

The Editor
340, St...

THE ECONOMIST

April 9

The Economist.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

No. 502.

E. BUXTON, WOOL BROKER.
REMOVED to BASINGHALL STREET, No. 18A.

EDWARD HIGGIN AND CO.,
Forwarding Agents and Commission Merchants,
FENWICK CHAMBERS, LIVERPOOL.
Goods forwarded to all foreign ports with care and dispatch, at moderate charges.

A GENTLEMAN, POSSESSING
a general knowledge of business, and of very steady habits, desires to obtain employment in any capacity not altogether sedentary, either in town or country; writes a good hand, can offer very satisfactory references, and give security if required. Has no objection to go abroad.—Address J. R., Mr Aird's, 170 Fleet street.

TO MALLEABLE IRON MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, for exportation and successive delivery, as may suit the purchaser in the course of this year, 500 to 1,000 tons of puddled Bars of good quality. State lowest cash price f.o.b., with a view to secure a connection for taking the above quantity, yearly.—Offers, post paid, addressed to M. W., No. 44, Post-office, Leith, will meet immediate attention.

WANTED, A GENTLEMAN
or Firm in London, of respectability and some standing, with knowledge and influence sufficient to do a large business with East India and other shipping houses, in Manchester Goods from p'teras. A liberal commission will be allowed to a suitable person. Address, with references—A. B., at B. Wheeler's Newspaper Office, Royal Exchange Arcade, Manchester.

MURRAY'S CONTINENTAL HANDBOOKS.
ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the present year's New and Cheaper Issue of MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS for TRAVELLERS on the CONTINENT, must be forwarded to the Publisher before the 20th April, after which day none can be received.
50 Albemarle street, London, April 2, 1853.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
The Court of Directors grant LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS at 30 days' sight upon the Company's Bank at Adelaide. The exchanges on sums above £10 is now at a premium, or charge of 2 per cent. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated, and bills collected.—Apply at the Company's offices, No 54 Old Broadstreet, London.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, April, 1853.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Walbrook, London. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The Court of Directors grant DRAFTS and LETTERS of CREDIT on, and Collect Bills payable in, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Madras, Mauritius, and Singapore. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to India overland.
The Corporation undertakes the agency and the purchase and sale of Indian Securities; also to effect remittances to and from India, Ceylon, and China.
W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY. PREFERENCE SHARES.
Notice is hereby given, that INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent per Annum on the Preference Shares of this Company, due to 10th April next, will be payable on and after Friday the 15th April next, at the offices of the Company in London, upon production of the share certificates.—By order, G. GRANT, Secretary.
52 Moorgate street, London, March 16, 1853.

NAMUR AND LIEGE RAILWAY. PREFERENCE SHARES.
NOTICE OF CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD instalment of £1 per Share on the PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL of this undertaking will become due on Monday, the 11th day of April next, and payable to the Bankers of the Company in London, viz.:—To Messrs Strahan, Paul, and Bates, No. 217 Strand; or the London Joint Stock Bank, Princes street, Bank.
The Share Certificates (for which receipts will be given) must be left with the Bankers.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1853.
ROBERT M. BATES, President.
G. GRANT, Secretary.
52 Moorgate street, London.

Public Sales.

AT THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE
A' d vern, Mincing lane, on MONDAY, April 11, 1853, at TWO o'clock precisely, (by order of Messrs Anty, Gibbs, and Sons, the Importers),
GUANO .. 600 Tons ex James Armstrong, from the Lobos Islands.
To be sold with all faults. Catalogues and samples in due time at the Brokers.
J. A. RUCKER and BENCRAFT,
25 Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing lane.

AT NO. 11 MINCING LANE.
A on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1853, (on account of the Imperial Government of the Brazils, by order of their Agents here resident)
BRAZIL WOOD.. 30 Tons, just arrived from Pernambuco, consisting of piles 1, 2, and 3
The wood branded with the national stamp.
LEWIS and PEAT, Brokers.
11 Mincing lane, 7th April, 1853.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April,
HORNS..... 45 000 Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow
8,993 Rio Grande ditto
1,200 West India ditto
4,437 Singapore Buffalo
40 Tons Cattle
47 Salted Fur Seal
817 Vicuna
117 Cape Goat
25,000 East India Goat and Kid
20,000 E. I. Tanned Goat & Sheep
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at TWELVE o'clock precisely,
HIDES.. 718 Dry Bahia
550 Salted Cape
30,000 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India
SKINS .. 2,000 Ditto E. I. Calf
HIDES.. 800 Batavia Buffalo
SKINS .. 11,000 Salted Greenland Seal
A. R. & A. NESBITT, Brokers, 149 Upper Thames street.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, April, 14th, at TWELVE o'clock,
HIDES.. 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres Ox
1 500 Drysalted Pernambuco Ox and Cow
2,000 Salted Buenos Ayres Ox
1,500 Ditto Rio Grande ditto
300 Ditto and Dry German Ox and Cow
750 Ditto New South Wales ditto
23,700 Drysalted, Brined, and Dry East India
6,700 Dry Singapore Buffalo
1,250 Ditto Manila ditto
417 Ditto Penang ditto
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE,
Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, 15th April, at ONE o'clock precisely,
TALLOW..... 200 Casks Australian
W. T. GOAD and RIGG, Brokers, 17 Mark lane.

AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE,
Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, April 15th, 1853, at ONE o'clock,
TALLOW..... 200 Casks Australian
DYSTER, NALDER, and CO., Brokers, Leadenhall.

AT THE BALTIC COFFEE HOUSE,
Threadneedle street, on FRIDAY, 15th April, at ONE o'clock,
TALLOW.... 150 Casks Australian
200 Casks South American
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

AT THE LONDON COMMERCIAL
Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 21st,
HIDES.. 60 Drysalted Egyptian
80,000 Ditto Brined, and Dry East India
1,500 Calcutta Buffalo
ANNING and COBB, Brokers, 11 Lime street.

AT THE BROKERS' SALE ROOM.
A Atherton buildings, Dale street, Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at TWO o'clock,
WOOL.. 550 Bales East India, part all faults
For catalogues, &c., apply to
HUGHES and RONALD, Wool Brokers.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES.
AT THE BROKERS' SALE ROOM,
25 Temple street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at TWO o'clock,
WOOL.. 2,000 Bales Peruvian, Egyptian, Turkey, Russian, &c.
Apply to
W. GREAME and CO., Wool Brokers, Liverpool.

AT THE BROKERS' SALE ROOM,
10 North John street, Liverpool, on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at TWO o'clock,
WOOL .. 300 Bales Sydney
400 Ditto East India
300 Ditto Oporto, Turkey, Egyptian
100 Ditto White and Coloured Italian
1,000 Bales.
Apply to
ABRAM GARTSIDE, and CO., Wool Brokers, Liverpool.

GARDEN ORNAMENTS.—AUSTIN
and SEELEY, being desirous of clearing off a portion of their stock to make room for new designs, beg to announce that they are prepared to SELL a considerable number of VASES and other Garden Ornaments (which have become discoloured by exposure in their yard during several winters) at a very large deduction from the usual prices.—New road, Regent's park.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.
—The Directors of the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS ON DEBENTURES, in sums not under £200, and at periods not less than three and not more than seven years. Interest at the rate of £4 per cent per annum will be paid half-yearly, on the 10th of January and 10th of July respectively, at the Company's Bankers, Robarts, Curtis, and Co., London.
Applications, stating amount and time, to be sent to the Secretary, at the Offices, 4 Coleman street buildings, London.
By order,
FREDERICK H. HEMMING, Secretary.
London, March 12, 1853.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.
Notice is hereby given, that the Seventh Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 3 New Broad street, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1853, at TWELVE o'clock at noon precisely, for the General Business of the Company, pursuant to the Act.
(Signed)
WHARNCLIFFE, Chairman.
CORNELIUS NICHOLSON, Superintending Director.
3 New Broad street, London, April 5th, 1853.
* * * The Books for the Registration of Shares will be closed from Thursday, the 13th, to Wednesday, the 27th April, inclusive.

TO AGENTS.—LIFE ASSURANCE
Agents in any part of England may advantageously become Agents for Fire Insurance, and thereby greatly extend their Life business. The Directors of the **UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION**—an Institution established on new and important principles, and possessing upwards of TWO THOUSAND SHAREHOLDERS, whose names and addresses are published with the Prospectus—are ready to receive applications for Agencies, accompanied by references. By looking over the List of Shareholders, applicants will probably find several to whom they are known. For terms, prospectuses, &c., apply to
THOMAS H. BAYLIS,
General Manager and Secretary.
Chief offices, 40 Pall Mall, London.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.
Manures for Turnips, &c., &c.—The most Efficacious Manure for Root and Green Crops is
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME;
THREE HUNDRED-WEIGHT PER ACRE.
Messrs J. OWEN and CO., of 3 Road lane, London, are importing this article from their Copenhagen Manufactory, of the very best description, containing at least 18 per cent of Neutral Soluble Phosphate of Lime (and 28 per cent of Animal Matter and Salts of Ammonia), and capable of furnishing at least 5 per cent of Ammonia to the soil. The "Analysis" is made by Professor J. Thomas Way, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, whose testimonial and samples will be forwarded on application. The price, in London, of this powerful Manure, bags included, is £7 per ton. Also delivered thereat free into any of the Ports on the East Coast, if ordered in quantities of Fifty Tons and upwards.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1 Moorgate street, London. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, £1,000,000. Annual revenue upwards of £500,000. CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD—Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The financial year closes on 30th April, and persons who effect life assurances before that date will be entitled to four years' bonus at the declaration in 1856. A. F. FLETCHER Sec. The Board continues to receive first-class applications for agencies in London and the provinces.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, London.

Instituted in 1805.—Empowered by Act of Parliament. DIRECTORS.

John Hampden Gleditsies, Esq., Chairman. Charles Russell, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Florence John Benson, Esq., James Park Harrison, Esq. J. Whatman Bosanquet, Esq., T. W. Clinton Murdoch, Esq. Frederick Burmester, Esq., David Riddall Roper, Esq. John Coningham, Esq., Edward Stewart, Esq. Fred. Dawes Danvers, Esq., Francis Wilson, Esq.

BANKERS—The Bank of England. ACTUARY AND SECRETARY—John Le Cappelain. PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT—Theodore Compton.

The Albion Insurance Company has been in successful operation for nearly half a century, and has paid in claims to the families and representatives of Policyholders upwards of £1,500,000.

Claims paid within thirty days after proof. Foreign Residence allowed in the greater part of North America and Australia, &c., without extra premium. Sea Risk not charged between Europe and North America.

Notices of Assignments recorded in the Company's Books. Profits divided every Three Years, and paid in cash, insurances to be included in the current year's account, must take effect on or before the 30th April.

The last Report of Profits, Assets, and Liabilities sent free to any address.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

for FIRE, LIFE, and ANNUITIES, 29 Lombard street, London, and Royal Insurance buildings, Liverpool. CHAIRMAN IN LONDON—Samuel Baker, Esq.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL—Charles Turner, Esq., M.P.

FOREIGN INSURANCES—The Company has for a considerable period undertaken Fire Insurances in Foreign Countries, more particularly in the Colonies, India, China, United States, the Continent of Europe, South America, and Australia, and offers peculiar advantages in this branch of Fire Insurance, from its moderate rates, experience, and the co-operation of its numerous Foreign Agents.

Fire risks of all descriptions accepted at moderate rates. LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Two-thirds of the net profits are divided among the assured, and the deduction for expense of management is unusually small, the fire branch, from its magnitude, bearing by far the larger proportion of the general expenses.

The receipts for Lady-day renewals are now ready. The following results were shown at the annual meeting on the 5th August last:—

Paid up share capital amounted to.....£275,115 0 0 N.B.—This includes the sum of £89,750 taken from accumulated profits in 1849, and added to capital. Further accumulated profits to 31st December, 1851, after paying a dividend and bonus..... 45,273 11 1

Total paid up and invested capital ..£320,388 11 1 PERCY M. DOVE, Actuary and Manager. JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary to London Board.

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established at York, 1824, and empowered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL £500,000.

TRUSTEES. Ralph Creyke, Esq., Rawcliffe Hall. John Swann, Esq., Ashham. Leonard Thompson, Esq., Sheriff Hutton park. Bankers—Messrs Swan, Clough, and Co., York. Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York.]

The attention of the public is particularly called to the terms of this Company for LIFE INSURANCES, and to the distinction which is made between MALE and FEMALE Lives.

Extract from the table of Premiums for Insuring £100

Age next birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.		Age next birthday.	Whole Life Premiums.	
	A Male.	A Female.		A Male.	A Female.
10	£ 7 6	£ 5 4	46	£ 11 6	£ 8 3
13	£ 9 3	£ 7 0	50	£ 14 9	£ 10 3
16	£ 11 3	£ 8 10	53	£ 17 6	£ 12 6
20	£ 14 4	£ 11 6	56	£ 20 0	£ 14 0
23	£ 17 0	£ 13 8	60	£ 24 0	£ 17 6
26	£ 20 3	£ 16 2	63	£ 28 0	£ 21 0
*30	£ 25 0	£ 19 9	66	£ 32 0	£ 24 0
33	£ 28 6	£ 22 10	70	£ 38 0	£ 28 0
36	£ 32 0	£ 25 4	73	£ 44 0	£ 32 0
40	£ 39 9	£ 31 0	76	£ 52 0	£ 38 0
43	£ 45 3	£ 37 2	80	£ 62 0	£ 46 0

* EXAMPLE.—A gentleman whose age does not exceed 30, may insure £1000 payable on his decease, for an annual payment of £22 10s; and a lady of the same age, can secure the same sum for an annual payment of £19 17s 6d.

Prospectuses, with the rates of premium for the intermediate ages, and every information may be had at the head office in York, or of any of the agents.

FIRE INSURANCES are also effected by this Company, on the most moderate terms.

Agents are wanted in those towns where no appointments have been made. Applications to be made to Mr W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary and Secretary, York. London Agent: THOS. S. NOBLE, Solicitor, 5 John street, Bedford row

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and OTHERS.

Attention is particularly directed to the **PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.** Established 1840.

TRUSTEES. Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. | W. G. Prescott, Esq. Thomson Hankey Jun., Esq. | Baron L. de Rothschild, M.P. Treasurer of the Benevolent Fund—John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.

Every description of assurance granted with or without profits.

Annuities, immediate and deferred. Endowments for children.

Nine-tenths of the profits divided amongst the assured, every five years, on policies of three years' standing. The last division was equal to 33 per cent. on the premiums paid. Policies may be made absolutely payable to the widow, widower, and children of the assured, free of probate and legacy duty.

Loans to the full value of the policy. Policies indisputable except in cases of absolute frauds.

Clerks assuring with the Association will derive very great advantages from the Benevolent Fund attached thereto, full particulars of which may be obtained at the office, or of the agents of the Association.

PHILIP HENRY BYRNE, Sec. 42 Moorgate street, April 1, 1853.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established by Act of Parliament in 1834, 8 Waterloo place, Pall mall, London.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Courtown | Lord Elphinstone Earl Leven and Melville | Lord Belhaven and Stenton Earl of Norbury | Wm. Campbell, Esq. of Tillichewan Viscount Falkland

LONDON BOARD.

CHAIRMAN—Charles Graham, Esq., F.S.A. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—Charles Downes, Esq.

H. Blair Avarne, Esq. | J. G. Henriques, Esq. E. L. Boyd, Esq., Resident. | F. C. Maitland, Esq. Charles B. Curtis, Esq. | William Railton, Esq. William Fairlie, Esq. | F. H. Thompson, Esq. D. Q. Henriques, Esq. | Thomas Thorby, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physician—Arthur H. Hassall, Esq., M.D., 8 Bennett street, St James's.

Surgeon—F. H. Thomson, Esq., 48 Berners street.

The bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to December 31, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum assured.	Time assured.	Sum added to policy in 1841.	Sum added to policy in 1848.	Sum payable at death.
£ 5000	13 yrs 10 mths	£ 683 6 8	£ 787 10 0	£ 6470 16 8
*1000	7 years	...	157 10 0	1157 10 0
500	1 year	...	11 5 0	511 5 0

* EXAMPLE.—At the commencement of the year 1841, a person aged thirty took out a Policy for 1,000l, the annual payment for which is 24l 18s 8d; in 1847 he had paid in premiums 168l 11s 8d; but the profits being 24 per cent. per annum on the sum insured (which is 24l 10s per annum for each 1,000l), he had 157l 10s added to the Policy, almost as much as the Premiums paid.

The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years when the insurance is for life. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. Constituted by Act of Parliament.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

When a person formerly Assured his Life he generally looked to the rate of premium, the prospects of bonus, and the general character of the office, but seldom gave attention to the "Terms and Conditions" of Assurance. Within the last few years, however, indeed since 1851, when this Company promulgated the system of "Select Assurance," admission to which renders Policies indisputable and unchallengeable on any ground whatever, the question of "Terms and Conditions" has become a most important point of consideration, and the day is quickly approaching when no one will hold a Policy from an office which does not give similar advantages. What a boon is it to Heirs of Entail, to Borrowers of all descriptions, to Marriage Trustees, in short, to all classes, to know that, whatever may happen, wherever the assured may go, the claim will be met at death, subject to one simple condition, that the annual premium originally stipulated be punctually paid!

LOANS AND SURRENDERS.

The Directors have also been led to consider the position of the Assured with reference to Loans on the Security of their Policies, and to Surrenders,—and, in both these respects, they have lately adopted rules of the most liberal character, allowing surrender value on Participating Policies from the commencement of the Assurance, and that not a mere arbitrary value, but a fair value on a true estimate of the circumstances,—while the same which would be given for surrender will be given in loan without expense beyond the trifling stamp duty, and at a rate of interest which heritable securities alone command. Thus, at present the rate is 3 per cent., and the Directors have followed this course on the simple and unanswerable view, that the loan, being on the security of a Policy with the Company, and within its value, should not require a higher rate of interest than the security of land. With these facilities, no policy need be forfeited, except by carelessness, so long as the Assurance is of sufficient value to authorise an advance equivalent to the premium.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager. PETER EWART, Resident Secretary.

London, 82 King William street. Every information regarding the Company may be had on application to the offices of the Company undermentioned, or to any of the Company agents.

Edinburgh—3 George street. London—82 King William street. Dublin—66 Upper Sackville street. Glasgow—85 St Vincent place.

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT,

&c.—The Westminster Pale Ales and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thomas and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage for climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAH, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

ON ANIMAL FORMS.

By Professor EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S., &c.

The following course of LECTURES will be given in the Lecture Theatre, at Marlborough House, on the following FRIDAY EVENINGS, at Seven o'clock. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Lecture I.—April 15.—Variety and Symmetry of Animal Forms.

Lecture II.—April 22.—The Radiated Type.

Lecture III.—April 29.—The Molluscan, or Sub-symmetrical Type.

Lecture IV.—May 6.—Articulate Forms.

Lecture V.—May 13.—Animal of the highest, or Vertebrate Type.—A series of studies from the Life, by Mr Mulready, R.A., have been promised to be lent by him in illustration of this Lecture.

May 20.—A Lecture on the Relations of the different Branches of Industrial Art to each other and to Architecture, will be delivered by Professor Semper.

May 27.—An introductory Lecture on the Decoration of Woven Fabrics, by Octavius Hudson, Esq.

Tickets for the course of Professor Forbes's Lectures, 2s 6d each, and for Mr Semper's and Mr Hudson's Lectures, 6d each Lecture, to be had at Marlborough House, and at the Museum of Practical Science, Jermyn street.

March 4, 1853. HENRY COLE.

ORNAMENTAL ART. DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—DIVISION OF ART.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL.

The following SERIES OF LECTURES will be given in the Lecture Theatre, at Marlborough House, on the ensuing TUESDAY EVENINGS, at Eight o'clock, and WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, at Three o'clock, on the HISTORY OF ORNAMENTAL ART, by R. N. WORNUM, Esq., Lecturer on Ornament.

SPRING COURSE—ANCIENT ART.

I. April 19 and 20.—On the Decorative Art of the Ancient Egyptians.

II. April 26 and 27.—Egypt—Ornamental Details.

III. May 3 and 4.—Asia.

IV. May 10 and 11.—Greece—Heroic Age of Greek Art.

V. May 17 and 18.—Greece—The Doric Period—Ornamental Elements—The Greek Orders.

VI. May 24 and 25.—Greece—Period of Alexander—Asiatic Influence—The Decline.

VII. May 31 and June 1.—Rome—Flourishing Development of Greek Art under the Romans.

VIII. June 7 and 8.—Roman Decoration—Final Decline.

Tickets for the evening course of Eight Lectures, at 5s each, and for single Lectures of the course at 1s each; Tickets for the morning course at 7s 6d each, or for a single Lecture at 2s each, to be had at the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough House, Pall Mall. Tickets for registered students of the department, 3s 6d each for either course. HENRY COLE.

CONTRACT FOR LIGNUM VITÆ.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset place, 31st March, 1853.

The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on TUESDAY, the 19th April next, at ONE o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Store at Her Majesty's Dockyard, at Portsmouth, 20 tons of WHITE BAHAMA LIGNUM VITÆ, of from 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter.

A form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after ONE o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words, "Tender for LIGNUM VITÆ," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £100, for the due performance of the Contract.

EXCISE OFFICE, IN OLD BROAD STREET, FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by tender, by order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, in several Lots, or, if an adequate price be offered, in one Lot, all those extensive, valuable, and highly important Freehold Premises in Old Broad street, in the city of London, known for many years as the EXCISE OFFICE, and recently as the Inland Revenue Office, comprising the elegant and substantial stone building fronting Old Broad street, and the spacious offices and enclosed yard contiguous in the rear, with a carriage-way entrance from Bishopsgate street; all of which have been, for the last eighty years, vested in the Crown, and used for the purposes of the Excise Revenue.

The vast importance of this property, in regard as well to its locality as to its extent, is of the highest character. The immediate neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, the Auction Mart, and the other public and private establishments for business, render its value peculiar; and no opportunity of acquiring a site in the city of London, in any degree approximating that now offered, will probably again present itself.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, with a form of tender, may be obtained at the Offices of the Secretary, and the Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House; and of William Herbert, Esq., the Board's Surveyor of Buildings, on the premises in Old Broad street.

All Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 25th April next. Inland Revenue, Somerset house, March 31, 1853.

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

No. 502.

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The Political Economist.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

WE refer our readers to the usual monthly returns in another place, which show a remarkable increase in our general trade, and especially our exports.

CONVERSION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

THE difficulties which beset the Chancellor of the Exchequer in these days, when he looks round in order to see how he can lighten the burdens of the country in relation to our enormous national debt, and to enable the public to participate in the advantages of the greater abundance of capital which it is manifest this country possesses, are not confined to the huge amount of stock upon which he must operate, if he attempts a conversion to a lower rate of interest in the ordinary way, but he is embarrassed in a still greater and more formidable degree, by the fact that as the law now stands, the stockholder is entitled to twelve months' notice before any such operation can be effected. A very little reflection will convince any one that that condition alone, were there no other, would prove for an indefinite period of time an insurmountable obstacle. When can we expect to see a person placed in the high position of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who shall possess the inconsiderate daring, or rashness, to hazard for a whole year the chance of being called upon to pay off a sum of five hundred millions? When we remember the state in which the money market was in the early part and middle of 1846, when the interest of money was as low and the price of Consols as high as they had been for many years, and that within a year the current rate of interest had risen to eight per cent., and the price of the Three per Cents. had fallen considerably below 90, we have some idea of the extreme danger which a Chancellor of the Exchequer must incur in such an operation as we have suggested. That sudden change was caused chiefly by a bad harvest—aggravated, no doubt, by extensive spe-

ulation. But, unfortunately, great as that risk is, it is not the only one which would result in a similar consequence. To bad harvests we have to add the risk of foreign wars, of internal commotions, and of commercial convulsions. Now, many men do not hesitate to entertain a confident opinion of what is likely to happen during the next twelve months; and, so far as ordinary business transactions go, to act upon it. But, when a Minister undertakes an operation, which involves the chance of being obliged on one day to find five hundred millions of money, all will agree that the contingent events of a whole twelvemonth involve, in the best of times, hazard which no statesman of ordinary prudence would encounter. That condition, therefore, on which the present debt is held, is of itself an absolute barrier against any attempt, in any conceivable time, for a conversion of the present Three per Cents. in the ordinary way.

But it was impossible that a Minister having in view the interests of the public, and seeing the disadvantage under which the public debt was thus placed in the great capital market, should rest satisfied without making some effort to obtain in another way for the country advantages which he was precluded from securing in the ordinary mode of conversion. The proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night had this for their object. In the first place, Mr Gladstone proposes to redeem and pay off the whole of the stock belonging to the South Sea Company—amounting nearly to 10,000,000*l.* The proprietors of this stock have four alternatives:—

1. They may obtain, in lieu of every 100*l.*, a new stock, bearing 3½ per cent., guaranteed against reduction till 1894 (40 years), at the rate of 82*l.* 10*s.* for every such 100*l.* stock—which is equal to an interest of 2*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per cent., fixed for that period.
2. Or, they may receive a new 2½ per Cent stock, guaranteed also till 1894, at 110*l.* for each 100*l.* of such stock—equal to 2*l.* 15*s.* per cent.
3. Or, they may receive Exchequer bonds, bearing 2½ per cent. for a period not exceeding ten years, and 2½ per cent. for a further period till 1894 (40 years in all)—which shall be payable to bearer, and to which coupons for the half-yearly interest shall be attached, also payable to bearer.
4. Or, lastly, they may, if they reject any of the above three plans, receive the amount of their stock in cash at par.

So far this operation is compulsory on the present holders of his stock. But so limited an operation would do nothing either to test the actual power of the Government in the money market, nor to lay a sufficient foundation for great future operations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, therefore, proposes to extend the same offers to the holders of all Three per Cent. stocks—the first, without any limit to the amount; the second and third, to be each, in the meantime, limited to thirty millions of stock.

There can be no doubt that it is a great convenience to the public to have a choice of different descriptions of stock. It suits the convenience of some to receive a smaller present payment, on the condition of a larger future stock. Others it suits to receive a larger present payment, sacrificing a portion of their future stock; and to others, again, it is a great advantage, for special purposes, to possess a stock easily transferable from hand to hand, and, like Exchequer bills, that are especially adapted for temporary investments. The advantage of thus varying the stocks in which the public debt is held, is, that somewhat better terms may be secured for all, from the convenience of all being consulted. This is effectually done by the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. And, especially, it is likely that the Exchequer bonds will be resorted to as a most favourite stock. They will be even

more convenient in some respects than Exchequer bills. The interest being payable by the presentation of coupons which will accompany the bonds, they may be held in any part of the country, or anywhere abroad, and without the necessity of ever parting with the bonds themselves, or the employment of any agent; the holder, will only have to cut off the coupons or half-year interest receipts, and pay them, wherever he is, into his banker, who will regard them as notes payable at sight at the Bank of England. These advantages, we are convinced, will create a great demand for this species of stock, and at the rate of interest now provided, we believe they will soon bear a considerable premium, especially as the amount is confined to only thirty millions. We think it highly probable that the demand for these bonds will ere long lead to a further issue, and on terms more advantageous to the Government.

But, perhaps, the most important part of these proposals is that by which Mr Gladstone has for the first time laid the foundation for a permanent and irredeemable stock paying 2½ per cent. The great advantage which it is to accomplish this object, as the foundation of future operations, is the only ground on which the conversion of the present stock into one of a higher capital (110½) could possibly be justified. There is no principle in relation to the creation of a public debt, which we regard as more unsound or improvident, as that which, for the sake of securing a present apparent low rate of interest, creates an obligation nominally higher than the amount actually borrowed. As a rule in making loans, it would obviously be always more profitable rather to pay a high rate of interest and to create a low amount of debt, because if the value of money becomes less, there is always the option of converting stock to a lower rate of interest, but there is no means of reducing the amount of the debt. For the present object, however, and to the limited amount of thirty millions, the operation is one with regard to which the advantages greatly overbalance the objections.

NATIONAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO SCIENCE AND ART.

PERHAPS our readers will recollect that the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the session, contained the following passage:—"The advancement of the fine arts and of practical science will be readily recognised by you as worthy the attention of a great and enlightened nation. I have directed that a comprehensive scheme should be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation." The subject here referred to belongs to the department of the Board of Trade, and that Board accordingly submitted a plan to the Treasury, dated March 16th, for giving it effect. The Treasury, by a minute, has approved of the plan, and estimates accordingly have been submitted to Parliament. The expense last year was, for

	£	s	d
Government School of Mines and of Sciences applied to the Arts.....	800	0	0
Museum of Practical Geology.....	5,272	0	0
Geological Survey.....	5,500	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry.....	3,348	6	0
Royal Dublin Society.....	6,310	15	0
Department of Practical Art, including the Provincial Schools of Design.....	17,920	0	0
Total.....	39,151	1	0

All these branches are to be united under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, so that they may mutually co-operate and correspond, and all be made to subserve the same national object. They will all be, at the same time, annually brought under the control of Parliament, to which the Board of Trade will be responsible. The motive power is to "be local and voluntary; the system, in the main, self supporting; while the advantages will be distributed over every part of the United Kingdom; and the assistance received from Parliament be applied for the general good of all." Out of the existing materials there is to "be formed a metropolitan establishment, where the most perfect illustrations and models in both branches may be accessible to students sent up from the provincial schools, to pupils resident in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, to training-masters, and to the public at large. Connected with this metropolitan establishment, there is to be a school of the highest class, in which pupils may obtain the best instruction at the completion of their course of training, in which all improvements suggested by experience may be adopted and made generally known; and from which, therefore, the most useful information may at all times be communicated to the provincial bodies in connection with it. The institution is to be supported to a considerable extent by the fees of pupils."

To carry on the administration two persons are to be appointed, each filling the office of Inspector and Secretary combined; and the Inspector and Secretary to the Department of Science is to be Dr Lyon Playfair, "whose services the country is fortunate in securing for this important object," with a salary of 1,000l per annum, and 350l travelling expenses. The office of Inspector and Secretary for the Department of Art is to be filled by Mr Cole, with a salary of 1,000l per annum. These sums, with some other additional expense consequent on the change, increase the estimate to 43,256l for the present year, supposing no other charges appear in the estimate. There are, however, some others, for the whole sum in the estimate, including that for the Royal Dublin Society, is 50,816l, and the total sum to be voted this

year for the encouragement of education, science, and art, is 598,423l,—an increase, as compared to 1852, of 127,661l. Already we have the advantage of all the sums appropriated to education being brought together in one estimate. More than half a million annually voted for this purpose, and increasing year by year, will soon redeem the nation from the reproach of those most desirous to see England rival France and Germany in providing for scientific men, that she does nothing worthy of her great wealth to foster and encourage science and art.

The object secondary to this, kept in view in these regulations, is to bring all these departments of instruction as much as possible under the control of one Board, and make that Board continually responsible to Parliament for the public money being properly applied. The public acting through their representatives will at once stimulate and control this expenditure. It is avowedly in obedience to the public demands that a large increase is voted from the public purse, and that the whole is placed under the annual revision of the Parliament, and under the control of the Board of Trade. There was a time when it was almost annually proposed that the Board of Trade should be abolished, but its many functions now—such as looking after railways, joint stock companies, artistic and scientific education, &c., &c.—make it one of the most responsible and most rapidly extending departments of the State.

THE MINISTERIAL PLAN OF EDUCATION.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has, by his proposed scheme for extending the influence of the State over education, completely fulfilled all reasonable expectations. It was known, before the Noble Lord addressed the House on Monday, that a vast system of education, under the auspices of the clergy of the Established Church, of the ministers of the several dissenting bodies, and private individuals, and under the influence of continually-increasing grants from the State, had grown up, and could not be easily changed, though it might be extended. Till Monday we had only conjectures or rival statements as to the extent of the provision for education already made in England; but now we know its exact amount, and that must always be recollected in all discussions as to what has been or has not been done, or what ought to be done. It states fairly, too, at the close, the principle on which the Government acts. We copy, therefore, the Noble Lord's statement entire:—

The number of public day schools existing on the 31st of March, 1851, at the taking of the census, was 15,473; the number of persons belonging to the schools, or on the school books, was—males 791,548, females 616,021; attending at the schools on the 31st of March—males 635,107, females 480,130. The number of private day schools existing on the 31st of March, 1851, was 29,425; the number of persons belonging to the schools or on the school books was—males 347,694, females 353,210; attending at the schools on the 31st of March—males, 317,390, females 327,349. The proportion of scholars on the books to the population was equal to 11.76 per cent., or 1 scholar to 8½ persons; the proportion of scholars in attendance to scholars on the books was equal to 83.15th per cent. I will now state from a different source what I believe to be a very accurate estimate of the number of boys and girls belonging to the schools of the before-mentioned societies. The House will find it less than the number I have already given, which may be accounted for partly from the circumstance of there being a number of schools unconnected with any society, and partly from the account being made up previously to 1851, which allows for subsequent increase. The number of scholars in 1847 was—Church schools, 955,865; British and Foreign schools, 225,000; Wesleyan, 38,623; Congregational, 6,839; Roman Catholic, 34,750; Ragged schools, 20,000; total 1,281,077. Number of schools:—Church of England, 17,013; British and Foreign, 1,500; Wesleyan, 397; Congregational, 89; Roman Catholic, 585; Ragged schools, 270; total, 19,856. The income of these schools in 1847 stood thus:—Church of England schools, 817,081l; British and Foreign schools, 161,250l; Wesleyan, 27,347l; Congregational, 4,901l; Roman Catholic, 16,000l; Ragged schools, 29,000l; total, 1,046,579l. I think I shall be rather under than over the mark if I add 50,000l for all other schools; and this makes the amount provided for the maintenance of those schools about 1,100,000l. The sources of income are as follows:—Local endowments, 69,537l; local subscriptions, 366,822l; local collections, 114,109l; school pence, 413,044l; other sources, 83,076l; private supporters, 54,000l. There is one sum to which I am particularly desirous of calling the attention of the House—I allude to the item of 413,000l derived from school pence. I have no doubt the sum here given is below the actual amount, and that we should not err in excess if we were to set down 500,000l, or half-a-million, as the sum actually contributed in school pence. Now, recollecting that half a century ago there were none but Sunday schools which could be called public schools for the poor, the result of these efforts is striking, and likewise satisfactory. That the people of this country, and, above all, the working and poorer classes, should contribute half-a-million a year to defray the expenses of the instruction of their children, the House cannot fail to consider a most gratifying circumstance. I confess it induces me to think that we ought to direct our efforts rather to strengthen and improve the system of education which has grown up chiefly from voluntary efforts, than to attempt to set up anything in its place which, while disturbing the existing system, might fail to supply an equal amount of money for the education of the poor. At the same time we are bound to bear in mind that, although large sums are provided for this instruction, and a great number of persons partake of it, it is, in great part, defective and inadequate, and it becomes us to consider whether, without disturbing the existing system, we may not do much to improve it.

The measures, accordingly, which Lord John proposes, will tend to increase the rewards and encouragement of the pupil teachers, and raise the scholastic profession in public estimation. He will extend, too, training schools, but he will not depart from the present plan of education, and will not support the proposed plan that goes by the name of secular.

Besides the schools that are in actual operation under the various religious bodies referred to, there is, as the Noble Lord

said with greater accuracy than we stated last week, a sum of 312,000*l* appropriated for endowments of education; and we are happy to see that one of the measures proposed by the Ministers is to subject these trust funds to an investigation and control by a Committee of the Privy Council, with power to bring any instances of malversation before a county court if the charity be not more than 30*l* a year, and before the Master of the Rolls if it be. This is one very useful step towards a great overhaul hereafter of ancient bequests, by which the produce of present industry is very often much misapplied—at once diminishing its rewards, and seducing individuals to look to sources extraneous to their own exertions for their support and the education of their children. The statute of Mortmain requires in spirit to be very widely extended. It seems evil enough that general institutions should perpetually hold back the living future to the dead past, and link civilisation fast on to barbarism; but it is worse that individuals should be allowed to devote the produce of future industry to many uses that are superstitious, and even worse than those of saying masses or reading prayers for the souls of the departed. We are not without hope, therefore, that the misapplication of funds bequeathed for education, and the present step towards giving them a better direction, may lead to an extended examination and control of trust funds, guided by the plain fact, that what men are allowed thus to dispose of is the produce of the industry of future generations.

Closely connected with other trust funds for education are the endowments of the Universities; and, after the examination which those bodies have lately undergone, and the almost universal censure they have met with, we had hoped that the Ministers would have undertaken the task of reforming them. They content themselves, however, with pointing out the reforms they think necessary, such as altering the governing bodies, extending their advantages to more persons, and providing more instruction and more professors, and leaving the University authorities at their own discretion to carry these reforms into effect. A hint was, indeed, given them that the Government will undertake the task if they do not; but they have escaped from many such hints so totally unscathed, that they will not be very much alarmed on this occasion, nor much quicken their pace.

The great feature of the new plan, besides the extension that is to be given to instruction in science and arts—elsewhere noticed—and the larger grants for education, is a bill which Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in for enabling Municipal Councils, when two-thirds of the members concur in the proposition, to levy a rate for the promotion of education. The money will be expected, like the grants of the State, to encourage private subscriptions, and be appropriated to the different religious bodies. This is a very important proceeding, as it recognises the principle of a forced rate, having the sanction of two-thirds of the Council—an anomalous substitute for a majority—to provide education for the people. Certainly we cannot see—if the public money voted by Parliament be so applied—if the State is to be held responsible for the moral and physical well-being of the people—why minorities in cities, as well as in the whole country, should not be compelled to submit to such an appropriation of the municipal wealth, whatever it may be, as will ensure the moral welfare of the inhabitants of cities. There may be, and there is, great difference of opinion as to the means of accomplishing the moral welfare of nations. There is an equal difference of opinion as to the means by which the State can promote and secure physical welfare. In modern times we have seen many of the means, formerly the most approved, disavowed and discarded; and though there are many differences of opinion still on these means—for example, concerning those for securing us against foreign attack and those for securing a supply of food—yet what the majority decides on the minority are compelled to submit to; and if this principle hold good in so many cases, why not in all?

"Education," says Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, in the elaborate and careful work he has just published* :—

Education is within the scope of the Christian sympathies of neighbours and especially of a Christian congregation, which is the witness of the truth. If these fail to provide the humbler classes of the nation, with those means of civilisation, which history has proved to be essential to the government of a nation, are we to prolong the empire of force over brute intelligence, because the Government may not make its subjects fit for a milder rule? If parents and religious congregations fail to educate the children of the poor, a Christian State may aid them to perform this duty, in such manner as domestic piety and religious faith may determine. The Government has also functions which it can neither delegate nor forego. It must arrest, and punish, even to the penalty of death, the violator of the law. But are English laws, like those of the ancient tyrant, to be so written that none can read, or, which is equivalent, are the ignorant to perish for the breach of what they cannot understand? Are they to continue to suffer for yielding to temptations, which they have no moral power to resist? for sensuality, from which they have not been weaned? for turbulence, which is the passionate excess of suffering and error? Is the Executive to be the rude means by which the corruptions and the crimes of society are to be extirpated, but to be without pity for the victims of its edicts—a passionless executioner? Assuredly not. Prevention is before cure, and immeasurably better than punishment. The school is a more salutary agent than the reformatory prison, and none can recall him who has experienced the last penalty of the law. The State has also charged property with security for the life of the indigent. That is not simply an act of police enabling the law to suppress vagabondage, and thus increasing the safety of society. It is also an act of

* Public Education as affected by the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council. Longmans, Paternoster-row.

moral administration. The relief of indigence is a work of Christian charity, inseparable from the highest moral sanctions and considerations. It is true, that in every country in which the indigent perish, the property and life of the rich are insecure. But the moral force of society is increased, still more than its economical prosperity, by rendering its wealth a barrier against the ruinous moral consequences which ensue, on the misery of any class. Nor can the Government treat the pauper as a mere animal. The moral conditions of his being must be recognised. In charging itself with the relief of indigence, the State becomes responsible for education and religious instruction.

There is scarcely any department of the Executive in which similar moral responsibilities may not be traced. I have alluded to the administration of justice, and to the organisation of the military and naval force, because the action of a central power is most apparent in them. But the municipal and parochial organisation, and the county government are, in like manner, moral administrations. They have charge of the local police, the gaols, the lunatic asylums, and even, in that which is most mechanical in their spheres of action, a moral government develops itself. The paving and sewage of the streets, and the supply of water to those quarters of towns, where the poor could not protect themselves from malaria and impure air, are links in a chain of moral causation, indispensable to civilisation. Society appears daily more sensible of these moral wants. Hence it has recently provided for the application of the parochial rates to the establishment of baths and washhouses for the poor—it has provided for the inspection of lodging houses—and it may be hoped that, ere long, our streets will cease to be the open mart of a shameless prostitution.

The Government is, therefore, a moral administrator, and thus it partakes with society the responsibilities of public education.

We do not see how those who attribute so many functions to the State relative to the preservation of life and health, the security of property, the protection from foreign foes, can object to its taking measures to nip crime in the bud by education, if that be the means—as all classes and sects agree it is—by which it may be extirpated; and how they can object to a minority being compelled to pay for that education which the majority approve of, any more than they can object to pay poor rates, gaol rates, police rates, and rates for the support of the army and navy. There is a logic in all these things; and the religious persons who object to the State teaching morality and training children to be good citizens, must go back from their objection to the original principle of all governments. Ours may be a superficial age, but thought is forced by such theories and practices to inquire into the foundation of the duties of States. Their historical origin and the modern theory of them seem at variance; but actual existence or practice is one thing, and theory is another. The State exists and assumes many duties; and the justification of its existence and of its assumption of those duties carries with it also the duty to teach and to train as well as to guard and to punish.

Assuming, then, that because the State is responsible for the morality of the people, it is bound to train children, Lord John Russell has made a wise beginning by proposing, while he preserves and extends the existing schools, that the municipalities shall have the power, under certain restrictions, of levying an educational rate. In them chiefly are those haunts of vice and nests of crime which are most complained of. In them are children chiefly neglected to a bad end; for if uncared for in the country, they have green fields and babbling brooks and sweet-scented hedges as their teachers, and they fall not into the debasement that awaits the neglected children of the city. In it, then, an educational rate is most needed, and in it there are generally strong-minded, intelligent men of various creeds, and much political enlightenment, who are practised in battling for freedom of all kinds, who will be able to command the support and assistance of the press, and who will always be on their guard to resist every kind of local oppression and local corruption. In the cities, therefore, an educational rate, the logical sequence of a poor rate and a gaol rate, may, with the greatest propriety, be first sanctioned as a means of proceeding to a general rate for education, under whatever control—whether clerical or secular—that may be placed. The measure introduced on Monday seems to us to mark an epoch in the history of State education in England—the beginning of compulsory rates to provide schools as well as gaols, churches, and men-of-war.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINTS.

BELOW we publish the important Treasury Minute which has been passed, with a view to the establishment of mints in the Australian colonies. It bears upon its face the appearance of great care and discrimination in its preparation, and is admirably adapted to meet the precise circumstances of the case. Very strong reasons have been urged both for and against the establishment of Australian mints. But which ever view may be correct, this minute is well calculated to afford the colonies an opportunity for determining that question, which is one certainly more for them than for us. It leaves it entirely at the option of each colony to establish mints, but provides that the whole cost shall be defrayed by the local legislatures. And it very properly leaves the colonies at liberty to determine in what way the cost of their mints shall be defrayed, whether by the charge of a seignorage or from the public taxes of the colony. The only restriction placed upon the colonial mints by the Imperial Government will be—1. That their coins shall be of the same denomination, weight, and fineness as those of this country. 2. That such a control shall be retained over the mints as shall secure the accuracy of their operations as far as it is possible.

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such a distance; and 3. That the coins shall bear upon them a mark which shall at once distinguish them from the English gold coins.

COPY OF TREASURY MINUTE, DATED MARCH 22, 1853.

My Lords have before them the whole of the correspondence relating to the produce of the gold-fields of New South Wales and Victoria, and the proposal to establish branches of the Royal Mint in those colonies; and they more particularly advert to the correspondence noted in the margin.

