection is still so great, however it may be based on error, that its sudden removal would endanger the supply of corn, by the shock it would give to cultivation. We do not believe, especially in the advanced state of public opinion, that any such effect would be produced. On the contrary, all experience teaches us that a withdrawal of protection, in place of diminishing the efforts towards producing, tends only to their great increase. And we are confident that, if all those cases were closely investigated, in which exposure to competition has only resulted in increased prosperity, it would be found that it was entirely to the efforts and exertions called into existence to meet that competition that such improvements were ascribable.

Mr Villiers brings forward his motion on the subject of the corn laws on Tuesday next, and we cannot but congratulate him on, what appears to us, the peculiarly happy combination of circumstances to give greater effect and interest to the motion this year than in any former one. The principles for which the hon. gentleman has so ably contended, which he has advocated with so much zeal and ability, he has had the satisfaction of hearing, within the last fortnight, assented to on both sides of the house, in such a way, and to such an extent, that cannot but clear the question of many of the most serious difficulties which it has hitherto presented. Every time this question comes before the house, and whatever form it assumes, draws from those who have hitherto opposed it admissions which materially narrow the debatable ground.

With an admitted increase to the population of one million and a half since the last alteration in the law—with paupers in the country at this moment, or very lately, admitted to be equal to that number, and with five or six millions of the population, for whom, it is also admitted on all hands, there is no supply of wheat and bread, we wait with much interest to hear what reasons can be urged against an abolition of a system of laws which not only limit that supply to its present quantity, but which further limit employment and the means of obtaining a greater supply. We wait with much interest to hear, after the admissions which have recently fallen from Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, what reasons they will now urge against the entire repeal of those laws which, by implication, the Home Secretary has so recently and so ably demonstrated to bear so prejudicially on all the best interests of the country.

#### THE SCOTCH BANK BILL.

THE Scotch Bank bill went into committee on Thursday night without a division, after some little opposition from Mr P. Stewart, Mr Hawes, Mr Baillie, and Mr Bouverie. The arguments by which it was supported by Sir Robert Peel and Sir William Clay were chiefly based on the glaring and popular fallacy of Scotland being supplied with bullion at the expense of England. It is indeed very difficult to understand what those gentlemen mean who constantly harp on this theme. The idea was the invention of Lord Dunfermline, and the fact of so unintelligible an objection to the Scotch banks being so readily seized upon, is the best evidence how little real objection to their system could be found, or how little the excuse for interference. But what do they mean by this novel idea? No one has yet favoured the world with the slightest explanation. Why did Mr Hawes not ask Sir Robert Peel or Sir Wm. Clay to explain themselves?

Scotland is supplied with gold at the expense of the Bank of England!! It might as well be said, when Mr Rothschild buys gold from the Bank of France and brings it to London, that the Bank of England is supplied with gold at the expense of the Bank of France. Or it might be said, with equal truth, that because the retail grocers in Glasgow and Edinburgh obtain supplies of tea from the docks in London, that they are furnished at the expense of England. These gentlemen would have us to infer that the Bank of England furnished the Scotch banks with gold for nothing. How does the Bank of England obtain gold? Either as the deposits of its customers, or in exchange for its notes. How, then, can the Scotch banks obtain that gold? Only by possessing or obtaining a command over part of the deposits of the Bank, or by becoming possessed of bank notes; and they can only do the one or the other by the disposal of some good and valuable marketable security. Then the hardship of the Bank of England supplying Scotland with what gold that country requires on any emergency, is precisely the hardship of repaying its deposits, or paying its notes when presented. The Bank of England receives gold, and issues notes for it at the rate of 3*l* 17*s* 9*d* an ounce, and has the privilege of using any part of that gold which it can do to a profit; but the Bank is bound to redeem its notes on presentation, at the rate of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* the ounce; and thus to redeliver gold placed at their use without payment of any interest, when its depositors or their assignees require it for other uses. Gold is obtained from the Bank for foreign remittances exactly in the same way; and it might, therefore, as well be said that bullion is kept for the import of foreign corn at the expense of the Bank of England. One merchant imports gold and puts it in the vaults of the Bank of England, and receives its notes in exchange for it.

Another merchant imports tea and places it in the London docks, and receives dock warrants for it. The one sells the notes to a Scotch banker, which entitles him to demand the gold placed in the vaults of the bank. The other sells his warrant to a retailer of tea in Edinburgh, which entitles him to withdraw the tea from the docks. Scotland is supplied with tea as much at the expense of the London docks in the one case, as with gold at the expense of the Bank of England in the other case. It is really a most humiliating fact to hear men of common understanding, much more men in the position of statesmen, uttering such sheer absurdities, and exhibiting such entire ignorance of the first and simplest elements of this question. We would not be understood to say that Scotch banks, as well as others, should disregard a due attention to their liabilities, and should not always be prepared to meet them. That is their first duty, and past experience shows how well they have performed it. What difference does it make whether they hold gold in Scotland or the command over it in London. The only difference that can possibly arise from the new system will be, that the Bank of England will hold a little less, and the Scotch banks a little more gold. That is, that the Scotch banks will hold bullion of which the Bank of England might otherwise have the use without any charge.

Mr C. Wood and Mr F. Baring revived the argument that a paper circulation ought to vary exactly as would one purely metallic. No man who has investigated the subject doubts or denies this principle; but Mr Baring, and those of the new school of political economy, as he calls it, but why we know not, have altogether failed to show what would be the fluctuations of a purely metallic currency. They take it for granted that the coin in circulation would vary with the fluctuations of the passive bullion in the bank. This again exhibits the extraordinary degree of error which exists on this subject. Suppose any circumstance occurred, such as a general rise of prices, or an increased internal trade, requiring more currency to circulate commodities, with a purely metallic currency, the coin in circulation would be increasing, while the passive bullion in the bank was diminishing; or on the other hand, suppose anything occurred to cause a diminution of currency, such as a general fall of prices, or a curtailment of trade, the passive bullion in the Bank would be increasing by the means of deposits, while the coin in circulation was decreasing.

With a purely metallic currency, the quantity of bullion held in the Bank of England would no more be an index to the quantity of gold in circulation, than is the quantity of tea in the London docks an index to that held by all the retailers, dealers, and consumers throughout the kingdom.

The whole of this system proceeds, in our estimation, upon great and palpable errors; but errors so generally adopted, that time and experience will be required to exhibit them. In the meantime we will go on with our series of articles upon this important subject.

#### THE SOCIETY FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF INDUSTRY, AND THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE.

THE *Morning Post* of yesterday contains a long article on the subject of a correspondence between the SOCIETY FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF INDUSTRY and the COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE. The subject of that correspondence is on the very obvious, yet we must admit, very common fallacy entertained respecting "a fixed price of gold." The first letter signed by Mr Spottiswood, is to the following effect:—

"Perceiving an inconsistency between the principles on which the Anti-Corn-Law League is founded (viz. those of perfectly free trade in all commodities), and the public and parliamentary votes of some of the principal members of the League, with reference to one particular commodity, 'gold,' the committee of the Society for the Emancipation of Industry request to be favoured with answers to the following questions:—

"First, Is the Anti-Corn-Law League prepared to admit that the commodity 'gold' ought to be subjected to the law of supply and demand, and all the consequences of that law, as well as cotton, iron, or any other commodity?"

"Second, If so, is the League prepared to maintain that when the Legislature selected gold as the money of the country, it should, as coin, be exempt from that law of supply and demand to which it is so admitted the merchantable metal ought to be subject?"

and in a subsequent letter the following query is added:—

"Thirdly, If gold, the measure of value, be excluded from the law of supply and demand, and its price be fixed as it now is, does it not inevitably follow that all prices, whether of commodities or of labour, must be regulated thereby; and is it not to the fact of the gold being fixed at the low price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce, the price it bore before taxation was so largely imposed, that the present low and unremunerating prices for commodities and labour in this highly-taxed country are to be attributed?"

We have no authority whatever to speak on behalf of the Council of the League, but we will venture to say that there is not a member of that body, nor is there any intelligent man throughout the whole country, who would hesitate in replying to the first question in the affirmative, and to the second in the negative, and thus so far agreeing with Mr Spottiswood and his friends. These gentlemen are greatly in error in always assuming that any party differs with them on these points. No one whose opinion is worth referring to denies that gold as a commodity should fluctuate like all other articles in value, in proportion to supply and demand, and that gold, selected as the standard of value, and in its form as coin, should be subject to the law of supply and demand just as much as in its crude state, as a simple article of commerce. But

wherein these gentlemen and their adherents differ from any other party is in their assumption of the fact, contained in the third question, that gold is "excluded from the law of supply and demand, and its price fixed." The fallacy which their assumption involves, from the term "price of gold," is so obvious, that it is matter of surprise it should impose upon any one; and least of all upon many of those gentlemen whom we have reason to believe are earnest and honest seekers of truth. The error of the term used to convey the intended meaning, is no doubt one great reason why the fallacy has taken the root it has.

The term, "price of gold," has in reality no relation whatever to its exchangeable value. The only object and meaning of the term is to indicate the quantity of gold that each coin shall contain. When we say that the price of an ounce of gold is 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*, we say no more than that the weight of each coin representing a pound shall be such, that an ounce of gold shall make three of such coins, and 17*s* 10*d* towards a fourth. So, if we said the price of gold was 4*l* an ounce, we should say no more than that each ounce should make four such coins, or that a quarter of an ounce of gold and a pound should be synonymous. When, therefore, we say that we "fix the price of gold," we only say that we determine that the coin shall contain one uniform quantity of gold, and how much. But this does not in any way interfere with the relative value of gold and other commodities. An ounce of gold, or the sum 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*, which are synonymous terms, may exchange for less or more of other commodities, just the same as an ounce of gold did before it was made the standard of value or coined into money. If gold becomes more abundant by an additional supply from the mines, the ounce of gold, coined into 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*, will fall in value in relation to other commodities generally, but that fall in value will be expressed in a rise in the price of other commodities. Thus, if the increased quantity were such as to depress the value of gold by 25 per cent, and that before that increase a qr of wheat were worth an ounce of gold, or 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*, after that increase of quantity, supposing the supply and demand of wheat to remain stationary, a quarter of the latter would be worth 1*½* oz. of gold, or 4*l* 17*s* 4*d*. So, likewise, if gold became more scarce, an ounce, or 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*, would rise relatively to all other commodities, or, in other words, that sum would purchase more of other articles. The change would be expressed by a fall in the price of such other commodities; so that gold, as a coin, is subject to all the laws of supply and demand, and to the corresponding fluctuations in value, as much as any other commodity.

Mr Spottiswood's objection to the present system, if it be in any way intelligible, means that he would have an ounce of gold coined into 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* one day, into 4*l* another day, and into 4*l* 10*s* another day; or, in other words, that the weight of a sovereign should be continually changing.

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

THE Secretary of State for the Home Department has issued a new letter of instruction on the proper treatment of criminals under sentence of death to visiting justices throughout the country; since our last another fellow creature, a poor insane lad, some twenty years old only, has been executed at Newgate amidst the cheers and jeers of the debased people that for the most part witness such things; the New York papers, which came across by the last mail, contain accounts of a meeting, apparently large and important, which had just been held in that city, to condemn the practice of capital punishment not yet totally abolished there, though very nearly so (there had been an execution of a murderer in the city on the day of their meeting), and to form a permanent national society for preventing such punishments under any circumstances; and, finally, several meetings having a similar object have recently been held in different parts of England;—Such are the circumstances which induce us once more to recur to this painful but necessary to be discussed question.

The Home Secretary gives Justices throughout the country to understand that prisoners about to be hanged should be affected by the following rule:—"No person except the proper authorities, the prison officers, and the police on duty, shall be admitted into the interior of the prison on the day of an execution, nor on occasion of a condemned sermon, nor during the performance of Divine service after sentence of death has been pronounced." Such an order as this is calculated to call forth many commentaries. Among the earliest which we have seen has been that of Mr Alderman and Sheriff Sidney of the city of London, given in a court of Aldermen the other day, where Sir James Graham's communication was read. Mr Sidney seems to have some personal feelings in the matter, which we certainly have not, but he has said something worth noticing apart from that. He

"Presumed the letter had been transmitted to the authorities of the city in consequence of the recent proceedings in the goal of Newgate on the occasion of the condemned sermon to Hocker and execution of that criminal next day. He had every reason to believe that the order of the Secretary of State to the magistracy resulted from the proceedings to which he alluded. There was a marked difference between the regulations just made and the course adopted for a series of years, and he certainly did not approve of the alteration. He was of opinion that upon the occasion of the infliction of capital punishment, it would be improper to exclude the members of the public press from the prison. There were two recent instances which were calculated to show the strength of his argument. Tawell, who was executed for the murder of the woman with whom he had cohabited; and Hocker, who was hanged for the murder of Delarue. It happened that

Hocker, upon being pinioned, fainted, and was with much difficulty recovered from his exhausted condition. If he had died at that moment of excitement, it would have been hard, in all probability, to induce the public to think that the negligence of the public officers had not supplied the convict with an opportunity of destroying himself, if the reporters of the public press had not been present to witness what took place. In the case of Tawell the argument was supported still more strongly; for by the refusal of the sheriff to allow any communication between the press and the prison, an impression got abroad that the murderer was actually not executed at all. He was disposed to pay all due respect to the recommendation of the Secretary of State, but he did not think that an ancient law, which had been found to be a good one, the law of public executions, ought to be set aside upon a mere recommendation of a man in office. If executions were to be continued, they ought to be as public as possible, and the proceedings after the convict was placed in the hands of the executioner ought to be witnessed by the emissaries of the public press."

Judging between the two parties, both defenders of the right and expediency of putting criminals to death, we must say that Mr Sidney has by much the best of the argument. If the executions are right things, if they are wholesome lessons for the people, it stands to reason that the more that is seen of them it must be the better for the public morals. We have been so fortunate as not to know any "emissaries of the press," as Mr Sidney calls them, who would be at all disposed to feel grateful to him for his anxiety to have their right to see capital punishments preserved to them unimpaired. But most certainly, as we have said, in the argument with Sir James Graham, he has by much the best of it. The fact is, however, that this new order from the Home Office is a silent assent to the doctrine that capital punishments, in the way that they are now administered, are becoming too abhorrent to the moral feeling of the community to be borne. The next discovery to be made—and we prophecy that it will be made soon—is that the present method of administering the punishment is incapable, to any appreciable extent, of improvement. It will be found that the system is one to be ended, but not capable of being amended.

We have, however, so often repeated all the arguments, moral and political, which suggest themselves to the mind against this brutal and barbarous system of dealing with decidedly the most unfortunate of our fellow-creatures, that nothing new remains for us to say. We shall adopt, however, in conclusion, some of the words of one of the speakers at the New York meeting, of which we spoke—a Mr English—not that we think what follows as by any means in the best taste, or any thing like a full or fair estimate of the case, but, with all its faults, it puts the matter in a light which statesmen, above all others, might reasonably be expected to listen to.

"He did not care a crack of his finger as to the result of this question in reference to its bearing on human life abstractly. He did not look upon human life as of any value, if it were necessary to take it away for the good of society. If the public safety required the sacrifice, he looked upon life as worth nothing, *per se*. But experience had taught that this capital punishment was productive of no good object, nor deterred from crime, and that it would be good policy to abolish it altogether. I do not ask myself what are the dogmas of this sect or that—although I profess myself a Christian: this is a plain matter of government; it is a question of law—of simple municipal law, and nothing else. It presents itself to us as citizens of the republic, and nothing else. What are the ends of law? Are they revenge? If they are, I do not know a single commentator or legislator who understands the spirit of our laws. The object of law is to deter from crime."

—which capital punishment clearly does not. If it had had any such tendency, Connor would not, so soon after witnessing one execution, and knowing that another was coming on, have done that which he must have known, if he had been a reasonable being at all, would immediately bring himself to the same end. But the fact is, he never thought of this. He had never been taught to trace consequences until he was made to feel that awful one beyond which there has been to him in this life no futurity, and therefore no possibility of amendment. It is a thoughtless, unfeeling, useless, (and worse than that, for it is a mischievous thing) this hanging; and when Secretaries of State are beginning to be ashamed of its being seen, we surely do not judge erroneously in anticipating that but a little more of it remains to be seen among us.

#### PENNSYLVANIA DEBT.

(From the New York Herald.)

WE have the authority of the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania for stating, that the interest due on the State debt in August, can only be partially paid, when due, in cash, and that bills will be issued for the unpaid part, redeemable out of the first monies which come into the treasury. This settles the point at once, and the creditors of the State may as well make up their minds that only a fractional per cent of the amount then due will be paid in cash, and the balance sometime between the first of August and the first of February. The condition of the treasury at this moment is such that it is impossible to tell how large a portion of the two and a half per cent then due will be paid in cash, but should the receipts be no larger for the last three months of the term than they have been for the first three, there will not be a balance in the treasury on the 1st of August more than large enough to pay an eighth part of the amount due. The revenue of the State will be limited until about the close of the next term, and the Executive was aware of this fact when he suggested to the Legislature, last January, in a special message, that the soundest policy for the State to pursue, under the circumstances of the

case, was the part payment of the interest then due in cash. The arguments he advanced in favour of such an arrangement were unheeded, and the treasury was drained of every dollar to pay the interest on the funded debt only, leaving the interest on a debt of more than four millions of dollars unpaid. The amount of funds in the treasury on the 1st of February last—which was only sufficient to pay the interest on a part of the debt—had been accumulating for many months. The treasury required replenishing to meet a corresponding demand, at least in the space of six months, without any additional resources than the gradual increase in the income from the public works. The amount in the treasury on the 1st of February last would have paid, with the small balance there will be on the 1st of August in cash, about one and a quarter per cent of the two and a half due in February and August. Parties are pretty equally divided, out of the State, as to the honesty and effect of this policy, and it might be very questionable, were there not in the prospective additional sources of revenue from which the government of the State anticipated deriving a very large sum annually. The last legislature passed several laws providing additional revenue, but the laws could not be enforced until after the August interest became due. Knowing this fact, would it not have been better to have equalised the two payments falling due before the benefits of these laws could be realised, than to have drained the treasury to pay part of one dividend and leave the other almost entirely unprovided for. The very doubt that exists in the minds of the stockholders is sufficient to show the effect of impoverishing the treasury, and this non-payment of the interest in August, will destroy what little confidence still lurks in the minds of the most sanguine. It will be impossible to make the creditors of Pennsylvania believe that future payments will not be made in the same way those for the past three or four years have. A resumption last February and a suspension in August will, in the minds of many, settle the point, and those who have for years held on to this stock and scrip, amidst all the vicissitudes of the money market, must become discouraged, and be content no longer to hold. Notwithstanding the change the non-payment of the August interest on the debt of Pennsylvania must make in the market value of the stock, we are confident that many months from that time will not elapse before the credit of the State will again be in the ascendancy and the stock sought for as investments. The enforcement of the new revenue laws, must increase the revenue of the State, but perhaps not sufficiently rapid to meet the demands upon the treasury promptly, for a year at least; but the receipts must ultimately exceed the expenditures, when the interest on the debt, the current expenses of the State, and all incidental charges against the commonwealth will be punctually paid. The payment of the August interest being carried forward, and being drawn from the receipts after that date, draws from the revenue which should be applied to the payment of the interest falling due next February. This reduces the resources of the State to meet the amount then due, and another postponement must be submitted to. In this way a partial payment only is made semi-annually, but the amount extended becomes gradually reduced, until the whole amount will be paid at maturity. In the meantime, the debt of the State is increasing at the rate of at least two hundred thousand dollars annually.

#### PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—OUR TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

We have taken every opportunity to call attention to the dangerous position in which our commercial relations with Brazil have been placed by our invidious and restrictive policy towards that country. The following remarks of an American journal on the same subject, show how well those difficulties are estimated by other countries, and how directly they expect to be benefited in proportion as we are injured by the course which we pursue:—

A proposition has been made in the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, that from the 1st of July next, all the cotton goods imported from Great Britain should pay fifteen to twenty per cent more duty than any other nation, until the British government should admit the sugar of Brazil on the same footing as that of other nations. This looks something like retaliatory duties, and it is possible the government of Brazil may take a more decided stand upon this ground, than the government of Great Britain dreams of. The distinction made between sugar grown by free labour and that grown by slave labour, by the government of Great Britain, will yet lead to commercial difficulties little imagined. The movement of the Brazil government shows that something will be done, in the commercial regulations of that country, to offset the restrictions placed upon their principal staple by the government of Great Britain. A very large trade has been carried on between the two countries in cotton manufactures, and any discrimination in favour of other countries in entering manufactures of this description, would seriously injure this part of the trade of Great Britain, and give other nations an opportunity of monopolizing the markets of Brazil. We annex a table showing the imports of cotton manufactures into Rio Janeiro for four years, distinguishing the country from whence they were received:—

IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED COTTON INTO RIO JANEIRO FOR FOUR YEARS.				
Where from.	1840	1841	1842	1843
Great Britain	20,828	24,968	14,059	14,455
United States	6,169	8,961	5,337	7,358
France	1,618	1,526	1,317	1,109
Hanse Towns	553	941	678	577
Total packages	29,468	36,416	21,391	23,499

About two-thirds of the quantity of cotton manufactures imported into Rio Janeiro for the four years, were from Great Britain. The importations of cotton manufactures into Brazil for 1842, were valued at 11,728,559 dols,

of which 9,614,668 dols came from Great Britain. This trade gives a very great outlet to British cotton manufactures, and the course the government of Great Britain are pursuing in relation to slave grown sugar will reduce their importations to the markets of Brazil, and open a trade for other nations, which they will not be very tardy in securing. The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Brazil ceased in July 1842, but the British government claimed a notice of three years, which expires July 1845. It is particularly unfortunate for Great Britain that this treaty expires, as the restrictions placed upon the sugar of Brazil will have a very great influence in preventing the formation of a new treaty upon any terms. Nothing short of permitting the sugars of Brazil to enter the ports of Great Britain, upon as favourable a footing as those of any other country, will reconcile the government of Brazil. The government of Great Britain cannot abandon the policy in relation to discriminations between the productions of slave and free labour which it has adopted, and we, therefore, look upon a commercial rupture between the two countries which cannot be remedied. The United States will step in and derive benefit from the misunderstanding.

The trade from the United States to Brazil of late years has shown a great tendency to increase, even in competition with our goods with a similar duty; and we have now reached that point, that a comparatively small discriminating duty in favour of the goods of other countries will effectually in many articles exclude our goods. For the first commencement of a policy of hostile tariff against this country, the Brazilians have shown considerable sagacity in fixing upon cotton goods. These are the description of manufactures in which other countries, and especially the United States, have made most progress. Indeed, they already enjoy a considerable share of the trade in those goods; and, therefore, English goods will be more easily excluded, at a smaller difference of duty and with least injury to the Brazilian consumer.

Every packet from the United States brings us fresh accounts and evidences of the rapidly improving condition of the Union, and of the progress the American people are making in all branches of trade and manufactures. The following is by the last packet:—

#### AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Cottons, drillings, sheetings, and all low stout cottons are rather scarce in this market; prices, therefore, are firm. There are small sales for export, but cargoes for China are wanted. Two thousand and three hundred bales were exported hence from the 1st to the 13th inst.

There was a fair demand for domestics in Boston on the 13th inst., and sales to some extent to the trade and for export were made. The export thence, for the week, were about one thousand bales.

The business of carpet making is now carried on in various parts of the United States. Many of the carpets manufactured by our people are not surpassed by those imported from abroad. It is said that our artists have the best machinery, and that their colours, designs, and materials are also of the best description. With these advantages on their side, and the fact that living is cheap and taxes light among us, it is not surprising that our people should meet with so much success, as appears to crown their labours in this great branch of manufacture and trade. It has been proposed to erect a steam carpet mill in the immediate vicinity of Boston, and Wynnisset has been mentioned as the place for the establishment of this new mill.

It appears that the increase of new cotton mills, as well as new carpet mills, continues all over the Union.

The exports of domestics from Boston for the week ending the 26th inst. were as follows:—

To West Indies	100 bales
East Indies	158 —
South America	2,740 —
Gibraltar	23 —
Total	3,021

Nor is it alone in the produce of the loom, that America is making such rapid strides. The great abundance of coal and iron, and the ease with which they can be obtained, are rapidly introducing into America an extensive trade in that branch. Their iron trade appears to be very much on the increase. The exports of metals from this country, small as they were last year, are much reduced in the present. To the 3rd of May, from London, we exported to the United States in

	1844	1845
Iron	11,316	5,277
Copper	11,790	7,021
Spelter	3,320	150
Steel	7,724	6,135

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* has the following notice of the progress of the iron trade:—

#### “THE IRON TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

“There never was a period in the history of the country, when the iron business was in a more prosperous and healthy condition. This is very fortunate for our citizens, for it will establish this business upon a firm footing, and give to the country this article of pure necessity at the lowest prices. Some of our establishments now are upon a scale commensurate with those of England. We learn from a leading iron master, that the Montour iron establishment at Danville, in this state, is now producing weekly nine hundred tons of pig metal, and about one-half of this is converted into bar iron, at Wilkesbarre. The pig metal is manufactured for less than 15 dols per ton, and the finished bar for 37 dols. This certainly affords a remunerating profit, when this iron is now selling in the Atlantic markets at thirty-five dollars per ton for pig metal, and 70 dols for common bar iron. These large profits, however, must not startle the consumer, because they will soon work their own cure. Competition in this country is always sure and rapid, and followed by low prices. The Montour company are now erecting another immense furnace and a rolling mill that will manufacture about twelve thousand tons of railway iron per annum. This mill will be in operation about the first of August next.

“The Mount Savage works are now manufacturing upwards of 100 tons of railroad iron per week, and expect by August to double this quantity.