A petition to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, dated on the 19th of December, 1851, praying that Her Majesty would exercise her prerogative by the establishment of a branch of Her Royal Mint at Sydney, was forwarded to Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, by Governor FitzRoy on the 16th January, 1852.

Meanwhile some of the principal bankers and other persons connected with New South Wales, in the city of London, had suggested the adoption of the same measure to Earl Grey, who, after communicating with this Board, informed Governor FitzRoy, by a despatch dated on the 20th of February, 1852, that if, after consulting with his Executive Council, he should report that it was desirable to establish a mint at Sydney, and that the expense of doing so could be provided for without inconvenience to the colony, his Lordship would be prepared to take the requisite steps for that purpose; it being understood that the mint so to be established would be regulated by order of Her Majesty in Council, and would be considered subordinate to the Royal Mint in this country, and would be framed for the sole purpose of coining gold. Lord Grey at the same time forwarded to Governor FitzRoy a report from the Master of the Mint, furnishing two estimates, one for a mint consisting of a single press worked by animal power, capable of coining five millions of pieces annually, the estimated cost of which, including the building, was 10,000*l*, and the other for a mint comprising three presses, worked by steam, of a capacity calculated for the coinage of all the probable yield of gold in Australia, and costing in all 30,000*l*.

In reply to this despatch, Governor FitzRoy forwarded to Earl Grey, on the 12th of August, 1852, a minute of proceedings of his Executive Council, dated the 26th July, 1852, in which he expressed his entire concurrence. The Executive Council stated in this minute that, after giving to this question all the consideration which its importance demanded, they had arrived at the conclusion that the establishment of a branch mint would be of the greatest advantage to the interests of the colony.

With respect to the scale on which the proposed mint should be established, the Council were of opinion that the larger establishment detailed in Sir John Herschel's report should be undertaken, assuming that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to establish at Sydney, as the seat of the general government of the Australian colonies, a single mint for the whole of those colonies; and the Council then proceeded to describe the detailed practical arrangements recommended by them, with a view to the establishment, at the earliest practicable period, of a branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, on the above-mentioned hypothesis, that there would be only one mint for all the Australian colonies, and that such mint would be at Sydney.

The Executive Council stated, in conclusion, that on receiving the final decision of Her Majesty's Government on this matter, the local Government would be prepared to make immediately the necessary remittances for the cost of the machinery and tools, and the expense of the conveyance to the colony of the part of the establishment, which the Council proposes should be selected in this country by the Master of the Mint.

An address from the Legislative Council, stating their opinion that it is expedient that a branch of the Royal Mint on the larger scale described by the Master of the Mint should, without delay, be established at Sydney, was forwarded to the Secretary of State by Governor FitzRoy on the 2nd September, 1852.

By a further despatch from Governor FitzRoy, dated the 2nd November, 1852, the Secretary of State was apprised that a remittance of 10,000*l* had been made to the Colonial Agent General for the purchase of the machinery and apparatus requisite for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Sydney, and that sum is now at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government for the purpose.

On the 31st July, 1852, Mr Latrobe, Lieutenant Governor of Victoria, forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs a petition to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council of Victoria, praying, for reasons therein stated, that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to establish a branch of Her Royal Mint at Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, either for the Australian colonies generally, or for the coinage of the gold of Victoria only, as Her Majesty might be pleased to determine.

In a despatch from Sir Henry Young, Lieutenant Governor of South Australia, dated 2nd October, 1852, an address to Her Majesty was transmitted from the Legislative Council of that colony, praying for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Adelaide. In the same despatch Sir Henry Young reports the issue under the Bullion Act, No 1. of 1852, of gold tokens in such a form as it is expected will supply a satisfactory metallic currency until a mint for the issue of sovereigns is established at Adelaide.

My Lords approach this subject necessarily with imperfect information, owing to the great distance of Australia from this country, and the consequent lapse of time in the interchange of communications; and they must deal with it upon a consideration of the expressed wishes of the colonies immediately interested, without the advantage of such modifications of their views as further experience might induce.

At the time when Lord Grey's despatch of the 20th February was

written to the Governor of New South Wales, no intelligence had been received in this country of the discovery of gold-fields in other parts of Australia, and the offer to establish a mint at Sydney, on condition of the expense being provided for by the colony, was made with reference only to the circumstances which were then known to exist in that colony.

As the Executive Council of New South Wales has, after full consideration of the subject, expressed its opinion that the establishment of a branch mint, subordinate to the Royal Mint, would be of the greatest advantage to the interests of the colony, and has engaged to defray all the costs of the undertaking, and as their opinion has more-over been confirmed by an address of the Legislative Council, it appears to my Lords that the colony is entitled to claim the fulfilment of the expectations held out in the despatch of Earl Grey.

But the principle which led to this proposal in the case of New South Wales would apply equally to other colonies in which gold-fields have been discovered, and which may be desirous of undertaking the cost of mint establishments for the coinage of their own gold. And although the question has been raised whether it may not be desirable, for the sake of the general interests of the Australian colonies, that one mint only should be formed for a common coinage, my Lords feel that Her Majesty's Government is not in a position to decide upon the conflicting claims which have been advanced for this privilege, and that, if such a measure should be ultimately adopted, the consideration of it must be deferred until further experience may afford the colonies the opportunity of coming to a mutual understanding on the subject, or may enable the Government to assert the prerogative of the Crown with greater certainty for their common benefit.

In the meantime, my Lords will be prepared to deal with the applications of the several colonies as they arise; and in framing regulations on the subject, will stipulate for such conditions and restrictions only as are necessary on imperial considerations.

These are as follows:—

- 1st. There must be no charge, actual or prospective, on the British Treasury.
- 2d. There must be an absolute central control carried to such a point that Her Majesty's Government may be enabled fully to satisfy themselves in regard to the use to be made of the Queen's effigy, the fineness and weight of the coin to be issued from the local mints according to its denomination, and the impression to be stamped upon it.

In order to carry these principles into effect, my Lords would recommend the adoption of measures of which the following is a general outline.

When it is determined to establish a mint in any one colony, the necessary arrangements shall be provided, under the authority of an order of the Queen in Council, which shall constitute such mint as a branch of and subordinate to the Royal Mint, and prescribe the duties and functions of the principal officers to be appointed to conduct it. The orders shall contain provisions for the coinage and issue therefrom of such coins as Her Majesty may authorise to be struck, from dies to be furnished by the Master of the Mint in London. It shall contain precise directions as to the fineness and weight of the coin to be struck, which shall correspond in these respects with the coin of the realm. In order to ensure this correspondence, the order shall provide for the transmission to this country from time to time, at the expense of the colony, of a certain proportion of the coins struck at the branch mint, selected in a prescribed manner, that they may be assayed and tested by the Master of the Mint, whose reports to this Board shall be communicated to the Governor. The order shall leave to the Governor in Council of the colony such power of direction as to the issue of the coins, and as to the regulation of the establishment, as shall be consistent with the foregoing fundamental rules. It shall take effect in the colony from such time as may be fixed by proclamation of the Governor, and it shall give power to the Governor to close or suspend the operations of the mint by proclamation.

The principal officers shall be appointed by the Crown, and shall hold their appointments during pleasure, and subject to such orders as may be issued by the Governor in Council respecting the continuance of the mint. The warrant of appointment of the deputy master or superintendent shall direct him to obey the instructions of the Governor in all matters which are not provided for by the order in Council, or by directions founded thereon by the Master of the Mint, with the sanction of this Board. To provide against illness, the principal officers shall be empowered to nominate deputies, with the sanction of the Governor; and in case of the death of any of those officers, the Governor shall have power to appoint successors to them provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

As the motive for the establishment of the proposed mints is for the coinage of the gold found in Australia, it will not be requisite to make provision at present for striking any other description of coin; but the mints, when established, will be available for any coinage which Her Majesty may direct, if a necessity for it should arise.

With regard to the gold coins, as they will not, under the laws of the United Kingdom, be legal tender in this country, it will be necessary that they should be stamped in such manner as may render them distinguishable at sight from the coins of the realm, with which, however, as above provided, they will be identical in fineness, weight, and denomination. With a view to this object, and also to render each establishment responsible for the integrity of its coins, the particular local mint from which they are issued should be legibly denoted on the coin. My Lords, however, conceive that it would not be expedient to confine their circulation to the colony in which they may be issued, but that they should have general currency throughout the colonies of Australasia.

When the devices of the coins shall have been determined, it will be proper to issue a proclamation by the Queen, describing them, and specifying the denominations for which they shall pass current in the said colonies, so long as they shall continue of legal weight. It will be expedient, also, by the same or a separate proclamation, to

authorise, as by the law in force in the United Kingdom, the cutting and defacing of any coin of deficient weight which shall be tendered for payment. These proclamations should be promulgated in the several Australian colonies previously to the issue of any coins from the mints.

In the present state of the Australian colonies, my Lords apprehend that it will be essential to the efficient working of the proposed mints, that Government establishments shall be instituted in connection with them for melting, refining, and assaying the rough gold, previously to its delivery to the mint for coinage. But it will be a question for the colonial authorities to consider, whether it may not be desirable that these operations should be carried on in a separate though contiguous building, in order that, in the event of its being found expedient hereafter to discontinue the Government assay of bar gold, and to leave the operation to private enterprise, the building and machinery may be disposed of without disturbing the mint establishment. The arrangements for the Government refinery may, my Lords conceive, be left entirely to the management of the local Government, but their Lordships will be prepared to offer such suggestions for establishing it in connection with the mint, as may be reported by the Master of the Mint to be desirable, with a view to the efficient fulfilment of the functions of the latter establishment, and also to take such measures as may be reported by the Master to be desirable, with this view, in regard to providing the necessary apparatus, and for engaging competent persons in this country to work it. Amongst the arrangements connected with the refinery which my Lords conceive may be left to the discretion of the local Government, will be the fixing a scale of charges to be levied from persons bringing gold to be melted and assayed; but any suggestions which the Master of the Mint may have to offer on this subject may be communicated to the local Government.

My Lords propose that it should also be left to the discretion of the local Government whether, in addition to the charge for melting and assaying, any seignorage or duty should be levied for the separate expense of the coinage, or whether that expense should be covered by the profits of the assay department, or be otherwise provided for. In order, however, to enable the Executive Council to exercise such discretion, provision must be made in the order of the Queen in Council for the establishment of the mint, to authorise the levying a duty of this description of limited amount, and for applying the proceeds thereof to the expenses of the mint establishment, or of the coinage.

The foregoing regulations and suggestions will apply to any mint which it may be found expedient to establish in Australia, and, according to the principle they have proposed, my Lords will be prepared to give effect to them in the case of any colony in that country which may show, from its production of gold, a reasonable ground for the establishment of a mint, and which, by sending to this country money for the payment of any preliminary charges which may be required here, may give a distinct earnest of its in-

tention to meet the demand of the Treasury for an indemnity from charge on behalf of the British people.

My Lords are now in a position to undertake this service in the case of the colony of New South Wales, the Government of which has remitted and placed at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government 10,000*l* for the purchase of machinery, &c.

This sum was fixed with reference to the estimate contained in the report of the Master of the Mint, of the 7th January, 1852, of the cost to be incurred in this country for the machinery of the larger mint which he contemplated, and which the Executive Council of New South Wales wish to have established, with a view to a general coinage in that country for the whole of the Australian colonies. My Lords have already given reasons why they are not prepared to assent at present to the establishment of a central and common mint in any one of the colonies, and they conceive that it will be proper, therefore, to confine the arrangements to be now adopted to the apparatus and establishment to be provided for the smaller mint, referred to by Sir John Herschel, as being of a capacity calculated to fulfil the requirements of a coinage for the colony in which the mint may be set up. Their Lordships, however, observe that even this smaller mint was calculated for the coinage of 5,000,000 gold pieces annually, and as the average coinage in the Royal Mint of London during the last thirty-seven years has not exceeded 3,225,506 pieces annually, my Lords have every hope that even this smaller mint, when organised in New South Wales, will be in a condition, partially and for the time at least, to meet the wants of other colonies which have expressed the desire for mints of their own. The necessary delay which will occur in giving effect to their wishes will give them the opportunity of further considering that desire, and they will be enabled to judge from the practical effects of the establishment of a mint at Sydney how far a similar institution will be advantageous to them.

My Lords propose, in conformity with the request of the Executive Council of New South Wales, to select, in concert with the Master of the Mint, the principal officers and skilled workmen necessary for the proposed establishments, at such rate of remuneration as may be considered necessary and proper; but my Lords conceive that it will be right to apprise the persons so selected that Her Majesty's Government, acting at the request of the Executive Council, can only assign to them their salaries for a limited period, and subject to any ulterior arrangements which the colonial authorities may adopt.

Transmit copy of this minute to the Master of the Mint, and request that he will report to my Lords in detail the arrangements which he would propose for carrying into effect the measures which their Lordships contemplate for the establishment of a branch mint in New South Wales.

Transmit also copy thereof to Mr Merivale, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle with reference to the several communications on the subject of the establishment of mints in Australia, referred to in the first part of the minute.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended 5th April 1852, and 5th of April 1853, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Quarters ended				Year ended April 5, 1852	Quarters ended				Year ended April 5, 1853	Year ended April 5, 1853.		Quarter ended April 5, 1853.	
	July 5, 1851	Oct. 10, 1851	Jan. 5, 1852	April 5, 1852		July 5, 1852	Oct. 10, 1852	Jan. 5, 1853	April 5, 1853		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	4318218	5335075	4509512	4615025	18827828	4502164	5096902	4541384	4432832	18513189	£	£	£	£
Excise	3419810	4139854	3552570	2070064	13182098	3443516	4303755	3539646	2098581	13385493	207800	314639	28817	182193
Stamps	1525492	1432554	1427485	1515985	5901526	1626826	1529421	1615029	1637744	642025	527439	141764	192572	...
Taxes.....	2045231	165025	1185922	296048	7591226	1503707	152215	1419873	111476	3194271	426555	83406	23000	...
Property Tax	976881	1870136	367456	2068827	5783806	1056991	191581	468238	215231	5793043	309243	6000	8000	...
Post Office.....	240000	308000	246000	259000	1051000	230000	261000	272000	282000	1045000	...	...	...	...
Crown Lands.....	3000	4000	4000	8000	19000	4000	4000	8000	7200	22000	62000	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.....	91241	28452	30574	41733	192000	202189	17709	32005	19318	271514	79514	...	...	...
Total Ordinary Revenue	12646873	13317104	11410413	1094582	482078	1262393	1326358	11968178	1087689	468340	1181056	817694	276687	395980
Imprest and other Monies.....	139770	124330	117545	140141	522686	212888	137596	142938	231066	714718	192632	...	60658	...
Repayments of Advances	123409	163255	372371	88608	749643	126652	234042	491995	171859	1114518	364905	...	83251	...
Total Income	12910052	1360689	11900335	11174731	4959807	13054733	13635618	12603111	11219344	5612806	1738593	817594	440593	395980
Amt. applied to Cons Fund	7975091	8794247	735212	569583	29822735	7620984	8443718	7647143	5878939	2959784	817594	{ Deduct	{ Deduct	...
Advances	304748	286617	313643	236576	1291881	326344	388455	409376	98390	131244	817594	{ Decrease	{ Decrease	...
Part of the Ways and Means	4570213	4528825	4228489	5242970	18567488	5107406	4803065	4456592	5242915	19609078	90999	{ Increase	{ Increase	...
Total	12910052	1360689	11900335	11174731	4959807	13054733	13635618	12603111	11219344	5612806	1738593	{ Increase	{ Increase	on Quarter

The Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended the 5th of April 1852 and 1853.

INCOME.	Quarters ended April 5.		CHARGE.	Quarters ended April 5.	
	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
Customs	4,683,267	4,451,238	Permanent Debt.....	5,490,533	5,487,179
Excise	2,078,171	2,105,331	Terminable Annuities	1,279,788	1,282,781
Stamps	1,515,985	1,657,749	Sinking Fund.....	681,599	604,389
Taxes.....	295,948	111,476	The Civil List.....	95,251	99,495
Property Tax	2,068,827	2,152,233	Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	320,201	312,982
Post Office.....	250,000	282,000	For Advances	238,576	28,390
Crown Lands.....	80,000	72,000	Total charge.....	8,107,898	7,885,216
Miscellaneous.....	41,733	19,518	The surplus.....	3,093,182	3,369,384
Imprest and other Monies	18,631	113,558			
Produce of the Sale of old Stores.....	121,810	107,538			
Repayments of Advances.....	88,008	171,859			
	11,201,080	11,244,500			
			The surplus of the revenue at Jan. 5, 1853, was, after providing for the charge for that quarter.....	...	474,018
			To which is to be added the surplus of the consolidated fund, as above stated, for the present quarter.....	...	3,359,384
					3,834,202
			The Amount issued in the quarter ended April 5th, 1853, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the consolidated fund for supply services.....	...	5,242,914
			The probable amount of Exchequer bids required to meet the charge on the consolidated fund on 5th April, 1853 .....	...	1,407,813

Agriculture.

OUTGOING AND INCOMING VALUATIONS.

We believe nothing to be more permanently adverse to the advance of husbandry in England than an extension of that system of valuations to be paid by an incoming to an outgoing tenant, which at one time was so much advocated amongst certain classes of farmers under the name of tenant-right. It was and is conceded that, in the southern counties—Surrey, Kent, and Sussex—the customary valuations have run into most outrageous abuses, and become impediments to good farming, and most deteriorating to the value of land itself; but it has been assumed that a modern plan might be framed, under which the incoming tenant would only pay his predecessor for that a new tenant must be glad to find ready executed to his hand. Possibly that might be so to some extent at first, but how long would the new custom exist without degenerating into all the vices of the older custom? We have never yet met with an incoming tenant, who has paid a heavy valuation, who did not complain, and justly complain, that he never obtained adequate value for his money. The truth is, all the agreements for payment of unexhausted improvements are mere make-shift substitutes for leases, to which farmers, in the actual condition of agriculture, are less inclined than they once were. They begin to understand that a long term of years, with a moderate outlay in payment of valuations, leaving them with the fullest command of their own capital, to be dealt with under their own directions, form the state of things in which an incoming tenant is most likely to prove successful. A writer in an agriculturist journal gives the following instance of the capricious nature and injurious effects of these customs in different localities. He says:—

I have lately had two cases under my own cognisance: the one, a farm of nearly 280 acres in a northern county—the tenant-right on which did not exceed 280*l*.; the other, a farm of 92 acres in a southern county—the tenant-right of which farm was estimated by two eminent valuers, and exceeded 460*l*. The proportions of grass and arable were much alike, and the produce in hay and straw, &c., taken at their worth, exceeded considerably that on the larger farm. It included also more than 150 acres of growing wheat, 50 acres thereof being bare-fallowed for wheat, besides the usual ploughings and cartings; whereas the smaller farm had not one acre of wheat sown, and nothing whatever done in labour beyond what was effected in the larger farm. The only difference was in a few acres (not exceeding five) of underwood uncut, and which was scarcely strong enough to make into hurdles. Now, these were both valued according to the custom prevailing in these counties; the great items in the southern county being for ploughings, harrowings, rollings, dressings, and half-dressings.

And, as a rule, where the valuation is the highest the cultivation is the worst. Nor is that difficult to account for, inasmuch as the farmer who sinks a large part of his capital in dead valuation has not the means of working and managing his land properly. The same writer thus refers to a special case:—

A respectable and industrious man in a southern county had saved 400*l*.; he thought himself rich enough to take a farm suited to his capital; one offered, valuers were appointed, and on these being presented to him, he found, to his utter astonishment, that his whole capital was sunk in the valuation. The result was, that he became an embarrassed man.

We could name many similar instances, as, probably, most farmers could. We know that it is said, that if there be no provision for payment to the outgoing tenant of the value of his unexhausted improvements, even with a lease, he will run out his land; but against any unfair or dishonest use of the land during the last years of a lease, provision may be made without any great difficulty; and the true remedy is, that if landlord and tenant mean to go on again, they should make their new bargain two or three years before the term actually expires.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, April 1, 1853.

In our last monthly report we alluded to the extraordinary activity which prevailed throughout the manufacturing districts, and the certainty that higher prices might be expected. Our views have been fully borne out: there has been a very active demand for all descriptions of wool, and sales have been made to a considerable extent, both on the spot and for arrival, at an advance of 5 to 10 per cent., and, from the unprecedentedly light state of stocks, we see no reason to doubt that present prices will be fully maintained.

There has been considerable inquiry for fine colonial, Spanish, Portugal, and similar descriptions, at advanced rates; but, from the present lightness of stocks, they must, to some extent, be considered nominal quotations: we do not, however, expect that any future receipts will affect their value in the present state of the market. Long-stapled parcels of Egyptian and Oporto have been much sought after; and of the former some sales are reported of second-rate parcels at 12*d* per lb. East India continues in good demand, and sales can be readily effected. Buenos Ayres are in good demand, and the transactions have been to a fair extent. There has been a fair inquiry for Mogadore, of which the stocks have become exhausted; but there have been several arrivals of late. Russia Donskoy fleece has been sold at 10*d* per lb, and, at present, higher prices are demanded.

Scotch wools are much sought after: the stock is extremely light, and the quotations in the north are higher than they will command in this market, which confirms the opinion that stocks have been cleared out there. There has been a good business done in Irish wools at a great advance in prices, but principally for the home trade, and it is understood that there is now very little left in growers' hands.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, April 1, 1853.

We expressed a hope in our last circular of the 1st ult., that the two largest crops of American cotton ever had, conjointly with the profitable prices the planters in America have got and are still getting, would lead to such an increase of the stocks in the English ports as would secure the trade of this district against the awkward predicament in which it has repeatedly been placed in former years, when the entire stock of cotton in the English ports did not exceed eight to ten weeks' consumption, causing the workpeople to be thrown out of employment for want of the raw material. Fully impressed with the importance of a stock in Liverpool and other ports proportionate to the extent of the trade, it gives us great pleasure to perceive that the stock in the former port last Friday amounted to 768,170 bales, against 292,550 bales same period in 1852; or to an increase of 475,620 bales; which excess will, in all probability, be still further enhanced by succeeding arrivals from America. With the exception of in the years 1845 and 1846, when cotton was 1*d* to 1*½d* lower than it is now, the present stock of cotton is the largest we ever had in the port of Liverpool at this time of the year. As nothing will encourage shipments hence so much as the continuance of profitable prices to the planters, our spinners and manufacturers are taking an enlarged view of circumstances and their own position, in paying readily present prices whilst the demand for their goods and an absence of stocks allow them to do so. The opinion expressed recently in our Chamber of Commerce, that the consumption of cotton this year in Great Britain may possibly exceed that of last by about 3,400 bales weekly, will act beneficially in a prospective point of view, by tending to produce a larger growth and supply of the article, and we are not sure that the statement has not been made with an eye to this effect. What is at present inducing larger shipments of East Indian cotton, but the higher price we pay for American? What the increased sendings of Egyptian, but the enhanced value of Sea Island?

Whilst, however, the interest of the cotton trade of this country and America may dictate the course pointed out, how does the foreign trade fare thereby, particularly to those countries which do not furnish the raw product, but only take cotton in its finished state, such as the poorer markets of the continent of Europe and other states? We have once before endeavoured to show, that the rise of prices caused by an improved condition of the people here, and by other circumstances pre-eminently connected with this country—the large gold imports not excluded—are acting in some measure against the export trade by raising prices to a height which, under existing circumstances, precludes foreign business to some extent; for it is not only cotton and wool, but nearly all articles used in the production of goods which have experienced a rise, besides money wages, &c. The latter circumstances ought to be taken into consideration, when the present prosperity of the manufacturing interest is canvassed.

There is no doubt on our minds that the large quantities of clothing of all descriptions which the emigrants, both of the poorer and the well-to-do-classes, are personally exporting to foreign parts, have recently swelled the extent of what is denominated home trade. During the past month no less than 200 vessels were laid on in London and Liverpool for Australia alone, and although we do not wish to cast a gloom over the hopes of those who seek an "El Dorado" in Australia, we cannot help fearing that disappointment will be the lot of many individuals and their undertakings; but whether the sendings now prepared and made up will ultimately answer the expectations of the senders or not, Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester are deriving present benefits therefrom. Neither California or Australia would have been populated in so remarkably short a time if gold had not been the magnet to draw people there, and we have no doubt that other lands in which the precious metal has recently been discovered to abound will also, and as quickly, attract a population of eager Mammon-worshippers to their shores. The people once there will confer benefits upon their adopted country, although in other ways than they expected on starting. Whoever can work will get on, if not by digging gold, by the slower and more certain yield of the well-tilled land. The emigrant labourer benefits also his own class left behind by causing a rise in the labour market at home. No one who has had an opportunity of watching the effects of emigration can be a stranger to the gradual but sure rise of labour in the manufacturing and other districts. It has indeed already reached a degree which is causing anxiety to thinking men. What a contrast does Lancashire exhibit in that respect to itself in former years; when half-starved people begged for a day's work, having for weeks not been able to earn any thing. Whether the profits of the masters be still more reduced or not, they themselves will agree, that the dearest labour is preferable to a state of things such as they had to contend with previous to 1843.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, April 7, 1853.

The Government, which postponed a year ago the grant of new lines of railway for fear of causing a financial crisis in the money market, has determined to complete at once the railway system. Several lines are about to be conceded. One of them, which is granted to M. de Morny and Mr Masterman, will run from Lyons to Bordeaux, passing through Clermont, Ferrand, and Perigueux, with branch lines from Montauban and Limoges to Agen. It will be a very important undertaking, and will require an immense expenditure; however, the capital of the company will be only 80,000,000*fr* in shares, with several series of debentures. One-half of that capital, that is, 80,000 shares of 20*fr* each, will be taken by English capitalists, 40,000 shares by the *Societe Mobiliere*, and the rest by the subscribers. Forty per cent. will be paid up at once, so that shares au porteur will be immediately delivered. The company undertakes the line without a subvention, and at its own risk for each of the sections

beginning at Lyons, Clermont, Bordeaux, and Montauban; but as there are heavy and costly works for the central sections, they will be executed by the State on the conditions of the law of June 11, 1842. Another line will be given jointly to the two companies of the Northern and the Paris and Strasburg lines. It will begin at Metz, and pass through Mezières, Givet, and Valenciennes. The two great companies will associate for the expenditure and working of this junction line. They will appoint a syndicate to superintend the working.

A treaty has been entered into by the Paris and Orleans Railway Company for the establishment of a branch line from Paris to Le Mons.

As the money market is already overloaded with securities of every kind, there are apprehensions that the issue of the shares for these new undertakings will increase the heaviness of the market. Some measures have been taken, however, to prevent a plethora of securities. The Northern, Strasburg, and Orleans Companies will issue no shares for their branches of Mezières and Le Mons, and when they want money for the execution of the works, they will create debentures. At the same time the railway companies of Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, Caen and Cherbourg, and the Western lines, are about to amalgamate, so that there will be no new calls upon the Western and Cherbourg shares, and debentures will be issued according to the future wants of the companies. The Government thinks that the system of debentures does not present the same inconvenience as shares, as they are not subject to great variations, and do not expose the market to a financial crisis.

There is no news of political importance. The alarms which had been excited by the Eastern question have subsided, though the diplomatic circles continue to watch with doubt the movements of the Russian armies, and the claims addressed to the Sultan by the Prince Menschikoff. The French Cabinet shows itself ready to make every kind of concession about the Holy Places; but it is disposed to protest against the supreme protectorship of the Emperor of Russia over the Greek Christians of the Turkish Empire. Some uneasiness has been felt also about the sequestration of estates belonging to Sardinian subjects; but though these questions may give rise to protracted and bitter negotiations, they cannot endanger the peace of the world.

The Legislators continue their labours without attracting notice. Nobody inquires about what they are doing or voting. They are examining the Budget, which will be voted within a fortnight, and as it is known beforehand that nothing will be changed in the figures which have been prepared by the Government, the debates present no sort of interest to the public. The Budget promises to balance the expenditure with the revenue, but few people hope that such flattering promises will be realised. The estimates of the revenue have been calculated on the revenue of 1852, which presented an important increase on almost all the duties and taxes. But will such an improvement continue, and will not the year of 1854 fall off in its revenue? It would be imprudent to reckon at this moment upon a large increase, which is necessary to realise the surplus announced in the Budget.

The following are the variations of our securities from March 31st to April 6th:—

	£	s	d	to	£	s	d	and left off at	£	s	d
The 3 per Cents declined from	79	55		to	79	20		and left off at	79	30	
The 4½ per Cents	103	5			102	80			103	0	
Bank Shares improved from	2650	0			2703	0			2700	0	
Orleans declined from	1085	0			1035	0		x d (26 20)			
The Northern Shares	902	50			90	0		and left off at	895	0	
Strasburg improved from	835	0			845	0			836	25	
Lyons declined from	951	25			937	50			945	0	
Rouen	1050	0			1040	0			1040	0	
Havre improved from	815	0			505	0		x d (12 50)			
Avignon declined from	810	0			800	0		and left off at	805	0	
Western declined from	756	0			745	0			745	0	

HALF PAST FOUR.—There was to-day a great buoyancy in the money market; all the securities were looking up, as the last advices from the East were more cheering. The Three per Cents, varied from 79f 65c to 79f 80c; the Four-and-a-Half from 103f 10c to 103f 30c; the Bank shares from 2,700f to 2,715f; the Northern Shares from 900f to 905f; Strasburg from 842f 50c to 845f; Lyons from 950f to 953f 75c; Orleans from 1,045f to 1,047f 50c; Rouen from 1,045f to 1,050f.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday: Vaccination Extension Act read a second time Tuesday: Routine. Thursday: Conversation on Indian Government and on the New Zealand Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday: Leave given for the Ministerial Education Bill—The Pilotage Bill and the Copyholds Bill were read a second time—The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill passed committee—The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a second time. Tuesday: Mr Brown's motion on Railway Accidents debated and withdrawn—Motion for the reduction of the Wine Duties debated and withrawn. Wednesday: Probate of Wills Bill debated and second reading postponed. Thursday: Mr Moore's motion for non-repayment of advances to Ireland negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, April 4.

Lord Campbell asked whether the deputation of the London merchants to the Emperor of the French, which he conceived to be of a dangerous and illegal character, was sanctioned by the Government.

The Earl of Clarendon thought that Lord Campbell (who had entered with some minuteness into legal objections) attached more importance to the matter than it deserved. Without concurring in the desirability of such an address, and while admitting the inexpediency of communications having a national character on the part of individuals, he considered the case in question to bear no analogy to precedents which Lord Campbell had cited as dangerous.

After some conversation, in which Lord Ellenborough, Lord Malmesbury, and the Lord Chancellor took part, the subject dropped.

The Vaccination Extension Act was read a second time.

Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Armenian population of Calcutta and Bengal, complaining of grievances; which appeared to meet with a favourable reception from Lord Aberdeen, who, however, was quite inaudible. Their lordships adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, April 5.

The Bail in Error Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord Campbell.

The Land Improvements (Ireland) Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Canning.

A conference was appointed with the Commons, with a view to an address to the Crown for a commission of inquiry into the proceedings at the late Hull election.

Thursday, April 7.

The Earl of Aberdeen announced the birth of a Prince, and moved an address of congratulation to Her Majesty.

The Earl of Malmesbury, in the absence of Lord Derby, expressed his satisfaction at the auspicious event, and seconded the motion, which was, of course, carried unanimously.

After an explanation from Lord Campbell respecting an alleged mission of Sir Robert Adair to St Petersburg in the year 1791.

The Earl of Harrowby presented a petition from the native inhabitants of the Bengal Presidency, complaining of their exclusion from office, and of the general mal-administration of the affairs of India under the present system. The noble earl, after an able speech, in which he went into the grievances of the petitioners in detail, moved that the petition be laid on the table, and referred to the Select Committee on India.

The Earl of Albemarle supported the prayer of the petitioners, who, he believed, complained of grievances which it was the duty of the Imperial Government to redress.

The Earl of Ellenborough also addressed the house in support of the petition, and especially implored the Government, in any future plan for the administration of India, to take care that the Governor-General was placed under the direct and sole authority of the Crown.

The subject then dropped.

Earl Grey asked whether it was the intention of the Government to institute an inquiry into the conduct and proceedings of the New Zealand Company. He thought such an investigation absolutely necessary after the accusations which had been last session made against the company, and he was the more anxious for an inquiry, because it had been insinuated that he had wilfully connived at the frauds alleged to have been committed by the company.

The Duke of Newcastle replied, that last year he had been of opinion that investigation was desirable before fresh concessions were made to the New Zealand Company; but Parliament had decided that no inquiry was needed. Now that those concessions had been made, he thought an investigation useless. While he abstained from offering any opinion as to the conduct of the company, he felt bound to say that he thought Lord Grey's honour was not involved in the transactions of the New Zealand Company.

After some further discussion the matter dropped.

Friday, April 8.

The Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord Granville.

The Earl of Ellenborough presented a petition from the master mariners, mates, and seamen of Hartlepool, against any repeal of the provision of Act 12 Vic, restricting the number of foreign seamen in British ships.

This gave rise to a conversation in which Lord Granville, Lord Colchester, Earl Grey, and the Duke of Argyll took part.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a third time.

Their lordships then adjourned at a little after six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, April 4.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he would make his financial statement on the 18th inst.

Lord J. Russell stated the intentions of the Government with regard to National Education. Entering in the first place into an elaborate description of the origin and growth of the present system, he quoted the statistics of the Registrar-General to show that it had met with success. By means of the voluntary principle, assisted by public grants impartially bestowed, education had increased and was increasing all over the country; and he called particular attention to a fact—which he believed he could safely assume—that the poorer classes themselves contributed nearly half a million a year towards the education of their children. Under these circumstances the Government considered that they should rather strengthen and improve the present tried system than set up a new plan in its place. He alluded to the training schools as an important element of that system, and considered that provision should be especially made for their increased efficiency, in order to elevate the office of the schoolmaster, which was not held in sufficient estimation, though it was one of the most important in the country. He came next to the question of religious instruction, and explained the manner in which it is administered under the present plan. Proceeding then to the consideration of a purely secular system, he saw in it so many objectionable qualities, that he could not consent to offer it as a substitute. At the same time he recognised the great principles of religious equality, and was prepared to extend it to education. In corporate towns it was proposed to permit the raising of a school rate, to be agreed to by a majority of two-thirds of the Town Council, and to be distributed by a committee appointed for the purpose, not merely for the support of old or new schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of benevolent individuals, and of the parents themselves, who would have full power to withdraw their children from any school to the religious instruction of which they might be opposed. In districts where there were no municipal corporations, it was proposed, by minutes under consideration, to grant a certain sum per head for each child attending the schools; and to make further provision for those poorer places where there may be a want of means for the maintenance of such establishments. It was also proposed to appoint a committee of the Privy Council, with certain control over, and general powers to propose means for the reform of charitable trusts. The subjects of science and art, which had been mentioned in the Royal speech, also came into the plan of the Government, who proposed that the sums now granted to the Schools of Design and for purposes of science, should be united in one department, under the Board of Trade, to be called the Department of Science and Art, by which he believed, that without any great expenditure, very valuable aid would be given to the cause of education. With regard to the Universities, the Government would not propose any particular scheme until the sentiments and suggestions of those bodies had been more fully heard. At the same time they considered with regard to the University of Oxford, that some important changes were necessary in its government, by which it should embrace a larger proportion of those engaged in teaching in the various colleges;

also that some provision should be made for extending the advantages and distinctions of the Universities to persons not resident in their colleges; for the removal of the restrictions upon the attainment of fellowships; and for the employment of a larger proportion of the incomes of the various colleges for purposes of instruction. At the same time the Government did not intend to legislate until they had heard the suggestions of the Universities, in the absence of which they reserved to themselves the right of submitting a measure to the House. Lord John concluded by asking for leave to bring in a bill upon the subject of education, from which, and from the signs which he saw about him, he anticipated the happiest results.

Mr Ewart wished the Government success with regard to their general scheme; but considered that the public schools should be included in any plan of University reform.

Mr Hume gave Lord John Russell full credit for seeing all the difficulties in the way of a plan of education, and for omitting the proper remedy, which was nothing short of purely secular education, to secure which he would consent to rate every acre of land in the kingdom.

Mr M. Gibson agreed generally with Mr Hume, but was unwilling to throw any impediment in the way of any scheme of education, however he might doubt of its practicability. He asked the intentions of the Government with regard to the minute of the 12th of June, adopted by the late Ministry.

Lord J. Russell said that the Government did not intend to enforce the minute; but they would at the same time give power to the clergyman of a parish to appeal to the bishop of the diocese and the Lord President of the Council, in the case of a schoolmaster proving to be of immoral conduct or habits.

Mr W. J. Fox considered the recognition of the principle of an educational rate an important step. He was disappointed that Lord John had not had courage to meet a difficulty which must be met sooner or later—the bugbear of “secular education;” which, however, he denied to necessitate the abandonment of the religious element in education. He instanced the working of a different system in Canada and the United States, as showing that the Bible was not neglected because reading it was made a voluntary matter.

Mr Ball would support the Government in their scheme so long as religious instruction was retained as a part of it.

Sir R. H. Inglis would not enter into a debate, but considered the scheme altogether impracticable.

Lord J. Manners, Mr Phinn, and Mr Wigram observed upon points started by previous speakers.

Mr Blackett made an onslaught upon the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, pointing out the various abuses of the present system, and alluding also to the University of Durham as having arrived at a similar perfection of mismanagement. He urged the necessity for strong and immediate measures—stronger and more immediate than those proposed—in order to meet the case; and alluding to prejudices upon the subject, he expressed his fear that the principal obstacle to University reform was a coalition Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made some explanations in answer to several speakers, of which the most important points were that the plan of education would not extend to Scotland; and that the question of the public schools would be provided for in the bill to be brought into the House of Lords for the regulation of Charitable Trusts. With regard to the question of University reform, he defended the proposals of Lord John, and was severe upon Mr Blackett.

After a few words from Mr A. Pellatt, who urged the claims of the Sunday school teachers, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, as amended, was considered.

The Pilotage Bill was read a second time, after a long discussion, principally in reference to the 10th clause, and after some ineffectual suggestions to refer it to a committee.

The Copyholds Bill was read a second time.

The Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The Merchant Shipping Bill was read a second time.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, March 15.

Mr W. Patten, in announcing that he found himself inadequate to the proper discharge of the duties of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, expressed his grateful sense of the confidence which had been reposed in him by the house.

Lord J. Russell was sure that the house would have heard this announcement with very great regret, and would, from the judgment and temper which had been displayed by Mr Patten, lament the loss of his services.

Mr Disraeli, likewise, on the part of every member of the late Government bore testimony to the able and efficient manner in which Mr Patten had discharged the duties of chairman.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr W. Williams,

Sir J. Graham said that, since January, a considerable number of desertions had taken place from the squadron on the home station, which were attributed to the unusually high rate of pay in the merchant service, and to the endeavours made to induce the men in the royal navy to accept this high pay and desert. No perceptible increase of desertions had taken place since the case of flogging of a petty officer in the fleet referred to by Mr Williams, which was in punishment of very gross insubordination on the part of that petty officer.

In answer to a question by Mr Tufnell,

The Right Hon. Baronet stated that it had been the endeavour of the present Board of Admiralty to give a permanent character to the arrangements respecting promotion in the dockyards.

In reply to Mr J. B. Smith,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the subject of a decimal coinage being one of great delicacy and importance, it was the intention of the Government to concur in the proposal to refer it to a committee.

Mr Labouchere, Chairman of the Hull Election Committee, after reading the report of that committee, and reminding the house of the circumstances which had transpired during the inquiry, moved an address to Her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices in that borough.

The motion, after a few remarks by Mr Walpole and Mr Bankes, was agreed to.

Mr H. Brown moved a resolution that, with reference to the great increase in the number of railway accidents, it is the duty of the Government to propose more effectual measures than now exist for securing the safety of travellers on railways. After anticipating and replying to objections, he referred to the comparative rarity of railway accidents in Scotland, where the law in regard to such accidents stood upon a different footing, and observed that what was wanted in England was a public prosecutor, as in Scotland, as well as a tribunal of reference. He enlarged upon the deficiency on the lines of necessary precautions to prevent accidents, and upon the want of will or power on the part of the Board of Trade to enforce the recommendations and suggestions of its own officers, in spite of the verdicts of inquests, and insisted that it was quite time for the house to interfere, and, if required, to arm the Board of Trade with further powers.

The motion was seconded by Mr French.

Mr Cardwell acknowledged the extreme importance of this subject; but the late Government, he observed, with good judgment, had determined that a most searching inquiry should be made, and the committee had taken the utmost pains to sift the whole question as to the management of railways. Persons most competent to give an opinion had been examined; very comprehensive evidence respecting railway accidents had been already laid upon the table of the house; particular testimony had been taken in respect to communication between guards and drivers; and inquiries had been instituted as to the regulations of foreign railways. Under these circumstances, he thought it desirable that the house, having appointed a committee, should wait for its report before it took any step. He recommended Mr Brown not to press an abstract resolution, or he should feel it to be his duty to move the previous question.

Mr James MacGregor contended that the railway directors had used every exertion, in fulfilment of the trust reposed in them, to prevent accidents.

Mr Hume recommended Mr Brown, after the statement made by Mr Cardwell, to withdraw his motion for the present.

Mr D. Waddington defended the railway boards against the strictures of Mr Brown, declaring that he knew no instance in which a suggestion from the Board of Trade had not been adopted by railway directors as a law. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Government.

Mr Laing deprecated Government interference with railways, and insisted that, considering the multiplicity of trains and the high rate of speed on English railways, the casualties were remarkably few.

Mr Brown withdrew his motion.

Mr Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a bill for the future regulation and permanent endowment of the College of Christ, in Brecon, stating briefly its object, but deferring an explanation of the details until the bill was introduced.

After a short discussion, in which Mr Hume, Sir B. Hall, Mr Aglionby, and Mr Goulburn shared, leave was given.

Mr Oliveira moved a resolution, that the house will resolve itself into a committee to consider the import duties upon wine, with a view to reducing them to a duty of 1s per gallon—a measure which, he believed, would be not only beneficial to the community, but productive of a large amount of revenue. The consumption of wine, he showed, had not kept pace with that of other articles, owing to the prohibitory character of the duty, the reduction of which was strongly desired throughout the country; and he denied that there would be any difficulty in extending the growth of wines adapted to the English taste.

He admitted that there were financial and other difficulties in the way of the measure; but he suggested remedies, and he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to view the question as one of free trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, having fixed an early day for declaring the intentions of the Government with respect to our finances, it would be a positive departure from his duty if he were now to make a partial statement. He admitted that it would be most desirable, if it were possible, to make a change in the duties upon wine; but the difficulties were pre-eminent. It would be absurd to make a trifling reduction; and those who expected that a large reduction would be reproductive, by stimulating consumption, must assume that, instead of 6,000,000 gallons of wine, the country would consume 36,000,000 gallons; and he did not think that the public taste could be revolutionised or modified in a day. The change proposed would involve a very large immediate sacrifice of revenue, and other articles of consumption preferred claims for relief equally strong. He must reserve, however, the expression of the views of Government upon the subject until the 18th inst., when he should make his financial statement.

Mr MacGregor, Mr Moffat, Mr Hume, and Mr Duncan spoke in favour of the object of the resolution, which Mr Oliveira ultimately withdrew.

Mr W. Brown moved that a new writ be issued for a member for Lancaster, in the room of the unseated member.

Mr Thornley moved to delay the writ for a month.

Mr Hume supported the original motion, and Mr Aglionby the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that it was highly inconvenient to take different courses in these cases, with which the house should deal according to something like a fixed rule. The issue of the writ would not preclude inquiry into the corrupt practices in the borough. In the cases of Blackburn and Bridgnorth, the house had adopted as a rule that no writ in such a case should issue without a certain notice, after an interval of seven days, and if no party came forward to allege general corruption, that the writ should then issue. There was no such allegation in this instance, and it was not equitable or just, on bare suspicion, to deprive a constituency of a constitutional privilege.

Mr Drummond agreed with Mr Gladstone that these cases ought to be looked at on some general system.