“Many of the causes existing in England for the high prices of iron, do not exist in this country—for instance, the railway mania and speculation, which is made more of a gambling character than that of ours in 1837—also iron houses, &c. We entertain the opinion that iron, by the spring, must decline much in price, for the evidences of increased production around us are very great.”

Nor are they losing the opportunity, which the present period

of prosperity offers, to complete some of the most important internal improvements which were some time ago left in an unfinished state. The citizens of Cincinnati have determined to complete the Ohio and Lake Erie railroad. This road was partially built some years ago, but for want of funds was discontinued. The amount of capital necessary to complete this road has been secured. Five hundred thousand dollars of the stock has been taken in Boston, and some of the New England enterprise and energy will be infused into the undertaking, and it must be rapidly pushed to completion. This road will form an important line of communication between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. A connection will ultimately be made with Cleveland, and before many years pass away with Buffalo, giving a complete line of railroad from New York and Boston to Cincinnati. Eastern capital is finding investment in the works of internal improvement in every section of the country, and wherever it becomes largely invested, is sure to become productive.

#### SLAVE TRADE TREATY.

His Majesty the King of the French, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering that the Convention of 30th November 1831, and 22nd of March 1833, have attained their object in preventing the slave-trade under French and English flags, but that this odious traffic yet subsists, and that the said conventions are insufficient to assure its complete suppression; his Majesty the King of the French having testified his desire to adopt more efficacious measures, and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain having equally at heart to concur in this design; they have resolved to conclude a new convention which shall be substituted in the place and stead of said conventions of 1831 and 1833; and to this effect have named (here names) who after having exchanged full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

1. In order that the flag of his Majesty the King of the French, and of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain may not be usurped contrary to the right of nations, and to the laws of the two countries, to cover the slave-trade; and in order to provide more efficaciously for the suppression of this traffic; his Majesty the King of the French engages to establish within the shortest possible period, upon the western coast of Africa, from the Green Cape (Cape Vert) to the 16 deg. 30 min. of meridional latitude, a naval force composed at least of 26 cruisers, as well sailing as steam (*tant a voile qu' a vapeur*). And her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain engages to establish, with the shortest possible delay, upon the same part of the coast of Africa, a force composed of at least 26 cruisers, steam and sail, and upon the western coast of Africa a sufficient number of cruisers to suppress efficiently the slave-trade. Which cruisers shall be employed for the purposes above indicated, conformable to the following dispositions:—

2. The said French and English naval forces shall act in concert for the suppression of the slave trade. They shall commence their operations by establishing an exact surveillance upon all the parts of the western coast of Africa comprised in the first article; in particular upon all the points where the slave trade is carried on. They shall, with this view, exercise fully and completely all the powers of which the crown of France and that of England are now in possession, except the restriction introduced by this present convention, so far as regards French and English ships.

3. The officers in the service of his Majesty the King of the French, and the officers of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, who shall be respectively charged with the command of the squadron, destined to assure the execution of the present Convention, shall agree upon the best means of exercising the said surveillance in choosing and designating the places of station, and in confiding these posts to cruisers of the two nations acting together or separately, according as it shall be judged convenient (*convenable*). In such wise, nevertheless, that in the case when one of those posts shall be exclusively confided to the cruisers of these nations, the cruisers of other nations may come there at all times to exercise the rights which belong to them.

4. Treaties for the suppression of the slave trade will be negotiated with all the native princes and chiefs of the above named coast of Africa, according as it shall appear necessary to the commanders of the French and English nations. These treaties will be negotiated either by commanders themselves, or by officers to whom they will give instructions to this effect.

5. The treaties above mentioned shall not have any other object than the repression of the slave trade. If one of the said treaties be concluded separately, by an officer of the British marine, the choice (*faculte*) of acceding to it shall be reserved to his Majesty the King of the French, the same choice shall be reserved to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain in all the treaties which shall be concluded by an officer of the French marine. In this case, where his Majesty the King of the French and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain will both become parties in the conclusion of said treaties, the requisite expenses for presents and similar costs shall be supported by both nations.

6. In case where for the execution of said treaties and conformity to the law of nations, the employment of force by land or by sea shall become necessary, neither of the contracting parties shall have recourse thereto without the consent and concurrence of the other.

7. The moment the squadron of his Majesty the King of the French shall be ready to commence operations upon the coast of Africa, the King of the French will notify it to the Queen of Great Britain, and the two contracting parties will make known by a public declaration that the present convention is upon the point of being put into execution. The said declaration will be expedited whenever it will be necessary (*on besoin sera*). In the three following months the right of mutual search established by the conventions of 1831 and 1833, shall cease to be ex-

ercised, and the commissioners' mandates delivered to the cruisers of both nations shall respectively be retained (*restitues*).

8. Seeing that experience has proved that the slave trade in those parts where it is habitually exercised is often accompanied by deeds of a dangerous nature, for the tranquillity of the seas and the safety of the flag. And, considering at the same time that if the flag borne by a ship is *prima facie* the sign of nationality of the ship, this presumption will be regarded as sufficient to prevent in all cases proceeding to its verification, otherwise it would expose all flags to dishonouring abuses in making them serve to cover piracy, the slave trade, and all other illicit traffic. In order to prevent all difficulty in the execution of the present convention, it is understood that instructions, founded upon the law of nations, and upon the constant practice of maritime powers, shall be addressed to the commanders of squadrons and cruisers upon the coast of Africa. The two governments have, in consequence, communicated to each other the said instructions which are annexed to the present convention.

9. His Majesty the King of the French and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain engage themselves reciprocally to interdict all slave trade in the colonies that they possess, or shall in future possess, and to prevent by all means in their power their subjects from using their flag for carrying on the slave trade with foreign nations, or to engage in any way in the slave trade.

10. Six months after the declaration mentioned in Article 7, the present convention shall enter upon course of execution. It is concluded for ten years. The anterior convention shall be suspended. In the course of the fifth year, the high contracting powers shall concert anew, and will decide according to circumstances, if it be suitable, either to put again in execution all or part of such conventions; whether to modify or abrogate all or part of the new convention. At the end of the tenth year, if the anterior conventions have not been again put in execution, they shall be considered as abrogated (*a la fin de la dixieme annee si les convocations anterieures n'ont pas ete remises en vigueur elles seront consideres comme abrogees*). The two high contracting parties engage besides to continue an understanding for assuring the suppression of the slave trade by all such means as shall appear to them the most useful and efficacious, until the moment when this traffic shall have been completely abolished.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, June 2.

#### MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.

The Duke of WELLINGTON moved the second reading of this bill, and was about to support it by arguments, when the following scene occurred:—

The Duke of NEWCASTLE: I rise to order. I beg to apologise to the noble duke and to the house for interrupting him, but as a preliminary to this discussion I think it right to put this question to the noble duke (loud cries of order, order, from all parts of the house), whether he has the Queen's permission to make this proposition to the house? (Cries of hear and order.)

Lord BROUGHAM, speaking with some warmth: That is not to order. (Hear.) The noble duke is not speaking in order, but, on the contrary, this is one of the most disorderly proceedings I ever witnessed in the whole course of my experience. (Much cheering.) The question of the noble duke is one that should have been put, not as an interruption to, but after the noble duke's speech. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE: I wish to put the question, as it affects the Act of Succession, as it affects the nation, and as it affects individuals. (Order, order.)

Lord BROUGHAM (in an excited tone): My lords, I rise to order. I will not sit here and allow any man to deny that we have a right to enter into—to continue and to close any discussion of any nature. (Much cheering.) The leave of the crown is required in one case only, but not to interrupt debates, but may be given at any period of the discussion, and that is on a measure affecting the revenues or the patrimonial interests of the crown. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE was understood to say that he had previously asked the question, and had not received an answer, and he had now interrupted what he must say he thought a most improper discussion. (Order, order, and calls for the Duke of Wellington to proceed.)

—The Duke of WELLINGTON then proceeded to recommend the bill, without answering the question. His grace gave a sketch of the history of Maynooth, and supported the bill by arguments already made familiar by frequent repetition.

The Lord Chancellor having put the question,

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE observed that it was not often that he troubled their lordships in debate, but

“He thought it his duty on the present occasion not to give a silent vote. Attached as he was, and always should be, to his own religion—to the religion of this country—he was certain that if he could convince himself that any injury or danger could accrue to the established religion of this country from the success of the present measure, he would be the very last man to give it his support. (Hear.) He declared that he had well weighed the subject in his own mind, and was convinced that such injury and danger were not to be apprehended. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the question as a political and not a religious question—(hear, hear)—and he could not but look upon the present measure as a most important one, inasmuch as it was a conciliatory measure. From the statement just made by the noble duke, of the state in which the education of Ireland was, and in which the college of Maynooth was also, it was perfectly clear that, with the grant first conferred upon it—with the grant which had been continued to that college down to this day—it was impossible that they could procure proper and competent teachers to educate the pupils. (Hear, hear.) He never was in Ireland himself, but the description which he had heard of the state of ignorance which pervaded that country, and which was, in a great degree, attributed to the state in which the priesthood were found, had convinced him that it was surely the first thing for them to wish and to effect, to establish a better state of teaching in that country, and thus produce a better state of things. (Hear, hear.) Without proper teaching and training, they could not expect to secure good school-

masters or schoolmistresses, much less could they expect, without good teaching and discipline, to have good priests. He really believed that this was the most conciliatory measure that had for many years been brought before their lordships. (Hear.) He hoped and trusted that in its effects it might turn out so, and he had every reason to believe that it would do so, and he thought that the government deserved great credit for maturing and introducing it. (Hear, hear.) He begged pardon for detaining their lordships, but could not refrain from briefly stating his determination to support the bill. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of **RODEN** spoke warmly against the measure, expressing regret that he should

"Differ from his royal highness and from the noble duke, and to differ particularly from them on a question which appeared to him to involve the rights and liberties and the dearest interests of this empire. He would feel it, however, to be a great dereliction of his duty as a member of that house, and standing in the position in which he stood with respect to his Protestant fellow-countrymen, were he not to take the earliest opportunity afforded him of endeavouring to stop the progress of this bill."

He reviewed at great length what he called the doctrines of the Church of Rome as taught at the College of Maynooth, and said that the Protestants of Ireland were disgusted with the course pursued by the government, considering themselves as having been betrayed. He moved as an amendment,

"That the bill be referred to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of the books used as standards of instruction, and the discipline established at Maynooth."

The Bishop of **LONDON** feared that, looking at it even on grounds of expediency, the bill would not be found to be beneficial. The existing Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland were, he believed, greatly deteriorated in general character, in literature, and in loyalty, which deficiencies he attributed to the nature of the education they received at Maynooth. He would therefore support the amendment, in order that there might be an inquiry into a system which, by means of the bill upon the table, would be enabled so largely to add to the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Ireland. Bound as he was by a solemn oath to use all faithful diligence in driving away erroneous doctrine, contrary to God's word, he would not assent permanently to endow that which he believed to be such; and though he confessed he could not see how Ireland was to be governed, yet he contended that he should never violate principle in the attempt.

The Earl of **ST GERMAN'S** defended the College of Maynooth from some of the charges made against it, and insisted upon the importance of the bill as a means of pacifying Ireland through the Catholic priesthood.

The Duke of **MANCHESTER** charged the Irish priests with conniving at and encouraging crime; and contended that the doctrines taught at Maynooth were directly calculated to lead to this result.

Lord **BEAUMONT** defended the Roman Catholic religion from the attacks made upon it by the Earl of Roden and the Duke of Manchester.

"The noble earl said he would tolerate the existence of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) There he (Lord Beaumont) said they are, and, do what you can, you cannot decrease them. (Cheers.) They are the subjects of this realm. What are you to do with them? (Cheers.) You have tried every means with them but one. Read the history of Ireland, and, having read it, I ask you what means have you not tried except that of kindness and conciliation? (Cheers.) What is the result? There they remain living monuments of your injustice, growing and increasing in proportion to their poverty, strengthening in proportion to the oppressions and inflictions they have endured—and then the noble earl takes it as a merit to himself that he, indeed, will 'tolerate' them—(cheers)—and he even considers that doing so is an act of kindness to his fellow Christians! (Loud cheers.)"

If those statements were true, if the arguments which had been used against this bill were well founded, and if the noble earl (Earl Roden) really believed in what he had read, and what he had spoken, he had only half fulfilled his task. It was not enough to say, in that case, refuse this grant to Maynooth. If he believed such to be the doctrines of the Catholic Church—if such were, in his opinion, the doctrines taught by their priests, why did he not come forward, and, in defence of this country, in defence of all that was holy, all that was sacred, and all that was right, and demand of their lordships to take immediate measures for sweeping such poison and such venom from the land? (Hear.) Toleration would, in that case, be a crime, because such a system of doctrine as he had led them to suppose, partly by insinuation, and partly by his statements, to be in connexion with the Catholic religion, could not remain inactive; but, if tolerated, must insinuate itself throughout the whole empire, and lead to that national ruin which it should be the duty of every legislator to ward off."

The Bishop of **CASHEL** said that the history of the Roman Catholic Church was the history of the progression of error, and would therefore oppose the bill.

Lord **CLIFFORD** shortly addressed their lordships in support of the bill, after which the debate was adjourned until the following day.

*Tuesday, June 3.*

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Maynooth College bill was resumed this night in the House of Lords by the Earl of **HARDWICKE**, who admitted that a strong feeling had been raised against the measure, which, however, it was somewhat difficult to understand, for it involved no new principle, and only extended to Ireland those measures which had already been adopted in many of the colonies of this country. He was friendly to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

The Earl of **CARNARVON** followed on the same side, and was followed by

The Earl of **WINCHILSEA**, who reprobated the measure as the most deadly blow ever aimed at Protestantism—our national Christianity—the foundation of our long-cherished civil and religious liberties, and the true source of England's greatness. Were these, he said, to be cast away for the purpose of conciliating an ultra-montane priesthood? If their lordships passed this measure in spite of the respectful remonstrances of between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 people of this country, they would forfeit the confidence and respect of the nation. He protested against this bill as a national endowment of Popery, and in contravention of the oath taken by her Majesty at her coronation.

He reiterated the charge that anti-social, disloyal, and intolerant principles were taught at Maynooth, and called special attention to the fact that in France they were making laws to exclude the Jesuits from all interference with education, while the Parliament of England was insanely throwing it into their hands. He concluded by solemnly entreating their lordships to reject this measure, which he warned them, in the excited state of Protestant feeling, must produce an outbreak, not in Ireland, but in this country.

The Marquis of **NORMANBY** followed on the other side, and was succeeded by

The Archbishop of **DUBLIN**, who said he had often felt and said that the system of education at Maynooth was imperfect—scandalously imperfect; but it never occurred to him that, wishing for its improvement, he should be considered inconsistent. If they gave the Roman Catholic priests the best education they were prepared to receive, one great evil would be cured. He protested, on the part of many of the most sincere, best informed, conscientious, and active, though not the most clamorous, of his clergy, that they were not to be held indifferent to their own faith on account of the perhaps mistaken toleration and indulgence they might show to that of others:—

"He had vowed that he would use all diligence in driving away strange and erroneous doctrines, which were opposed to God's word. But how was he to drive it away, and whence? (Cheers.) Was he to drive it away by secular proscription and at the point of the bayonet? (Cheers.) Was the religion of Him, who forbade his followers to draw the sword in his defence, to be supported by those means? If they were, he would sooner renounce the office he held, he would sooner renounce his profession—nay, he would renounce the religion, if it taught such a course, and draw his sustenance, if necessary, from the humblest manual toil. (Loud cheering.) How were they to drive out such doctrine? Was it in the manner that had been adopted by Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain, by driving away its professors. (Cheers.) He would drive away strange and erroneous doctrine from his own church—he would oppose those who would introduce strange doctrine into the established church—no one would more readily than he drive away what he considered strange doctrine from the church. He claimed no jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics; but he would repudiate and censure those in his own church whose doctrine was inconsistent with the word of God and the doctrines of the church, and who continued to exhibit that which was inconsistent with her doctrines by holding the principles of one church and the emoluments of another. (Cheers.)"

Lord **DE ROSS** supported the bill, and was followed on the opposite side by the Bishop of **EXETER**, and in favour of it by Lord **BROUGHAM**, both of whom spoke at great length, and the debate was a second time adjourned.

*Wednesday, June 4.*

The debate was this night concluded. It was opened by

The Earl of **CLANCARTY**, who spoke against the bill.

The Duke of **CLEVELAND** spoke in favour of it.

Earl **SPENCER** followed on the same side, who thought it only fair, he said, to her Majesty's government, as well as to those with whom he formerly acted, that every one who had occupied a prominent position in public life should, entertaining the opinions he did, openly avow those opinions, and thus by sharing, dilute the burst of disapprobation which this measure had called forth against its advocates. It was for this reason, and not from any hope of being able to throw any new light upon the subject, that he thought it right to intrude himself upon their lordship's attention to give his most cordial support to the bill, which, however, he hoped would be only the precursor of ulterior measures.

"My lords, he said, what is the treatment which the Roman Catholics of Ireland have received? You first endeavoured to extirpate them. You failed in that, and then you degraded them by the penal laws which were a disgrace to a civilized country. (Cheers.) You disgraced them, and made them bad subjects. You could not continue that—the country would not bear such a barbarous code; you relaxed the penal laws, but under what circumstances? You asked them to assist you in effecting a repeal of the union—you promised, or at least it was indirectly implied so as to be distinctly understood, an equality of civil rights—you carried the repeal of the union by their assistance. My lords, you have broken your promise. It is true that after eight or nine and twenty years the promise was performed. According to the avowal of the government of the day it was not on the grounds of justice—not because we had no right, because men differed from us in religious opinions, to deprive them of their civil rights—but because it was impossible to resist. This being the case, my lords, you need not look to text writers or to those of Maynooth to account for the dissatisfaction of the Roman Catholics. My lords, I hope this is not an isolated measure. I hope and trust that you are prepared to pursue a different policy towards Ireland, and if you do so, I trust you will not only confirm the union with Ireland, but render that country, by a proper and steady system of conciliation and liberality, the strength instead of the weakness of the empire. (Loud cheers.) The noble earl who moved the amendment stated that the Protestants have not had fair play. I was surprised to hear that statement from the noble earl; but I entirely agree with him, and think that Protestantism has not had fair play. You have placed the Roman Catholics in an inferior position—you have irritated and degraded them—they have a recollection of your severe penal code and persecution, and when you have done all this, you present them with Protestantism. If anything is more likely than another to prevent the adoption of a religious system, it is such a course as this. My lords, I, as a Protestant, see that it would be hopeless to attempt to convert the Roman Catholics of Ireland. I see a very large proportion of the population discontented and dissatisfied in consequence of religious distinctions, which must necessarily tend to create anarchy and confusion in Ireland. My lords, Presbyterian Scotland was in a state of anarchy and confusion. You gave them a form of church government, and prosperity and tranquillity followed. My lords, Catholic Ireland is in the same state of confusion; you must do something at least for the Roman Catholic religion if you want to produce similar results. Taking this measure as a first step in that direction, I shall give it my cordial support."

The Bishop of **NORWICH** supported the bill, though he knew how he would be assailed for doing so. "My lords," he said,

"Your lordships are little aware of the obloquy to which any man, more particularly a member of my profession, is exposed, who dares to come forward in a spirit of toleration, mercy, and kindness towards those who differ from him."

He was adverse to Popery in every shape; but he considered this a measure of justice, equity, and mercy. It was an experiment in

the right direction—in favour of education, which, as it advanced, would elicit truth; and when truth was elicited, he felt confident that the laity, at least of the Roman Catholic persuasion, would at once rise as one man and denounce that thralldom of priesthood under which they were now in bondage.

The Earl of Mornington followed in favour of the bill, and Lord Colchester against it, after which Lord MONTAGUE stated his reasons at some length for supporting the measure:—

“Hitherto, he said, our course of legislation had been to create a wall of separation between us and the religion of the great body of the people in that country—between us and their spiritual instructors; and now, almost for the first time, the Parliament of the United Kingdom touched the sore place for the purpose of healing it, and told the Irish people not only that we felt no jealousy of their religion, and desisted from subjecting it to penal disabilities, but that we were disposed to countenance and support it—to deal with it, not indeed as a religion which we as Protestants prefer, but as the religion which was preferred by the great body of the Irish people. It had indeed been said that they ought not to propagate error; but they had contributed to this institution year by year for the last half-century, and in many of our colonies we had gone much farther. We had even founded a college in the East Indies for the instruction of Hindoos in their language, literature, and religion. Were they prepared to say they would do that in the sacred city of Benares which they would not do in Ireland—for the Mahomedans what they would not do for their fellow-citizens and friends? He thought the Roman Catholic Church should be considered further than regarded Maynooth.”

—alluding to endowments for the priesthood at large.—The Bishop of St David's

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The motion was seconded by Lord SANDON, and supported by Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE in a speech glowing with eulogy of Sir H. Pottinger.—Sir R. PEEL, on the part of the government, acceded to the motion, after taking much time to show that he could not, without a violation of law and of precedent, have given such a grant except by asking a vote of the house. He said he esteemed the services of Sir H. Pottinger as highly as any one.—Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and others joined in praising the proposed grant, and also in acquitting the government of any backwardness in not originating this motion.—Unanimously agreed to.

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**SCOTCH BANKING BILL.**—Mr P. M. STEWART, on Sir R. Peel moving that the house resolve itself into committee on this bill, expressed his general dissatisfaction with any attempt at legislation on the subject, in which expression Messrs Hume, H. D. Baillie, Bouverie, and other Scotch members concurred. The house nevertheless resolved itself into committee, and amendments were moved upon the first and second clauses, but negatived on a division. The next five clauses were agreed to.

**THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND BILL** was then read a second time; and the orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

**PREVENTION OF DEATHS BY FIRE.**—In reply to Colonel Wood, on Monday, Sir J. Graham said the evidence at the late inquest (at Raggett's hotel) had not yet been officially reported to him. With reference to the policy of taking any precaution against fire in the police arrangements of this metropolis, that matter had been carefully considered by him some time ago, and, at his request, his noble friend at the head of the Woods and Forests had endeavoured to obtain from several foreign countries—from Paris, Vienna, and the United States—information as to the precautions taken in those countries. He confessed he had a strong impression that it would not be advisable to connect those precautions with the police, but that, as in Paris, a separate establishment should be created, whose duty it should be to take precautions against fire. His noble friend had not obtained all the information he desired, but when he should have obtained that information, it would be his duty, in conjunction with his colleagues, to consider of a substantive measure on the subject, and to present it to parliament.

**MR SHARMAN CRAWFORD'S AMENDMENT.**—The following is a list of the minority of thirty-three members of the House of Commons, who voted on Wednesday week for Mr Crawford's amendment for an extension of the suffrage:—

Walter Baine, H. F. Berkeley, M. J. Blake, R. J. Blewitt, E. P. Bouverie, W. D. Christie, Richard Cobden, John Collett, George Duncan, Thomas Duncombe, J. C. Dundas, Edward Ellice, Wynn Ellis, Ralph Etwell, John Fielden, Colonel Ferguson, T. C. Granger, Lord Hallyburton, Lord M. Hill, Henry Mitcalfe, T. A. Mitchell, Captain Pecheil, Captain Plumridge, J. L. Ricardo, Lord E. Russell, H. W. Tancred, J. S. Trevelyan, Charles Villiers, Thomas Wakley, H. Warburton, H. G. Ward, J. T. Wawn, H. R. Yorke. Tellers: W. S. Crawford, Dr Bowring.

**RAILWAY BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Three railway bills only have been brought up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, viz. the Chester and Holyhead, the Leeds and Dewsbury, and the Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction. They have been read a first time, and referred to the Standing Orders Committee. It sits twice a-week, on Tuesday and Friday. The Standing Orders Committee will

masters or schoolmistresses, much less could they expect, without good teaching and discipline, to have good priests. He really believed that this was the most conciliatory measure that had for many years been brought before their lordships. (Hear.) He hoped and trusted that in its effects it might turn out so, and he had every reason to believe that it would do so, and he thought that the government deserved great credit for maturing and introducing it. (Hear, hear.) He begged pardon for detaining their lordships, but could not refrain from briefly stating his determination to support the bill. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of RODEN spoke warmly against the measure, expressing regret that he should

"Differ from his royal highness and from the noble duke, and to differ particularly from them on a question which appeared to him to involve the rights and liberties and the dearest interests of this empire. He would feel it, however, to be a great dereliction of his duty as a member of that house, and standing in the position in which he stood with respect to his Protestant fellow-countrymen, were he not to take the earliest opportunity afforded him of endeavouring to stop the progress of this bill."

He reviewed at great length what he called the doctrines of the Church of Rome as taught at the College of Maynooth, and said that the Protestants of Ireland were disgusted with the course pursued by the government, considering themselves as having been betrayed. He moved as an amendment,

"That the bill be referred to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of the books used as standards of instruction, and the discipline established at Maynooth."

The Bishop of LONDON feared that, looking at it even on grounds of expediency, the bill would not be found to be beneficial. The existing Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland were, he believed, greatly deteriorated in general character, in literature, and in loyalty, which deficiencies he attributed to the nature of the education they received at Maynooth. He would therefore support the amendment, in order that there might be an inquiry into a system which, by means of the bill upon the table, would be enabled so largely to add to the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of Ireland. Bound as he was by a solemn oath to use all faithful diligence in driving away erroneous doctrine, contrary to God's word, he would not assent permanently to endow that which he believed to be such; and though he confessed he could not see how Ireland was to be governed, yet he contended that we should never violate principle in the attempt.

The Earl of ST GERMAN'S defended the College of Maynooth from some of the charges made against it, and insisted upon the importance of the bill as a means of pacifying Ireland through the Catholic priesthood.

The Duke of MANCHESTER charged the Irish priests with conniving at and encouraging crime; and contended that the doctrines taught at Maynooth were directly calculated to lead to this result.