Lord Stanley believed that corruption had prevailed at Lancaster; but it was absolutely necessary to act upon some definite rule, and the house had laid down this rule, not to refuse a writ unless the committee reported that there was a case for further inquiry, or the inhabitants of the borough desired inquiry.

Mr Thornley withdrew his amendment.

The Combination of Workmen Bill and the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill were severally read a second time.

The house adjourned at a quarter to 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, April 6.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Probate of Wills and Grant of Administration Bill,

The Solicitor-General observed, that when the subject of the ecclesiastical courts was lately brought before the house he had said, that if the report of the committee were not presented within a very short time, it would be his duty to submit a measure embracing the whole subject of the testamentary jurisdiction. The present bill was directed to only a fragmentary part of this large subject, and was so imperfectly expressed that, instead of remedying the existing evils, it would render them ten times greater than before. He suggested, therefore, that the bill, in the principle of which he concurred, should be read a second time, with a clear understanding that it should remain upon the table; and if, within a reasonable time, a larger measure should not be introduced by the Government, he should have no objection to allow the bill to go into committee; and it would be his earnest desire so to amend it as to make it a very considerable instalment of a much needed reform. Mr Bethell then proceeded to sketch out the principal alterations contemplated by the Government. It was proposed, he said, to abolish all the peculiar testamentary jurisdictions (including, as he afterwards stated, the archidiaconal court) and the metropolitan court of York, establishing one court of probate in all matters of contentious jurisdiction, reserving to the diocesan courts the power of granting probate of wills within a limited amount in common form, under certain conditions, providing for the due qualifications of the chancellors or judges, and that every will proved in a diocesan court should be transmitted to a general registry of wills to be established in London. It would be also proposed to give to county courts a certain extent of jurisdiction in cases of testacy and intestacy. The metropolitan jurisdiction it was intended to transfer to the Court of Chancery, which would become the great court of probate, the proctors, registrars, and clerks of seats being officers of

the Court of Chancery for the purpose of administering the new jurisdiction, the proctors retaining, by way of compensation, for a certain time, the exclusive conduct of the business of proving wills in common form.

Mr Hume inquired whether the measure would include Scotland and Ireland?

The Solicitor-General replied, that the object would be to make probates in one country universally and reciprocally valid in the others.

Mr Henley regretted that some notice had not been given of this exposition of a scheme so large and comprehensive, upon some features of which he commented. He thought it would be but fair to postpone the second reading of the bill, upon which it would be impossible, he thought, to engraft the provisions described by the Solicitor-General.

Dr Phillimore observed that the means provided in the bill would defeat its end, and aggravate the existing confusion and mischief.

The Lord-Advocate said the bill, as worded, would not apply to proceedings in Scotland, but he supported the second reading.

Mr Cowan also supported the bill.

Mr Hume recommended Mr Hadfield, who had charge of the bill, to assent to the course suggested by the Solicitor-General. He inquired whether the Government measure would include the prospective abolition of sinecures?

The Solicitor-General had not the least difficulty in saying that the measure would abolish all those sinecures which had been the opprobrium of that house; and not only sinecures in possession, but in reversion.

Mr Walpole observed, that nothing would be gained by the second reading of the bill, in which the Government provisions could not be embodied without instruction to the committee; and recommended that the second reading should be deferred for a month. In the improvements of our testamentary jurisdiction shadowed forth by the Solicitor-General he entirely concurred; but he believed that, when he once began to deal with the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts in testamentary matters, the learned gentleman would find it absolutely necessary to deal with the whole of their jurisdiction, as had been the intention of the late Government.

Mr Hadfield declined to defer the second reading; whereupon

Mr Mullings moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr Malins and Mr George urged the postponement of the second reading; and

Mr Hadfield consented to defer it until that day month; which was agreed to.

The house then went into committee upon the Aggravated Assaults Bill, the first clause of which underwent much discussion and some alterations; an amendment, proposed by Mr Phinn, to add to the penalties imposed by the bill corporal punishment, being negatived by 108 to 50.

The Chairman was ordered to report progress, and to sit again on Monday.

The Burghs (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, April 7.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, seconded by Mr Disraeli, an address was ordered to be presented to Her Majesty, congratulating Her Majesty on the birth of another Prince.

Mr V. Smith, chairman of the Cambridge Election Committee, moved an address for a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at elections in that borough, where, according to the evidence taken before the committee, there had existed extensive and systematic corruption. He confessed that, in his opinion, the commission, useful as it would be, would not reach the whole of the evil.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr G. H. Moore moved a resolution, "that it is the duty of the Government forthwith to take into consideration the Irish Consolidated Annuities, in order to effect an equitable settlement of the claims for which they were granted, by remitting the amount charged on account of the Labour-rate Acts, while the repayment of the workhouse loans, the advance for temporary relief, the advances for public works, and for aid to the distressed districts, under the several acts, were fully provided for. He premised that this was not a question of public policy, but merely of facts and details; that the claims were either just or unjust, reasonable or unreasonable, precisely as the facts made them one or the other; and he then proceeded to set forth the grounds upon which the remission was sought. He insisted upon the prodigality of the expenditure under the Labour-rate Acts; that the works pervertedly continued under these acts were not merely useless, but sometimes injurious; that there was an indispensible position on the part of the Government to undertake works beneficial to the landed proprietors; and he engaged to prove that the Irish people had sustained a pecuniary loss greater than the whole amount now sought to be repaid.

The motion was seconded by Mr French, who entered into further details to show that the costly experiment under the labour-rate had been mismanaged by the Government authorities in England, and contended that, had the funds for Irish relief been left to be administered in Ireland, only one-fourth or one-third of the expenditure would have been required.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after defending Sir C. Trevelyan, whose conduct had, in his opinion, been unjustly animadverted upon, met the question on the ground alleged by Mr Moore, that it was a demand of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, due on the strictest grounds of justice by reason of the misdeeds of Parliament towards Ireland, Parliament having intruded itself, it was said, into the situation of the landed proprietors of Ireland. If it were a fact that Parliament, in a case of great emergency, had usurped the functions of the Irish landlords, he would still contend that Ireland owed a debt of gratitude to Parliament; but he denied that the laws passed for the relief of a great calamity did take the management of the remedial provisions out of the hands of the landed proprietors. Mr Moore had, therefore, failed to make good his case on the score of justice, and he (Mr Gladstone) should say no more upon the subject until he made his financial statement, when he should state the views of the Government upon this question, in connection with the general taxation of the country. He opposed the motion.

Mr H. Herbert attributed to the unequal distribution of taxation for the relief of the poor the inability of certain districts in Ireland to support their own poor.

Lord J. Russell remarked that the committee of the House of Lords, upon whose report Mr Moore and Mr French had laid so much stress, had almost lost sight of the main subject they had to consider, namely, that there had been a great famine, and that many lives had been saved by the application of a remedy, obnoxious as that remedy might now be to criticism. The calamity was sudden and vast, and, owing to the impossibility of suggesting on the emergency useful works, he agreed that the labour-rate had failed in that respect; but it had not failed in the principal object, that of saving the lives of a starving population, there having been at one time 700,000 persons employed on public works, and 3,000,000 receiving rations. With respect to the motion, he thought the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer should suffice to induce the house to refrain from adopting any formal resolution upon this subject.

Colonel Dunne supported the motion, contending that the justice of the case had been fully made out.

Mr J. Ball believed that, in the main, there had been an anxious desire to adopt the best and most efficient means of meeting the disaster which befel Ireland; but he also believed that, of all means that could have been resorted to, the labour-rate was the worst. Ireland had thereby gained nothing in public works, while the sufferings of the population had been aggravated; and he doubted whether Ireland, instead of paying, was not entitled to compensation.

Captain Laffan said he should have voted with the Government but for the assertion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the claim could not be sustained on the ground of justice. The claim might not be legal; but, in his opinion, it was an equitable claim, and he should vote for the motion.

Mr V. Scully, in likewise supporting the motion, rested the claim of Ireland to exemption from this 2,000,000, which would be an act of generosity, if not of justice, on the part of England, mainly upon the grounds which appeared in the report of the Lords' committee.

Mr George concluded, from the speeches of Mr Gladstone and Lord J. Russell, that the subject of the motion would not receive their favourable consideration. Mr Moore had not claimed the remission as a matter either of grace or of right, but of equity. The landlords of Ireland had never refused to bear their just burdens; while England had been a considerable gainer by the large interest on loans to Ireland. The whole of the useless expenditure incurred under the Labour-rate Acts ought not to be cast upon Ireland.

Mr Whalley, as an English member, confirmed, from observation, the reports that the effect of the labour-rate had been worse than nothing so far as the land of Ireland was concerned. He should vote for the remission.

Mr I. Butt denied that this claim was in any way dependent upon the budget; it was a question of justice. If the labour-rate was for the benefit of property in Ireland, the proprietors of the soil were bound to repay the money. But it was to save life, and the landed proprietors had practically no control over the expenditure. The question, therefore, was, whether, having refused to permit the proprietors to employ the labour productively, and converted the rate into a benevolence, it was right or just to throw the whole tax, not merely upon Ireland alone, but upon the distressed part of that country.

Sir C. Wood remarked that it was difficult to discuss the merits of a claim which had been based upon different grounds, and that it was unfair to judge the conduct of the Government, *ex post facto*, with reference to what was not known. They had to deal with a sudden calamity, and the ordinary mode of relieving the population was by public works; experience was in favour of the measure adopted, which was not opposed by Irish members in either house of Parliament; though he admitted that the measure failed, except as an expedient for administering relief, the primary object, the execution of works being only a means to that end. If the claim for remission was put upon the ground of strict justice, he should resist the motion; but there was nothing which precluded the Government from fairly and even favourably considering the question.

Mr Napier appealed to the terms of the motion as proving that the claim was not put upon the ground of strict justice; it sought an "equitable settlement." Sir C. Wood had admitted that the labour-rate measure had totally failed; it was, in fact, a boon to Ireland for the saving of life, and the question was whether this outlay was not of so peculiar a character that it should be distinguished from the other expenditure.

After a reply from Mr Moore, the house divided, when the motion was negatived by 143 against 95.

The house adjourned at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

Friday, April 8.

In reply to Sir B. Hall,

Lord J. Russell said it was the intention of the Government to appoint very soon a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the reform of the Corporation of the City of London, and of preparing a measure on the subject.

The house then went into committee, Mr Bouverie, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to move his resolutions relative to the National Debt, and was

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 141 (1) Occupiers (Ireland)—Summary of Returns.
- 190 Duchy of Cornwall—Account.
- 205 Emigrant Ships—Copies of Reports.
- 215 Railways—Memorandum.
- 242 Committee of Selection—Fourth Report.
- 243 Norwich Election Petitions Withdrawal—Report.
- 191 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
- 121 Mails to Calcutta and Australia—Reports.
- 281 Sir James Brooke—Correspondence.
- 152 (1) Lancaster Borough Election—Index to Evidence.
- 216 Chatham Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 216 Joint Stock Companies—Report.
- 221 Brewers, &c.—Account.
- 246 Barbadoes, &c.—Despatches.
- 151 (1) Canterbury Election—Index to Evidence.
- 214 Rolls and Records (Chester Castle)—Mr Black's Report.
- 224 Cistercian Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 232 English Oak Timber (Navy)—Return.
- 251 Mercantile Marine—Circulars.
- 253 Chatham Borough—Return.
- 265 Russian Dutch Loan—Account.
- 269 Immigrants and Liberated Africans—Return.
- 278 Public Debt—Account.
- 264 Canterbury Association—Correspondence.
- 230 Poor Relief (Ireland)—Return.
- 237 Common Lodging House Act—Report of Captain Hay.
- 250 Ramsgate Harbour—Report of Captain Vetch.
- 253 (1) Ramsgate Harbour—Report of Mr J. Walker (Reprint of No. 678, of 1851).
- 256 Rate in Aid (Ireland)—Account.
- 271 Dockyard Appointments—Correspondence.
- 272 Dockyard Promotions—Admiralty Order, &c.
- 213 Ecclesiastical Commission (Ireland)—Return.
- 236 Coals (London)—Return.
- 249 Mr Robert Ruroo—Letter from Captain Massie.
- 270 West India Mail Steamers—Return.
- 219 Derby Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 233 Public Works Loan Commissioners—Account.
- 235 Hydrographical Survey—Return.
- 244 Houses—Return.
- 257 Consolidated Annuities (Ireland)—Account.
- 266 Eastern Archipelago—Copy of Despatches, &c.
- 279 New Churches—Thirty-second Annual Report.
- 243 Norwich Election Petitions Withdrawal—Report and Evidence.
- 224 Bills—Combination of Workmen.
- 239 — Attornies and Solicitors Certificate Duty (No. 2).
- 238 — Copyholds.
- 240 — Universities (Scotland).
- 241 — Sheriff and Commissary Courts (Berwickshire).
- 245 — Whichwood Forest.
- 229 — Absconding Debtors (Ireland).
- 247 — New Forest Deer Removal (amended by Select Committee).
- 282 — Merchant Shipping.

- 248 Bills—Parish Constables (as amended by the Select Committee).
Ecclesiastical Commission (England)—Fifth General Report.
"Queen Victoria" Steamer—Report of Captain Walker.
Church Estates—Second General Report of Commissioners.
Australia (Recent Discovery of Gold)—Further Papers.
Law of Divorce—First Report of Commissioners.
Burmah—Further Papers relating to Hostilities.
Medical Charities (Ireland)—First Annual Report.
Public General Acts—Cap. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.
116 County Officers (Ireland)—Return.
227 Tavistock Election—Minutes of Evidence, &c.
274 Highland Roads and Bridges—Thirty-ninth Report of the Commissioners.
253 Railways—Return.
261 Civil Services—Estimates, Classes 1 to 6.
262 Civil Contingencies—Account and Estimate.
264 Kafir War (Cape of Good Hope)—Estimate.
267 Municipal Charters—Return.
273 Rochester Consistory Court, &c., and Ecclesiastical Courts—Return.
290 Brighton Municipal Charter—Report, by W. Forsyth, Esquire.
Australian Mints—Copy of Treasury Minute.
Australian Colonies (Alterations in the Constitutions)—Further Papers.
185 (1) Cambridge Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
263 Commissariat—Estimate.
261 Civil Services—Estimates; Classes 2, 3, and 4 (corrected pages).
263 Bill—Clergy Reserves (Canada) (amended).
Sir James Brooke—Further Papers.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

ACCOUCHARMENT OF HER MAJESTY.—On Thursday, at a quarter-past one o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince. There were present on the occasion in Her Majesty's room—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr Loock, and Mrs Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following Officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council, viz., the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Granville, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, and the Lord Chancellor. Favourable bulletins have since been issued.

METROPOLIS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—On Wednesday the Submarine and European Telegraph Company commenced laying down their wires in Pall Mall, St James's street, and Charing cross, in order to lead branches into the principal clubhouses at the West end, the Government offices, Admiralty, Houses of Parliament, and Buckingham Palace, so that instant and direct communication may be made, without despatching messengers to the central office, with all parts of the European continent reached by electric telegraph.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—Last week the deaths from all causes registered in London amounted to 1,748. An increase so formidable on the already high mortality of previous weeks arises in part from the same causes that have lately prevailed with unusual force, and is also due, to some extent, to the influx into the register books of cases on which coroners had held inquests, and which have been permitted to accumulate during the quarter. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-52 the average number of deaths was 1,027, which, with a correction for increase of population, gives a mortality for last week of 1,130; or the corrected average for the previous week (the last of the quarter) may be taken, which was 1,282. Hence it appears that the deaths registered last week exceed the estimated amount by more than 450—a result the greater part of which must be referred to causes of meteorological or other character affecting the health of the population. Last week the births of 1,005 boys and 904 girls, in all 1,909 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1848-52 the average number was 1,411. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.733 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 48.4 deg., which is near the average of the same week in 25 years. The wind, which had been in the north in the early part of the week, blew from the south-west in the last four days.

PROVINCES.

ADVANCE OF THE WAGES OF RAILWAY PORTERS.—In our last publication we gave the particulars of several movements on the part of railway porters in the goods department of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, East Lancashire, and London and North-Western Companies, with the view of obtaining an increase of wages. It was stated that the matter was in course of being submitted to the directors, and that with regard to the Lancashire and Yorkshire and East Lancashire servants at the New Bailey station, Captain Laws and Mr Eborall had proceeded to Liverpool, on Friday, to consult the directors. We stated that the numerous staff of porters at the Oldham road station had taken no active steps, but we intimated that "should any increase be accorded to, they would not be overlooked on account of their silence." We learn that this has been verified. On Saturday Captain Laws sent to them an offer of 10 per cent. advance, which they wisely accepted. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company and East Lancashire Company's porters at the New Bailey station had solicited an increase of 15 per cent., but knowing what had been accepted by the men at the Oldham road station, they prudently reduced their claim to 10 per cent. also, which was agreed to, and satisfaction appears to be restored so far as they are concerned. We believe the case of the London and North-Western Company's men is yet under deliberation.—*Manchester Examiner.*

MINING IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Operations are about to be commenced on a portion of the Quantock hills, Somersetshire, which bid fair to create a mining district of some importance. The scene of these operations will be near Broomfield, and about six miles from Taunton. Although this movement is owing to a fresh discovery, it has been known for many years that these hills contain abundance of that very valuable mineral—copper. The matter has been taken up by men of capital, practical experience, ability, and energy, and sanguine expectations are entertained that a perpetual source of great wealth will be opened with the Broomfield mines.

THE INDIA CHARTER.—A movement is on foot in Manchester to obtain an expression of the opinion of the inhabitants as to the political view of the Indian question. The late towns' meeting dealt with commercial views only, the heads of the two Chambers of Commerce having decided that that alone was their province. Neither the Chamber of Commerce nor the Commercial Association will join in the movement as associations; but probably leading members of both bodies will take a part in the proposed meeting should it be held, as at the

previous meeting it was distinctly understood that a second meeting to discuss the politics of the question might be called without any antagonism to what was then being done.

STRIKE FOR WAGES.—BRISTOL, April 5.—The strike for wages, which we have already noticed as regards the shipwrights and some other classes, seems likely to become general. In several instances the demand of the men for an advanced rate of remuneration has been complied with; in others the masters have declined, and in one or two cases the men have ceased working. A number of men engaged at Mr Cookeley's large nail factory have struck; and the hands employed by Messrs Proctor and Co., who have an extensive manufactory of patent manures, this day did the same. It is stated that the labourers in different departments of trade are about to form a union.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.—According to the Poole journals, the earthquake on Friday night last was felt in all the Dorset and Hampshire coast towns, down as far as Weymouth.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—At Chipping-Warden the employers have assented to the wishes of the labourers, and gave them the additional shilling per week asked for. A peaceable return to work was the result.

SCOTLAND.

WRECK AT ABERDEEN.—The Duke of Sutherland, belonging to the Aberdeen Steam Navigation Company, left London on Wednesday evening week at half-past seven o'clock, with 25 passengers on board. The passage during that night and the whole of Thursday was a calm and pleasant one for the season; but during the night between Thursday and Friday symptoms of a storm were manifest, which came on about 4 a.m. on Friday. It was not, however, so much felt, owing to the direction of the wind and the course of the vessel, as it would otherwise have been. The vessel came into Aberdeen Bay between five and six o'clock; and, seeing the flag hoisted intimating that the state of the tide admitted of entering the harbour, the master took her a turn to the north, and made for the pier-head. The north pier, built of granite, extends a considerable way out to sea, and just as the vessel neared it, the water, which is often calm, even in a storm, at the spot, was lashed into fury: the vessel missed the channel, turned off to the north of the point of the pier, and the helm, with five men at it, became completely powerless. The ship now struck the rock, and, being built of iron, the bottom immediately stove in, and the cargo began to float out. She now stuck fast, and within a very few minutes, the fore-part of the vessel, from near the paddle-boxes, parted. Soon after a rent was made across by the quarterdeck. The confusion on board was naturally very great: all clung to ropes or whatever part of the wreck offered the smallest chance of safety. The lifeboat belonging to the steamer was, with much difficulty, lowered, and by this means some were saved. A lifeboat also put out from the beach, and assisted in landing some; but on a second attempt to go out, the boat was stove in and had to desist. A salmon coble was launched, and, it is said, took off one or two persons from the wreck, but was itself capsized, and, with one exception, all perished. Another boat also put out from the shore, but the attempt proved a failure. Some of the poor men on board attempted to swim, by the aid of belts, but it is believed not one reached the shore in safety, the chief engineer and others being seen to go down within a few yards of the pier. In the meanwhile a large rope was thrown to the vessel by means of rocket and communication established between her and the pier. Captain Howling, in attempting this mode of safety, perished. Fifteen to twenty persons, of both sexes, the males chiefly belonging to the vessel, however, thus got to shore, for the most part fearfully exhausted; but it is thought every one of them will survive.

IRELAND.

BETTER PROSPECTS.—The deposits in the branch banks, from traders, farmers, and other classes, are steadily increasing, and it is manifest that capital is accumulating from the large profits on all kinds of agricultural produce. The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"The deposits in the national and provincial banks of Ireland this present quarter exceed by 30 per cent. the amount in the corresponding quarter of last year." There have been no greater sufferers from the exodus than the Roman Catholic clergy in the rural districts; but even in places where the famine had been most severely felt there are manifest signs of improvement. For example, the same journal states that "the amount of the Easter offerings to the Very Rev. Timothy Kelly, parish priest of Kiltrush, on Sunday last, was 106l."

THE POTATO CROP.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"Potato sowing engages all hands in every part of the country, and the fields are full of men and women, putting down the national esculent."

LOED DERBY has caused his cattle and farming stock in Tipperary to be sold. The proceeds of the sale amounted to 4,000l. The estate, hitherto farmed by his lordship, has been let to tenants.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess St Germans visited the building a few days ago, to witness the elevation of one of the circular arches of the roof for the great central hall. The task was accomplished without the slightest difficulty. There remains but one to be raised to enable the semi-dome on the eastern or Merrion square side to be completed. The platform is ready for raising the segmental arches, so that no delay will occur. The chimney-stalk, for the purposes of the steam-engine which is to give motion to the various pieces of machinery, is complete. It stands apart from the building, and will have no connection with it except by the great shaft, the medium of transferring the motive power. Quantities of goods for exhibition daily arrive, and the arrangements for placing them are so perfect that each lot will be allocated to its proper place without the slightest delay or trouble. The Corporation of Dublin contemplate paying some compliment to Mr William Dargan for his munificent exertions to serve our city, and the great benefit he is conferring on this country at large by his example in giving employment, and thus improving the condition of the population of the country. This enterprising gentleman has already advanced out of his own private resources the sum of 52,000l towards the erection of the building.