Lord BEAUMONT defended the Roman Catholic religion from the attacks made upon it by the Earl of Roden and the Duke of Manchester.

"The noble earl said he would tolerate the existence of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) There he (Lord Beaumont) said they are, and do what you can, you cannot decrease them. (Cheers.) They are the subjects of this realm. What are you to do with them? (Cheers.) You have tried every means with them but one. Read the history of Ireland, and, having read it, I ask you what means have you not tried except that of kindness and conciliation? (Cheers.) What is the result? There they remain living monuments of your injustice, growing and increasing in proportion to their poverty, strengthening in proportion to the oppressions and inflictions they have endured—and then the noble earl takes it as a merit to himself that he, indeed, will 'tolerate' them—(cheers)—and he even considers that doing so is an act of kindness to his fellow Christians! (Loud cheers.)"

If those statements were true, if the arguments which had been used against this bill were well founded, and if the noble earl (Earl Roden) really believed in what he had read, and what he had spoken, he had only half fulfilled his task. It was not enough to say, in that case, refuse this grant to Maynooth. If he believed such to be the doctrines of the Catholic Church—if such were, in his opinion, the doctrines taught by their priests, why did he not come forward, and, in defence of this country, in defence of all that was holy, all that was sacred, and all that was right, and demand of their lordships to take immediate measures for sweeping such poison and such venom from the land? (Hear.) Toleration would, in that case, be a crime, because such a system of doctrine as he had led them to suppose, partly by insinuation, and partly by his statements, to be in connexion with the Catholic religion, could not remain inactive; but, if tolerated, must insinuate itself throughout the whole empire, and lead to that national ruin which it should be the duty of every legislator to ward off."

The Bishop of CASHEL said that the history of the Roman Catholic Church was the history of the progression of error, and would therefore oppose the bill.

Lord CLIFFORD shortly addressed their lordships in support of the bill, after which the debate was adjourned until the following day.

Tuesday, June 3.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Maynooth College bill was resumed this night in the House of Lords by the Earl of HARDWICKE, who admitted that a strong feeling had been raised against the measure, which, however, it was somewhat difficult to understand, for it involved no new principle, and only extended to Ireland those measures which had already been adopted in many of the colonies of this country. He was friendly to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

The Earl of CARNARVON followed on the same side, and was followed by

The Earl of WINCHILSEA, who reprobated the measure as the most deadly blow ever aimed at Protestantism—our national Christianity—the foundation of our long-cherished civil and religious liberties, and the true source of England's greatness. Were these, he said, to be cast away for the purpose of conciliating an ultra-montane priesthood? If their lordships passed this measure in spite of the respectful remonstrances of between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 people of this country, they would forfeit the confidence and respect of the nation. He protested against this bill as a national endowment of Popery, and in contravention of the oath taken by her Majesty at her coronation.

He reiterated the charge that anti-social, disloyal, and intolerant principles were taught at Maynooth, and called special attention to the fact that in France they were making laws to exclude the Jesuits from all interference with education, while the Parliament of England was insanely throwing it into their hands. He concluded by solemnly entreating their lordships to reject this measure, which he warned them, in the excited state of Protestant feeling, must produce an outbreak, not in Ireland, but in this country.

The Marquis of NORMANBY followed on the other side, and was succeeded by

The Archbishop of DUBLIN, who said he had often felt and said that the system of education at Maynooth was imperfect—scandalously imperfect; but it never occurred to him that, wishing for its improvement, he should be considered inconsistent. If they gave the Roman Catholic priests the best education they were prepared to receive, one great evil would be cured. He protested, on the part of many of the most sincere, best informed, conscientious, and active, though not the most clamorous, of his clergy, that they were not to be held indifferent to their own faith on account of the perhaps mistaken toleration and indulgence they might show to that of others:—

"He had vowed that he would use all diligence in driving away strange and erroneous doctrines, which were opposed to God's word. But how was he to drive it away, and whence? (Cheers.) Was he to drive it away by secular proscription and at the point of the bayonet? (Cheers.) Was the religion of Him, who forbade his followers to draw the sword in his defence, to be supported by those means? If they were, he would sooner renounce the office he held, he would sooner renounce his profession—nay, he would renounce the religion, if it taught such a course, and draw his sustenance, if necessary, from the humblest manual toil. (Loud cheering.) How were they to drive out such doctrine? Was it in the manner that had been adopted by Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain, by driving away its professors. (Cheers.) He would drive away strange and erroneous doctrine from his own church—he would oppose those who would introduce strange doctrine into the established church—no one would more readily than he drive away what he considered strange doctrine from the church. He claimed no jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics; but he would repudiate and censure those in his own church whose doctrine was inconsistent with the word of God and the doctrines of the church, and who continued to exhibit that which was inconsistent with her doctrines by holding the principles of one church and the emoluments of another. (Cheers.)"

Lord De ROSS supported the bill, and was followed on the opposite side by the Bishop of Exeter, and in favour of it by Lord Brougham, both of whom spoke at great length, and the debate was a second time adjourned.

Wednesday, June 4.

The debate was this night concluded. It was opened by

The Earl of CLANCARTY, who spoke against the bill.

The Duke of CLEVELAND spoke in favour of it.

Earl SPENCER followed on the same side, who thought it only fair, he said, to her Majesty's government, as well as to those with whom he formerly acted, that every one who had occupied a prominent position in public life should, entertaining the opinions he did, openly avow those opinions, and thus by sharing, dilute the burst of disapprobation which this measure had called forth against its advocates. It was for this reason, and not from any hope of being able to throw any new light upon the subject, that he thought it right to intrude himself upon their lordship's attention to give his most cordial support to the bill, which, however, he hoped would be only the precursor of ulterior measures.

"My lords, he said, what is the treatment which the Roman Catholics of Ireland have received? You first endeavoured to extirpate them. You failed in that, and then you degraded them by the penal laws which were a disgrace to a civilized country. (Cheers.) You disgraced them, and made them bad subjects. You could not continue that—the country would not bear such a barbarous code; you relaxed the penal laws, but under what circumstances? You asked them to assist you in effecting a repeal of the union—you promised, or at least it was indirectly implied so as to be distinctly understood, an equality of civil rights—you carried the repeal of the union by their assistance. My lords, you have broken your promise. It is true that after eight or nine and twenty years the promise was performed. According to the avowal of the government of the day it was not on the grounds of justice—not because we had no right, because men differed from us in religious opinions, to deprive them of their civil rights—but because it was impossible to resist. This being the case, my lords, you need not look to text writers or to those of Maynooth to account for the dissatisfaction of the Roman Catholics. My lords, I hope this is not an isolated measure. I hope and trust that you are prepared to pursue a different policy towards Ireland, and if you do so, I trust you will not only confirm the union with Ireland, but render that country, by a proper and steady system of conciliation and liberality, the strength instead of the weakness of the empire. (Loud cheers.) The noble earl who moved the amendment stated that the Protestants have not had fair play. I was surprised to hear that statement from the noble earl; but I entirely agree with him, and think that Protestantism has not had fair play. You have placed the Roman Catholics in an inferior position—you have irritated and degraded them—they have a recollection of your severe penal code and persecution, and when you have done all this, you present them with Protestantism. If anything is more likely than another to prevent the adoption of a religious system, it is such a course as this. My lords, I, as a Protestant, see that it would be hopeless to attempt to convert the Roman Catholics of Ireland. I see a very large proportion of the population discontented and dissatisfied in consequence of religious distinctions, which must necessarily tend to create anarchy and confusion in Ireland. My lords, Presbyterian Scotland was in a state of anarchy and confusion. You gave them a form of church government, and prosperity and tranquillity followed. My lords, Catholic Ireland is in the same state of confusion; you must do something at least for the Roman Catholic religion if you want to produce similar results. Taking this measure as a first step in that direction, I shall give it my cordial support."

The Bishop of NORWICH supported the bill, though he knew how he would be assailed for doing so. "My lords," he said,

"Your lordships are little aware of the obloquy to which any man, more particularly a member of my profession, is exposed, who dares to come forward in a spirit of toleration, mercy, and kindness towards those who differ from him."

He was adverse to Popery in every shape; but he considered this a measure of justice, equity, and mercy. It was an experiment in



the right direction—in favour of education, which, as it advanced, would elicit truth; and when truth was elicited, he felt confident that the laity, at least of the Roman Catholic persuasion, would at once rise as one man and denounce that thraidom of priesthood under which they were now in bondage.

The Earl of Mornington followed in favour of the bill, and Lord Colchester against it, after which Lord MONTAGLE stated his reasons at some length for supporting the measure:—

"Hitherto, he said, our course of legislation had been to create a wall of separation between us and the religion of the great body of the people in that country—between us and their spiritual instructors; and now, almost for the first time, the Parliament of the United Kingdom touched the sore place for the purpose of healing it, and told the Irish people not only that we felt no jealousy of their religion, and desisted from subjecting it to penal disabilities, but that we were disposed to countenance and support it—to deal with it, not indeed as a religion which we as Protestants prefer, but as the religion which was preferred by the great body of the Irish people. It had indeed been said that they ought not to propagate error; but they had contributed to this institution year by year for the last half-century, and in many of our colonies we had gone much farther. We had even founded a college in the East Indies for the instruction of Hindoos in their language, literature, and religion. Were they prepared to say they would do that in the sacred city of Benares which they would not do in Ireland—for the Mahomedans what they would not do for their fellow-citizens and friends? He thought the Roman Catholic Church should be considered further than regarded Maynooth."

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RAILWAY BILLS.—Sir G. CLERK moved, as an amendment to resolutions moved by Mr Labouchere, with a view to put a stop to the delay and expense in the prosecution of railway bills, that a select committee should be appointed to take into consideration the present state and the prospects of railway business before the house, and to report to the house what measures should be adopted to prevent such delays and expenses in the progress of railway bills through parliament. After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

DON CARLOS.—Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Lord John Manners, said that he had received a communication from the French government, to the effect that it had received an official communication of the abdication of Don Carlos, and an application that he might have passports to go to the Pyrenees for the benefit of his health, which application it was prepared to comply with. He had to add that the British government did not intend to interfere to prevent the wishes of France.

SCOTCH BANKING BILL.—Mr P. M. STEWART, on Sir R. Peel moving that the house resolve itself into committee on this bill, expressed his general dissatisfaction with any attempt at legislation on the subject, in which expression Messrs Hume, H. D. Baillie, Bouverie, and other Scotch members concurred. The house nevertheless resolved itself into committee, and amendments were moved upon the first and second clauses, but negatived on a division. The next five clauses were agreed to.

THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND BILL was then read a second time; and the orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

PREVENTION OF DEATHS BY FIRE.—In reply to Colonel Wood, on Monday, Sir J. Graham said the evidence at the late inquest (at Raggett's hotel) had not yet been officially reported to him. With reference to the policy of taking any precaution against fire in the police arrangements of this metropolis, that matter had been carefully considered by him some time ago, and, at his request, his noble friend at the head of the Woods and Forests had endeavoured to obtain from several foreign countries—from Paris, Vienna, and the United States—information as to the precautions taken in those countries. He confessed he had a strong impression that it would not be advisable to connect those precautions with the police, but that, as in Paris, a separate establishment should be created, whose duty it should be to take precautions against fire. His noble friend had not obtained all the information he desired, but when he should have obtained that information, it would be his duty, in conjunction with his colleagues, to consider of a substantive measure on the subject, and to present it to parliament.

MR SHARMAN CRAWFORD'S AMENDMENT.—The following is a list of the minority of thirty-three members of the House of Commons, who voted on Wednesday week for Mr Crawford's amendment for an extension of the suffrage:—

Walter Baine, H. F. Berkeley, M. J. Blake, R. J. Blewitt, E. P. Bouverie, W. D. Christie, Richard Colden, John Collett, George Duncan, Thomas Duncombe, J. C. Dundas, Edward Ellice, Wynn Ellis, Ralph Etwall, John Fielden, Colonel Ferguson, T. C. Grainger, Lord Hallyburton, Lord M. Hill, Henry Mitcalfe, T. A. Mitchell, Captain Pechell, Captain Plumridge, J. L. Ricardo, Lord E. Russell, H. W. Tancered, J. S. Trelawny, Charles Villiers, Thomas Wakley, H. Warburton, H. G. Ward, J. T. Wawn, H. R. Yorke. Tellers: W. S. Crawford, Dr Bowring.

RAILWAY BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Three railway bills only have been brought up from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, viz. the Chester and Holyhead, the Leeds and Dewsbury, and the Huddersfield and Sheffield Junction. They have been read a first time, and referred to the Standing Orders Committee. It sits twice a-week, on Tuesday and Friday. The Standing Orders Committee will

hear evidence to investigate whether the standing orders of the house have or have not been complied with. If they come to the former decision, then the bills will be read a second time, and should there be any opposition to them, petitions signifying such is the case will be presented to the House of Lords. The next step required is for the bills and petitions, if any, to be referred to the general committee appointed for the session, and that committee will appoint a select committee of five peers, before which committee the evidence will be submitted. When that is gone through, a report will be made to the house, favourable or unfavourable, as the case may be. Should the standing orders prove not to have been complied with, then a report will be made to the house stating that fact, and directions will be given by the house as to the future proceedings.

**PENNY POSTAGE.**—The finance accounts just published show a large increase in the revenue of the post-office. The gross revenue for the year 1844 was 1,705,067*l.*, giving an increase of more than 84,000*l.* as compared with 1843; the net revenue was 719,957*l.*, giving an increase of nearly 80,000*l.* as compared with 1843. The apparent increase in 1844, taking the post-office returns for 1843 as the standard of comparison, is, in each case, more than double the amount here given; but as we stated at the time, those returns gave the revenue both gross and net too low by about 85,000*l.* The actual increase of net revenue in 1844 is greater than for any year since the war, except 1825, when it was 92,000*l.*; and 1836, when it was 81,000*l.* From 1840 (the first year of penny postage) to 1844, the increase of net revenue is nearly fifty per cent.

#### POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.

##### PROTEST.

The following protests have been entered on the journals of the House of Lords by Lords Clanricarde and Radnor, after the vote of Friday night on the Post-office Amendment bill:—

"1. Because we think that the law, which in a matter directly affecting the rights, interests, and comfort of every class of the community, ought to be perfectly clear and distinct, is, in the matter to which this bill applies, obscure and doubtful, affording neither a guarantee to the subject against inquisitorial tyranny and the arbitrary caprice of a minister, nor certain protection to a servant of the Crown who may be led by unsound precedents to exceed his lawful authority.

"2. Because it does not appear from either of the reports of the secret committees of this and the other House of Parliament, or from any other authentic source of information, neither has it been alleged in debate, that any danger to the State from foreign foes or from domestic treason has ever been averted or discovered by the stoppage or opening of letters in the Post-office; and we therefore gather from the experience of nearly two centuries, that no benefit arises from a practice which is so unconstitutional, odious, and demoralizing; that nothing but the highest interests of the State, involving the peace of the country or the security of the Sovereign, could justify or palliate its continuance without some such limit and restraint as this bill is calculated to impose.

"3. Because, even if we could believe that the opening of letters in the Post-office may have been at any past time useful to the Government and beneficial to the community at large, we should nevertheless be convinced that it cannot in future be attended by advantages at all commensurate with the evil of maintaining a system disgraceful to our government, repugnant to the feelings of the British people, and contrary to every principle of popular or individual liberty. "SOMERHILL."

Protest against the negating the second reading of the Post-office bill:—

"1. Because it is doubtful whether by law any power exists of detaining and opening letters passing through the Post-office.

"2. Because this power, as now exercised by the Secretary of State in England, and in Ireland by the Lord-Lieutenant, is abhorrent to the feelings of the people, and is immoral in itself, being in violation of confidence, and requiring for its useful exercise secrecy, which in practice has been obtained by the forging of seals and the falsification of stamps.

"3. Because being exercised secretly, it cannot be questioned, and the person who exercises it, not being known, cannot be proceeded against or made responsible.

"4. Because, if necessary, as is alleged, for the safety of the realm, or for the purposes of police, it ought to be clearly recognized by law, regulated and well defined; and the provisions of this bill were intended for that purpose.

"5. Because the clauses and provisions against which, in the debate, strong objections were urged, might have been altered in the committee if the bill had been allowed to proceed, and were not legitimate grounds for objecting to the principle or refusing the second reading. "RADNOR."  
"DENMAN."

The following protest has also been made against the negating the second reading of the Post office Amendment act:—

"1. Because I think the law with respect to the detaining and opening letters at the Post-office extremely doubtful; and that in a matter of so much delicacy and importance, it ought to be peculiarly clear and well defined; and because, if the law really is what it was contended in the debate to be, I think it ought to undergo immediate amendment.

"2. Because, despairing at present of the entire abolition of the practice, I highly approve of the principle of the bill, which was meant to restrain it to cases in which it might possibly do some good, and to limit its operation within reasonable bounds.

"3. Because if the clauses of the bill were liable to the objections urged in the debate, these clauses might have been corrected, and the objections obviated in the committee.

"4. Because two most desirable objects would have been obtained by this bill.—

"1st.—The suppression of the immoral and fraudulent practices naturally arising out of the power itself; and,

"2ndly.—The limiting the exercise of the power claimed to matters of internal government, and the preventing of that interference with the concerns of foreigners, relying on English hospitality, which I deem derogatory to the character of the country, and which, as late events have proved, is likely to be prompted by false information, and may, I apprehend, endanger the general peace. "DENMAN."  
"RADNOR."  
"CAMPBELL."  
"KINNAIRD and ROSSIE."

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Court has been at Buckingham Palace during the week, and great preparations have been made for the ball which would take place last night.

On Monday evening the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, honoured the performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter hall, with their presence, her Majesty having been pleased to command a performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio, *St Paul*. On arriving at the hall at 7 o'clock, her Majesty was received by Mr Harrison, the president; Mr J. Taylor, the treasurer; and Messrs Brewer and Bowley, the secretary and librarian of the society; and other members of the committee, who had the honour of conducting the illustrious party to the royal gallery prepared for the occasion. Her Majesty remained throughout the entire performance.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, visited the floricultural show at the gardens in the Regent's park.

The Royal family have had their usual airings during the week. There have been no visitors at Court except the illustrious ones noticed below.

**ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF NEMOURS.**—Their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, attended by La Baronne de Fruguerlin and M. Borel de Bretizel, left Boulogne on Wednesday morning, and were conveyed across the channel in the *Queen of the Belgians* steam-packet to Folkestone. Their royal highnesses travelled to town by a special train on the South-Eastern railway, and on arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms station were received by the Marquis of Ormonde, lord in waiting to the Queen, and Captain Francis Seymour, groom in waiting to Prince Albert. The illustrious party entered two of the Queen's carriages and four, which were in readiness at the station, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at 20 minutes past two o'clock. The royal Duke and Duchess were received, on alighting from their carriage, by the Countess of Gainsborough, lady in waiting; the Hon. Misses Murray and Kerr, maids of honour in waiting; Lord George Lennox, lord in waiting to Prince Albert; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, groom in waiting to the Queen; and the Hon. Colonel Grey, equerry to her Majesty. Her royal highness the Duchess of Kent paid a visit to the illustrious visitors soon after their arrival at the palace.

**HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.**—The *Journal des Debates* publishes the following extract from a letter dated Vienna, May 21:—"The Court of Austria has been officially apprised of the approaching arrival in Germany of Queen Victoria. Prince Albert will accompany her Majesty. The Duke of Saxe Coburg and M. de Stockmar, a General in the Belgian service, are expected every day in our city. The approaching arrival of Queen Victoria has been likewise officially announced to the Senate of Frankfurt."

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign office. It was attended by all the ministers. The council sat two hours.

#### THE METROPOLIS.

**ANTI-MAYNOOTH MEETING.**—A public meeting of united Protestants was held on Wednesday morning at Exeter-hall, for the purpose of determining what course should now be taken in opposition to the government measure for the perpetual endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The hall was not so well filled as it was upon former occasions of the same sort, but there was a much larger proportion of the male sex than is usually observable at Exeter-hall meetings. The Earl of Winchilsea occupied the chair; and on the platform near him were Lord Kenyon, Mr Plumtre, M.P., Mr J. D. Paul, Mr J. J. Cummins, Mr R. C. L. Bevan, Mr A. Moore, Dr Stuart, Dr Crawford, Revs. R. W. Dibdin, J. McGhee, A. S. Thelwall, J. Burns, Dr Dixon, Dr Cumming, J. R. Hall, W. Chalmers, J. Hamilton, C. Day, G. Campbell, — Hunt, &c. The speaking and resolutions were in the true anti-pope spirit.

**WATERLOO BRIDGE COMPANY.**—The half yearly meeting of the proprietors of Waterloo Bridge was held on Thursday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, the Rev. John Rush in the chair. From the report it appeared that the tolls received during the last year amounted to 7,927*l.* 16s 11d, showing a decrease of 1,160*l.* 2s 11d as compared with the corresponding period last year. The last year's receipts of the halfpenny toll exceeded that of the penny toll by 477*l.* 11s 3d, and the diminution since the opening of the Hungerford Bridge had been much less than anticipated, and was to be attributed more to the unfavourable state of the weather than to the opening of that bridge. After paying the current expenses, and the interest upon the company's bonds, and making a dividend of 3s in the pound to the annuitants in February last, there remained a surplus of 1,399*l.* 13s 7d.

**CITY POLICE.**—The Court of Common Council have adopted the report of the City Police Committee, which recommended "the raising of an additional number of constables, not exceeding 50, to be under the superintendence of the commissioners, and to be employed exclusively in watching particular spots and premises, on application duly made for their services, from the owners of such premises, who were also to bear all expenses."

**EXECUTION OF CONNOR.**—The last sentence of the law was carried into effect in front of Newgate, on Monday morning, on Joseph Connor, aged 20, convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of Mary Brothers, otherwise Tape, in the parish of St Giles's-in-the-Fields. The day after Connor's conviction he made a full confession of his guilt, which was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He states that his object was revenge for the injury he had received. It was represented to the Sheriffs that Connor was of a weak and imbecile state of mind. An inquiry was immediately instituted, and the result laid before the Home Secretary. It appeared that when Connor was in a passion he would throw any dangerous weapon that he could lay his hand upon at those near him—that on one occasion he killed his mother's cat and a favourite bird, and exhibited other instances of savage conduct, but Sir James Graham was of opinion that the statement laid before him was not sufficient to warrant his recommending her Majesty to commute the capital punishment.

**ANOTHER FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Sunday morning, shortly after one o'clock, a very destructive fire, attended with loss of life, broke out in the lower part of the spacious range of premises, in the occupancy of Messrs Robertson and Satchell, hatters, situate at No. 158 Fenchurch street, adjoining the Fenchurch chambers. The house in which the outbreak took place had no means of egress at the rear, the back terminating in a wall of solid masonry. The fire was first

perceived by Mrs Satchell, who, rising in bed half smothered, exclaimed to her husband, "Good God! the house is on fire." They were then on the third floor. He immediately roused himself, but was not so collected as Mrs Satchell, who instantly urged him to escape by the flight of steps leading to the roof. For this purpose they jumped out of bed, and, without staying a moment to put on their clothes, the poor man seized the little girl, their daughter, a fine child about four years old, while his wife snatched up the infant which was sleeping beside her. But for some reason or other unexplained, she never got up. The dead bodies of the mother and child were subsequently found on a portion of the floor which was left standing. The poor creature was discovered in a sitting position, near to the jamb by the side of the fireplace, not far from the front window, so that it is most probable, that when she found it was impossible to get up the stairs leading to the trapdoor, which her husband had ascended, from the heat of the flames and the increasing fury of the fire, she attempted to reach the window in front, but being overpowered had fallen backward, and thus perished! This supposition is corroborated by some persons, who state that they saw her attempting to raise the sash. By dint of great perseverance the flames were evidently subdued, but not before the houses of Messrs Satchell and Robertson were gutted, and the property contained therein totally consumed. It is always exceedingly painful, says the *Chronicle*, in cases of so lamentable a description as the present, to attach blame to any one; but the unfortunate occurrence casts a sad reflection on the city authorities, from the corporation down to the parish functionaries and the police. There were no fire escapes provided, the parish engines were useless, and the police not efficiently instructed as to saving human life. It is but justice to the firemen, however, to state that, but for their exertions, the calamity would have been greatly extended. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of accidental death, and in reference to fire-escapes the following resolution was agreed to:—"The undersigned jurors, at the inquest held on Mrs Satchell and her child, who were burnt at the recent fire in Fenchurch street, beg very strongly to draw the attention of the police committee to the subject of fire-escapes, to be placed under the superintendence of the police, and furnished at every station and other convenient distances throughout the city of London, which the jurors are of opinion would tend to save many lives, and would probably have saved those of the two individuals now under their notice." Signed by all the jurors.

### THE PROVINCES.

**THE LATE DUEL AT GOSPORT.**—Mr Seton, the gentleman who was wounded in the late duel, has since died. The event occurred on Monday, after the patient had suffered much.

**THOMAS GREENE, ESQ. M.P. FOR LANCASTER.**—It is currently reported, in well-informed circles, that whenever a dissolution of parliament may occur, the hon. gentleman will not again offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the borough, but that he will be raised to the peerage.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO BRAZIL.**—We believe it is contemplated to establish a line of steam communication between this port and Brazil.—*Liverpool Times*.

**POST-OFFICE REFORM.**—We have now before us a trophy of Mr T. Duncombe's winning in this last mentioned line. It is a letter, addressed to a friend of ours, with the seal, or rather the ghost of a seal, burst open, as, from its very feeble appearance, was very likely to happen. The letter, however, is sealed up by a large official seal placed by the side of the original one, so as to allow its defect to be seen, and on the back of it is stamped, in large letters, "Opened before received at the General Post office." Now this is right and above board; and, besides speaking well for those at head quarters, it will have another good effect. There is, we believe, much prying and peeping into letters in our country post-offices. It is generally practised by the post mistress, where there is one, and by very young clerks, where there is not. For the future, therefore, when people receive open letters without the London disclaimer upon them, they will know where to go in order to look for the offenders.—*Liverpool Albion*.

### SCOTLAND.

A company is proposed to be established at Dundee for prosecuting on a large scale the deep-sea fisheries on the east coast of Scotland.

**FREE CHURCH.**—In the business transacted in the recent General Assembly of this Church, the *Scotsman* informs us, "that, in the short space of two years, 530 churches have been erected, at an expense of 335,000*l*, of which 285,000*l* is already paid. There are 70 other churches in progress, which will be completed in the present year; and it is assumed that 140 in addition to these will ultimately be wanted, raising the whole number of congregations in connection with the church to 740. This is exclusive of forty-two *quoad sacra* churches, possession of which is disputed by the Establishment. The whole sum collected for church building is 320,000*l*. Last year the Sustentation Fund produced 62,500, yielding the ministers then employed about 100*l* a-year each. In the present year the produce of the fund is 75,500*l*, yielding each clergyman 122*l*. This allowance from the central fund is a guarantee to the ministers of the weaker congregations against extreme poverty, but each congregation is expected to add to or "supplement" the allowance in proportion to its means, and the duty is rarely neglected. Indeed, we believe, that most of the clergymen in towns are as well paid in the Free Church as they were in the Establishment, though their brethren in thinly peopled districts are of course less fortunate. In addition to the sums mentioned, about 100,000*l* has been raised for missions in the two years, and 120,000*l* more for what is called the congregational fund. Altogether, the sum raised and expended amounts to 725,000*l*,

exclusive of 60,000*l* subscribed for schools and a new college, which will be forthcoming when required. These astonishing pecuniary efforts have been made by a small part of the population of Scotland (probably not exceeding one-fourth), consisting partly of the working, but chiefly of the middle classes. Very few of the landed proprietors, or what are called the gentry, or persons combining fashionable habits with independent means, adhere to the Free Church. Its strength lies among the serious, thoughtful, and busy classes, including, no doubt, some men of considerable wealth. The disruption was a bold experiment, and the success with which it has been carried through exhibits a most gratifying proof of the vast resources which an intelligent people, acting in union, can find within themselves for the accomplishment of any object which stirs the depths of their moral feelings."

**THE PROPOSED NEW SCOTCH POOR LAW.**—The avowed object of the bill is not the real object of its contrivers, who appear to have been employed in concocting a measure for protecting Scotch heritors from the pecuniary consequences of that righteous decision of the Court of Appeal which establishes the fact that even in Scotland the destitute have a legal right to "needful sustentation."—*Times*.

**A SERIOUS BLOW TO GRETNA GREEN.**—The first clause of Lord Brougham's bill, "For amending and declaring the law of marriage," declares, that after the 1st of Jan. next, no marriage solemnised in Scotland shall be valid, either in Scotland or any other part of the United Kingdom, or of the dominions belonging thereto, unless both the parties were born in Scotland, or had had their most usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for three weeks next preceding such marriage; "Any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." The bill also proposes to enact that all children who are legitimate by the law of Scotland shall be deemed to be so in all parts of the United Kingdom; and, further, that all marriages and divorces valid by the law of Scotland shall be deemed to be so in all other parts of the United Kingdom. The bill finally declares that all persons forging marriage certificates are liable to transportation for life.

### IRELAND.

**REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The rent received for the week at the meeting of this association, held on Monday, was 642*l*. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was in the chair. A Mr O'Mahony tendered his resignation as a member of the association. He gave as his reason that there were persons on the parliamentary committee with whom he felt that as a man of honour he could no longer sit in council. Mr O'Brien said that the real reason of his withdrawal was simply that, when balloted for in the '82 Club, Mr O'Mahony had been excluded. The retiring member was saluted with a shower of hisses. Mr O'Connell continued to abuse the proposed educational measures, but otherwise nothing noticeable occurred throughout the day.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—We are in receipt of intelligence by express to the 21st of April from Delhi, the 22nd from Calcutta, the 23rd from Agra, and the 24th from Madras, which, if devoid of interest, is at all events satisfactory. Perfect tranquillity continues to pervade British India—the rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country and Suwant Warree has died away—the whole of the rebel chiefs have either been captured by us or are in the hands of the Portuguese authorities at Goa, the latter having guaranteed their safe custody, while the question of their final surrender to us is settled by the Cabinets of Lisbon and London. Scinde continues tranquil, and comparatively healthy. Sir Charles Napier has returned from the excursion against the hill tribes, in which at the date of the last letters he was engaged, and has received high encomiums from the Governor General. All the chiefs, save one, are now under the surveillance of the Chief of Khyrpore. The unsettled state of our north-west frontier and the internal dissensions of the Sikhs appear to give uneasiness to the Indian government.

We have received, since our last, news from Hong Kong to the 6th of March, by way of Calcutta. The intelligence is of slight importance, and the interest it creates centres chiefly in the progress of ordinance and regulation-making, which is at present the principal manufacture of the colony. We perceive that some rules have been passed relative to the retailing of opium, the "drug" being now not only a legalised import into Victoria, but an article of trade and consumption amongst the Chinese inhabitants. Having laid duties on everything else within his reach, it was not likely Governor Davis would refrain from taxing opium; and so the license for retailing the commodity has been put up to auction, and knocked down at 710 dollars a month, or 8520 dollars per annum; and the fortunate possessor of the privilege is allowed, under certain restrictions, to grant permits to retail to such other persons as he may think proper. No party is allowed to sell opium for consumption in less quantities than a chest at a time without one of these permits. Opium shops are to adjoin the street, and may be kept open from daylight till ten o'clock at night, on every day except Sunday.

**UNITED STATES.**—The *Hibernia* steamer arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, having been delayed two or three days, partly by a dense fog between Boston and Halifax, and partly by ice, which she encountered in great abundance, and which delayed, for about two days, her outward as well as her homeward passage, a fact that accounts for her non-arrival at Halifax at the stated time. She was also placed in some danger, on her voyage to Halifax, by a fire, of which little or nothing has been said in the London or Liverpool papers. The news which she brings is, we are happy to say, generally pacific; and some of the newspapers which, a few weeks ago, were disposed to assert the unquestionable right of the United States to the whole of the Oregon territory, and the propriety of immedi-

ately taking possession of it, now affect to wonder that the statesmen and journalists of England should think that such declarations implied any hostile or aggressive designs on the part of the United States. The commercial newspapers generally advise a pacific course on the part of the government, and some of them even advocate a reference of the question in dispute to some third party, a course which has been twice proposed by the English government, and as often refused by that of the United States. The official newspaper, the *Washington Union* (late the *Washington Globe*), has also become exceedingly moderate in its language, and declares that the president, far from desiring to put an end to the negotiation between the two countries, is desirous that it should go on. It is added, that there is an intention of sending a special minister to London to conduct the negotiation; that the mission has been offered to Mr Calhoun, and one or two other individuals, who have declined it; but that a minister will still be sent. So far, all seems peaceable, and, no doubt, the prospect of a pacific solution of the present difficulties is far more favourable than it was a fortnight ago. It is necessary, however, to remark, that nearly all the newspapers, in which these favourable statements appear, are either the organs of the mercantile classes in the United States, whose interests are strongly opposed to war, or special advocates of the government, who square their language to suit its policy. Judging from the present tone of these latter, we should say that they have discovered the gross impolicy of urging an exclusive claim to Oregon at the present time; and that the policy of "admirable and statesman-like procrastination," recommended two years ago by Mr Calhoun, is now to be tried, by means of fresh negotiations, special missions, or any other devices, which, whilst apparently intending to terminate, may really serve to prolong the dispute; until either the improved condition of the United States, or the difficulties of the English government, may place the two parties in a different relative position, and enable the Americans to seize the territory, with a better chance of retaining it, than they at present possess.

The American newspapers contain some intimation of an intention, on the part of the American government, to negotiate a commercial treaty with England, involving a considerable relaxation of the existing tariff. These intimations, however, are exceedingly vague, and we do not place much confidence in them.

TEXAN INDEPENDENCE.—I have just heard, from a good City quarter, that negotiations are on foot between Mexico, England, and France, for the recognition of Texas, by the former, under the guarantee of the two latter powers. This, if carried out, and my authority is a gentleman connected with one of the first mercantile houses in the world, would give an entirely new aspect to the state of our relations with the American continent, and of course terminate any possibility of the annexation of Texas to the American Union.—*London Correspondent of Cork Reporter.*

MURDER BY THE CREW OF A SLAVER.—A most distressing circumstance has occurred in the African squadron. The *Wasp*, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize, which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned. On her way, this prize fell in with and took another slaver; the lieutenant in command, still keeping charge of the first vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately, Mr Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons, and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board; and when daylight broke, exchanged signals with and fired at the other prize, and then bore away. In a day or two afterwards she fell in with the *Star*, 6, Commander Dunlop, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderous piratical crew to Ascension. The villains will shortly be sent to England in the *Heroine*, 6, Lieutenant Commander Foote, and the *Rapid*, 10, Commander Earle.—*Standard.*

### Correspondence and Answers.

#### LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S PREMISES AND CONCLUSIONS.

SIR,—Your reasoning respecting Lord J. Russell's premises and conclusions are so convincing to me that I must thus thank you, and avow my thorough concurrence therein, both as a man and a farmer. I expect that some of my protectionist brethren will be a little startled at such a declaration, but I do so in hope that they may pause and ponder before they set down my opinions respecting the benefit of unfettered trade as the height of folly. Let them but take cattle or wool on the one hand, and corn on the other. The first have ever been considerably augmented in price with reduced duties and increased imports, whilst the price of wheat has *always*, I may justly say, mocked the hopes of the grinding protectionists, ever since the principle of exclusion was rendered effective in 1815. Too many yet cling to the idea of protection being absolutely necessary in order to enable the people to raise the enormous amount of taxation, as if protection, by which they mean high prices consequent on scarcity, artificial or natural, is a blessing, and enriches a country. Surely very little exercise of the rational powers will soon show the utter fallacy of an argument which, however, still deceives so many. I am afraid that even several who deny the doctrine, yet, like Lord John Russell, tacitly admit the principle by a lame and impotent conclusion. If much protection is erroneous and bad, how can a little be beneficial or even necessary to the community; it is not like some potent drugs, of which a little dose may be a remedy, a great one a poison. I even contend, and I do so advisedly, at the present moment, just previous to Mr Villiers's motion, that even the corn laws are nothing but a delusion, though they may have deceived many able men; that they cannot effect their object of a high price is to be seen by a reference to the averages of the last thirty years, and by the almost constant tinkering that is going on annually by their zealous advocates. It is never the law that is bad, but the framers which have not executed their task properly. Now I, for once, with your indulgence, take courage

to deny that ever prohibitive corn laws can or have raised the market price in England, therefore they are at best useless; but I also believe that they have reduced the price of the necessaries of life, including corn, from their disastrous effects upon the commercial world, and that it is of as much consequence to the farmer and landlord to get rid of them as it is to the manufacturers. I am, sir, yours devotedly,  
A FREE-TRADE FARMER.

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COFFEE.—The sales this week consist of 50 casks Jamaica, without change in prices, 600 bags good ordinary Ceylon at 50s, and 25 casks, 600 bags Laguayra, at former rates; 140 bbls Rio and 100 bags ordinary Bahia have been taken for export.

RUM.—About 100 puns Demerara have been sold at 2s 10d for 30 per cent O.P. to 2s 1d per gallon for 25 per cent O.P.

CORN.—The market remains dull at previous rates.

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Monday 9th.—565 tons African guano, 730 bbls Turpentine, 79 do New York pot ashes, 540 bales jute, 113 bgs tapioca, 80 tons fustic.  
Tuesday 10th.—100 bbls 1500 bgs maracaiibo, 155 tces. Jamaica coffee; 1739 ox and cow hides.  
Wednesday 11th.—553 pkgs tallow; 23 tons camwood; 11 cks argols; 157 tons logwood; 11 do fustic; 10s do ebony; 204 bbls pot ashes; 70 cases cowries; 8 chests gum assafetida; 21 bags arrowroot; 13 bales Bombay mader roots; 40 pipes seed oil.  
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Manchester and Birmingham	31	8,497	12	0
Newcastle and Carlisle	31	1,569	17	10
Newcastle and Darlington	31	1,207	5	9
Paris and Rouen	31	5,241	0	0
Paris and Orleans	June 2	8,771	0	0
South Eastern and Dover	May 31	5,872	4	2
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby	31	2,577	3	2
Yarmouth and Norwich	June 1	247	6	4

**PARIS AND ROUEN RAILWAY.**—The following is a return of the receipts on the Paris and Rouen Railway, for the week ending the 2nd of June, 1845:—

19,343 passengers	£91,902	30
Goods, &c.	41,747	55
	133,649	85
For corresponding week of 1844	158,333	70

**EPITOME OF NEWS.**

THE House of Lords has this week performed a feat unprecedented in its history—at least of late years. It has had three successive nights of debate on one subject, each debate being carried considerably over midnight. One in any way conversant with the history of England during the past few weeks will scarcely require to be told that this debate has been on the proposed addition to, and making permanent, the allowance to the College of Maynooth. No one expected that the decision of the House of Commons was to be reversed in the second chamber of the Legislature; but, on the other hand, it might have been expected that it would not be carried by so large a majority as it has been, and still more, that not all the sense, reason, eloquence, and good feeling brought out in the debate should have been exhibited by those who spoke the sentiments of the majority; but so it is, that their lordships divided in the proportion of 226 to 69 in favour of the proposed measure; and when we mention that the Earls of Roden and Winchelsea, and the bishops of London, Exeter, and Cashel (the latter a gentleman who thinks and does not scruple to call the religion of more than the half of Europe a "master-piece of Satan"), were the great opponents of the measure, while the names of Wellington, Whately, Spencer, Normanby, Thirwall, and Stanley (bishops of St David's and Norwich, respectively), Brougham, and Montague, occur among the speakers in favour of the measure, it is impossible to characterise the debate otherwise than we have done. Whether it is to act for good or for evil, the measure passes certainly amidst an amount of legislative approbation of which we have now, in this country, few examples—probably none, where, at the same time, the popular opposition has been so extensive and so decided. Considering the nature of a great part of that opposition, it has been difficult for any liberal-minded opponents of the measure to wish it (the opposition) success. Objectionable on strict principle, therefore, as we have all along considered and still consider the measure, we are compelled to own the weight of authority with which it is recommended, and, difficult as it has been to carry it, it is easy to be seen that any thing more kind and more just to the Irish could not have been carried at all. It goes, therefore, with all its imperfections on its head, as a message of peace to Ireland. We wish it may be so received in the meantime, and that more enlarged and juster views of national policy, and the simple duties that alone lie on governments, than now prevail in the three kingdoms, will arise to make a change of policy as popular, as we apprehend it to be desirable.

Beyond a very amusing discussion in their lordship's house on Thursday, on the state of forwardness of the buildings of the new houses of parliament, in which Lord Brougham threatened Mr Barry with some most awful, though undefined, punishment for "trifling" with their lordships—that is, not going on with the building as fast as Lord Brougham thinks he should, but only as fast as he himself (Mr Barry) thinks right and proper, and the passage of a good many bills through different stages of their progress towards acts, without discussion, their lordships have not done anything else that calls to be noticed here.

On Monday, in the Commons, the second reading of the Academic Institutions (Ireland) bill was carried, after a long discussion, by a majority of 311 to 46. From what fell from Sir Robert Peel on the occasion, it may be inferred that the Ministry would accede to part of the demands made by the Catholic hierarchy, if by so doing they could ensure the active support of the scheme by that influential body in Ireland. Ministers would evidently con-

cede to them the appointments to the chairs of history and moral philosophy; but they are naturally reluctant to give them, in addition to these, the power of appointing to the chairs of logic, geology, and anatomy. One thing seems pretty evident, and that is that the measure will pass. We wish it may do more good and less harm than we with our views expect from it.

On Tuesday, Mr Hume moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to grant a pension to Sir Henry Pottinger, on account of his eminent services in China, which met with so vigorous and enthusiastic a support from all sides, that Ministers were forced to accede to it, which they did, in consequence, with as good a grace as possible. It appears that, for all his services to his native country and to the world, this eminent man is in a state of poverty that not acting on the suggestion of Mr Hume and the House of Commons would have been a disgrace which no Ministry could have borne.

On the same night, Mr Ward brought forward his motion, in a very thin house, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the peculiar burthens affecting the landed interest. Mr Sydney Herbert opposed the motion on the part of Ministers. It was also opposed by Mr Newdigate and Sir John Tyrrell, and supported by Mr Cobden, Mr V. Smith, and Dr Bowring. The house then divided; and members having in the meantime flocked in, there was a respectable division—for the motion, 109; against it, 182; majority, 73. Mr Cobden, in a spirit of just and kindly criticism, told Mr Ward that his motion was not rightly worded. It ought to have been, he said, a proposal for inquiry into the peculiar exemptions of land. But its fate would have been all the same, in whatever shape it had been brought forward. It was not the words but the thing that offended the landowners. "Inquiry" into their own affairs is one of the last things that they relish. The appointment of "factory inspectors" and lamentations over the miseries of workmen making 30s a-week in Manchester, instead of 7s in Dorset, are much more agreeable to the "agricultural mind."

On Wednesday night there was no house.

On Thursday, Mr Labouchere brought before the house the state of railway legislation, and the prospects of it for the session, which had the effect of inducing Sir G. Clerk, on behalf of Ministers, to propose the following resolution to the house, which was unanimously agreed to, namely,

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the several railway bills, and report what measures could be adopted to facilitate the passing of railway bills through parliament, and what course it might be most judicious to adopt in reference to railway bills to be brought before the house during the session."

The house afterwards went into committee on the Scotch Banking bill, and several clauses of it were agreed to before the house rose.

Mr Villiers's motion on the Corn Laws comes on on Tuesday, under peculiarly happy circumstances for a thorough elucidation of the shifts of the protectionists. This matter is elsewhere alluded to in our paper of to-day.

Two events in foreign politics have occurred which deserve to be mentioned. A new treaty for the suppression of the slave trade has been agreed to between France and England. It is believed to have been formally signed, on behalf of the two countries, by Lord Aberdeen and the Count St Aulaire last (Friday) night. We print it elsewhere entire. And Don Carlos has formally resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain, not in favour of the reigning queen, but his own son, the Prince of Asturias. It is supposed, however, that a marriage between the two is contemplated. Time will show whether it be so or not, and also whether the country (of Spain) is to be benefited by such an event.

**THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.**

Meetings of Banks and Public Companies, and Mercantile Appointments, in the ensuing Week.

Tuesday, June 10th.—Bank of British North America.  
Friday, 13th.—Norwich and Brandon Railway.

**WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.**

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	117,486	9,545	28,625	165	6,965	489
Weekly average price	46s 3d	29s 5d	22s 5d	30s 1d	37s 2d	36s 7d
Six weeks' average	45s 11d	30s 5d	21s 8d	30s 4d	36s 10d	36s 9d

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
	quarters.	quarters.	quarters.	quarters.	£	£
Foreign	8,598	177	21,588	27,110	177	9,498
Colonial	15	109	—	—	27	—
Total	8,613	286	21,588	27,110	204	9,498

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 18,586 qrs; Peas 1,111 qrs; Beans 6,565 qrs; Indian Corn 488 qrs. Duty paid—Oats 14,989 qrs; Peas 469 qrs; Beans 1,459 qrs; Indian Corn 738 qrs. Duty of the week 15,024l.

ately taking possession of it, now affect to wonder that the statesmen and journalists of England should think that such declarations implied any hostile or aggressive designs on the part of the United States. The commercial newspapers generally advise a pacific course on the part of the government, and some of them even advocate a reference of the question in dispute to some third party, a course which has been twice proposed by the English government, and as often refused by that of the United States. The official newspaper, the *Washington Union* (late the *Washington Globe*), has also become exceedingly moderate in its language, and declares that the president, far from desiring to put an end to the negotiation between the two countries, is desirous that it should go on. It is added, that there is an intention of sending a special minister to London to conduct the negotiation; that the mission has been offered to Mr Calhoun, and one or two other individuals, who have declined it; but that a minister will still be sent. So far, all seems peaceable, and, no doubt, the prospect of a pacific solution of the present difficulties is far more favourable than it was a fortnight ago. It is necessary, however, to remark, that nearly all the newspapers, in which these favourable statements appear, are either the organs of the mercantile classes in the United States, whose interests are strongly opposed to war, or special advocates of the government, who square their language to suit its policy. Judging from the present tone of these latter, we should say that they have discovered the gross impolicy of urging an exclusive claim to Oregon at the present time; and that the policy of "admirable and statesman-like procrastination," recommended two years ago by Mr Calhoun, is now to be tried, by means of fresh negotiations, special missions, or any other devices, which, whilst apparently intending to terminate, may really serve to prolong the dispute; until either the improved condition of the United States, or the difficulties of the English government, may place the two parties in a different relative position, and enable the Americans to seize the territory, with a better chance of retaining it, than they at present possess.

The American newspapers contain some intimation of an intention, on the part of the American government, to negotiate a commercial treaty with England, involving a considerable relaxation of the existing tariff. These intimations, however, are exceedingly vague, and we do not place much confidence in them.

**TEXAN INDEPENDENCE.**—I have just heard, from a good City quarter, that negotiations are on foot between Mexico, England, and France, for the recognition of Texas, by the former, under the guarantee of the two latter powers. This, if carried out, and my authority is a gentleman connected with one of the first mercantile houses in the world, would give an entirely new aspect to the state of our relations with the American continent, and of course terminate any possibility of the annexation of Texas to the American Union. — *London Correspondent of Cork Reporter.*

**MURDER BY THE CREW OF A SLAVER.**—A most distressing circumstance has occurred in the African squadron. The *Wasp*, 18, Commander S. H. Usher, took a prize, which was sent to Sierra Leone to be condemned. On her way, this prize fell in with and took another slaver; the lieutenant in command, still keeping charge of the first vessel, put a midshipman, named Harmer, with eight men, into the other. The vessels then separated. Unfortunately, Mr Harmer allowed a strong party of the slave crew to remain out of irons, and at night they rose and murdered every Englishman on board; and when daylight broke, exchanged signals with and fired at the other prize, and then bore away. In a day or two afterwards she fell in with the *Star*, 6, Commander Dunlop, who took her, and brought the whole of her murderous piratical crew to Ascension. The villains will shortly be sent to England in the *Heroine*, 6, Lieutenant Commander Foote, and the *Rapid*, 10, Commander Earle. — *Standard.*

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Newcastle and Carlisle,	31	1,569	17	10
Newcastle and Darlington,	31	1,207	5	9
Paris and Rouen	31	5,241	0	0
Paris and Orleans,	June 3	5,771	0	0
South Eastern and Dover	May 31	5,872	4	2
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby,	31	2,577	3	2
Yarmouth and Norwich,	June 1	247	6	4

**PARIS AND ROUEN RAILWAY.**—The following is a return of the receipts on the Paris and Rouen Railway, for the week ending the 2nd of June, 1845:—

19,343 passengers	£91,902	30
Goods, &c.	41,747	55
	133,649	85
For corresponding week of 1844	158,333	70

**EPITOME OF NEWS.**

The House of Lords has this week performed a feat unprecedented in its history—at least of late years. It has had three successive nights of debate on one subject, each debate being carried considerably over midnight. One in any way conversant with the history of England during the past few weeks will scarcely require to be told that this debate has been on the proposed addition to, and making permanent, the allowance to the College of Maynooth. No one expected that the decision of the House of Commons was to be reversed in the second chamber of the Legislature; but, on the other hand, it might have been expected that it would not be carried by so large a majority as it has been, and still more, that not all the sense, reason, eloquence, and good feeling brought out in the debate should have been exhibited by those who spoke the sentiments of the majority; but so it is, that their lordships divided in the proportion of 226 to 69 in favour of the proposed measure; and when we mention that the Earls of Roden and Winchelsea, and the bishops of London, Exeter, and Cashel (the latter a gentleman who thinks and does not scruple to call the religion of more than the half of Europe a "master-piece of Satan"), were the great opponents of the measure, while the names of Wellington, Whately, Spencer, Normanby, Thirwall, and Stanley (bishops of St David's and Norwich, respectively), Brougham, and Monteagle, occur among the speakers in favour of the measure, it is impossible to characterise the debate otherwise than we have done. Whether it is to act for good or for evil, the measure passes certainly amidst an amount of legislative approbation of which we have now, in this country, few examples—probably none, where, at the same time, the popular opposition has been so extensive and so decided. Considering the nature of a great part of that opposition, it has been difficult for any liberal-minded opponents of the measure to wish it (the opposition) success. Objectionable on strict principle, therefore, as we have all along considered and still consider the measure, we are compelled to own the weight of authority with which it is recommended, and, difficult as it has been to carry it, it is easy to be seen that any thing more kind and more just to the Irish could not have been carried at all. It goes, therefore, with all its imperfections on its head, as a message of peace to Ireland. We wish it may be so received in the meantime, and that more enlarged and juster views of national policy, and the simple duties that alone lie on governments, than now prevail in the three kingdoms, will arise to make a change of policy as popular, as we apprehend it to be desirable.

Beyond a very amusing discussion in their lordship's house on Thursday, on the state of forwardness of the buildings of the new houses of parliament, in which Lord Brougham threatened Mr Barry with some most awful, though undefined, punishment for "trifling" with their lordships—that is, not going on with the building as fast as Lord Brougham thinks he should, but only as fast as he himself (Mr Barry) thinks right and proper, and the passage of a good many bills through different stages of their progress towards acts, without discussion, their lordships have not done anything else that calls to be noticed here.