THE BEET-ROOT SPECULATION.—*Saunders* has a flattering statement with respect to the operations of the company at Mountmellick. The season is drawing to a close, and the result is thus announced:—"At the approaching annual meeting of the shareholders we have good authority for stating that it is the intention of the directors to declare a dividend of 8 per cent., which will afford a practical illustration of the success of the manufacture. The drawbacks attendant upon the introduction of the beet sugar industry have been very great, but these have now been surmounted; and when at this early stage, and notwithstanding the numerous obstacles that have been encountered, a dividend is available for the shareholders, they may reasonably look forward to a much larger return next season, during which there will be an enlarged field of operations. We have all along been of opinion that this manufacture was eminently adapted for this country, where the quality of the roots appears to be so very superior, and where labour is so cheap. It is, therefore, with great satis-

faction we find that our anticipations have been realised; and we may now reasonably look forward to the erection of beet sugar factories throughout the country at no distant day, and Irish plantation sugar will be one of our staple products."

THE CORN TRADE IN BELFAST.—The following is extracted from the commercial report of the *Belfast Mercury*:—"Farmers are using great energy in taking advantage of every favourable turn of the weather, their improved circumstances, under 'the chilling effects of Free-trade,' giving to their efforts an impetus which seems likely to go far in overtaking the backwardness of the season."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

PIEDMONT.

The *Debats* of Thursday published the following:—"To-day we receive the intelligence that Count Buol, Minister of the Foreign Affairs of Austria, has refused in the most formal manner to redress the complaints of the Piedmontese Government concerning the sequestration laid upon the estates of Lombard and Venetian emigrants naturalised in Sardinia. Count Revel, Sardinian Minister at Vienna, is making preparations for leaving that city for Turin."

PRUSSIA.

The conferences of the Zollverein progress now in a most satisfactory manner to all the parties concerned. The recognition and ratification of the treaty with the Steuerverein took place on the 22nd of last month, all questions of any difficulty being reserved for consideration till after the reconstruction of the body on its extended basis. The treaty with Austria has been received and acknowledged in the same way: any points that seem to require adjusting are reserved for future deliberations.

The *Staats Anzeiger* brings the announcement that the provisions of the treaty between Prussia and Hanover, instead of waiting for the end of the year, were to come into force on the 5th of April.

TURKEY.

Advices, dated March 28, say:—Prince Menschikoff has presented a project of conventions. He has received satisfactory assurances from the Grand Vizier.

The Russian army had received orders to retrograde.

The firman relative to the establishment of the new bank had been published. A Turkish functionary left for Paris with a mission relative to the indemnity on the loan.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at No. 32 Devonshire place, the Lady of Sir John W. H. Anson, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Ardess Glebe, Lady Adam Loftus, of a son.

On the 4th inst., at 20 South street, Park lane, the Hon. Mrs Vesey Dawson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., at St Mary's church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Tuam, Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., of Athavalle, in the county of Mayo, to Lady Harriet Browne, fourth daughter of the late Marquis of Sligo.

On the 5th inst., at Dinnington, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, uncle of the bride, Edward Walter, Esq., late captain in the 8th Hussars, and youngest son of the late John Walter, Esq., of Bear wood, to Mary Anne Eliza, eldest daughter of John C. Athorpe, Esq., of Dinnington hall, Yorkshire.

On the 24th ult., at Wolborough church, Newton Abbot, Devon, by the Rev. W. Eaies, Mr Richard Ford, to Miss Jane Banfill.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Lathom house, in his 83rd year, Lord Skelmersdale.

On the 31st ult., of rapid decline, in the 19th year of her age, Emma Margareta, second and youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Chief Justice Doherty.

Lucas Paul Methuen, the infant son of Lord and Lady Methuen.

On the 6th ult., at Worthing, Barbadoes, the Lady Harris, in her 22d year.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

This week the fourth annual meeting of the Prudential Mutual Assurance Association was held at the office, Ludgate hill, for the purpose of receiving the report and statements of accounts, and upon other business; the Rev. James Gillman, B.C.L., in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that the total receipts for the past year amounted to 42,081/ 18s 10d, leaving a balance, after all liabilities defrayed, of 1,285/ 16s 9d. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that he was glad to be able to inform the proprietors that they had had a great increase of new business during the preceding year, and that notwithstanding a great decrease had been made in the expenses. The only increase had been in the item to agents, but that they were all aware brought an increase of business. Mr Ware seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*, and the meeting separated.

Annexed is a comparison of the present prices of wheat, flour, and bread in London and Paris:—"The highest quotation of wheat of the first quality in Paris is 29f 50c per 1½ hectolitres, which is equal to 45s 8d per quarter; and the highest price of white wheat of the first quality in London being 50s per quarter, it follows that wheat is nearly 9½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality in Paris is 36f 25c the 100 kilogrammes, which is equal to 36s 9d per sack of 280 lbs English; and the highest quotation of flour in the London market being 46s the sack, it follows that flour is rather more than 25 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The price of bread of the first quality in Paris is 31c per kilogramme, which is equal to rather more than 5½d the 4lb loaf, English weight; and the price of bread in London at the full-priced shops being 7½d the 4lb loaf, it follows that bread is about 39½ per cent. dearer in London than in Paris. The second quality of bread in Paris is quoted at 24c per kilogramme, which is equivalent to rather more than 4½d per 4lb loaf.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Copper Miners of England Company, held on Thursday, a dividend of 7½ per cent. on the preference shares, and at the rate of two per cent. on the united stock

of the company, was declared. The progress of the undertaking was very satisfactory, and the profits for the year from March, 1852, to March, 1853, amounted to 20,718l. The negotiations with the Bank of England had been successfully concluded, and minor details only had to be arranged. The whole of the proceedings were approved of by the proprietors present with the exception of Mr Lord, who has certain claims now in course of arbitration.

On Tuesday last came on the election for Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England for the year ensuing, when John Gollibrand Hubbard, Esq., was chosen Governor, and Thomas Matthias Weguelin, Esq., Deputy-Governor; and on Wednesday came the election for twenty-four Directors for the year ensuing, when the following gentlemen were elected:—Henry Hulse Berens, Esq.; Arthur Edward Campbell, Esq.; Edward Henry Chapman, Esq.; Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq.; William Cotton, Esq.; Bonamy Dobree, Esq.; Benjamin Buck Greene, Esq.; Charles Pascoe Grenfell, Esq.; Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.; Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq.; John Oliver Hanson, Esq.; John Benjamin Heath, Esq.; Kirkman Daniel Hodgson, Esq.; Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.; Thomas Newman Hunt, Esq.; Alfred Latham, Esq.; James Malcolmson, Esq.; James Morris, Esq.; Sheffield Neave, Esq.; George Warde Norman, Esq.; John Horsley Palmer, Esq.; Henry James Prescott, Esq.; William Thompson, Esq., and Alderman; Thomas Tooke, jun., Esq.

A Commission is, it is stated, about to issue, under direction of the Foreign-office, to inquire into the conduct of Rajah Brooke, especially in reference to the charges against him so often urged on the attention of Parliament and the public by Mr Hume. The investigation will, it is understood, take place at Singapore, where witnesses are to be examined. The Rajah sailed for India by the mail-steamer Beugal, on Monday last.

The second tube of the great suspension and tubular bridge at Chepstow on the South Wales line, is now nearly ready for opening and traffic. Great exertions have been used to effect its completion, and now the girders are up and fixed, the Government inspector will examine and report as to its safety. During the last year the traffic at this point has been carried over the river Wye upon a single line of rails, but the double line will ensure greater safety and comfort in the working of the line.

The *Agamemnon*, 91, screw line-of-battle ship, has been lying at Portsmouth since January, infected with a malignant fever. Her crew consists of 1,000 men; of whom, say official reports, 300 are "down with the fever," and the disease is on the increase. Nothing had been done up to Wednesday week, except "turning the crew into a hulk, lashing the hulk to the infected ship, or *vice versa*, and fumigating her." Sir William Burnett arrived on Wednesday to institute an inquiry; and he ordered that accommodation should be found in Haslar Hospital for some of the infected men. Meanwhile, Portsmouth harbour is crowded with shipping, and it is feared the infection will spread.

Literature.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. *New Series. No. VI. April, 1853.*
John Chapman, Strand.

THE first article in the present number of this periodical, under the title of "British Philanthropy and Jamaica Distress," is a very searching inquiry into the proceedings of the Jamaica planters. Their present sufferings are brought home very clearly to themselves; and, according to the "Review," a body of more reckless men is seldom to be found. The article is full of information of the past as well as the present condition of the island, with some notices of other West Indian islands, and should be studied by all who doubt whether the present condition of the island be the result of the conduct of the inhabitants of Jamaica and the owners of property in the island, or of the abolition of restrictive laws. In the second article, Mr Thackeray's genius and works are analysed, and, while great praise is bestowed on him, something better is still expected from him than he has yet produced. The easy style and genial humour of the novelist satirist are justly but eulogistically appreciated. In the third article we learn that Arthur Schopenhauer, who has been attempting to make a metaphysical reputation for himself for almost forty years, has at length succeeded by his caustic attacks in attracting some attention. The present notice of his works is, we believe, the only one that has appeared in our language. As one of the curiosities of literature, the man and his writings are deservedly made known to us, otherwise he is not worth much notice. Whatever effects he may have on his own countrymen, his theory of the world being all will—which revives the Darwin theory, and might lead, were it well founded, to the growth of wings on the human body, as well as to making of any kind of morality kings and slaveholders might wish—is not likely to have much effect out of Germany. Mr Schopenhauer, is, however, not popular even in Germany, and if he ever get a widely-extended reputation, it is more likely to begin abroad than at home. A review of "Martial and his Times" is a descriptive sketch of the manners of Rome in the first and second centuries, drawn chiefly from a close study of Martial, who seems, by the works quoted at the head of the article, to have attracted much more attention in France and Germany than in England. The article is pleasant as well as learned. The article on "French Writers on French Affairs" is the only political article in the "Review," and makes the mistake, we think, of imputing too much to authorship; which can do a great deal as the expression of facts and the exponent of opinions generally entertained, but against facts and against opinions has very little weight. The present condition of France in respect to its Government, is a very striking proof of how little influence the rhodomontade journalism and authorship of the last few years has had, and now has, even in France itself. What influence, then, can it have elsewhere? A great deal too much is thought by writers

of writers. From what French authors say, we cannot infer what either the Government or the people will do. The article, however, is spirited and clever. No. 6 is a clever criticism on "Ruth" and "Villette," two novels, by the authoresses of "Mary Barton" and "Jane Eyre." The article on the "Educational Institutions of the United States" supplies a history as well as an account of the present condition of those institutions, and teaches us how much we have yet to learn and to do before we can equal the Americans on this point, supposing it to be fully established that it is right in theory for the State to charge itself with the religious, moral, scientific, and artistic training of the people. The old practice on this head no more establishes the theory than the old practice of hanging men for petty offences proved that putting men to death—itsself a great crime—prevented crimes. The article is appropriate to our daily discussions, and will be useful to the educationists. In the article on Martial there is a head line—"Mutual Adulation of Poets"—which seems as applicable now as in his time, except that it is not confined to poets, and is as extensive as authorship. It occurred forcibly to us on reading the criticism on "Alexander Smith's Poems," an author who, with much felicity of expression, much beautiful imagery, seems to us to want the correction of common sense and useful knowledge about as much as any young writer likely to be eminent we ever recollect to have met with. The "Review" has little except praise for the young man, who must have a good strong Scotch head of his own if his kind friends do not spoil him. The last article, on "Early Christianity—its Creeds and Heresies," is a very learned dissertation on that subject. All the articles are good, substantial, masculine writing; but no one of them has fettered our attention, or been for us of surpassing interest.

THE 'QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CLXXXIV. March, 1853. John Murray, Albemarle street.

THE Quarterly Review is remarkable for a pleasant article on Mr Scrope's "History of the Ancient Barony of Castle Combe," which encourages an antiquarian and minute research into ancient manners and into local histories, in order to lay a foundation for something like a history of England, which the reviewer fears will never be written. There is at present nothing that deserves the name. We have not for a long time met with a paper so full of agreeable and useful antiquarian research. Mr Scrope and his reviewer have both rendered to the history of their country a considerable service. That ornament of the human body—the hair—is the subject of an interesting and widely-discursive article; the writer of which draws illustrations from every branch of science, and supplies a great deal of information on a subject in which young and old—maidens and elderly bachelors—those who adorn their brows with foreign ornaments, and those who study anatomy and physiology—equally take some delight. It is one of the sparkling and readable articles—a mixture of science, research, and amusement—that every now and then find their way into the "Quarterly." The "Hungarian Campaigns" are described with some care and much knowledge. A history is given us of the search made after Sir John Franklin, which leave us hopeless that the good expected can ever come of researches which the public is desirous should be continued. An article on the "Buckingham Papers," or "Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George III., from original Family Documents," is an unsparing exposure of errors in that work, such as could only come from the pen of one who, in his time, has been lashed most severely for errors of fact, errors of theory, and errors of temper. However, those who like caustic criticism, should read it. "Apsley House" is minutely described, and several new anecdotes of the Duke of Wellington are supplied by one who, at some time or other, has been familiar with the Duke, or with those who were. M. Maurel's "Life of the Duke" is the subject of another article. A Frenchman has done justice to Wellington, and the "Quarterly" is right in praising his work. The "Review" has also an article on the two systems followed at Pentonville prison. The writer properly says that a sustained clamour has long existed as to punishment in general, and every kind of system enforcing it has been canvassed, adopted, and abandoned in turn; but he is one who believes that the clamour was mere clamour, and that something may be done by committing evil to correct evil. The differences of opinion and practice the reviewer dwells on might have suggested the conclusion that the clamour has some foundation in the true philosophy of man's nature. The number is, on the whole, an interesting one, and all the subjects are popularly treated.

POPULAR GEOGRAPHICAL LIBRARY. By ROBERT STEWART, A.M. Australasia, &c. W. Tweedie, Strand.

THERE can now be no question of the value of geographical knowledge to the whole human family, whose connections are interwoven with every part of the globe. The necessity and utility of such knowledge has suggested the idea of publishing the "Popular Geographical Library," and the first volume is on that popular and interesting subject—Australasia. It is treated very fully, and the book gives much official and political, as well as geographical, information. The work is a fair competitor with many others on the same subject, though constructed on a different plan. It is avowedly a compilation; it is accompanied by a chart; and it gives information on the whole of that new continent that has been called Oceanica.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Westminster Review for April.
- The Quarterly Review for April.
- The British Journal for April.
- Lawson's Merchant's Magazine for April.
- Cyclopedia of Useful Arts, Part XXX.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. (Illustrated.) A. and C. Black.
- The Duties of Great Britain to India. By C. H. Cameron. Longmans.
- Elements of Taxation. By X + Y. Sampkin and Marshall.
- The Great Sin of Great Cities. (Pamphlet.) Chapman.
- Strangers' Homes. (Pamphlet.) By an Emigrant and a "Model Lodger." Saunders and Stanford.
- Memoirs, Journal, and Correspondence of Thomas Moore. Edited by Lord J. Russell. Vols. III and IV. Longmans.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

- R. T., Douglas, Isle of Man.—The information you require is not yet accessible. There is no declared value of imports as of exports, and the official value for 1853 is not yet published.
- W. J.—The letter regarding the soap duties was received, and lies to be noticed when those subjects come more prominently before us on the Budget.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 2nd day of April, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	32,570,030	Government debt.....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	18,550,876
		Silver bullion.....	19,154
	32,570,030		32,570,030

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,464,538
Reserve	3,633,929	Other Securities.....	16,385,120
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,234,115	Notes.....	10,182,860
Other Deposits	12,690,203	Gold and Silver Coin	437,419
Seven Day and other Bills	1,356,690		
	40,469,937		40,469,937

Dated the 7th April, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,743,860	Securities	29,296,658
Public Deposits	8,234,115	Bullion.....	19,007,449
Other or private Deposits	12,690,203		
	44,668,178		48,304,107

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,635,929l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of.....	£599,057
A decrease of Public Deposits of	234,643
A decrease of Other Deposits of	31,579
An increase of Securities of	453,673
A decrease of Bullion of	115,547
An increase of Rest of	5,291
A decrease of Reserve of	290,978

The present returns show an increase of circulation, 599,057l, which is partly explained by the decrease of public deposits, 234,643l, consequent on the first payments for the quarter on Government account. There is also a decrease of private deposits, 31,579l; an increase of securities, 453,673l, the increase being wholly of private securities, of which the Bank holds 16,385,120l; a decrease of bullion, 115,547l; an increase of rest, 5,291l; and a decrease of reserve, 290,978l.

The money market, in anticipation of the dividends being paid, is somewhat easier than it was, and the best paper can be discounted at $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than 3 per cent. On call 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ is freely given, and though the rate is a little easier, there is a good market for money.

There is no important alterations in the exchanges, but the tendency is rather against this country.

The shipments of coin to Australia have recently been extensive. The Clontarf takes the large sum of 141,000l, and Plantagenet 98,000l, for Sydney; the Helen Lindsay 16,000l for Port Phillip, 1,000l in silver, the rest in gold; and the W. Stuart, for Adelaide, 10,000l. Total not less than 265,000l.

The quantity of gold dust brought on freight by the Great Britain steamer was 135,000 ounces, worth about 540,000l. The quantity in passengers' hands is estimated at about 50,000l, making in all nearly 600,000l.

The dollars and bar silver brought by the last West India packet have been sold at former rates—59 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for the dollars, and 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ d for the bar silver. To-day, however, silver is rather flat. Some of that sold on Wednesday is again in the market, and silver, it is supposed, will decline in value.

The funds were very active yesterday and the day before, in consequence of the statements of the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relative to the public debt. Persons were desirous of buying into the stock which is to be redeemed, a sign that the proposition of the Chancellor offers a fair consideration for it, and a general impulse was given to the market, which extended to all kinds of securities. To-day there has been less demand, and the public funds have been flat. We subjoin our usual list:—

	Cowes.		Account	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	No marked price	
Monday.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	par	par
Tuesday.....	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	par	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101
Friday.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount : Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, April 8	Amer. Prices, Mar 22
United States Bonds	6	1868	Jan. and July	110 1/4	119 1/2
— Certificates	6	1862	—	—	115 1/2
Alabama	5	1867-8	—	110	119 1/2
Indiana	4	1861	—	—	—
— Canal, Preferred	2 1/2	1861-6	—	—	—
— Special do	5	1861-6	—	—	—
Illinois	6	1870	—	—	69 9/16
Kentucky	6	1868	—	—	108 1/2
Louisiana	5	1850	Feb. and Aug.	—	—
Maryland	5	1868	Jan. and July	—	108 1/2
Massachusetts	5	1868	April and Oct.	—	—
Michigan	6	1863	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi	6	1861	May and Nov.	—	—
—	6	1871	—	—	—
New York	5	1850-8	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
Ohio	5	1860	Quarterly	—	117
Pennsylvania	5	1876	Jan. and July	—	117 1/8
South Carolina	5	1854-70	Feb. and Aug.	—	97 1/2
Tennessee	5	1868	Jan. and July	100 1/4	—
Virginia	6	1868	—	—	110 1/4
United States Bank Shares	—	1866	—	—	—
Louisiana State Bank	10	1870	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana	5	1870	—	—	—
New York City	5	1860	Quarterly	—	—
New Orleans City	5	1863	Jan. and July	—	—
— Canal and Banking	—	1868	—	—	—
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—
New York Life Trust	—	—	—	—	—

Exchange at New York 109 1/4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	L. S. D.	90
50,000	7/16s & 1/2s	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 p c & 1/2s	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
200,000	6/1 p c	Anchor	5	1 0 0	—
14,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	21 1/2
2,000	4/1 p c	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5/1 p c & 1/2s	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20 1/2
—	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	121 xd
—	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17 1/2
20,000	2s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
4,651	20s	European Life	20	20 0 0	20
—	—	General	5	5 0 0	5 1/2
—	—	Globe	Stk.	—	150
50,000	5/1 p c	Guardian	100	45 0 0	61 1/2
2,400	12/1 p c	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	—
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19 1/2
13,453	1/1s & 1/2s	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	58 xd
50,000	2s & 2 1/2s	Law Life	100	2 10 0	4 1/2
10,000	—	Law Life	100	10 0 0	30
20,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	—
2,900	10s & 1/2s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	28 1/2
31,000	10s & 1/2s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	28 1/2
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	37
10,000	4 1/2 p c	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
—	—	Monarch	5	1 0 0	2 1/2
25,000	5/1 p c	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2 1/2
20,000	5/1 p c	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
—	—	Phoenix	—	—	173
2,500	17s & 1/2s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41 xd
200,000	2s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8 1/2
689,220	6/1 p c & 1/2s	Royal Exchange	Stk.	—	236
—	—	Sun Fire	—	—	—
4,000	17 1/2s	Do. Life	—	—	65
25,000	4 1/2 p c & 1/2s	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5
5,000	2 1/2s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45
—	—	Victoria Life	—	—	4 12 s

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	6/1 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	92 1/2
20,000	6/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	60
20,000	3/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	20
—	—	Chrt'd. Bnk India Austral. & China	20	2 0 0	3 1/2
10,000	6/1 per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	32 1/2
60,000	6/1 p c & 1/2s	London and County	50	20 0 0	—
50,000	6/1 p c & 1/2s	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 p c & 1/2s	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 per ct	Do. New	20	10 0 0	—
20,000	4/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	—
24,000	8/1 p c & 1/2s	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	55 1/2 xd
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	48 1/2
4,000	8/1 per ct	Do. New	10	10 0 0	—
12,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
5,000	6/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	51
20,000	6 1/2 per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	77 1/2 s
5,000	6 1/2 per ct	Do. Ditto	—	—	2 10 0
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	—
15,000	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	—