On Monday, in the Commons, the second reading of the Academical Institutions (Ireland) bill was carried, after a long discussion, by a majority of 311 to 46. From what fell from Sir Robert Peel on the occasion, it may be inferred that the Ministry would accede to part of the demands made by the Catholic hierarchy, if by so doing they could ensure the active support of the scheme by that influential body in Ireland. Ministers would evidently con-

cede to them the appointments to the chairs of history and moral philosophy; but they are naturally reluctant to give them, in addition to these, the power of appointing to the chairs of logic, geology, and anatomy. One thing seems pretty evident, and that is that the measure will pass. We wish it may do more good and less harm than we with our views expect from it.

On Tuesday, Mr Hume moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to grant a pension to Sir Henry Pottinger, on account of his eminent services in China, which met with so vigorous and enthusiastic a support from all sides, that Ministers were forced to accede to it, which they did, in consequence, with as good a grace as possible. It appears that, for all his services to his native country and to the world, this eminent man is in a state of poverty that not acting on the suggestion of Mr Hume and the House of Commons would have been a disgrace which no Ministry could have borne.

On the same night, Mr Ward brought forward his motion, in a very thin house, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the peculiar burthens affecting the landed interest. Mr Sydney Herbert opposed the motion on the part of Ministers. It was also opposed by Mr Newdigate and Sir John Tyrrell, and supported by Mr Cobden, Mr V. Smith, and Dr Bowring. The house then divided; and members having in the meantime flocked in, there was a respectable division—for the motion, 109; against it, 182; majority, 73. Mr Cobden, in a spirit of just and kindly criticism, told Mr Ward that his motion was not rightly worded. It ought to have been, he said, a proposal for inquiry into the peculiar exemptions of land. But its fate would have been all the same, in whatever shape it had been brought forward. It was not the words but the thing that offended the landowners. "Inquiry" into their own affairs is one of the last things that they relish. The appointment of "factory inspectors" and lamentations over the miseries of workmen making 30s a-week in Manchester, instead of 7s in Dorset, are much more agreeable to the "agricultural mind."

On Wednesday night there was no house.

On Thursday, Mr Labouchere brought before the house the state of railway legislation, and the prospects of it for the session, which had the effect of inducing Sir G. Clerk, on behalf of Ministers, to propose the following resolution to the house, which was unanimously agreed to, namely,

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the several railway bills, and report what measures could be adopted to facilitate the passing of railway bills through parliament, and what course it might be most judicious to adopt in reference to railway bills to be brought before the house during the session."

The house afterwards went into committee on the Scotch Banking bill, and several clauses of it were agreed to before the house rose.

Mr Villiers's motion on the Corn Laws comes on on Tuesday, under peculiarly happy circumstances for a thorough elucidation of the shifts of the protectionists. This matter is elsewhere alluded to in our paper of to-day.

Two events in foreign politics have occurred which deserve to be mentioned. A new treaty for the suppression of the slave trade has been agreed to between France and England. It is believed to have been formally signed, on behalf of the two countries, by Lord Aberdeen and the Count St Aulaire last (Friday) night. We print it elsewhere entire. And Don Carlos has formally resigned his pretensions to the throne of Spain, not in favour of the reigning queen, but his own son, the Prince of Asturias. It is supposed, however, that a marriage between the two is contemplated. Time will show whether it be so or not, and also whether the country (of Spain) is to be benefited by such an event.

**THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.**

**Meetings of Banks and Public Companies, and Mercantile Appointments, in the ensuing Week.**

Tuesday, June 10th.—Bank of British North America.  
Friday, 13th.—Norwich and Brandon Railway.

**WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.**

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	117,486	9,545	28,625	165	6,965	489
Weekly average price	46s 3d	29s 5d	22s 5d	30s 1d	37s 2d	36s 7d
Six weeks' average	45s 11d	30s 5d	21s 8d	30s 4d	36s 10d	36s 9d

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
Foreign	quarters 8598	quarters 177	quarters 21,588	quarters 27,110	£ 177	£ 9,488
Colonial	15	109	—	—	27	—
Total	8,613	286	21,588	27,110	204	9,488

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 18,586 qrs; Peas 1,111 qrs; Beans 6,565 qrs; Indian Corn 488 qrs. Duty paid—Oats 14,989 qrs; Peas 169 qrs; Beans 1,459 qrs; Indian Corn 738 qrs. Duty of the week 15,024l.

## MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

A TABLE showing the Supply, the Deliveries, and the Stock, at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow:—

	1843.	1844.	1845.
	bales	bales	bales
Stock 1st of January ... ..	561,430	784,710	897,000
Total import from 1st Jan. to 31st May ... ..	1,047,068	569,883	909,513
Export from 1st Jan. to 31st May... ..	1,608,498	1,354,693	1,803,573
Burnt in Liverpool, 1843 ... ..	47,300	35,800	44,300
Burnt in Liverpool, 1844 ... ..	1,561,198	1,318,793	1,759,273
Stock remaining at the three places on the 31st May	1,550,498	1,318,793	1,759,273
Total consumption ... ..	562,898	505,393	687,873
	Or per week		
Value in bond on the 31st May	26,181	23,429	31,888
Bowed Georgia ... ..	3 <sup>d</sup> a 5 <sup>d</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup> a 5 <sup>d</sup>	3 <sup>d</sup> a 4 <sup>d</sup>
Surat ... ..	2 <sup>d</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup>

The preceding table shows stocks somewhat larger than at the beginning of last month, imports having been heavier than in 1844, and equal to those of 1843. The deliveries for consumption during last month were much larger than in both preceding years, viz. 135,000 bales, against 105,000 bales in 1844, and 102,000 bales in 1843. The demand for all manufactured articles being undiminished, and the proportion of prices to that of the raw material having again become more favourable, the latter having declined, and the former maintained, and in some instances improved, their value, no reduction in the consumption is in any way probable. Cotton is 3<sup>d</sup> to 4<sup>d</sup> cheaper for almost every description than at the beginning of last month, and, with the exception of the very lowest American, 5 to 10 per cent cheaper than in 1843, and 10 to 12 per cent lower than in 1844.

In our market the stock of cotton amounts to 95,680 bales, of which 65,240 bales of Surat, and 25,600 bales of Madras, against a total of 72,850 bales at the beginning of June 1844.

Since the public sales of last week there has been but little doing here, but a small advance is paid upon Tinnevely Madras. The accounts from the United States respecting the growing crop are favourable. The shipments advised from Bombay to Europe by the India mail are upon a limited scale.

## MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE INDIGO TRADE.

The delivery during the month of May, this year, was not equal to last year's; it amounted to 2936 chests, of which 617 chests for home consumption, and 2319 chests for export, against a total of 3960 chests in 1844, 2143 chests in 1843, and 2659 chests in 1842. Of the total stock on the 1st inst. about 13,000 chests are in first, and about 17,460 chests in second hands.

TABLE of the deliveries of INDIGO during the first ten months of the last ten years, and total stock remaining in the London warehouses on the 1st of June.

	For home consumption.	Export.	Total.	Total stock, June 1.
1845	5,063 chests	7,929 chests	12,992 chests	30,460 chests
1844	4,853	8,138	12,991	23,035
1843	3,697	4,821	7,618	22,883
1842	3,574	6,350	9,924	17,920
1841	3,922	5,921	9,843	13,231
1840	3,372	5,315	8,687	15,998
1839	3,835	5,765	9,601	17,950
1838	2,188	5,738	8,926	22,513
1837	2,402	5,916	8,318	24,900
1836	4,293	5,574	9,867	19,044

It appears from the above that the total delivery of 12,992 chests, for the first five months of this year, is about equal to that in 1844, but much exceeding all previous years. The supplies for this season come in much earlier than usual, one-half of all that is expected of the crop of 1844 having already arrived, and the remainder likely to be here before the close of autumn. The early arrivals enable importers to make a larger July sale than what else would have been possible. About 11,000 chests are declared, of which 9400 chests of Bengal, 1400 chests of Madras and Kurpah, and 350 chests remnants of old sales; a few thousand chests are likely to be added in the course of the month, but only the sale itself will show what importers will really sell and what they will buy in. It has already been stated that almost all the indigo which is imported this year has been bought, next to nothing being shipped for planters' account. The cost being much above the present value in Europe, many proprietors may be induced to buy in. The qualities, as far as the show at present goes, are in a very great proportion ordinary and defective.

As usual at this time, there has lately been but very little doing in indigo, but April prices are supported, and no material variation is expected to occur at the July sales. The accounts received on Thursday from Calcutta, up to 22d April, are upon the whole favourable as to the forthcoming crop, though in some districts there has been no improvement upon the previous reports; still it is too early to form any correct opinion as to the yield; and it should not be forgot that in May and June 1842 the estimates of the crop were upwards of 130,000 maunds, whereas the real product only turned out to be 79,000 maunds.

## MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—The demand for yarn continues exceedingly good, and prices are maintained with great firmness. For goods the market is not quite so active as last week, but there is little or no change in prices. Some sensation was caused on Saturday morning, by the announcement of the failure of an extensive calico printing house in Salford. We are glad to learn, however, that this event will not cause any loss, or indeed any serious inconvenience, as satisfactory arrangements have been made to pay 20s in the pound, with interest.

LEEDS, Tuesday.—There has been considerably more business

done at our cloth halls, both on Saturday and to-day, than has been the case for several weeks past. Beaver cloths, fancy cloakings of low qualities for shipping, have been in better demand than for some time past; fine and middle cloths also continue in steady demand; prices without any alteration. There has also been a little more stir in business in the warehouses this week than has been the case for the last month past; on the whole a fair average amount of business is doing for the season.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Monday.—We have had a very good market to-day, and though the amount of business transacted was not equal to that of last Monday, yet better prices have been obtained for flannels. Wool remains firm, and higher rates have been asked, but not generally given.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—Wool.—The market is only barely supplied with light haired wools, and as the demand is chiefly upon those kinds, the prices remain very firm. Short wool and noils, are in good request, and ready sale at rather improved prices. Yarn.—There are indications of a better feeling in this important branch of the trade, but spinners cannot act with too much circumspection. For some time past the spinning trade has been depressed to a ruinous point, and, without great care on the part of those engaged in it, the high prices current for wool in the Yorkshire markets will be established, and the difficulties of their position prolonged. Piece.—More activity prevails in the export trade, occasioned by the pacific character of the recent advices from the United States; and the prospects of a good autumn trade are considered favourable. Prices remain firm, at recent quotations.

Huddersfield, Tuesday.—The causes which we have alluded to as having given an impulse to our last week's market, have been operating to-day with still greater effect. Everything adapted for the winter trade has been bought up very freely, under the impression that goods are likely to be higher before long. We cannot repeat too often the desirableness that prices should continue moderate, as every advance in the price of goods has a tendency to prevent their exportation; so high, generally, are the duties which have to be met in the foreign market.

HALIFAX, Saturday.—Our piece hall has been much better attended to-day, the buyers giving their orders principally for goods to suit the autumn trade. On the whole, a fair business was done, with trifling change in prices. There still keeps a brisk demand for noils and shoris, at a small advance. Long grown wool, the produce of this and neighbouring counties, goes off rather languidly, owing principally to the high price asked by the grower for this year's clip.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

There has been an extensive demand for produce this week; the home trade and exporters have bought very freely; large sales are reported at full, and in some instances higher, prices.

ANNATTO.—A few casks of flag are reported at 7d per lb.  
BARK.—For Queciron the market is dull; for a quantity lower rates than our quotations would be accepted. Of oak 150 tons have been sold at 4s 5s to 5l 17s 6d per ton.

DYEWOODS.—The sales consist of about 200 tons of all descriptions, at last week's rates, including 130 tons of St Domingo logwood for re-shipment to the Baltic at 5l per ton.

FLAX.—By auction 220 bales of Egyptian were sold at from 37l 10s to 40l 10s, according to quality. A further quantity, about 35 tons, has been sold for exportation, by private contract at 41l per ton.

HORNS.—The sales consist of 6,000 B. A., 17s oz. at 24s, and 5,000 cows at 11s per 12s.

GUANO.—On Thursday last upwards of 1,000 tons of the first quality of African sold briskly by auction at 5l 5s to 5l 10s, chiefly at 5l 7s 6d. Since then from 2,000 to 3,000 tons have found buyers at 5l 7s 6d to 5l 10s. For second quality and inferior the highest bid at auction was 4l 10s, taken in at 5l per ton.

HEMP.—There has been no inquiry for Baltic hemp this week; prices are, however, unaltered.—About 900 bales of Jute have been disposed of by private sale, at from 11l 5s to 11l 10s per ton.

HIDES.—Since this day week the following sales have been reported:—4,000 R. P. hides, good heavy ox at 4<sup>d</sup>, old stock inferior and cut cows at 3<sup>d</sup> to 3<sup>d</sup> per lb; 1,000 dry horse hides, 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> lbs, at 12s 6d each; 3,000 salted Pernambuco horse hides at 3<sup>d</sup>; and 500 salted Bahias at 3<sup>d</sup> per lb.

HORSE HAIR.—The whole stock, consisting of something under 50 bales, was offered on the 28th ult, and about equal to 33 bales sold as follows:—B. A. cut tails middling length 13<sup>d</sup>, ditto with one-third stump 17<sup>d</sup>, fair mixed 11<sup>d</sup> to 11<sup>d</sup>, slightly 10<sup>d</sup> to 10<sup>d</sup>; cow in stump 8<sup>d</sup>, Rio Grande mixed 10<sup>d</sup> to 10<sup>d</sup>, long combed Russian 2s 10d to 3s 8d.

MADDERS and Madder Roots.—There is more inquiry for both. 100 bales of Turkey roots, quality inferior, have been sold at 53s 6d, and 140 bales of Bombay at 32s to 39s 6d.

METALS.—A considerable business has been done in iron during the past week, but at a further reduction in prices, Scotch pig iron having been sold in large quantities at 65s per ton free on board in the Clyde. The extremely low price has induced some extensive consumers to purchase, and capitalists are again looking at the article as most eligible for investment. Other metals continue the same as our last quotations.

MYRABOLAMS.—The public sales have gone off with spirit at from 8s to 11s 6d per cwt, being an advance of about 2s on former rates.

SAFFLOWER.—A small parcel sold at auction for 7l 15s per cwt.

SHELL LAC.—The market is very dull; out of 600 chests, offered by auction, only 25 chests were disposed of, at 41s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—There is a good demand and full rates are realised. A cargo of nitrate is reported at 15s per cwt. Small lots command 16s 6d.

TARTAR.—For a few casks of cream 71s to 72s per cwt has been realised.

TERRA JAPONICA.—There is a good demand, but the stock being heavy, prices have rather given way. 12s 6d per cwt is generally asked. 12s has been refused for 3,000 baskets.

TOBACCO.—The sales for the week are 220 hhds, principally for Ireland. The market is firm, without change in prices. The total sales for last month amounted to 1,392 hhds.

TURPENTINE.—In consequence of short arrivals, the business is limited to 600 barrels at 8s 4d per cwt for fair quality.

VALONIA.—Of Smyrna, 120 bags realised 16l 10s per ton.



**WOOL.**—(From our own Correspondent.)—We have to report a good business in foreign wools this week. In low wool the demand has been chiefly for middling and better qualities of E. India and Russia. There has also been something doing in the finer kinds of Buenos Ayres. Alpaca's have been in fair request at full prices. Scotch wools continue rather neglected.

**FLAX AND LINEN MARKETS.**

**MANCHESTER.**—There has been a very good business done in our market, at firm prices.—Although the stocks of printing cloths are not taken off, the demand for them is fully equal to the production.—Yarns may be noted as having a slightly upward tendency, with the exception of the descriptions suited for the Mediterranean.

**BELFAST.**—The reports from all the flax markets of Ulster still advise scarce supplies, and that previous prices are not only fully supported, but further advances are occasionally realised. In Derry the supply has been about twenty-five tons weekly, and in Armagh about the same, these are the two largest markets. However small the supplies from our farmers have been this month past, we consider them not much less than in previous years at the corresponding season. The bulk of the coarse flax is always brought to market throughout the winter, but a considerable portion of the fine, particularly in the hands of the more wealthy farmers, is generally kept for the summer preparation and sale. The advance on tow yarns, as noticed in our last, is maintained very firmly.

<b>FLAX, Hand-scuted</b> ..... per cwt	£1 18 0	to £2 2 0
Best quality.....	2 6 0	... 2 9 0
Milled inferior.....	2 0 0	... 2 4 0
Coarse and strong.....	2 5 0	... 2 7 0
Middling to good.....	2 8 0	... 2 16 0
Fine and very fine.....	3 3 0	... 3 10 0
Dutch.....	2 16 0	... 4 0 0
Flemish.....	2 16 0	... 4 5 0
Riga, P. T. R. per ton.....	42 0 0	... 45 0 0
<b>LINEN YARN, (flax) No. 40</b> ..... per bundle	£0 5 3	... £0 9 0
No. 45.....	0 5 3	... 0 8 0
50 to 70.....	0 5 3	... 0 7 6
75 to 85.....	0 5 0	... 0 6 6
90.....	0 5 6	... 0 7 0
100.....	0 6 0	... 0 10 9
No. 30 (tow).....	0 5 6	... 0 5 9
35.....	0 5 3	... 0 5 4½
40.....	0 5 1½	... 0 5 3
45.....	0 5 0	... 0 5 1½

**DUNDEE.**—There is no alteration in prices or demand, although we have several arrivals since our last from Memel, Riga, &c. and Baltic advices are without any change.

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

**COTTON TRADE.**

**NEW YORK, May 15th.**—Since the departure of the *Caledonia* there has been very little doing in this market, and no material alteration has taken place in the general appearance of any of the southern markets. The advices by the *Hibernia* to the 19th instant were not considered of a favourable nature, and our quotations have since drooped a little, but no actual decline in prices has been realized. Holders are not quite so firm as previously, and the impression seems to be that a small concession must be made, before sales to any extent can be effected. Within the past week the principal purchases have been for Liverpool. We annex a statement, showing the movements in this staple this season compared with previous ones.

Receipts at ports of the United States since Sept. 1, 1844.....	Bales. 2,240,752
" " " same period last year.....	1,529,821
" " " year before.....	2,153,437
Exports from U. S. since Sept. 1, 1844.....	1,559,837
" " " same period last year.....	1,094,050
" " " year before.....	1,672,531

The receipts this season so far are nearly one hundred thousand bales more than they were for the corresponding period the year before last, when the crop reached nearly twenty-four hundred thousand bales. Receipts at the same rate for the remainder of the season, will give us a crop of at least twenty-five hundred thousand bales.

The receipts at this port since the 1st instant, amount to.....	Bales. 17,900
The exports from this port since the 1st instant.....	12,710
Taken by spinners.....	5,000
Taken on speculation.....	2,000
Stock on hand 13th instant.....	65,000
Amount on sale 13th instant.....	7,500

We annex the closing quotations current in this market.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.		Mobile and N. Orleans.	
Uplands and Florida.			
Inferior.....	4½ to 5	5 to 5½	
Ordinary.....	5½ to 5¾	5½ to 6	
Middling.....	5¾ to 5¾	6 to 6½	
Good Middling.....	6 to 6	6 to 6½	
Middling Fair.....	6 to 6½	6½ to 6½	
Fair.....	6½ to 6½	7 to 7½	
Fully Fair.....	6½ to 7	7 to 8	
Good Fair.....	7 to 7½	8 to 9	
Fine.....	8 to 8½	9 to 9½	

2 P.M.—The sales to-day amount to about 600 bales, at quoted prices. Operators are busy making up their correspondence, which accounts for the inactive state of the market.

**CORN TRADE.**

**NEW YORK, May 15.**—There is very little activity in this market for any article under this head. We quote Genesee flour at 4 dols 81½ cents; Michigan, 4 dols 75 cents to 4 dols 81½ cents; Ohio, 4 dols 75 cents to 4 dols 81½ cents; Richmond Co. 5 dols; North River rye flour, 3 dols; corn meal, 2 dols 37½ cents. We hear that wheat is held at 1 dol 00 cents to 1 dol 08 cents; white southern corn, 45½ to 46, weight; yellow, 48 cents, measure; northern corn 46 to 48 cents, weight and measure.

In Boston during the week ending 13th instant, there was a moderate demand for flour. Sales of Genesee, common brands, at 4 dols 81 cents, 4 dols 87 cents to 4 dols 94 cents, the latter being the closing prices. Ohio to a moderate extent at 4 dols 56 cents to 4 dols 62

cents for common brands; St Louis at 4 dols 75 cents. Southern continued inactive throughout the week; holders, however, were firm. Howard Street, 4 dols 75 cents, cash; Richmond, 4 dols 87½ cents; Philadelphia, 4 dols 62½ cents per bbl, cash; Ohio via New Orleans, 4 dols 62½ cents per bbl. There was no change in corn. The sales have been at 47 to 48 cents for yellow flat, 49 cents for round, and 45 to 46 cents per bushel for white. Oats, with a small stock in market, are selling freely at 32 to 33 cents for Delaware; 34 to 35 cents for northern. Limited sales of rye at 73 cents per bushel.

May 12.—The sales are chiefly for consumption, and of flour made from spring wheat. This article is taken by the bakers in place of American flour, of which there is none in market. The quality varies very much, and sales of considerable parcels have been made at 22s 9d, and 23s cash, and 23s 6d, 3 months; also a parcel of very superior at 24s. Best brands from fall wheat were held at 23s 6d, but shippers did not purchase. One or two parcels of wheat have come down from Canada West. About ten days ago, a very fine parcel of 10,000 minots of barley changed hands, at 2s 10½d, since then we hear of no sales.

There seems to be some anxiety for the growing crops, in consequence of the recent drought, frosts, &c. There need be none, however, for the crops, according to our advices, promise well enough. We have no doubt but that the drought and frosts affected them in some sections to some extent; but rains and prosperous weather having since set in, the prospect of an average yield is now excellent. If the season, till harvest home, be favourable, we shall be blessed with abundance.

**PROVISIONS.**

There does not appear to be much inactivity in this market. Old city mess beef is quoted at 6 dols 25 cents; new city prime and mess, 6 dols 12½ cents, and 9 dols 12½ cents; old Ohio prime pork, 9 dols 50 cents. The prices of pork are steady. Ohio lard 7 to 7½ cents. Cheese and butter are without change. Orange county butter, 15 to 17 cents; western dairy, 12 to 14; common sorts, 10 to 12. Cheese, 6 to 8 cents. Smoked hams, 8½ to 10 cents.

**TRADE OF NEW YORK.**

VALUE of MERCHANDISE EXPORTED from the District of New York for the First Quarter of the Years 1843, 1844, 1845.

	1843.		1844.		1845.	
	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic
January.....	233,268	1,237,407	117,024	1,520,819	—	1,467,955
February.....	161,671	1,155,999	87,979	1,265,243	—	1,758,326
March.....	245,124	1,481,970	359,191	3,565,290	269,162	2,040,040
Total.....	640,063	4,875,286	563,494	6,351,352	269,162	5,266,321
Brought down.....		640,063		563,494		269,162
		5,515,359		6,914,846		5,535,483

A comparison of the value of exports for these quarters, shows an increase from 1843 to 1844 of 1,400,487 dols., and a decrease from 1844 to 1845 of 1,380,363. The value of the exports for the first quarter of 1845 was nearly the same as that for the corresponding quarter in 1843. In April 1844, the exports were valued at 3,022,721. The exports for the first three weeks of the same month this year, show a slight falling off.

**VALUE OF EXPORTS—PORT OF NEW YORK.**

Merchandise exported in American vessels, from April 1st to 27th.....	dols. c. 1,804,670 53
Merchandise exported in foreign vessels, from April 1st to 27th.....	454,261 56
Total export of merchandise, for 26 days of April 1845.....	2,158,932 51
Specific exported from April 1st to 27th.....	186,880 0
Total exports.....	2,345,812 51
Exports for April 1844.....	3,022,721 0
	676,908 49

The exports for the remaining three days in April will reduce the difference about two hundred thousand dollars, being a decrease in the exports for the month compared with the corresponding period last year, of about five hundred thousand dollars.

We annex a table showing the total import and export of the United States, with the amount exported to and imported from Great Britain.

**VALUE of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the UNITED STATES.**

	Imports		Exports	
	Total value.	Value from Great Britain.	Total value.	Value to Great Britain.
1837.....	140,989,217	44,886,943	117,419,376	54,583,570
1841.....	127,946,177	46,662,815	121,851,803	49,552,273
1842.....	100,162,087	34,204,249	104,691,534	41,268,930
1843*.....	64,753,799	26,313,499	84,346,480	40,842,352

**EASTERN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

(From the Chamber of Commerce Overland Price Current.)

**BOMBAY, May 1.**—The business done in imports since the departure of the last steamer has been, on the whole, limited in extent. Prior to the arrival of the overland mail, on the 9th instant, the market was generally in a very inactive state; but subsequently some degree of animation has been manifested, attended, in a few instances, with an improvement in prices. The selling season will now shortly terminate with the setting in of the south-west monsoon, which puts an end to exportation to the coast.

**COTTON MANUFACTURES.**—The goods chiefly in demand by dealers during the month have been the better sorts of grey shirtings and madapollams, and medium to good qualities of bleached shirtings. The former have advanced in value 2 to 3, the latter 4 to 6, annas per piece. For the inferior descriptions of these fabrics there has been little demand on the part of the native buyers; but low madapollams and jaconets, both grey and bleached, have been purchased on speculation by some European firms, and this has caused a slight improvement in the prices. In grey domestics we note a few sales, but no advance on last month's depressed rates is perceptible; bleached are quite neglected. Fancy cambrics and muslins are only sale-

able in small quantities, and at reduced prices. Turkey red cloths, plain and twilled, have been disposed of to a small extent, but at much lower prices than last month—these fabrics being at present dull of sale, owing to the regular buyers of such goods having terminated their operations for the season. Prints, zebra dresses, and almost all varieties of fancy goods, continue in a very depressed state.

**YARNS.**—The market for cotton twist has since our last exhibited considerable animation, and in Nos. 30 and 40 mule and 20 and 30 water, a rise in price has taken place. The European houses whose speculative transactions in piece-goods we have above noticed, have also taken some 300 bales of yarn in the same manner, chiefly consisting, we believe, of No. 20 mule, the stock of which has been for some time very large. The principal advance has been in No. 40 mule, which has improved to the extent of one ann. per lb.—a circumstance mainly owing to the extreme scarcity of this particular number. There is a slight improvement in the price of Turkey red twist, but orange is dull, and without change. The subjoined are amongst the transactions of the month:—

<b>MULE TWIST.</b> —No. 20	3,000 lbs. at	6½	ans. per lb.
30	2,000 — at	8	—
40	4,500 — at	9	—
50	2,500 — at	9½	—
60	6,000 — at	10	—
60	3,000 — at	12	—
<b>WATER TWIST.</b> —No. 20	7,000 — at	6½	—
18 at 22	10,200 — at	6½	—
30	3,000 — at	8½	—
28 at 32	8,400 — at	8½	—

**WOOLLENS.**—The market for these goods is exceedingly dull, and we hear of very few transactions; purchases for exportation, indeed, have entirely ceased.

**METALS.**—There has been a moderate demand for most varieties, and the market has been, and still continues, very steady. The purchases have been chiefly speculative ones made by European houses. The following sales have been reported for publication:—

Iron	550 tons British bar at	Rs 25 0 0 p. ca.
	11 — hoop (small)	7 0 0 per cwt
Copper	290 — sheathing	54 0 0
	200 — braziers	55 8 0
	81 — do.	53 6 0
	35 — tile	51 7 0
	18 — do.	50 5 0
Spelter	42 tons	14 4 0
	7½ — (large size)	14 4 0
Tin plates	250 boxes	15 4 0 per box
Quicksilver	20 bottles	94 8 0 per md

**MARINE STORES.**—White and green paint, pitch, linseed oil, and spirits of turpentine, are slightly lower than before. Swedish tar has advanced Rs 1 per barrel, and the remainder are without change. The following sales have taken place:—

120 bolts unbleached canvas at	Rs 16 0 0 per bolt.
175 cwt cordage, assorted	" 20 8 0 per cwt.
70 cwt rose nails ½ to 3 in.	" 13 14 0 "

**BEER.**—About 500 hhd of Allsopp's, of the new brew, have come to hand, and are in the course of delivery in fulfilment of contracts made to arrive. There is none yet for sale; but we quote both this and Bass's 10 rs per hhd higher than last month. Ten hhd of Tennent's have been sold at 40 rs per hhd.

**EASTERN PRODUCE.**

**COTTON.**—This staple has been steady in price throughout the month, and the only material change is in Comptah (of the old crop), which is from 2 to 4 rupees cheaper than at the date of our last issue. The transactions have been to a considerable extent, but principally for the China market. Until within the last week the receipts from the cotton countries have been very light.

**COFFEE.**—We quote Mocha a trifle lower than last month, but there is scarcely any at present at market.

**GUMS.**—There is little or no Arabic or Olibanum to be had. Animi exhibits no change in value.

**HEMP.**—All three varieties have risen in price to the extent of 3 at 5 rupees per candy.

**FREIGHTS.**—Up to the middle of the month freight to England was very scarce, and large engagements were then made at 3/ 10s per ton. As the ships were being filled up, engagements were made at 3/ 15s to 3/ 17s 6d, and 4/ per ton is now asked both to London and Liverpool. In freight to China there is little change. Rs 16½ per candy is the present rate.

**EXCHANGE.**—Exchange on England has slightly risen since our last, the present rate for six months' bills being 1s 10½d to 1s 10½d, and for drafts at 30 days, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d. On Calcutta, exchange is at rs 100½ at sight; on Madras rs 98 at 60 days; and on China at 60 days, rs 218 per 100 dollars.

**BANKS.**—Bombay bank shares 47 at 48 per cent premium. Bank of Western India ditto 40 at 41.

**BULLION.**—Sovereigns, each, 11¼ rupees. Bank of England notes, per £, 11¼ rupees.

(From the Bengal Hurkars Price Current.)

**EXPORTS.**

**CALCUTTA, April 19.**—The letters per *Precursor* were delivered the evening (Sunday) previous to our last issue, and the details of the Premier's comprehensive financial scheme were received with general satisfaction. The express of the March mail arrived on the 17th instant, but advices by it add but little to our information as to the final settlement of the sugar duty question. The admission of colonial refined sugar to consumption in Great Britain will probably in the course of time create a new feature in our trade. An animated demand has been experienced for all descriptions of sugar since the arrival of the *Precursor*, but with this exception the business transacted in country produce has been comparatively moderate. Business has been a good deal interrupted by native holidays, and the lightness of stocks of several of our chief staples have induced the holders to be higher in their demands than the tenor of the home advices would warrant. A continuance of rates of freight almost prohibitory for bulky articles of low cost, has also tended to restrict shipments.

**SUGAR.**—All uncertainty as to the liberal intentions of government with respect to duties having been satisfactorily removed on the arrival of the *Precursor*, the market took a start upwards, and nearly the whole of the better descriptions of the article remaining in the bazaar were bought up at an advance of 8 annas to 1 rupee per md. A few parcels, the first arrivals of the new Benares, have been sold from Co.'s Rs. 12 4 to 12 8, and we understand contracts have been made for this kind at about these rates for a considerable quantity shortly expected to arrive. Low cane sugar and date kinds which had previously been in very little request, have been readily taken at advanced rates. Khaur has also been in improved demand for

shipping purposes, and sales have been considerable. There is little sugar of any description now available for purchase in the bazaar, nor can we look for any considerable arrivals of the new crop until towards the end of next month. Exports from 1st to 17th instant inclusive, to Great Britain, 80,747 mds.

**RAW SILK.**—We have again to report a dull market for this staple, in which a very limited business has been done since the date of our last. A few transactions have taken place, chiefly in Jungypore kinds, at Co.'s Rs. 10 4 a 11 0, being rather lower, but holders are unwilling to submit to a decline, while stock in the bazaar is so moderate. Exports as follow: To Great Britain 724 mds.

**SILK PIECE GOODS.**—Corahs have been in very lively demand, the home accounts continuing in every respect favourable. Transactions have been considerable, and prices must be quoted a shade higher for the better descriptions of Cossimbazar goods. In Radnagore kinds we have not heard of much having been done. We quote prices:—

Cossimbazar, 1st sort, Co.'s Rs.	142 0 to 147 0 per corg
Do 2d do	135 0 to 140 0
Radnagore, 1st do	125 0 to 127 8
Do 2d do	115 0 to 120 0

Choppahs continue to be shipped chiefly on account of the manufacturers, and no sales have lately been brought to our notice. Tussore cloth has been in some inquiry at about Co.'s Rs. 100 per corg. Exports as follow: To Great Britain, corahs, 34,995 pieces; choppahs, &c. 2602 pieces.

**SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.**—Shell lac has been sold at rather lower rates, and there is but little demand for the article. The dye continues saleable to a moderate extent at the somewhat improved prices quoted in our last.

**HIDES.**—Our last report requires but little alteration; the inquiry for both England and America has continued good, and high prices are obtainable for all descriptions, though the better kinds are most wanted.

**JUTE.**—There has been only a moderate demand for this article, the price continuing about Co.'s Rs. 8 per bale for first quality cleaned. A few shipments have lately gone forward to America. Exports: To Great Britain 7443 mds.; North America 946 mds.

**LINSEED.** continues to be in good request for North America, at about Co.'s Rs. 2 4 for best cleaned, while shipments to England are much impeded by the scarcity and dearness of tonnage. Exports:—

	Linseed.	Mustard seed.
	mds.	mds.
Great Britain	1,755	3,625
North America	72,650	none.

In the minor articles of European export, very little has been done.

**COTTON.**—Our latest China dates are to the 10th ultimo, when no improvement had taken place in the value of this article in that market, though the stock of Bengal was moderate, as compared with other kinds.

**FREIGHTS.**—Tonnage for dead weight has continued inadequate to the demand, and the rates vary but slightly from those last quoted. It is rumoured that some of the vessels that have been disappointed in obtaining gunno at Ichaboe are on their way to this market, but from the inferior class of vessels that have been chiefly sent out, the number of those suitable for the voyage cannot be very great.

**TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sugar	5 7 6 to 5 10 0	per ton of 20 cwt
Rice	5 10 0	5 15 0
Rum	5 15 0	6 0 0
Hides	4 15 0	5 5 0
Shell Lac and Lac Dye	4 15 0	5 0 0
Hemp and Jute	4 10 0	4 15 0
Indigo and Silk P. Goods	5 0 0	5 5 0
Raw Silk	5 0 0	5 5 0

**IMPORTS.**

There has been very little change worthy of notice in the demand for cotton fabrics during the last 10 days, and business has been in some measure restricted by the native holidays, consequent upon the close of the Hindoo year. We have, however, to report a firm market for all our leading staples, and the late accounts of the high rates prevailing in England for both goods and yarn can scarcely fail to produce a further good effect. Prices with few exceptions are well-maintained, and an upward tendency is observable in the market generally.

**SHIRTINGS.**—There has been a good demand for all kinds of these goods. Of grey the sales have been considerable and prices are firm. The cheapest descriptions of white have been in the greatest request, this kind being more moderate in stock than the better qualities of cloth. Sales reported are—

Grey, 36 inch	3,730 ps Co.'s Rs. 4 9 to 6 4	per piece
40 —	16,500 —	4 12 — 6 2
45 —	720 —	6 2 — 8 0
White, 36 —	16,000 —	5 1 — 8 6

**MADAPOLLAMS.**—There has been rather more doing in bleached descriptions, but grey of all qualities are dull of sale. Sales reported are:—

Grey	33 inch	800 ps Co.'s Rs. 4 12 to 0 0	per piece
White	31 —	6,000 —	2 4 2 12

**JACONETS.**—Of bleached descriptions the common and medium qualities have continued the most saleable, fine kinds being in comparatively little request. Grey have been sold rather more largely, but prices have undergone little amendment and are still very unremunerative. The reported sales have been:—

White	8,000 ps Co.'s Rs. 2 14 to 4 8	per piece
Grey	10,000 —	1 14 2 14

**LAPPETS.**—There is little change to notice in fabrics under his head. Sales reported are 20,000 pieces assorted common to good at Co.'s Rs. 1 5 to 3 1 per piece; 2,000 fine 3 8 to 5 4.

**LAPPET SCARFS.**—These goods have continued in rather better inquiry, but as stock is far from moderate, little or no advance can yet be quoted in their value. The reported transactions have been about 30,000 ps from annas 6½ to as. 11 4½ pie per piece.

**BOOK MUSLINS.**—But little has been done in these cloths, sales having been about 12,000 ps from Co.'s Rs. 1 0 9 to 2 4 per piece. A small quantity of good quality from Co.'s Rs. 2 14 a 3 6 per piece.

**MULL MULLS.**—The coarser makes have continued to engage some attention, but medium kinds are dull of sale and obtainable price; low 800 pieces have sold from Co.'s Rs. 2 6 a 4 14 per piece.

**PRINTED GOODS.**—As usual at this season demand is of a limited nature, and the sales are unimportant, viz.—

1500 ps Piece and Turban sets	Co.'s Rs. 8 3	per piece
100 — Chintz	—	5 6
200 — Turkey Red Chintz	—	0 8 5 per yard

**COLOURRD GOODS.**—Turkey red plain cloths of narrow width have been wanted, but for twills the demand is moderate. Sales have been—

600 Pieces Turkey red twills, from as. 7 5 to as. 8 per yard	
1220 — — — — —	cloths 5 8 to as. 6 1

CHINA.—From the *Overland Bombay Times* received by the last mail :  
IMPORTS.

COTTON YARNS.—Nos. 18 to 24 not much inquired for, and late quotations, say 25 to 26 dollars being barely obtainable. Higher Nos. 26 to 32, still in request at 32 to 33. Of the latter stock is very small.

COTTON GOODS.—Good grey long cloths, weighing about seven catties, much in demand and very scarce, would readily command 3 dols 20 c; long common and middling qualities plentiful, and difficult of sale, at 2 dols 30 c to 3 dols; whites still dull and hardly saleable at same price as equal qualities of grey; American goods duller, and stocks accumulating; domestics of 40 yards 2 dols 90c; long and drills 2 dols 60 c to 2 dols 70 c.

LEAD.—Still no speculative demand, and the article can be bought at 4 dols 30 c long.

IRON.—A little lower; the article must take a long time to recover itself. Nail rod at 2 dols to 2 dols 10 c; long bar and bolt at 1 dol 90 c to 2 dols; and hoop not wanted at 2 dols.

## EXPORTS.

TEA.—Considerable activity has been shown within the past two or three days in congous and twankays, about 10 chops of the former having been settled for; amongst which are all the finer kinds of Howhows remaining in the market at China new year. Of twankays about 300 chests and 3,000 half chests remain, considerable settlements having been made at 1 to 2 taels advance. Two or three chops of the finest hysons and gunpowders have also been settled for; total shipments to England, from June 30, 1844, to March, 1845, 36,256,656 lbs.

SUGAR.—The best soft now shipped off at 5 dols 75c. Sugar candy, best Canton, may be contracted for at 7 dols 50c on board. Heavy shipments of soft sugar are being made to Bombay.

EXCHANGES.—On London, at six months' sight, 4 5, refused by holders of Baring's credits, government having stopped drawing, and they are held at 4 4.

FREIGHTS to England, 3/10s. Ships plentiful, but some prefer going to Manila and Singapore to taking the rate.

## WEEKLY SUMMARY.

## FRIDAY EVENING.

WEST INDIES.—By the *Thames* we have received our usual files of West India papers. The dates are from Jamaica to the 9th of May, and the other islands to dates corresponding. The accounts of the coming crop are everywhere highly favourable. If we were to make a new estimate of the out turn of the season, we should, from them and our recent accounts, estimate the West India supply for the current year at 140,000 tons at least. In Jamaica the quantity is likely to be considerably in excess of last year. In some of the islands some complaint is made of injury to the young plant for the crop of next year. There are everywhere pleasing symptoms of means being adopted to improve the system of cultivation and increase the produce of the land, while, by the introduction of improved implements and plans, labour is rendered much more efficient, and to that extent more plentiful. Otherwise these papers are destitute of matter of public interest.

## Latest City Accounts.

COCHINEAL.—Early in the month, prices advanced 2d to 3d per lb. for Honduras silvers, but the advance has hardly been maintained in the sales since brought forward; the reduced stock causes holders to act with great firmness, while the advance checks the demand. 310 bags have been brought to sale during the month, about two-thirds of which found buyers; some Mexican blacks, included in these sales, were of very superior quality, and sold with spirit at 1d advance. Honduras blacks, middling to fine, 5s 9d to 6s 6d; silvers, good to fine, bold, sifted, 5s 5d to 5s 8d; good middling to good, 5s 1d to 5s 4d; middling and ordinary, foxy, 4s 11d to 5s. Mexican blacks, 5s 4d to 5s 10d; silvers, 4s 11d to 5s.

ITALIAN SILK.—There has been less business in the Italian market this week, as buyers appear to be indisposed to submit to the rise in prices.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday 30th May to Thursday 5th June inclusive.

Surat.....	20 2 1/2 d middling.
Madras.....	700 2 1/2 d to 3 1/2 d middling fair West to good fair Tinnivelly.
Total.....	900 bales in bond.

COTTON.—There has been a limited demand this week, but there is no change to notice in prices, with the exception of Tinnivelly Madras, which are a shade lighter.

ENGLISH WOOL.—No variation in prices, but a firmer aspect in the market, and a probability of a good trade if prices keep moderate. More inquiry for all sorts of wool, especially, as stated last week, for clothing wool, and the finer sort of combings.

FOREIGN WOOL.—No alteration since last week but market firm.

FLAX in the same quiet state as before named in this market, but the prices are very high in Russia, and the supply from thence may be much less than that of last year.

HEMP.—Quite retail business.

LEATHER.—We have little alteration to make in the price current of leather this week; there is certainly not any advance. A fair amount of business has been transacted, but the supply is not at all shortened. Horse hides are almost the only goods which are scarce; the importations of these goods from the River Plate has much diminished, and, unless some shortly come in, they must be still higher.

METALS.—We have no particular observations to make as regards metals this week.

OILS.—This afternoon 31 tuns colonial sperm went at 84/, very inferior 72/ to 75/, headmatter 85/ to 85/ 5s, being cheap. 180 tuns Southern sold at previous rates, best 27/ 15s to 28/ 5s, second 26/ 10s to 27/, and inferior 26/ 5s to 26/ 10s per tun.

TALLOW.—Further advanced rates being demanded to-day stopped purchases, a part offered in public sale only found buyers, 215 casks P Y C at 39s to 39s 6d, 132 casks 64 tons loose ditto saved from a wreck sold 38s 6d to 39s 3d, and loose 38s to 38s 3d; 100 skins lbrail, 2 lots sold 40s; 10 tons grease out 28s, 9 casks Cape 41s to 42s, 119 South American 37s 9d to 39s, 24 North American 40s 3d, 4 casks African 35s, and 213 N. S. Wales at 38s to 41s per cwt.

## PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The favourable state of the weather has had its influence on the prices of this article, a decline in all descriptions having taken place. The arrivals from Ireland are 2,180 firkins; of foreign 10,440 casks. The reports from Holland and from Ireland leave reason to expect a larger summer make than usual, consequently lower prices must continue to be taken until the price meets the views of the speculators for the autumn and winter stock. The increasing supply of English show a large make. New Limerick, Corks, and Waterford fluctuate in price according to quality from 90s to 94s, third Corks 84s, fourth 78s, fifth 72s; fine Dutch 84s to 86s, Holstein 84s to 86s, Leer 82s. The stock of grease butter in this market is only about 10 tons, for which 38s to 42s is asked.

BACON continues to improve in demand; the consumption is larger than usual at this season of the year. The dealers expect much higher prices when the hot weather sets in (owing to the high prices of fresh meat). The finer mild descriptions may be quoted at 2s above last week, and other sorts 1s, tierce. Middlings are in demand; some bands have sold at 47s per cwt. A small parcel of fine short cut, Hambro' trade dried middles, lately sold at 44s, duty paid. Mess American pork is advancing, owing to the large demand and improved quality. This article will soon be in the same estimation as the late shipments of beef.

LARD is in more request, and readily bought up when met with in quantities. The fruit season seems likely to be productive, which always has an effect on the consumption and price of lard.

HAMS.—The finer descriptions of small are held for higher prices. Westphalia are in good demand at 50s in bond, and 65s duty paid. The quality of the late importations are very fine.

CHEESE.—The stock of English is small, owing to the lateness of the season; the prices will continue to advance until the new make comes to market. Dutch cheese is 2s to 3s higher than this time last year. The American is all sold; fine would fetch 60s.

## Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844.....	10,240	1,920	16,890	3,350
1845.....	410	1,810	21,330	4,130

## Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish Butter.....	2,180	firkins
Foreign do.....	10,440	casks
Irish Bacon.....	2,950	bales

SUGAR.—There has been a good demand for B.P. to-day, and about 550 hds West India have been disposed of, at prices establishing an advance of 1s during the week. 130 Barbadoes, at auction, realised from 48s to 58s, being 1s 6d to 2s dearer. 3,300 bags Bengal sold at about their previous value, white from 49s to 56s, yellow from 42s to 42s 6d, with brown from 35s to 38s 6d. A cargo of 400 chests white Bahia has been sold at 27s 6d for a near port.

REFINED SUGAR.—In the home market there has been a large demand for the lower qualities of refined sugar, at about 1s per cwt advance in price; fine qualities are quite neglected. The prospects are more in favour of a rise than a fall, as the fruit season advances. The demand is much increased. In the bonded market prices have advanced 1s per cwt on last week's prices, with a moderate business doing, the continued rise preventing the buyers from purchasing, except sparingly. The accounts from Holland present no new feature.

TEA is in improved demand, and the market buoyant and healthy. The China mail has arrived this week, but the commercial intelligence is not of a character calculated to unsettle rates in any way; the continued moderate extent of shipments does away with any apprehension as to excess of supply, and a settled confidence is the result. Common congous are firm, and twankays of all kinds would be taken off extensively, at firm rates, were the quantity and assortment improved and increased. Young hysons and some other greens are commanding attention for investment, as are also scented orange pekoes, which have rallied considerably; several parcels of this peculiar kind, which were neglected at a quotation of 2s 9d a few weeks since, have changed hands, during the last three days, at 2s 11d per lb. A small public sale was advertised on Thursday for Friday morning; one parcel, being congou of fair useful kind, realised 11d to 1 1/4d, rather less than previous average value; the remainder consisted of the class of green tea denominated hyson twankay, say 800 chests and half chests; nearly the whole of these were withdrawn, the retaining prices being generally considered in excess of what might even be justified by the present scarcity. A few were taken off at 2s—quality, middling ra str palish brightish twisted leaf.

COFFEE.—140 casks Berbice, at auction, sold steadily, from 60s to 78s 6d for low middling. Of 1,150 bags Ceylon the greater part was taken in above the market value; the small portion sold brought full prices. 260 bags fine ordinary Costa Rica realised from 50s 6d to 51s, being rather dearer. For 1,000 bags good ordinary Singapore Java 36s have been paid.

RICE.—1,370 bags Bengal obtained steady prices, from 11s 6d to 12s for middling white.

SPICES.—1,270 bags superior Sumatra pepper were partly sold at full prices, from 24d to 2 1/4d. 120 chests cassia lignea sold rather dearer, from 56s 6d for ordinary to 61s 6d for good middling, with one lot of picked bundles at 68s.

FRUIT.—A fair business doing, without any variation worth notice since last week. Valentias are held more firmly, and low priced currants much inquired for.

RUM.—The government contract for 100,000 gallons, half East and half West India, was taken by Messrs Ruck, Son, and Fenwick at 1s 7 1/4d. The sales are 200 casks Jamaica at 3s 2d to 4s 2d for good and fine; 300 Demerara 2s 5d to 2s 6d. 600 Calcutta at 1s 6d to 1s 7d; 100 Berbice at 1s 10d, and 200 Leewards at 1s 7 1/4d to 1s 9d per gallon proof.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Table listing sales in London for various commodities like sugar, rice, coffee, and indigo across different dates from Tuesday to Tuesday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, May 31.—Cotton—The beginning of the week was quiet, but towards the end buyers, both for consumption and for export, have come forward more freely, and no decline has taken place.

HAMBURG, May 30.—Coffee—The sales amount this week to about 35,000 bags of which 22,000 bags Brazil, 12,000 bags St Domingo, and the rest Laguayra, &c. Prices have been well maintained.

ANTWERP, May 31.—Coffee—Purchases have been less extensive than last week, still about 5000 bags have been sold, and prices are well supported.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Coffee—There remains a good demand, and very little is offering at the last quoted prices. The Company's stock is now 477,168 bags, against 352,476 bags last year.

The Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, June 2.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Stephen, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the colony of New South Wales.

Tuesday, June 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Smart and Tullet, Old Fish street, Doctors' commons, wholesale stationers—Beaumont and Kennedy, Leeds, stock brokers—Wickham and Brooks, Swan street, Trinity square, carmen—Hawson and Field, Leicester, manufacturers—Lucombe and Co., Plymouth, coal merchants—Powell and Bromfield, Tattenhall, Cheshire, maltsters—Beaumont, Kennedy, and Clark, Bradford, Yorkshire, stock brokers—Hamer and Bleakley, Little Lever and Manchester, cotton spinners—Barrett and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, painters—Hamilton and Baines, Liverpool, shipbrokers—Watson and Co., Limehouse, white lead manufacturers—Webb and Irving, Liverpool, starch manufacturers—Graham and Hayward, Rook's yard, Mile end New town, chymical light manufacturers—Glynn and Son, Liverpool, brokers—Tassiker and Southworth, Orrell, near Wigan, coal miners—Davenport and Co., Manchester, dyers—Gorrington and Blane, Manchester, milliners—Fielding and Craven, Chorley, Whittle-le-Woods and Preston, cotton manufacturers—Garland and Sons, Leadenhall street, and Sharp's buildings, Rosemary lane, wine merchants; as far as regards J. L. Garland—Trietner and Conquest, Old Broad street, Russia brokers—T. J. and G. Feldwick, Pancras lane, boarding house keepers—Raisbeck and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchants—Thompson and Ederkamp, Northwich, Cheshire, rock salt proprietors—Edge and Co., Preston, cotton cloth manufacturers—Stephenson and Hyde, Liverpool, ironmongers—Jordan and Dale, Water lane, Tower street, general agents—Williamson and Co., Pendleton, Lancashire, dyers—Heydon and Handley, Warwick, attorneys—Patterson and Co., Hackney, haberdashers—Hemann and Kuper, Camberwell, wire rope manufacturers—J. O. Ewing and Co., Dumbarton, and Glasgow, Turkey red dyers—Anderson and Bayne, Edinburgh, grocers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

White, Reading, tailor—first dividend of 5s, any Wednesday, at Mr Graham's Coleman street. H. and A. Wood, Basinghall street, Blackhall factors—third dividend of 4½d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN P. BRADLEY and GEORGE J. BRADLEY, Great St Helen's, wine merchants, to surrender June 13, July 15 at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Harrison, Walbrook; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Basinghall street. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Lisson grove north, pianoforte maker, June 12 at half-past 11 o'clock, July 18 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Weightman, Warwick court, Gray's inn; official assignee, Mr Pennell, Basinghall street.