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
—	—	—	L.	L.	—
815,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	—	—
2,065,668	6 1/2 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	—	165
2,628,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	—	125
1,352,732	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	—	—
7,000	1 1/2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	40
400,000	—	Victoria	20	4 0 0	6 1/2

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris April 4	London April 8	Paris April 5	London April 7	Paris April 6	London April 8
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	103 50	—	103 30	—	—	103 0
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—
March and 22 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	79 50	—	79 50	—	—	79 40
June and 22 December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2690 0	—	2700 0	—	—	2700 0
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7 1/2	—	25 5	—	—	25 2 1/2
Ditto 3 months	24 8 1/2	—	24 8 1/2	—	—	24 8 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 17 1/2	11 17 1/2	11 17	11 17 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	11 18 1/2	11 19 1/2	11 18 1/2	11 19
Rotterdam	—	11 19	11 19 1/2	11 19	—
Antwerp	—	25 27 1/2	25 30	25 25	25 30
Brussels	—	25 27 1/2	25 30	25 25	25 30
Hamburg	—	13 7 1/2	13 8 1/2	13 7 1/2	13 8 1/2
Paris	short	25 2 1/2	25 10	25 5	25 7 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	25 27 1/2	25 30	25 25	25 30
Marseilles	—	25 27 1/2	25 30	25 27 1/2	25 30
Frankfort on the Main	—	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Vienna	—	11 6	11 9	11 4	11 7
Trieste	—	11 8	11 10	11 5	11 8
Petersburg	—	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
Madrid	—	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Cadiz	—	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Leghorn	—	30 1/2	30 7 1/2	29 9 1/2	30 5
Genoa	—	25 32 1/2	25 37 1/2	25 30	25 35
Naples	—	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Palermo	—	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Meassina	—	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Lisbon	—	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Oporto	—	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds agt	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, 5 per cent	100 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852	98 1/2	98 1/2	—	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New, 1843	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent	—	—	—	82	—	82
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	84 xd	—	84 xd
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	105	—
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	5 1/2	—	—	5 1/2	6	6
Grenada, 1 1/2 per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	11 1/2	11 1/2	23 1/2	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	9	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	—
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mexican 3 per cent	88 1/2	—	—	—	88 1/2	89
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent	3 1/2 pm	3 1/2 pm	—	3 1/2 p	4 1/2 p	4 1/2 p
Ditto Scrip	6 1/2	—	—	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	41 1/2	43	42 1/2	—	—	43
Ditto 4 per cent	39 1/2	—	39 1/2	40 1/2	—	40 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	103 1/2	103 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	97 1/2	—	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	104 1/2
Sardinian, 5 per cent	49	—	97 1/2	97 1/2	—	48 1/2
Spanish 3 per cent	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive converted	8 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	3 1/2 pc	3 1/2 pc	8 1/2 pc	8 1/2 pc	8 1/2 pc	—
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuela 3 1/2 per cent Bonds	39 1/2	—	39 1/2	39 1/2	—	39 1/2
Ditto Deferred	17	—	—	17 1/2	—	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce	5 17 9
Mexican dollars	—	0 0 0
Silver in bars (standard)	—	0 5 1 1/2

The Commercial Times.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March, 1853.—A postal agreement having been concluded with the Government of Brazil, on and from the 1st April next, the British rate of postage upon letters conveyed by packet to or from Brazil will be reduced to 1s for a letter not exceeding 1 oz in weight; 2s for a letter exceeding 1 oz and not exceeding 1 lb; 4s for a letter exceeding 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lb; and so on, according to the scale in operation for charging inland letters. Upon letters sent to Brazil, these rates of postage must be taken in advance. Newspapers

however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must not exceed three pounds in weight. 5th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 6th. The postage must be pre-paid in full, by affixing outside the packet or its cover the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects. To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the post-office may delay the transmission of any such packet for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him. These instructions are not to extend to or interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or of printed papers allowed to pass by the post under the newspaper privilege, all of which must continue subject to the existing regulations.

Mails Arrived.

On 2nd April, INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Hong Kong, Feb. 10; Singapore, 17; Penang, 19; Calcutta, 20; Madras, 27; Bombay, March 1; Mauritius, Feb. 14; Ceylon, March 2; Aden, 12; Alexandria, 23; Corfu, 27; Malta, 27.
 On 2nd April, WEST INDIES, MEXICO, and PACIFIC, per La Plata steamer, via Southampton—Tampico, March 6; Vera Cruz, 8; Nassau, 9; Santa Martha, Feb. 27; Greytown, March 5; Chagres, 12; Barbico, 10; Demerara, 11; Trinidad, 11; Barbados, 12; Grenada, 12; Jamaica, 13; Martinique, 13; Antigua, 14; Hayti, 14; Porto Rico, 16; St Thomas, 20; Valparaiso, Feb. 14; Callao, 22; California, 15; Panama, March 7.
 On 4th April, AUSTRALIA, per Great Britain steamer, via Liverpool—Melbourne, Jan. 5.
 On 4th April, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, March 21; New York, 23.
 On 4th April, HAVANA, March 15, via United States.
 On 4th April, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, March 24; Cadiz, 26; Lisbon, 29; Vigo, 31.
 On 7th April, INDIA and CHINA, per Indus steamer, via Southampton—(Dates as above via Marseilles). Gibraltar, April 1.

LATEST DATES.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 13th April (morning), for UNITED STATES, *BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Humboldt steamer, via COWES.
 On 14th April (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, *CEYLON, †MADRAS, and †CALCUTTA, per Indiana screw steamer, via Plymouth.
 On 15th April (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Canada steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 18th April (morning), for the WEST INDIES (HAVANA and NASSAU excepted), HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per La Plata steamer, via Southampton.
 On 18th April (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 * If addressed "Via United States."
 † If addressed "Via Cape of Good Hope."

Mails Due.

MARCH 30.—Australia.
 APRIL 7.—West Coast of Africa.
 APRIL 13.—America.
 APRIL 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
 APRIL 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 APRIL 16.—West Indies.
 APRIL 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
 APRIL 20.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 APRIL 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 APRIL 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
 MAY 1.—West Indies.
 MAY 1.—Mexico and Havana.
 MAY 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	83,554	40,434	16,765	102	5,295	1,386
Weekly average, April 2.....	44 4	31 6	19 0	30 5	34 8	32 8
— Mar. 26.....	44 9	31 10	18 9	33 0	34 3	32 6
— 19.....	45 5	31 9	18 10	30 10	34 2	32 11
— 12.....	45 8	31 9	18 6	30 9	34 4	32 9
— 5.....	45 2	31 7	18 3	30 9	34 8	32 5
— Feb. 26.....	45 2	31 3	18 4	30 4	34 5	31 6
Six weeks' average.....	45 2	31 7	18 7	31 0	34 5	32 5
Same time last year.....	42 4	30 2	19 7	31 4	30 1	29 7
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending March 30, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and pea meal	Beans & bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Suck wheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign...	62,569	9,406	3,037	4,620	302	7,181	4,591	12
Colonial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	62,569	9,406	3,037	4,620	302	7,181	4,591	12
Imports of week.....	91,720 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The corn market was flat on Monday, foreign wheat being lower, and it has been flat to-day, though prices have not declined. Floating cargoes of foreign wheat are held firmly at last week's prices. In the course of the week the arrivals have been considerable of Mediterranean and Black Sea wheat, and Spanish and American flour. Spanish flour has been for some

time a stranger in our market, but the harvest in the north of Spain was excellent last year, and a considerable quantity of flour has latterly come from Santander. The London market seems now closely watched by all wheat-growing countries, and whenever our prices offer them a profit for supplying it, corn or flour is immediately sent.

The general characteristic of all our advices from the near ports of the Continent is that the corn markets are dull. They are fully supplied, and not much business doing.

Our markets for colonial produce have been also dull this week. A great quantity of sugar has been offered, and on Monday there was a reduction in the price. To-day there was more disposition to buy, though at lower rates; but the holders were firm, and a large portion of the sugar offered was bought in, and the price maintained.

The coffee market was dull, without much variation.

The demand for tea was not animated, but the price is maintained. An opinion still prevails that the tea duties will be reduced, and every week the smallest possible quantity is taken out of bond, and the duty paid on it. In the week ended 31st ult., the quantity on which duty was paid was 288,558 lbs, against 573,521 lbs in the same period last year.

"March," according to Mr Eaton's circular of the 2d inst., "may be considered the quietest month experienced by the silk trade for some time," the result of large "previous operations, and the holidays usual at this period. Prices have continued extremely firm, and the deliveries exceed those ever before reported, or what the most sanguine expectations could have anticipated."

The Liverpool market for cotton during this week has not been disturbed as in the last by speculative operations, but presents the more satisfactory aspect of a steady demand and unaltered quotations. The sales amount to 49,000 bales, of which the exporters took 9,000 bales, and a similar quantity has been bought for re-sale. The advices from the United States confirm the preceding accounts received by the Pacific last week, and the telegraphic communications from the South to the 22nd March indicate a progressive declension in the surplus of receipts. An eminent Manchester firm, under date 5th inst., state in their circular that "during the past month the transactions in cotton, yarns, and cloth have been of limited extent, as the conviction has become general that the crop of cotton in the United States would be the largest on record, and that, therefore, prices would recede considerably, as soon as the heavy shipments, so long detained by contrary winds, would reach this country. However, this conclusion has proved erroneous, for although these arrivals have increased the Liverpool stock to upwards of 800,000 bales, purchasers have not reaped much benefit from it, as the fluctuations in prices did not exceed ¼d per lb—a reduction which has been lost again as it became known that the receipts in the United States had again fallen off." American cotton being the chief object of the English spinners' attention, other descriptions, and especially East India, seem recently to have been comparatively neglected; but looking at the present quotations of the latter in comparison with those of American, there appears to be at present a greater disparity in their relative values than is usually to be found. On the 8th April, 1852, the Liverpool quotations for fair Georgia was 5½d, and of fair Surat 3½d—difference 1½d; on the 29th Oct., 1852, fair Georgia was 6½d per lb, and fair Surat 4½d per lb—difference 1½d per lb; but the present prices are, for fair Georgia 6½d per lb, and for fair Surat 4½d per lb—difference 2d per lb. In London the quantity disposed of since our last issue has been about 800 bales at auction and 2,400 bales by private contract, at the advanced currency of last week.

Messrs Hughes and Ronald of Liverpool state as to wool, "that a very active demand for all kinds of low foreign exists; the transactions, however, cannot be on a very large scale, as the stocks are exceedingly small, but all the purchases made have been at a considerable advance, and the tendency of the market is still upwards, as it becomes more and more evident that both manufacturers and dealers are badly supplied."

With respect to fruit Messrs Witherby and Hanson say:—"The March clearances of currants in London for home consumption were 670 tons, against 872 tons in 1850, 1,000 tons in 1851, and 380 tons in 1849; those of the first three months of the year were 1,640 tons, against 1,810 tons in 1852, and 2,630 tons in 1851. The large consumption going on, and the falling off in the supplies, are producing a sensible diminution of the stock of this country. On the 31st December last, the London stock was estimated at 8,100 tons, and by the 31st March it had been worked down to 6,500 tons, against 6,800 tons on the 31st March, 1852, and 5,700 tons on 31st March, 1851. There were last spring about 12,000 tons on the Continent. The clearances of raisins for consumption in March were unusually large, exceeding 706 tons against 390 tons in March, 1852, 240 tons in 1851, 220 tons in 1850, and 380 tons in 1849. During the first three months of this year they were 1,310 tons, against 1,030 tons in 1852, and 815 tons in 1851. The shipments to all quarters in three months have been 660 tons, against 405 tons 1852, and 255 tons in 1851. The stock of Valentias is about 1,300 tons, against 1,420 tons, on 31st March, 1852, 1,500 tons in 1851, 570 tons in 1850.

The oil and seeds markets continue exceedingly depressed, and the value of most articles receded again in the week, mainly attributable to sales made by speculators.

INDIGO.

HOLDERS are showing undiminished firmness, but the business transacted during the present week does not amount to anything important, which is chiefly owing to the very limited selection.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, April 8.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Upland	5½d	5½d	6½d	6½d	7½d	7½d	8½d	8½d	9½d	9½d	10½d	10½d	11½d	11½d	12½d	12½d	13½d	
New Orleans	5½d	5½d	6½d	6½d	7½d	7½d	8½d	8½d	9½d	9½d	10½d	10½d	11½d	11½d	12½d	12½d	13½d	
Perambuco	6½d	6½d	7½d	7½d	8½d	8½d	9½d	9½d	10½d	10½d	11½d	11½d	12½d	12½d	13½d	13½d	14½d	
Egyptian	5½d	5½d	6½d	6½d	7½d	7½d	8½d	8½d	9½d	9½d	10½d	10½d	11½d	11½d	12½d	12½d	13½d	
Surat and Madras	3½d	4	4½d	4½d	5½d	5½d	6½d	6½d	7½d	7½d	8½d	8½d	9½d	9½d	10½d	10½d	11½d	

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, & C.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to April 8.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to April 8.		Exports, Jan. 1 to April 8.		Computed stock, April 8.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
744,425	470,965	467,250	503,180	25,090	48,930	819,910	343,650

There has been a good steady demand for cotton throughout the week. The trade have barely taken sufficient for the supply of the average consumption, but speculators and exporters have been daily in the market, effecting considerable purchases. The import has been large, amounting to 107,551 bales, of which fully one-third is East India. Prices of all kinds have been very stationary, and we have made scarcely any alteration in our quotations from those of this day week. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. There has been less animation in the market both yesterday and to-day than previously, but only partial concession has been obtained. The reported export amounts to 9,690 bales, consisting of 6,260 American, 1,330 Brazil, and 2,100 East India. Vessels arrived and not reported—6 from North America.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1853.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE

	Price April 1853.			Price April 1852.			Price April 1851.			Price April 1850.			Price April 1849.			Price April 1848.		
	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q
RAW COTTON:—																		
Upland fair.....per lb	0	6½	0	5½	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½
Ditto good fair.....	0	6½	0	5½	0	7½	0	6½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½
Perambuco fair.....	0	6½	0	6½	0	8½	0	7½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½
Ditto good fair.....	0	7½	0	7	0	8½	0	7½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	9½	0	9½	0	11½	0	10½	0	8½	0	8½	0	8½	0	8½	0	8½
No. 38 WATER do do.....	0	9½	0	9½	0	10½	0	9½	0	7½	0	7½	0	7½	0	7½	0	7½
16-in., 66 reed, Pranter, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	10½	4	6	4	4½	5	0	4	4½	3	9						
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	10½	5	7½	5	5	6	0	5	3	4	9						
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8	5	8	1½	9	0	8	9	7	9	7	3						
46-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9	5	8	10½	9	10½	9	6	2	1½	7	6						
46-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10	9	9	10½	10	10½	10	3	8	16½	8	3						
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7	6	7	4½	8	1½	7	6	6	6	6	0						

TWIST PRICE CURRENT.
(From Messrs Merck and Co.'s Circular of April 5.)

MULE	Best.			Good First.			First.			Extra Second.			
	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	
No. 4 to 12	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	1	0	0	8	1
20	1	2	1	3	1	1	3	0	10½	1	1	0	9
30	1	4½	0	0	1	3½	0	0	1	2½	0	0	1
40	1	4½	1	5	1	3½	0	0	1	1	1	1½	0
50	1	8	0	0	1	6½	1	7	1	4½	1	5	0
60	1	10½	1	11	1	9½	1	10	1	7	1	8	1
70	2	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	11½	0	0	0
80	3	5	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	3	2	5	2
90	3	7	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
100	4	3	0	0	3	10	0	0	3	8	0	0	0
120	5	1	0	0	4	9	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
WATER													
No. 4 to 12	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
20	0	10	0	10½	0	9	0	10½	0	9	0	9½	0
30	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
40	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MULE.													
No. 4 to 12	0	8	0	0	0	7½	0	0	0	7	0	0	6½
20	0	8½	0	8½	0	8½	0	8½	0	7½	0	8	7½
30	0	9½	0	0	0	9½	0	9½	0	8	0	9	0
40	0	10½	0	10½	0	10	0	10	0	9½	0	9½	0
50	1	1½	0	0	0	11½	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
60	1	3	1	3½	1	10½	1	1	1	10	0	0	0
70	1	7½	0	0	1	3½	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
80	1	11	2	0	1	6	0	0	1	5½	0	0	0
90	2	2	0	0	1	8½	0	0	1	7	0	0	0
100	2	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0
120	3	6	3	8	3	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
WATER													
No. 4 to 12	0	8	0	8½	0	7½	0	0	0	7	0	7½	0
20	0	8½	0	0	0	8½	0	8½	0	8	0	8½	0
30	0	10	0	0	0	9½	0	9½	0	9	0	9½	0
40	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Since our last report the market has continued in a quiet state, and without any change in prices. In yarn the transactions have been on a limited scale

at the rates of last week, except 20's and 30's water-twist in the bundle, which are a shade better, both in demand and price. India qualities and the home manufacturers' qualities are without change, and production well engaged. Doubled yarn and all fine counts continue to advance, and in some cases spinners think they are conferring a favour upon buyers by letting them have small quantities at the price the spinner may choose to ask; so that the producers of fine numbers hold a strong position just now. The only observable change in the cloth market is an improved demand for heavy long cloths, and in some cases an advance of 1½d per piece has been paid. A very moderate amount of business going on in other things without change in prices. The last advices from India and China are not considered favourable; from Calcutta they are bad, and indicate heavy losses upon the large shipments made during November, December, and January last.

BRADFORD, April 7.—The great activity manifested for some time past in wool has, to some extent, met the present requirements of the spinners, who are deterred from buying, except to assort their stocks, at the extreme prices now demanded. Noils and brokes are produced only in limited quantity, and the demand equal to what is offering. In yarns the spinners are labouring under great disadvantage, the raw material making leaps that it is impossible to keep pace with the article in its progressive stages of manufacture. The nature of the trade being now entirely one of order, as spools are day-by-day delivery, all orders previously taken can only be completed at a loss. In reeled yarns there is a good deal of inquiry. The increased prices now demanded for piece goods make the merchants chary in giving out orders; but where old prices are submitted to—the result of the contracts of last year in yarns—there is no difficulty in effecting sales. Cotton warps have again advanced in price, and in the finer sorts 6d per lb. They have now advanced not less than 1s 9d per lb from the lowest price, and at this they are very firm.

ROCHDALE, April 4.—We have had a steady demand for goods, and the manufacturers are obtaining rather better prices for pieces. The low and middle qualities of English wools are very scarce, and their prices rather firmer. The wool dealers have very light stocks on hand at present, and are quite out of sorts.

HALIFAX, April 2.—The aspect of trade in our piece hall is pretty much the same to-day as was noted in our last report, and there is no noticeable alteration in either the yarn or the wool market. Large contracts for yarn have been offered at the present prices, but the spinners have declined taking them, as those prices entail positive loss.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to March 30, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	8994	6656	1471	1076	2299	1742	3403	3941	1679	1865	11942	6047
Hamburg	92	28	1	2	15	5	66	12	30	3	468	...
Bremen	545	390	194	310	348	141	214	218	415	9315	9951	...
Antwerp	4941	4034	385	426	514	530	1790	1743	698	673	6010	6419
Rotterdam	328	165	35	18	89	50	657	821	197	144	123	...
Amsterdam	470	...	...	...	16	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
Zwolle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	445	691	...	...	2	9	11	5	16	6	182	173
Denmark &c	256	545	5	2	26	24	123	88	89	88	727	569
Otr. Ero. Pts	7	86	2	1	8	2	1	...	3	2	678	...
Other parts	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	321	17	1	...	...
Total	16078	12871	2089	1719	3279	2754	6246	7177	2926	3197	29387	23159

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.

CORN.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a moderate supply of wheat from Essex at Mark Lane on Monday, but that from Kent was short: all samples in fair order met a good sale at full prices, with no change in the value of other descriptions. The best qualities of foreign wheat were taken to a fair extent at former rates, but the low sorts from the Black Sea were difficult of sale: the imports consisted of 2,765 qrs from Berdianski, 541 qrs from Bremen, 30 qrs from Constantinople, 1,150 qrs from Galatz, 222 qrs from Harlingen, 2,025 qrs from Ibrail, 3,800 qrs from Leghorn, 5,416 qrs from Malta, 7,450 qrs from Marseilles, 2,300 qrs from Odessa, and 863 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 26,562 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,865 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 8,852 sacks, from foreign ports 990 sacks and 8,967 barrels: this article was in slow request at rather lower prices. The arrivals of barley were very short, 1,296 qrs English, 5 qrs Scotch, and 1,270 qrs foreign: there was a steady demand for all sorts at quite as much money. The arrivals of oats were only 897 qrs from our own coast, 3,654 qrs from Scotland, 7,170 qrs from Ireland, and 634 qrs foreign, making a total of 12,355 qrs: good corn readily supported prices, and there was a steady demand from both dealers and consumers; the consumption continues to be above the weekly arrivals, and the stocks in granary are gradually being reduced.

The imports were liberal at Liverpool on Tuesday, and trade generally had a downward tendency: white wheat receded 1d to 2d, and red 1d per 70 lbs, with a fair extent of business, principally to the country. American flour was 6d to 9d per barrel lower, and French declined 6d to 9d per sack, the genial warm and showery weather combining with abundant supplies to cause this depression.

A few arrivals of foreign wheat by steamers were reported at Hull, with some barley, and a good import of Egyptian beans, but the deliveries from the farmers were very short, as they are too busily occupied with spring tillage to thrash out and supply the markets with corn: trade was firm for wheat, and at full prices; the millers gave 45s to 46s for 63 lbs: average, 44s 11d on 1,220 qrs.

There were fair arrivals of wheat at Leeds, for which the demand was limited at former rates; the millers in the west meet too much flour from Liverpool to buy with any confidence or spirit: average, 45s 8d on 2,065 qrs.

There was a small supply of wheat at Ipswich, and no great extent of business was transacted; prices were unaltered: average, 45s on 751 qrs.

The fresh arrivals at Mark Lane on Wednesday were very limited of English grain, good of Irish oats, with liberal imports of foreign wheat and flour. A moderate demand was experienced for wheat at Monday's currency; barley was rather dearer, being scarce, and oats supported former prices.