LAZENBY PRARSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, currier, June 11 at 11 o'clock, July 15 2, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Williamson and Hill, Gray's inn; and Mr Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Mr Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. JOHN PITT, Plymouth, grocer, June 12, July 17 at 1 o'clock, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Gregory and Co., Bedford row; Mr Cross, Plymouth; and Mr Torrell, Exeter; official assignee, Mr Herniman, Exeter.

DIVIDENDS.

June 26, Nicolay, Woolwich, draper—Wilson, Jermyn street, bootmaker—Hoadley, New Bond street, coachmaker—Welch, Holloway, and Chagrave, Bedfordshire, licensed victualler—Bright, Wigmore street, licensed victualler—Barham, Emsworth, Hampshire, lineudraper—Tucker, Dean street, Westminster, farrier—June 24, Williamson, Dowgate hill, tobacconist—Jackson, Hertford, upholsterer—June 27, Murray, Manchester, travelling draper—Wood and Holden, Manchester, and elsewhere, bankers—June 26, Crump, Stanway, Gloucestershire, corn dealer—June 24, Ferguson, Liverpool, draper—June 25, Dircks, Liverpool, millwright—June 25, Dobbs, Liverpool, wine merchant—June 26, Oliver, Darlington, printer—Granger, Rely mill, Durham, paper manufacturer—June 25, Hall, Wallend, cowkeeper—June 26, Currie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller—June 24, Murcott, Birmingham, factor—Hayward, Milverton, Warwickshire, miller—J. and G. Clarke, Market Harborough, Ropemaker street, and elsewhere, carpet manufacturers—June 27, Brocklehurst, Dircks, and Nelson, Liverpool, millwrights.

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

June 25, Hyatt, Pimlico, victualler—Rees, Crooked lane chambers, King William street, iron merchant—Firth, St Michael's alley, Cornhill, and Chrysell road, North Erixton, lithographic printer—Joplin, Sunderland, lineudraper—June 26, Granger, Rely mill, Durham, paper manufacturer—June 24, T. S. Stuart jun., Liverpool, drysalter—June 25, J. J., and J. Nield, and J. Holt, Charlesworth, Derbyshire, cotton spinners—Nicholson, Blackburn, lineudraper.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before June 24.

Rowe, Newcastle-under-Lyne, draper—Ferguson, Liverpool, draper—Smith, Kensington park, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Burnside, Glasgow, bootmaker, June 10, July 2 at 1 o'clock, at the office of Mr Kippen, Glasgow.

Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, June 6.

BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES GENT and GEORGE MILLAR, Broad street, city, commission merchants, June 20, half-past twelve o'clock, July 22, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Alsager, official assignee, Birchin lane; Mr Lloyd, solicitor, Milk street, Cheapside.

FREDERICK A. DE WILDE, Wells street, Oxford street, cabinet ironmonger, June 13, half-past eleven o'clock, July 18, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Belcher, official assignee; Lawrence and Pew, solicitors, Bucklersbury.

JOHN SMITH, St Dunstan's hill, City, ship broker, June 14, two o'clock, July 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Follett, official assignee, Sambrook court; Weir and Smith, solicitors, Cooper's hall, Basinghall street.

JOHN SMITH, Reading, grocer, June 17, July 15, twelve o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Edwards, official assignee, Old Jewry; Mr C. Lamb, solicitor, Queen street chambers, Cheapside.

WILLIAM WALTERS, now of Harcourt street, silk mercer, June 27, half-past twelve o'clock, July 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr Graham, official assignee, Coleman street; Galsworthy and Co. solicitors, Lincoln's inn; Mr Gray, solicitor, Bristol.

JOHN BURBURY, Leek Wootton, Warwickshire, maltster, June 17, July 15, half-past ten o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Morris and Wallington, solicitors, Warwick; Mr Jones, solicitor, Stareton, near Stoneleigh; Mr Thomas W. Nelson, solicitor, Gresham place, Lombard street.

JOHN CRABB, Hook mills, Chardstock, Dorsetshire, hemp manufacturer, June 19, July 17, one o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Exeter. Mr Hirtzel, official assignee, Exeter; Templer and Son, solicitors, Bridport; Mr Terrell, solicitor, Exeter; Clowes and Co. solicitors, Temple.

JOHN DAVIS, Bristol, chymist, June 23, twelve o'clock, July 21 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Kynaston, official assignee, Bristol; Mr Hudson, solicitor, Bloomsbury square; Mr Hopkins, solicitor, Bristol.

EDWARD JONES and HENRY CROSKILL, Rochdale, booksellers, June 18, July 14, twelve o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr Holt, official assignee, Manchester; Mr Smith, solicitor, 67 Chancery lane; Holgate and Roberts, solicitors, Rochdale.

JAMES M. NELSON, Liverpool, general broker, June 19, July 17, eleven o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Morgan, official assignee, Liverpool; Mr Edgar, solicitor, Old Jewry; Mr Evans, solicitor, Liverpool.

WILLIAM R. CARCADEN, Leeds, hosier, June 19, July 10, eleven o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr Freeman, official assignee, Leeds; Williamson and Hill, solicitors, Gray's inn; Mr Sykes, solicitor, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Henry Newton, Derby, colour manufacturer, first dividend, on new proofs, of 2s 3d in the pound, at 13 Waterloo street, Birmingham, any Thursday.

William Adamson, Hexham, butcher, second and final dividend of 2d in the pound, at 57 Grey street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Richard Allinson, Whitehaven, Cumberland, ironmonger, third dividend of 2s in the pound, at 111 Pilgrim street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Stabler and Price, Manchester, tallow merchants—Hattersley and Jackson, Leeds, spindle manufacturers—Whiston and Barnsley, Birmingham, soda water makers—Bowlby and Perrin, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, brewers—Crouch and Page, 116 High street, Whitechapel, drapers—Ward and Whitehouse, Tipton, Staffordshire, colliers—Clarence and Downes, jun. 14 Billiter street, City, tea brokers—E. and J. Phillips, Leeds, size dealers—Brownless and Bumby, Leeds, brush makers—J. and T. Clayton, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers—Skelton, Mentha, and Kraehenbuhl, Manchester, and merchants—Harrison and Faithfull, 1 Brook street, New road, coach builders—T. and W. Walls and Fisk, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, cooks (so far as regards Thos. Fisk)—Osborn and Jackson, Birmingham, gunmakers—E. S. Boulton, C. Boulton, H. C. Booth, and W. F. Booth, Liverpool and Manchester, stockbrokers—Storey (and Lawrence, Bolton and Halton, Lancashire, stonemasons—B. H. and J. Beverley, Barnley, Lancashire, manufacturers—Collison and Flint, Kingston-upon-Hull, stockbrokers—Dobbs and Steele, Liverpool and Birkenhead, wine merchants—Aldridge and Crabb, Poole, corn merchants—Primrose and Harner, Wrentham, Suffolk, surgeons—F. and A. Eaden, Cambridge, spirit merchants—Jones and Evans, Lampeter, Cardiganshire, bankers—Gibson and Pendry, Hereford, carriers—R. and J. Eykyn, Change alley, City, stockbrokers—Finch and Neate, 57 Lincoln's inn fields, solicitors—Ibberson and Jessop, Rowley and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, manufacturers of fancy waistcoatings—J. and G. Crowther, Bacup, Lancashire, grocers—Byron and Fountain, Kingston-upon-Hull, wharfingers.

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

J. Williams, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, draper—G. Barron, Davies street, Berkeley square, builder—J. Brown, formerly of 46 Cheapside, and now of 2 Skinner street, Snow hill, manufacturing perfumer—T. Clegg, late of Deptford, Kent, coal merchant—J. G. Todman, 91 Grey's Inn lane, licensed victualler—D. Morton, 110 Lower Thames street, fishmonger—C. S. Sweeny, formerly of 23 Green street, Grosvenor square, apothecary—A. Radcliffe, sen., and A. Radcliffe, jun., 61 Hermitage place, St John's street road, patent glaziers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Millar, Edinburgh, victual dealer, June 10 and July 1, at two, at the Royal Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to May 31st, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 31st of May in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for SUGAR, Foreign Sugar, MOLASSES, RUM, GINGER, COCOA. Each row lists import/export values and stock for West India and East India.

COFFEE

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for COFFEE, PEPPER, NUTMEGS, CASSIA LIG. Each row lists import/export values and stock.

CINNAMON

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for CINNAMON, PIMENTO. Each row lists import/export values and stock.

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Table with columns for years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for COCHINEAL, INDIGO, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, SALTPETRE, FUSTIC, COTTON. Each row lists import/export values and stock.

For Liverpool Trade of the week see Commercial and Postscript.

\* In consequence of the abolition of the duty, we omit Flax, Hemp, Silk, and Wool. The usual returns are not entered at the Customhouse, but as soon as Government complete their arrangements for obtaining accurate returns of these articles we will resume our accounts.

Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

For Remarks, see our "Latest City Accounts."

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Woolen duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt, Montreal, First sort Pearl, U.S., Montreal.

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 2d

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Trinidad, red, grey, Grenada and St Lucia, Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil.

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb, For. 6d

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Jamaica, triage and ord, good and fine ord, low middling to fine, Ceylon, ord to good, super and plan kind, Mocha, fine, cleaned garbled, ord and ungarbled, Sumatra, Samarang, Batavia, Manila, Brazil, ord to good, fine ord and colour, St Domingo, Havannah, ord to gd ord, fine ord and colour, Porto Rico, La Guayra.

Cotton duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Surat, Bengal, Madras, Pernam, Bowd Georgia, New Orleans, Demerara, West India, Egyptian, Smyrna.

Dyes & Dyes duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes COCHINEAL (Black, Silver), LAC DYE (D T, Other marks), SHELLAC (Orange, Other sorts), TURMERIC (Bengal, China, Java and Malabar), TERRA JAPONICA (Cutch, Gambier), Dyewoods (Logwood, Jamaica, Honduras, Campeachy), FUSTIC (Jamaica, Cuba), NICARAGUA WOOD (Lina, Other large solid, Small and rough), SAFAN WOOD (Bimas, Siam), BRAZIL WOOD (Unbranded).

Fruit—Almonds

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Jordan, ditto, new, Valencia, Barbary sweet in bond, Currants, Zante & Cephal, Patras, Figs, Turkey, Spanish, Plums, French, Imperial cartoon, Prunes, Raisins, Denia, Valencia, Smyrna, red chesme, Sultana, Muscatel.

Flax duty 1/2 c

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Riga, P T R, St Petersburg, 12 head, 9 head, Friesland.

Hemp duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes St Petersburg, clean, out-hot (none), half cleaned, Riga, Rhine, East Indian Sunn, Bombay, Jute.

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes B A and M Vid. dry, salted, Brazil, dry, drysalted, salted, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, West India, dry, salted, New York, East India, Kips, Russia, dry, S America Horse, p hide, Russia.

Indigo duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Bengal, Oude, Madras, Manila, Java, Carraccas, Guatemala.

Leather, per lb

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Crop Hides, English Butta, Foreign do, Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, Horse Hides, Kips, Petersburgh, do East India.

Metals—COPPER

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Sheathing, bolts, &c, Bottoms, Old, Tough case, Tile, South Amer. in bond, IRON, per ton, Bars, &c, British, Nail rods, Hoops, Sheets, Pig. No 1, Wales, Bars, &c, Pig. No. 1, in the Clyde, Sw. dish in bond, LEAD, per ton—Eng. pig, sheet, red lead, white do, patent shot, Spanish pig, in bond, STEEL, Swedish, in faggots, SPELTER, for. per ton, TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s, English blocks, Banca, in bond, Straits, TIN PLATES, per box, Charcoal, 1 C, Coke, 1 C.

Molasses duty B.P. 5s 3d, Foreign

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes West India, d p, per cwt, Refiners', for home use, Do export (on board), Oils—Fish duty 1s p tun, Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p, Straw, Brown and yellow, Sperm, Head matter, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Gallipoli, per tun, Spanish and Sicily, Palm, Cocoa Nut, Seed, Rape, pale, Linseed, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morskank, Do cake, p 1000, 3/8ba, do Foreign, Rape, do.

Provisions

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Butter—Carlow, Cork, Limerick & Waterford, Freisland, fresh, Kiel and Holstein, fine, Leer, American, Canadian, Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder, Cork and Belf. at do, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do, Pork—Amer. & Can. p b, Inferior, Beef—Amer. & Can. p t c, Inferior, India, Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 6s, Bengal, white, per cwt., cargo, Madras, Java, Sago duty 1s per cwt., Pearl, per cwt., Flour, Madras, Bengal p cwt, Saltpetre Bengal p cwt, NITRATE OF SODA.

Seeds

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Caraway, foreign, p cwt, English, Canary, per qr, Clover, red, per cwt, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign, per qr, English, Mustard, brown, p bush, white, Rape per last of 10 qrs.

Silk duty free

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Bauleah, &c, Gonatea, Cossimbuzar, Comercolly, China, Tisatlee, Raws, Lombardy, 1st, Do 2nd do, Fossonbrone, White Novi, Naples Royals, 1st qu, Do 2nd do, Bologna, Tyrol, French, ORGANIZINES, Piedmont, 20-22, Do 24-26, Lombardy, 20-22, Do 28-30, French, 24-26, TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24, Do 26-28, 22.

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes per cwt., per lb, bond, PEPPER, duty 6d p lb, Black—Malabar, half, heavy & heavy, light, Sumatra, White, ord to fine, GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s, Bengal, per cwt., bond, Malabar, Jamaica, Barbadoes, CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 3d, ord to good, p cwt., bond, fine, sorted, CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d, Ceylon, per lb—1st, second, third and ordinary, CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb, Amboyna & Hencoolen, Cayenne and Bourbon, MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb, NUTMEGS duty B.P. 2s 6d, For. 3s 6d, ungarbled, per lb, shrivelled and ord., Spirits—Rum duty 9s 4d p gallon, Jamaica, 10 to 20, O.P., per gal., 30 to 36, fine marks, Demerara, 10 to 20 O.P., 30 to 40, Leeward I., 5 U to 5 O, Bengal, proof, with cer., without certificate, Brandy duty 22s 10d p gal, 1st brands, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Geneva, Extra fine, Sugar duty B.P. 14s or 16s 4d, W I, B.P. br, d p, p cwt, middling, good, fine, Mauritius, brown, yellow, Bengal, moist and dk br, dry brown and yellow, white, Madras, brown, yellow, For. free labour with certificate, duty 23s 4d or 28s, Java, brown and yellow, white and grey, Manila, brown, yellow, Other Foreign, 63s, Rio, brown and yellow, white, Pernam, brown and yel, white, Bahia, brown and yellow, white, Havana, brown & yel, white, fine white, Porto Rico, REFINED, Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single, 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s, Db loaves, 8 to 10 lb free, Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb, Patent titlers, 22 to 28 lbs, Ordinary lumps, 45 lb, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, 14 lb do, Titlers, 20 to 28 lb, Lumps, 40 to 43 lb, Crushed, Dutch superior, No. 1.

SUGAR—REF. cont. bd

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Dutch, No. 2, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle.

Tallow

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt, N. Amer. melted, p cwt, St Petersburg, new YC, N. S. Wales, Tar—American, bri, Archangel, Stockholm, Tea duty 2s 1d, Bohea Canton, per lb, Fokien, Congou, ord and com, middling to fine, Souchong, ord to fine, Pouchong, Caper, Pekoe, Flowery, Orange, Twankay, ord to fine, Hyson Skin, Hyson, common, middling to fine, Imperial, Gunpowder, Timber, Teake, Afr. duty 10s p ld, Oak, Que. duty 1s p load, Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, Riga, Dantzic and Memel, Swedish, Pine, Quebec, red, yellow, Miramichi & St John's, Waincot Lugs, 18ft., each, Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 2 1/2 fm, Memel, &c., Deals duty B.P. 2s p ld, Gefle, 14ft 3in by 9, Stockholm, Stockbee yellow pine, first quality, second do, White spruce, Dantzic deck, each, Plank, Dan. oak, p load, Staves duty free, Baltic, per 1200, Quebec pipe, 1200 p lb, Maryland, per lb, fine and good coloured, colour, light brown and leafy, brown and leafy, Virginia, fine Scotch & Irish spin, good middling do, ordinary to middling, fine black sweet scent, Kentucky—stem'd fine, do good and leafy, do mid, part short, Amersfoort for segars, &c., Cavendish, Havana and Cumana, Cuba (fine), East India leaf, Havana cigars, bd duty 9s, Negrohead, Turpentine, per cwt, Spirits of, duty For. 5s, Wool—ENGLISH, Fleeces, So. Down hogs, Half-bred hogs, Kent fleeces, S. Down ewes & wethers, Leicester do, Sorts—Clothing, picklock, Prime and picklock, Choice, Super, Combing—Wethermat, Picklock, Common, Hog matching, Picklock matching, Super, FOREIGN—duty free, Spanish, per lb, Leonora, R's, Segovia, Soria, Caceres, Seville, German Fleeces, Saxony, 1st and 2d Elect, and seconda, Silesian, tertia, Electoral, prima, Bohemian, seconda, and tertia, Hungarian, Lamb's, Pieces, Fries, Australian and V D L, 1st Combing, 2d do, 3d do, in grease, Lamb, V D Land, 1st Combing, 2d do, 3d do, Lamb, Cape, Wine duty 5s 6d per ga, Port., per pipe, Claret, Chery, Madeira, pipe.

Railways.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

Table with columns: No. shares, Div. p & yr., Friday Evening, Shares, Paid, Price. Lists various railway companies like Aberdeen, Birmingham and Gloucester, Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings, etc.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PARIS, Thursday.—The Railway share market is firm. There have been but few fluctuations this week; the settling which took place yesterday passed off very well. The discussion of the project of law of the Lyons Railway will commence to-day or to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies.

Table with columns: Paid, Highest price, Lowest, Latest. Lists Paris and Orleans, Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, etc.

O. RODRIGUES, 19 Rue neuve des Mathurins.

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

Table listing closing prices for various railway shares in Manchester, including Bristol and Gloucester, Eastern Counties, etc.

JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The rapid advance in the price of shares at the close of last week and early in the present, has been succeeded by a somewhat rapid decline, owing to the wish of many parties to realise their gains; and, in the last two days, the fluctuations in prices have been considerable, owing to the different decisions of the committee of the House of Commons on the railway bills before them.

Table listing Liverpool share prices, including Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington, Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool, etc.

RAILWAY Shares in general are still rather fluctuating, and tending downwards in some instances. Rugby and Tring are 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 prem; Oxford and Worcester 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 prem; Birmingham 136 to 140, being rather better; and Great Western 127 prem, which is not so high as yesterday morning.

LEADS, Thursday.—Since we last wrote, a great wildness has prevailed in our market, in consequence, chiefly, of the favourable American news. Mids have been as high as 194 per cent, they are now quoted at 189; Brighton's have been at 72½, and stand now at 70½; Great Norths, four days ago at 255½, may be had 250½. Prices generally, we expect, will be maintained during the summer and autumn months, especially in the event of a propitious harvest; should the season turn out adverse, and money tighter, we still anticipate no material reaction in old stocks, except the general trade of the country declines, and the receipts of the various railways fall off. If a scarcity of money, and diminished traffic concur, we shall see a depreciation in the value of shares; if the former circumstance is unaccompanied by the latter, its effect will be neutralised. New Eastern Counties have advanced nearly 75 per cent since we last wrote, we quote them at 6½ prem to-day, they were then at 4½ prem. North British, also, to which we then called attention at 20½, have been done since at 27½, and are now at 25½. The decision on the Rugby and Tring, and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton lines, in favour of the latter, has caused a fall to 15½ prem. In the one, and a rise to 5½ prem in the other; the decision will benefit Midlands, as they will now have two independent routes to London. Matlock and Buxton shares, at present prices are cheap, and will repay purchasers at 5½/ at 6½. West Ridings are easy at 8½ per share. West Yorks much in the same situation at 11s dis. Thirsk's weak at 90 prem. Bradfords are very strong at 48½ per share, and extensions below their value, at 29½ per share.

R. B. WATSON & Co, Sharebrokers, 7 Bond street.

**NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—**

Bishop Auckland and Weardale	60	to	61
Caledonian	12½		12½
Churnet Valley	5½		5½
Direct Northern	3½		3½
Durham and Sunderland	25½		26½
Do New guar. 5 per cent	3		3½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	68		70
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	1½		1½
Great North of England	245		250
Do New Shares	66		68
Do New Shares (extension)	33		35
Hartlepool Dock and Railway	160		170
Hull and Selby	106		108
Lancaster and Carlisle	48		50
Maryport and Carlisle	65		70
Newcastle and Carlisle	114		118 ex. div.
Do Quarter-shares	28½		29½
Newcastle and North Shields	68		70
Newcastle and Darlington	52		54
Newcastle and Berwick	17½		18½
Northumberland (Newcastle to Berwick)	1		1½
North British	24		25
Do New shares	6		6½
Pontop and South Shields	68		70
Stockton and Darlington	260		270
Scottish Central	6½		7½
Trent Valley	20		20½ ex. new
Sheffield and Manchester	125		130

U. W. DICKINSON, Sharebroker, 8 Sandhill.

**EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day:—**

Aberdeen	4	s.	6
Arbroath and Forfar	24	0	0
Ditto half shares	14	0	0
Caledonian	10	15	0
Clydesdale Junction	8	10	0
Dundee and Arbroath	36	0	0
Ditto new	14	0	0
Dundee and Perth	3	16	0
Dalkeith and Leith Branch	10	0	0
Edinburgh and Glasgow	74	0	0
Ditto quarter shares	16	5	0
Ditto new—Scrip	7	10	0
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	15	15	0
Ditto Preference	13	10	0
Edinburgh and Northern	2	5	0
Glasgow and Ayrshire	66	10	0
Ditto new	16	10	0
Glasgow and Garnkirk	38	0	0
Ditto new	20	0	0
Glasgow and Greenock	19	0	0
Ditto new	8	15	0
Ditto preference	2	0	0
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	2	17	6
Monkland and Kirkintilloch	30	15	0
North British	26	0	0
Ditto halves	7	5	0
Scottish Central	6	16	0
Scottish Midland	3	0	0
Slannan	20	0	0
Wishaw and Coltness	40	0	0

JOHN ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 31st day of May, 1845:—

**ISSUE DEPARTMENT.**

Notes issued	29,635,735	L.
Government debt	11,015,100	L.
Other securities	2,984,900	
Gold coin and bullion	13,532,705	
Silver bullion	2,103,030	
	29,635,735	29,635,735

**BANKING DEPARTMENT.**

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	L.
Reserve	3,181,245	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,352,114	
Other Deposits	10,865,704	
Seven Day and other Bills	1,030,355	
	34,982,618	34,982,618

Dated the 5th day of June, 1845. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<b>Liabilities.</b>	<b>L.</b>	<b>Assets.</b>	<b>L.</b>
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills	21,483,805	Securities	24,470,890
Deposits	16,217,818	Bullion	16,411,976
	37,701,623		40,882,866

The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,181,245l, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

(From the Gazette of last Evening.)

An Account of the Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, which have been in circulation by the Banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other Banks in Ireland, during the four weeks ending the 24th day of May, 1845, pursuant to the Act of 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 50:—

<b>SCOTLAND.</b>	
Chartered, Private, and Joint-Stock Banks	£3,357,251
<b>IRELAND.</b>	
Bank of Ireland	4,029,575
Private and Joint-Stock Banks	2,897,787
Total	£10,284,613

Stamps and Taxes, June 6, 1845. H. L. WICKHAM.

The above accounts exhibit an increase in the circulation of 64,618l, in the deposits of 1,079,280l, in the securities of 994,455l, and in the bullion of 139,227l.

The exchange on Holland and some of the southern ports of France, Marseilles and Bordeaux, shows a very trifling reduction since last week; the other points are quite stationary. The bullion has again undergone a large increase, and now nearly reaches sixteen millions and a half.

The Scotch Bank Bill went into committee last night with comparatively little opposition; we have elsewhere remarked upon it.

A deputation from Dublin had an interview with Sir R. Peel on Wednesday, on behalf of the Dublin Banks, which will be precluded from the privilege of issuing notes under the provisions of the bill of last year, and which, hitherto, they have also been precluded from doing in consequence of the charter of the Bank of Ireland, but which is now so far to be altered, but will only affect the banks which under the bill of last session have a right to issue notes. The case of the Dublin Banks is a very hard one, and we think very unjust. They must share their general business with the Banks of issue that can now establish themselves in Dublin, but are precluded from sharing in any way in the profits of issuing paper.

TRANSFER BOOKS.

		<i>Shut.</i>				<i>Open.</i>	
3 per Cent Consols	Tuesday, 3rd June	Friday, 18th	July, 1845				
3 per Cent 1876	Friday, 6th	do	11th	do			
New 5 per Cent	do	do	do	do			
Annuities, 5 Jan., 1860	Thursday 5th	do	18th	do			
India Stock	do	do	Tuesday, 15th	do			
South Sea Stock	Friday, 6th	Wednesday, 16th	do				
New Annuities, 1751	do	do	do	do			

MONEY MARKET.

**SATURDAY.**—The operations in the English securities to-day have been of a mixed character. The Chancery broker was a buyer in the morning, and his purchases had for a while a favourable influence on prices. However, subsequent sales caused a trifling reaction, and the market was rather flatter at the close. Business in the foreign house was not very brisk. The news of the abdication of Don Carlos caused no especial alteration in prices. By advices from Madrid it appears that a decree has been issued declaring the domestic three per cents to be payable alike there and abroad. If this be the case, the probable motive of the Spanish government is to introduce into London and Paris a quantity of their domestic stock.

**MONDAY.**—The Consol market has improved materially upon the news received by the Hibernia, the rise in prices being nearly 1 per cent. The speculators were eager purchasers immediately business commenced. At the close of the day Consols for money were quoted 100½ to ½, and for the account 100½ to ½. The other English securities, with the exception of Exchequer bills, which were rather flat at 58s to 60s premium, also advanced, and a large business was transacted. Bank stock closed 21½ to 21¼, three per cents reduced 99 to ½, three and a quarter per cents 102½ to ½, long annuities 11½, India bonds 73s to 75s premium, India stock 279 to 280, South Sea old annuities 96½, and the new annuities 97½. The foreign stocks also perceptibly improved—Mexican upon the ascertained removal of the agency, and Spanish from the impulse given to business by the rise in Consols. Indeed all the markets were active, and exhibited strong symptoms of further advance. Spanish five per cents closed 30½ to ½, and the three per cents 42½ to ½, Portuguese 66 to 68, Peruvian 20 to 31, Mexican 39½ to ½, the deferred 18½ to ½, Dutch two and a half per cents 63½ to ½, the four per cents 98½ to ½, Danish 88 to 89, Colombian 15½ to ½, Chilean 97 to 99, Buenos Ayres 41 to 43, Brazilian 89½ to 90½, and Belgian 98 to 100.

**TUESDAY.**—This was shutting-day in the consol market, and business was pretty brisk in consequence. Little or no alteration occurred in prices, which remained much the same as yesterday with some firmness. Business in the foreign stocks was not extensive, but prices continue pretty well supported. Mexican was scarcely so firm as yesterday, notwithstanding the arrival of the *Thames* packet with a large quantity of dollars. The amount for the dividends is not yet known; it is said to be only 7,000 dollars. The actives at the close of to-day were quoted 38½ to ½, and the three per cents 18½ to ½.

**WEDNESDAY.**—The funds were quiet to-day, without a large amount of business. The news from India by the overland mail, not being of any great political interest, produced no alteration in prices. Consols are now quoted ex div, and therefore stood at the close of the market to-day 98½. The foreign securities were good, and Spanish American bonds improved a trifle. Colombian was done at the better price of 16, but closed 15½ to ½. The accounts received from Bogota advising a further amount of dollars for remittance, have given the speculators increased confidence in the stock.

**THURSDAY.**—The English funds have been steady, but the amount of business transacted was not large. In the foreign market the chief of the dealings were in Mexican, which advanced on the increasing confidence of the speculators. The deferred stock underwent the greatest fluctuation, opening at 20, then advancing to 22, and finally closing 21 to ½. The actives were firm at an improvement of about one quarter per cent, closing 38½ to ½. The other securities showed no material variation.

**FRIDAY.**—The market for the public securities has been drooping to-day, and there have been speculative sales of consols for the opening which have caused a decline in them to 99 and 98½. The reduced three per cents have been 99 to ½, and the new three-and-a-quarter per cents 102½ to ½, being relatively better supported than consols. The premium on exchequer bills has been 60s to 63s. Bank stock has been firm at 21½. Long annuities are 11½ to 7-16. The foreign bonds are quiet again. Spanish three per cents are 41½ to ½, and the passive 7½ to ½. Portuguese converted have been 67½ to 67¼. Mexican have realised 38½ for the actives, and 21 to ½ for the deferred. Dutch two-and-a-half per cents are 63½, and Austrian 116.

**COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.**—The premium on gold at Paris is 18 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½ per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 60; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 77½, it follows that the gold is 0.68 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437¼ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½ per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 11½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 12½, it follows that gold is 0.57 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.—The course of exchange at New York on London is 109½ per cent, and in London the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 0.08 per cent against England. But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.



The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing various English stocks such as Bank Stock, 7 per cent, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., 3 per Cent Consols Anns., etc., with columns for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, and Fri.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations including Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Bordeaux, Frankfurt, Vienna, Trieste, Madrid, Cadix, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Lisbon, Oporto, and Rio Janeiro, with columns for Time, Prices printed on 'Change, and Prices negotiated on 'Change for Tuesday and Friday.

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Table listing prices for various Scottish companies, categorized into Banks (e.g., Bank of Scotland, Royal Scotland) and Insurance Companies (e.g., Scottish Union, Hercules), with columns for Paid Capital, Dividend, and Price per share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing prices for various joint stock banks, including Australasia, British North American, Ceylon, County of Gloucester Bank, Commercial of London, Colonial, Ionian, London and Westminster, London Joint Stock, Metropolitan, Provincial of Ireland, National of Ireland, National Provincial of England, Northamptonshire Union, Gloucestershire, West of England and South Wales District, Wilts and Dorset, Union of Australia, and Union of London, with columns for No. of Shares, Dividends per annum, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table listing prices for various bullion types: Foreign Gold in bars (standard), Foreign Gold in oia, Portugal pieces, New Dollars, and Silver in bars (standard), with columns for per ounces and prices.

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices for various foreign stocks such as Austrian Bonds, Belgian Bonds, Brazilian Bonds, Ditto New, Buenos Ayres Bonds, Cuba Bonds, Chilean Bonds, Columbian Bonds, Danish Bonds, Dutch Bonds, Greek Bonds, Mexican Bonds, Ditto Small, Ditto Deferred Stock, Ditto Debentures, Peruvian Bonds, Portuguese Bonds, Ditto Converted, Ditto Annuities, Russian Bonds, Spanish Bonds, Ditto ditto ditto, Ditto Passive Bonds, Ditto Deferred, Venezuela 2 per cent Bonds, Ditto Deferred, and Dividends on the above payable in London, with columns for Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, and Fri.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing prices for various French funds, including 5 per Cent Rentes, 3 per Cent Rentes, 3 per Cent French Scrip, and Bank Shares, with columns for Paris and London prices for different dates.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table listing prices for various public securities of the United States, including Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, United States Bank Shares, Bank of Louisiana, New York City, and New Orleans City, with columns for Renewable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, and Prices.

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE. MONDAY, June 2.—The supplies since last Monday have been pretty liberal of English wheat, and to-day there was a fair show of samples by land carriage. The arrivals of foreign oats have again been moderate. To-day the finest English Wheat brought nearly the late advanced rates, but the ordinary runs must be called 1s to 1s lower than the prices obtainable last week; free foreign partook of the general dullness of the trade, but prices remained nominally as on Monday last; bonded samples were quite neglected in consequence of the Belgium demand having subsided and the favourable change in the weather. Barley supported the rates of this day week, nearly all the bonded parcels being withdrawn from the market. In oats a heavy sale at our quotations. Beans and peas firm, with a moderate sale. Flour unaltered from last Monday.

Table with columns for 'BRITISH' and 'FOREIGN AND COLONIAL' grain types and prices. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, and Flour with their respective prices.

Table with columns for 'Free' and 'In bond' grain types and prices. Includes items like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, and Flour with their respective prices.

AVERAGES From the London Gazette of Friday last.

Table with columns for 'WHEAT' and 'BARLEY' showing 'Districts', 'Quarters sold', 'Average Price', and 'Quarters Average Price'. Includes a summary row for 'Imperial Weekly Average'.

BREAD. The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto 5d to 6½d per 4 lbs loaf.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, June 6.—Since Tuesday night the weather has been showery and mild, but not so warm as we might expect at this season of the year. The arrivals this week at present have been small of English produce, and only moderate of Irish and foreign. To-day transactions in wheat were quite in retail, and supported about last day's rates. The inquiry for bonded has for the present subsided. Barley nominally as on Monday. Scotch and Irish oats being held at high rates were only in moderate request.—Foreign, duty paid, a fair sale at rather over late quotations. Beans and peas held at full prices, but not much business done. In flour no alteration.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON, From May 26 to 31, 1845, inclusive.

Table with columns for 'English', 'Scotch', 'Irish', 'Foreign', and 'Grand total for the week' with sub-columns for 'Wheat', 'Barley', 'Oats', 'Beans', 'Peas', and 'Flour'.

Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain. Malt 6378, Linseed 119, Mustardseed, Rye, Rapeseed, Seed, Tares, Brank.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table comparing 'Weekly Averages by the Imp.' and 'Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. May 31, 1844.' for various grain types.

Provision Markets.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. MONDAY, June 2.—The arrivals of slaughtered meat, from Scotland and different parts of England, during the past week, have been considerably on the increase; yet the principal portion of them have come to hand in good saleable condition. With meat killed in the metropolis we have been rather heavily supplied, owing to which the general inquiry is less active than we last reported, and prices, particularly those of the middling and inferior kinds of beef and veal, have been with difficulty supported. We have had on sale about 20 carcasses of Dutch beasts, which have found buyers at fair currencies.

FRIDAY, June 6.—We had a steady demand for each kind of meat, at full prices.

Table with columns for 'At per stone, by the carcase' and 'At per stone, by the carcase' for various meats like Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, and Lamb.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, June 2.—Since this day se'nnight the imports of live stock for our market, from abroad, have been liberal, viz. 116 oxen and cows from Rotterdam, and 4 oxen from Hamburg; while from the former quarter 30 sheep and 4 calves have come to hand. At the outports, 150 beasts and 90 sheep have been received from Holland. The number here to-day consisted of 50 beasts and 10 sheep. Amongst the former were some remarkably well-made-up animals, which were held for very high prices; but the sheep were in very middling condition.

The bullock droves fresh up to this morning's market were on the increase, and large for the time of year; while the condition of the beasts, as to weight, was good; indeed we have not had a better display of beef during the present season. These circumstances, together with the arrivals of slaughtered meat from the north being on the increase, had a depressing influence upon the beef trade, and the quotations suffered an abatement of quite 2d per 8lbs, the very highest figure realised for the best Scots not exceeding 4s 4d per 8lbs.

As we have anticipated, the numbers of sheep for our market continues small, there being here to-day two thousand less than were brought forward at the corresponding period in 1844. For nearly every breed, but more especially the prime old Downs, the demand was somewhat active, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's currencies. From the Isle of Wight 200 lambs came fresh to hand; but the general supply of that description of stock was small. The lamb trade was steady, and previous rates were well supported.

Calves and Pigs, the supplies of which were moderate, moved off slowly at unaltered figures.

Table with columns for 'Per 8lbs to sink the offals' and 'Per 8lbs to sink the offals' for various types of livestock.

Suckling calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 2,835; sheep and lambs 23,590; calves 164; pigs 300.

FRIDAY, June 6.—The supply of beasts on sale was only moderate, while the beef trade was very steady at Monday's quotations. There were on offer 100 oxen and cows from Holland, and 300 Scots from Scotland. The numbers of sheep were limited, owing to which the sale was rather active, and more money was obtained for prime old Downs. 150 lambs were received from the Isle of Wight. Generally speaking, the lamb trade was active at very full prices. Calves moved off freely, at late rates. In pigs a fair business was doing. Milch cows sold freely at from 16l to 19l 10s each. Supply at market: Beasts 797—Sheep 9,740—Calves 362—Pigs 330.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, MONDAY, June 2.—At the beginning of the past week the stormy weather preventing arrivals caused a firmness with holders, but subsequent genial weather bringing fresh imports from Scotland, which were offered at 5s to 6s, made those in store unsaleable, except to cowkeepers, at from 3s to 4s. The trade generally was languid, and the tendency downwards.

Table with columns for 'York reds', 'Perth do', 'Late Devons do', 'Jersey Blues', 'Kent & Ess. kid.' and 'Wisbeach Kidneys', 'Do whites', 'Guernsey blues', 'Prince Regents' with their respective prices.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, June 2.—The long absence of business in hops (which has been without a parallel for the last twenty-two years) and the prices having been so well supported, with all the heaviness which has prevailed, has been matter of astonishment to all who have had experience in the hop trade. The small quantity left on hands of any growth previous to last year's, and the greater proportion of that growth having been consumed, together with there having been a steady though slow demand, have been the main causes of this effect. It is impossible to prognosticate what the ensuing crop may be. The bine has been much retarded from the long continuance of cold weather, and the late rains have given them a yellow hue. Within the last few days flies have been found on the hops generally in Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, and this day's report states an increase. Duty not named.

Sussex pockets 7l to 7l 15s—Wexels 7l 0s to 8l 0s—Mid. Kents 7l 7s to 9l 0s—Do. bags 7l to 8l.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, June 6.—The plantation account not being considered very favourable, we have to report a somewhat improved demand for most kinds of hops, at fully last week's quotations.

TALLOW.

LONDON, MONDAY, June 2.—During the past week there has been much excitement in this market, and all descriptions of tallow have been bought on higher terms, and sold more readily than for many months past. We believe it arises in some measure from the short supply of home tallow, and the probability of the shipping having been late at St Petersburg. The price of fine YC on the spot is 40s 3d to 40s 6d, and for new YC for the last three months 41s to 41s 3d. Town tallow 39s 6d to 40s.

Particulars of Tallow.

Table with columns for '1842', '1843', '1844', '1845' and 'Casks', 'Casks', 'Casks', 'Casks' for various tallow types.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Adair's Main 14s 6d—Carr's Hardley 17s 6d—Hasting's Hardley 17s 6d—Holywell Main 16s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 14s—Taylor's West Hartley 17s 6d—West Hartley 17s 6d. Wallsend: Bell Robson 16s 6d—Killingworth 17s—Braddell's Hetton 18s 9d—East Hetton 17s 3d—Lambton 18s 9d—Hartlepool 18s 9d—Kelloe 18s—Brown's Deanery 18s—Seymour Tees 18s—South Durham 17s 6d—Langeneck 21s—New Walker 16s—Old Pontop 15s. Arrivals since last day 23.

WEDNESDAY.—Charlotte Main 17s—Holywell Main 16s 6d—Old Pontop 15s—Taylor's West Hartley 18s—West Wylam 15s 6d—Wallsend: Riddell's 18s 3d—Wharnclyffe 18s 3d—Adelaide 20s—Cowdown Tees 18s 3d—Tees 20s. Ships arrived 13.

FRIDAY.—Adair's Main 15s—Dean's Primrose 14s 6d—Holywell Main 16s 6d—Original Tanfield 15s 6d—Old Pontop 15s—West Hartley 18s—West Wylam 15s 6d—Lewis's Merthyr 21s 3d. Wallsend: Bewicke and Co. 18s 9d—Braddell's Hetton 19s 6d—Lambton 20s—Russell's Hetton 19s 6d—Kelloe 19s 6d—Brown's Deanery 18s 6d—Gordon 16s 6d. Ships arrived 30.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult. at Gadebridge, Herts, the wife of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart. of son. On the 23rd of April, at Rome, her Excellency the Duchess Sforza Cesarini, of a son. On the 3rd inst. at the Marquis of Normanby's, Dover street, the Countess of Mulgrave, of a daughter. On the 3rd inst. in Chester square, Madame de Gersdorff, the wife of his Saxon Majesty's Minister Resident, of a daughter. On the 3rd inst. at Weybridge, the lady of Captain Lushington, R.N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. at St Paul's church, Wilton place, by the Hon. and Rev. Dr Gerald Wellesley, the Hon. Henry George Howard, youngest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Mary Wellesley, daughter of John Mactavish, Esq. of Montreal, Canada. The ceremony was also performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, at the residence of the bride's aunt, the Marchioness of Wellesley, by the Rev. H. N. Woolfrey, chaplain to her Grace the Duchess of Leeds.

On the 29th ult. by license, at the Weigh house chapel, London, by the Rev. John Young, A.M. minister of Albion chapel, Mr Jacob Unwin of Bucklersbury, to Isabel, third daughter of the late Mr Thomas Hall of Bishopsgate street.

On the 28th ult. at the British Embassy, Brussels, by the Rev. E. Jenkins, M.A. chaplain to S. M. the King of the Belgians, the Rev. Charles R. Bradley, M.A. only son of Richard Bradley, Esq. of Grantham, to Sarah, only daughter of the late John Friend, Esq. Denmark hill, Surrey.

On the 25th ult. at Gereuth, Bavaria, Maurice, J. Posno, Esq. of Amsterdam, residing in London, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Baron J. J. von Hirsch of Gereuth, Bavaria.

On the 3rd inst. at St George's Bloomsbury, by the Rev. George Ridout, Loraine Weaver, Esq. of Dowgate hill, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Smith, Esq. of the Stock Exchange.

## DEATHS.

At London, on the 26th ult. the Chevalier Jens Wolff, Conseiller d'Etat de Sa Majeste Danoise, R.D. formerly Danish Consul-General in London.

On the 30th ult. at his house, in Tavistock square, John Wilkinson, Esq. of Lincoln's inn, aged 57.

On the 30th ult. at his residence, Hamilton terrace, St John's wood, John Springall, Esq. late of Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, aged 67.

On the 30th ult. at Belmont, Lieutenant-General Lord Harris, aged 63, after four days' illness.

On the 31st ult. Mr William Roles, of the North lodge, Regent's park, aged 96, many years head park keeper of the Regent's park, and long in the service of the Woods and Forests of Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace.

On the 13th ult. at New York, in his 35th year, Alexander Nash, Esq. the eldest son of the late Andrew John Nash, Esq. of 75 Cornhill, and of Hyde house, Edmon- ton.

On the 2nd inst. at his residence, in Park crescent, Portland place, John Warburton, M.D. aged 52.

On the 3rd inst. aged 75, Mr Robert Wilkinson, of Bedford row, Islington, and Cophall buildings, City.

On the 31st ult. in London, Mrs Elizabeth Forbes, aged 94, widow of Benjamin Forbes, son of Lacklan Forbes, of Edinlaslie, in Strathdon, who having joined Prince Charles Edward in 1745, was wounded at the battle of Culloden, and following that Prince to France, was made a captain in the Scottish Grenadiers Regiment of Lord Ogilvy, and a Chevalier de St Louis.

On the 2nd inst. at his native town, Greenock, Alex. Sinclair, Esq. of Gould square, Crutched friars, and Gloucester place, Greenwich, merchant, aged 73.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on**  
the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz. full sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These immitable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s each, or 10s per dozen in bone, and 2s each or 21s per dozen in ivory.

**THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE;** the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS & SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dyes infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it, are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their own residence, whatever the distance.

## PERFECTED FILTER INKSTAND, WITH MOVEABLE DISC.

**JAMES PERRY & CO.** have the pleasure to announce that they have succeeded in PERFECTING their Patent Filter Inkstand, by introducing a MOVEABLE DISC. It is durable and faultless, and will be found superior to any other inkstand in the trade.—The price is also considerably reduced.

N.B.—The moveable disc can be applied to any of the former Filter Inkstands, at a moderate charge.

## PATENT

## PERRYAN GRAVITATING INKSTAND,

3s, 4s, and 5s 6d each.  
PERRYAN INK, 6d, 1s, 2s, and 6s per bottle.  
Great Reduction in the Prices of the Perryan Pens.

## QUALITY IMPROVED.

## PATENT PERRYAN PENS ON CARDS.

JAMES PERRY & Co. have the pleasure to announce that in consequence of increased facility in the manufacture of their Pens, they have reduced the prices to the level of all other pens in the market.

## PENS IN BOXES.

J. P. & Co. have brought out a great variety of new pens, under the different heads of Bank Pens, School Pens, Mercantile Pens, Office Pens, Ladies' Running Hand Pens, and Pens for General Purposes, in boxes, containing one gross each, with Broad, Medium, Fine, or Extra Fine Points, at 1s 6d per gross and upwards.—Each Pen is stamped "Perry & Co. London."

## PATENT FLEXIBLE POINTS.

Sold in Packets, containing two dozen each, with Broad, Medium, Fine, or Extra Fine Points, 6d per packet. Gilt, 9d per packet.

## PATENT EVER-POINTED PEN.

Sold in packets, containing three dozen each, with Fine or Broad Points, 6d per packet.  
\* Patent Elastic Holders for the above Pens, Plain or Gilt.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens.—Wholesale and for Exportation at the Manufactory, No. 37 Red Lion square, London.

## PATENT CONCENTRATED-TEA COMPANY.

(Registered Provisionally.)

Capital 150,000l, in 15,000 Shares of 10l each.  
Deposit 1l per Share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Charles Bleadon, Esq. Adelaide place, London Bridge.  
Abraham Bennett, Esq. Mertyn Hall, Flintshire.  
Charles Collins, Esq. Caldwell Hall, Worcestershire.  
William Crowther, Esq. The Hoe, Worcestershire.  
Thomas Edwards, Esq. Camberwell, Surrey.  
R. Cowley Polhill, Esq. Walbrook buildings, and Bromp- ton, Middlesex.  
(With power to add to their number.)

W. Edwards Staite, Esq. Manager of the Manufacturing Department.

## Bankers.—The Commercial Bank of London.

Solicitors.—Messrs Austen and Hobson, Gray's inn.  
Auditor.—Richard Thomas, Esq. George yard, Lombard street.

Secretary.—W. H. Bellamy, Esq. Offices of the Com- pany, 2 Moorgate street, City.

This Company is established for the manufacture and sale of the Concentrated Essences of Tea and Coffee, under Staite's Patent, by license from the patentee.

The advantages peculiar to the process for which this patent has been granted are very numerous; but among the most prominent is this—that while the properties of the material are completely extracted, its available quantity is augmented, and its virtues improved.

The distinctive qualities of the Essence obtained are, the retention of the identical flavour and fragrance of the particular tea or coffee used, and a degree of strength secured before unknown.

The method employed in preparing and putting up these Essences secures them against injury from the lapse of time and change of climate, affords the greatest possible facility for portability and immediate use, and so reduces the price to the consumer that economy itself furnishes an ample guarantee for their extensive use.

One teaspoonful of the Essence, in a cup of boiling water, will be sufficient for the instantaneous production of a cup of tea or coffee of the finest quality.

The following certificate from Dr Ure is, with satisfac- tion, subjoined:—

"I hereby certify, that Staite's Patent Essence of Tea is a pure and wholesome beverage; and that it is ex- tracted by a peculiar process, which, while it excludes, in a great measure, the bitter and astringent matter always present in the teapot, preserves and refines all the exhilarating and aromatic principles of the Chinese herb. Being put up in Mr Brand's Collapsible Tubes of pure tin, it will keep unchanged for any length of time.

(Signed) "ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S."

"Analytical Chemist to the Board of Customs, &c."

The Committee have also thought it right to have the samples of the Essences submitted to high and un- biased authorities in the Tea trade. The following testimonial, from a well-known and eminent judge, is the result:—

"W. J. Bland having tested the samples of the Con- centrated Essence of Tea, manufactured under Staite's Patent, pronounces them clean, full, and perfect.

"By whatever process the extract is obtained, the aroma is finely preserved, and without the crude or fibrous property which ordinary methods of maceration or evaporation would exhibit; the distinctive flavours of Pekoe, Souchong, Congou, &c., are completely pre- served, so that even critical judges of the article would not be able to tell any number of cups of the diluted Essence apart from others infused after the common method. This result may be regarded as the acme of the invention, and its greatest protection and recom- mendation.

"The Coffees, extracted after the same patent, are rich and aromatic in flavour, and brilliant in colour; perfectly pellucid, without the slightest sediment—whilst the distinguishing properties of the Mocha, the Moun- tain Berry, and other known peculiarities, are so natu- rally developed as not to be mistaken.

Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lane, London,  
May 17, 1845."

Prospectuses, with full particulars, and forms of ap- plication, for shares (a portion of which are reserved for the trade), may be obtained of the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, 2 Moorgate street, City, where samples may be seen and tasted, and where may be had a Pamphlet on Tea and Coffee, price 1s, by post 1s 6d.  
London, May 27, 1845.

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never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, has secured for them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in Rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and, indeed, for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it; and there is not a city, town, or village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evidences of the benign influence of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London, and by most medicine venders in the kingdom. Price 2s 9d per box.

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## INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID

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Read the following Important Testimonial from Mr Cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.—Dated 1st January, 1845.

Gentlemen,—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided effect, I recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.  
(Signed) W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, &c.

## MORE CURES OF COUGHS, &amp;c.

Extract of a letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12 Al- bang terrace, Old Tiverton road, Exeter.—March 20, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried every- thing that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of, without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your Wafers might be useful—I tried them, and a single Wafer, taken when the fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous check. A lady also, a friend of mine, and who, by the bye, is in her sixty-sixth year, is, or rather was, troubled with a hard, distressing cough; she used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, &c.  
(Signed) Henry Huntley.

## ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a letter from Mr W. Barton, Apothecaries' Hall, Campbellton, Argyleshire.—Dated March 1, 1845.

Gentlemen,—I may here mention that your Wafers give great satisfaction. One case in particular: an old gentle- man, who for years has been much afflicted with asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest. He had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical prescrip- tions, but all of which were of no use. Since he began to use Locock's Wafers, he feels himself almost well again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in the morn- ings, &c.  
(Signed) William Barton.

## ANOTHER CURE OF A COUGH and IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

The declaration of Mr Hamlyn, Clerk of Unicorn Chapel, Tooley street, London.—

7 Albion place, Walworth, May 15, 1844.

My attention was first attracted to Dr Locock's Wafers by their having cured my wife of a bad cough and cold, for which she had been a considerable time under medical treatment without effect, and perceiving that they were recommended for the voice, and as I often suffered from hoarseness and a tightness of the chest, I took a few, and found the most perfect and immediate benefit from them; and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness or huskiness of the voice, on taking two or three Wafers it is immediately removed. I also find that they certainly improve the voice, increasing its power and flexibility.

Dr Locock's WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c.; they are small, and taste most pleasantly.

To SINGERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they free the voice from hoarseness, and give an increase of power and freedom to that organ.

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THE BEST STEEL PENS. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE have constantly in stock a large assortment of WINDLE'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

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NATIONAL ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—Owing to Mr Villiers's Motion being fixed for Tuesday next, the 10th inst. the next AGGREGATE MEETING of the LEAGUE in COVENT GARDEN THEATRE is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 18th inst.

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