The Scotch markets have been lifeless this week. At Edinburgh there were only moderate deliveries of all grain from the farmers, from their busy occupation in field labour, and, although the sale of wheat was slow, there was no quotable variation in price: average, 48s 7d on 488 qrs. Very little was passing in foreign. Barley was in somewhat better request, and parcels adapted for seed were 1s per qr dearer.

Birmingham market was fairly supplied with wheat at previous rates: average, 48s 11d on 1,870 qrs.

At Bristol, a slow demand for wheat at 1s per qr reduction in [English, and 1s to 2s per qr on foreign: average, 48s 2d on 310 qrs.

The quantity of wheat brought forward at Uxbridge was short, and prices were 1s to 2s per qr lower: average, 46s 10d on 667 qrs.

The weekly averages were 44s 4d on 82,551 qrs wheat, 31s 6d on 40,434 qrs barley, 19s on 16,765 qrs oats, 30s 5d on 102 qrs rye, 34s 8d on 5,295 qrs beans, and 32s 5d on 1,386 qrs peas.

At Mark Lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of English grain, a fair addition of Irish oats, with a tolerably liberal import of foreign wheat and flour, and a moderate addition of barley and oats. The driest samples of English wheat supported prices, and met a steady sale; other sorts were dull, and foreign qualities were taken off slowly on rather easier terms. Foreign flour was more pressed, and a decline in some instances was submitted to. Barley was in short supply and moderate demand at quite as high rates. There was a fair extent of business transacted in oats, and Monday's currency was well supported for good and fresh corn.

The London averages announced this day were—

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Rows: Qrs. s d, 2,853 at 47 3, 4,04 31 6, 7,768 19 10, 6 31 6, 378 33 7, 311 34 3.

Arrivals this Week.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour. Rows: English, Irish, Foreign. Values: 2,540, 1,310, 1,790, 2,030, 2,150 sacks, 7,670, 11,670, 15,020, 4,550, 4,270, 7,890 bbls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

Table of British and Irish corn prices. Columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour. Rows: Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new; Do do mixed and red; Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red; Northumberland & Scotch do; Rye Old; Barley Grinding; Malt Brown; Beans New; Peas Grey; Oats Lincoln & Yorks; Flour Irish.

FOREIGN.

Table of foreign corn prices. Columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Flour. Rows: Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white; Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red; Silesian, red 47s 50s, white; Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do; Polish Odessa; Russian, hard; French, red; Rhine, red; Canadian, red; Italian and Tuscan, do; Egyptian; Maize Yellow; Barley Grinding; Beans Ticks; Peas White; Oats Dutch brew and thick; Russian feed; Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed; Flour Danzig, per barrel; Tares Large Gore.

SEEDS.

Table of seed prices. Columns: Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, Canaryseed, Cloverseed, Trefoil, Rape. Rows: Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 48s, Odessa 46s 48s; Per last do foreign 24s 25s, English 24s 25s; Per qr large; Per qr new 40s 43s; Caraway per cwt; Per bushel, brown; Per cwt English white, new; Foreign do. do.; Foreign do. do.; Linseed cake, foreign; Rape do do.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been flat during the week, and prices of colonial are again lower, in consequence of the large supplies brought forward combined with numerous arrivals. Sales in West India are very limited, refiners being unwilling to buy until there is a better assortment on show, and prices are occasionally 6d easier. The first cargo of new Barbadoes has arrived, 121 hhds crystallised Demerara by auction partly sold from 34s to 39s for brown to good yellow. Good brown Demerara and Jamaica sold privately at 34s to 35s. The deliveries of sugar from the 1st January are about 5,000 tons smaller than last year, but the reduced supply of colonial has restricted the clearances for home consumption during the past few weeks, and the deficiency, amounting to 2,200 tons, will probably soon be recovered. A change of wind has led to several arrivals, still the present stock of 59,550 tons is about 10,000 tons less than at same date in 1852, this decrease being chiefly upon West India and foreign descriptions.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday the sales comprised 17,969 bags, which went off steadily, considering the large quantity brought forward, about 13,000 bags

finding buyers at 6d to 1s decline: yellow, low to good, 34s 5d to 38s; brown, low to good, 30s to 34s 6d; crystallised good yellow, 39s to 40s. Numerous cargoes have arrived.

Bengal.—5,187 bags about half sold at 6d lower rates: white Benares, low to mid, 35s 6d to 37s; fair, 37s to 37s 6d; grainy yellow, 38s 6d to 35s; fine yellow Coaspore, 39s to 40s.

Madras.—The lower qualities are very dull, and 5,709 bags submitted in the early part of the week were nearly all taken in, as there did not appear to be any buyers, at 6d to 1s under the previous market value: mid to good soft yellow, 32s to 38s 6d; soft brown and low yellow, 28s 6d to 31s.

Foreign.—There have not been any public sales of Havana or Brazil this week. By private contract only a moderate amount of business is reported at easier rates. A floating cargo of yellow Havana, No. 12, sold for Anwerp at 24s, and a small cargo white do. for the Baltic at 30s. One of 5,000 bags brown Pernambuco taken for a near port, brought 19s 6d.

Refined.—Although the supply continues moderate, prices of low goods have given way 6d this week, and the market is quiet. Yesterday good brown lumps sold at 45s 6d; other kinds in proportion. Wet lumps meet with a steady sale. Treacle is in fair demand at 17s to 19s, as in quantity. Dutch crushed sugar has become more quiet, but the refiners being bare of supplies, prices are generally well supported. Fine English crushed is firm at 31s; 10lb loaves, 35s to 35s 6d.

MOLASSES.—Nothing has been done in West India.

COFFEE.—No improvement in the demand has occurred this week, the market being exceedingly flat: prices, however, do not show any material alteration. Yesterday 339 chests, 514 bags plantation Ceylon by auction was chiefly disposed of: good, 63s to 66s 6d; fine ord to low mid, 52s to 57s 6d; low triage to good ord, 34s to 49s; peas, 66s 6d. No sales reported in native during the week, and the nominal value of good ordinary quality is still 48s. 47 half-bales fair clean garbled Mocha sold at 71s to 71s 6d. There has been a large arrival, 114 cases Madras Neigherry Hills sold, "with all faults," from 54s to 65s 6d. 114 cases Calicut brought 60s to 79s. 5,500 bags Rio by auction nearly all sold and realised full rates: the sound portion, ord to good, 43s to 46s; damaged, 29s to 43s 6d.

TEA.—Since the letters by the overland mail were delivered the market has assumed a firmer appearance, the prospects of a short supply this season being so far confirmed by the falling off in the shipments, which are variously estimated. A fair inquiry has been made for many kinds of green. On Wednesday 13,265 pkgs found buyers at full rates, a considerable portion of the green teas being taken in above the present market value. Good congou brought 1s 1/2d to 1s 2/2d; common hysons, 1s 3/4d to 1s 3/8d; gunpowder, 1s 7d to 2s 2d; Canton do. up to 1s 6d per lb.

COCA.—A limited business has been done in West India, and some arrivals have taken place, and the stock continues very large. Supplies of Guayaquil have also come forward.

RICE.—The market remains quiet; the business done being chiefly confined to the public sales, which went off rather under last week's rates. 783 bags low white Bengal were bought in at 10s to 10s 6d. 11,682 bags Madras were chiefly disposed of: pinky white, 9s to 9s 6d; good white Bengal grain, 9s 6d to 10s. 1,300 bags sea damaged Coringa grain realised 6s 6d to 8s 6d. No change in cleared.

SPICES.—Some business has been done in pimento privately, at the improvement last quoted, fair quality bringing 6d to 6 1/2d. The stock has increased. All kinds of black pepper are firm with limited supplies offering, and there is a fair inquiry for exportation. Mace has been in demand at the advance noticed last week, 20 packages bringing 2s 7d to 3s for low to good middling Penang. 92 packages nutmegs met with steady buyers at extreme rates: low small to good brown, 2s 4d to 3s 2d; bold, 3s 4d to 3s 9d per lb. A parcel good rough Bengal ginger realised 20s 6d to 21s. Cassia lignea is scarce, and higher rates paid for trifling parcels. Common cloves are held firmly, and the supply is much reduced.

SALTPEPER.—Good and fine qualities of Bengal have met with a more ready sale at stiffer rates. 2,740 bags in public sale were partly disposed of: refrae, 4 1/2 to 2 1/2, 29s 6d to 30s; 10% per cent, 25s; the lower refractions were taken in at previous rates, as there was not any demand. The stock consists of 3,314 tons against 1,417 tons at same time last year. The deliveries show an increase of about 600 tons.

NITRATE SODA is scarce, and 20s 6d to 21s bid for small parcels on the spot. COCHINEAL.—The demand continues steady. Of 463 serons, &c., in public sale, about 200 sold at rather higher rates for Honduras serons: low small to good, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; pasty, 3s 10d to 4s; black, 4s 8d to 5s 6d. Yesterday holders asked a further advance, and 150 bags of the above quantity were withdrawn: said to have sold privately before the sale.

LAC DYE.—There is very little doing in this article: 500 chests offered by auction were chiefly bought in: fine B Mirzapore, 1s 11d; other marks, good, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; low to middling, 6d to 1s 1 1/2; some very low and ordinary sold at 2d to 4d.

OTHER GOODS.—Gambler continues in demand, and 25 1/2 10s paid, being a further advance of 10s. Cutch is getting scarce, and 26 1/2 10s was obtained for good quality yesterday.

DRUGS, &c.—Numerous public sales were held yesterday, but a large proportion of the goods brought forward was in second-hands. Castor oil sold steadily at a decline of 1/2d, partly upon speculation: good pale, 5d to 5 1/2d; low yellow to good seconds, 3d to 4 1/2d. Cassia oil was about 4d cheaper, selling at 9s 7d to 9s 8d. 60 cases oil aniseed brought 5s 4d to 5s 5d. East India gum arabic was chiefly taken in at high rates, the portion sold bringing an advance upon the previous value. Shellac was hardly so firm, but prices without material alteration. Camphor is quiet, and quoted 100s to 102s 6d. 61 bales Bengal safflower brought 4l 10s to 5l 5s. Turmeric in fair supply, and rather easier: common to good Bengal sold yesterday at 10s to 11s 6d. Blue galla are in steady demand at 6l 5s.

Table of drug and dyestuff prices. Columns: Aloys, Camphor, Galls, Gums, Lac Dye, Oil—Castor, Cassia, Opium, Rhubarb, Safflower, Sarsaparilla, Senna, Oilbanum, Senegal, Terra Japonica, Cutch, Turmeric. Rows: 1-54, 1852, 1853, 1852; pks 2,700 ... 3,300; 4,886 ... 6,341; 238 ... 102; 316 ... 78; 2,305 ... 711; 3,900 ... 4,070; 785 ... 632; 350 ... 404; 72 ... 59; pks 10,518 ... 7,146; cks 307 ... 177; pks 46,231 ... 32,609; 186 ... 225; 354 ... 139; 359 ... 762; 3,345 ... 2,809; 1,051 ... 381; 1,667 ... 2,141; 9,353 ... 7,072; tons 737 ... 413; 798 ... 1,378; 1,108 ... 843.

DYEWOODS.—Red Saunders has found ready buyers at 5l 15s. All kinds of logwood are held for higher rates.

GUTTA PERCHA is quiet, but held firmly at 1s 1d.

INDIA RUBBER.—Common East India in public sale this week part sold at 7 1/2d; remainder held for 8d per lb.

METALS.—The iron market presents no new feature. Makers demand full rates for rails and common bars. Scotch pig has hardly supported the slight improvement noticed last week: mixed numbers, cash, 58s 6d. Spelter is neg-

lected, although it can be bought at 10s to 15s decline upon last week's rates, viz. 21½ 10s to 21½ 15s. British tin has been reduced 6s per ton: common blocks, 116s; other kinds in proportion. East India is quite nominal. Copper remains without change. Lead dull, and rather easier.

HEMP.—Manilla has brought previous rates for some recent sales by private treaty. 866 bales Jute by auction sold from 18s to 19s 10s, being last week's rates.

OILS.—The demand for sperm continues limited, and prices are rather in favour of the buyers. All common kinds of fish are inactive: pale seal, 35s. Cocoa nut and palm have been steady. Several arrivals of the latter have taken place. There is not much doing in olive, but holders are very firm and present high rates are likely to be supported. Linseed has further receded 1s, and cannot be quoted over 27s 6d to 27s 9d, with sales making at the former. Accounts from the United States by last steamer were again unfavourable.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Large supplies of rough are near at hand. Sales have been made at 12s 6d. Spirits do at 56s for British drawn.

LINSEED.—Few sales have been effected this week, although prices are again easier, viz., Black Sea, 47s 6d. Linseed cakes remain dull: fine oblong American, 91 10s; English, 81 10s to 81 15s per ton.

TALLOW.—The market is firm, and there has been a large business done this week at 3d to 6d higher rates. Yesterday good Petersburg Y.C. on the spot was sold at 45s: new to arrive in the last three months of the year, 45s 6d. The stock, as will be seen by annexed table, is getting very low.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, April 4.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day.....	36,281	42,831	31,579
Delivered last week.....	1,296	1,198	2,010
Do. since 1st June.....	84,903	94,724	88,623
Arrived last week.....	1,259	276	9
Do. since 1st June.....	94,846	101,081	79,574
Price of Y.C. on the spot.....	40s	35s 6d/35s 9d	44s 9d/45s
Do. Palm oil.....	29s 0d	26s 6d	33s 6d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The heavy supplies brought forward to-day caused a further depression in prices. West India may be quoted 6d lower for the week, and only 800 hhd's found buyers, including 320 hhd's to-day. 200 hhd's new Barbadoes brought 32s to 37s 6d for low to good yellow, with crystallised 40s. Mauritius—Of 12,500 bags offered, about 5,000 bags were realised at a slight decline on Tuesday's rates: crystallised 35s to 39s 6d. Bengal—3,452 bags brought former rates, and about half sold. Penang—1,917 bags brought 32s to 36s for brown to good greyish yellow. Refined was quiet.

COFFEE.—582 bags native Ceylon were withdrawn: new 48s 6d; old import, 47s 6d. 147 half-bales clean garbled Mocha brought 71s. 120 bags ordinary Company's Java withdrawn at 51s.

RICE.—1,000 bags pinky Madras were sold at 9s 3d to 9s 6d.

SALTPETRE.—207 bags Bengal, refracting 5½, sold at 29s to 29s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—70 bags Honduras were chiefly taken in at higher rates.

DRY-SALTY GOODS.—Cutch sold at 26s 6d for a parcel very good. Gambier advanced to 25s 6d. 170 bales Bengal rafflower partly found buyers, chiefly at 31 15s to 31 15s. 20 tons Bimas Sapan wood brought 12s to 13s 15s.

JUTE.—255 bales sold at 17s to 19s 10s.

OILS.—55 tons colonial sperm went at 89s to 90s 5s, and part sold.

TALLOW.—1,156 casks Australian about two-thirds sold at 3d to 6d advance: beef, 29s 6d to 42s 6d; sheep, 41s 6d to 45s. 30 casks Italian, 43s 6d to 43s 9d.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has declined 6d this week, and remains very dull, with a downward tendency. In the bonded, loaves and crushed are very firm at an advance of 6d. The high prices asked in Holland and Belgium prevent any business transacting.

GREEN FRUIT.—The change of wind has brought several arrivals, but prices have been well sustained. Two cargoes oranges from St Michael and two parcels Lisbon, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at prices similar to those obtained last week. Lemons are much wanted. A cargo of Seville soury landed in tolerable condition, have met with a ready sale. No alteration in the price of nuts.

DRY FRUIT.—Currants are firmly held, stock diminishing weekly, and no prospect of heavy supplies. April opens well for clearances; first three days, 85 tons for consumption, and first week nearly 100 tons gone in bond, coastwise and for export. Of raisins, the clearances also large, but very little business doing.

SEEDS.—The trade for grass seeds has been slow, and red clover is quoted 2s to 4s cheaper, but white is in fair demand. Other seeds unaltered.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The demand still continues, and prices have again advanced.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The continued activity in our manufacturing districts, and purchases of wool for the American market, reducing the stocks of English, colonial, and foreign wool, while our market is so bare of most descriptions of the raw material, keeps up the prices; nor are they likely to recede for some time to come, particularly of the low kinds of foreign wool, which are exceedingly scarce, and much wanted.

FLAX.—Scarcely anything passing.

HEMP.—Very little doing. The ropemakers have struck for higher wages.

COTTON.—A fair demand has prevailed, and a steady business has been transacted at last week's prices. Yesterday 900 Madras were offered at public sale, of which about 500 were sold at and after the sale, say 3½d to 3¾d for fair Northern, and 3½d to 4½d for very middling to good Tinnivelly; the remainder were bought in above the market value. Sales of cotton wool from the 1st to the 7th inst. inclusive:—800 bales Sarat, at 3½d to 4½d for ordinary to fully fair; 700 bales Madras, at 3½d to 3¾d for ordinary Western to good Northern; 900 bales Bengal, at 3½d to 3¾d for middling to fair.

TOBACCO.—Business has been less active, but extreme prices have been fully supported.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The supply of leather during the past week has been abundant, but the demand remains buoyant, and prices remain at fully last week's rates. Foreign raw hides continue scarce and in request at an advance of ½d to ¾d per lb. Native market hides are unaltered in value.

METALS.—Copper—Makers are more willing to execute small orders, without, however, any decline in price. The supplies from abroad continue very small. Lead remains inactive, without alteration in price. Spelter—The stock of this metal is reduced to 8,800 tons, not having been so low since April, 1851; there is, however, but little demand at present rates, viz., 20 10s. Iron—A deduction of 1s per ton in price has been declared by the Staffordshire manufacturers, who, however, as well as the Welsh, are well employed. In Scotch pigs there is but little doing, with prices about the same as last week. Tin—British has fallen in price 6s per ton. Stocks are very small.

PROVISIONS

In the bacon trade nothing particular to note; prices remain the same, with very little business doing. Between the price of pigs in Ireland and dried bacon here there is a loss.

The trade in foreign butter brisk, at an improvement on Tuesday's prices of 4s for Friesland, which touched 92s on that day. Hollands a ready sale at 90s. Hams in fair demand. Lard flat.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851.....	12,727	3,391	3,238	1,399
1852.....	20,773	3,477	3,561	2,366
1853.....	3,254	3,162	5,234	2,329

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter.....	637
Foreign do.....	8,374
Bale Bacon.....	499

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, April 4.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets, last week, were on a very extensive scale for the time of year. To-day, the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are tolerably good; whilst the general demand is in a sluggish state.

FRIDAY, April 8.—The supplies on offer were but moderate, and there was a slight improvement in the demand, at full prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef.....	2	6	2	10	Mutton, inferior.....	3	4	0	6
Ditto middling.....	3	0	2	2	— middling.....	3	5	4	0
Prime large.....	3	2	3	4	— prime.....	4	2	4	4
Prime small.....	3	4	3	6	Large pork.....	2	10	3	4
Veal.....	3	4	4	4	Small pork.....	3	6	4	4

Lambs, 4s 10d to 6s 0d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 4.—For the time of year, the imports of foreign stock into London, last week, were good, viz., 2,751 head. During the corresponding period, in 1852, we received 1,185; in 1851, 2,218; in 1850, 1,151; in 1849, 1,061; and in 1848, 1,395 head. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 928; sheep, 1,350; lambs, 66; calves, 397; pigs, 20.

On the whole, the supply of foreign stock in to-day's market was tolerably good, and in fair average condition.

From our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were decidedly extensive, and of full average weight. Notwithstanding that the attendance of butchers was tolerably good, the demand for all breeds of beasts was in a depressed state, at a decline in the quotations paid on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs, and a total clearance was not effected. A few very superior Scots realised 4s 2d; but the general top figure for beef did not exceed 4s per 8 lbs.

The receipts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 2,000 Scots and Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 700 horned and polled Scots.

There was a considerable increase in the supply of all breeds of sheep; hence, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at a fall in the currencies of 2d per 8 lbs. A few very superior old Downs, in the wool, changed hands at 5s 2d; but the general price was 5s per 8 lbs. Out of the wool, the quotations were from 4s to, in some few instances, 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

Lambs—the arrivals of which were good—sold slowly, at from 5s to 5s per 8 lbs. We were well supplied with calves, for which the inquiry was heavy, at 2d per 8 lbs less money.

Pigs commanded very little attention, and late rates were barely supported.

SUPPLIES.

	April 7, 1851.	April 5, 1852.	April 4, 1853.
Beasts.....	4,119	3,358	4,677
Sheep.....	23,116	22,630	22,290
Calves.....	130	178	293
Pigs.....	460	410	190

FRIDAY, April 8.—The supply of beasts on offer was chiefly the refuse of Monday, and in very middling condition. Owing to the change in the weather, the demand for all breeds ruled steady, and the prime lots produced a trifle more money. We were but moderately supplied with sheep, at extreme rates. From the Isle of Wight, 220 lambs came fresh to hand. The trade was by no means active, at from 5s to 6s per 8 lbs. Calves moved off slowly, and currencies had a downward tendency. Pigs changed hands at late figures. Milch cows were in fair request, at from 15s to 19s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts.....	2	10	3	0	Inferior sheep.....	3	8	0	10
Second quality do.....	3	2	3	4	Second quality sheep.....	4	0	4	4
Prime large oxen.....	3	6	3	8	Prime Coarse-woolled do.....	4	6	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.....	3	10	4	0	Southdowns.....	4	10	3	2
Large coarse calves.....	3	4	4	0	Ditto out of the wool.....	0	0	0	0
Prime small do.....	4	2	4	4	Large hogs.....	2	10	3	2
Sucking Calves.....	2	0	24	0	Small porkers.....	3	6	4	0
Lambs.....	5	0	6	0	Quarter old Pigs.....	1	9	0	24

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 928; sheep and lambs, 5,800; calves, 300; pigs, 320. Foreign supply—Beasts, 220; sheep, 500; calves, 222.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, April 4.—The hop market has undergone no change since last week either as to demand or price; it remains steady, without much business doing. Mid and East Kents, 12s to 16s; Weald of Kents, 11s to 1s 6s; Sussex pockets, 10s to 11s. An arrival of 37 bales of hops has been reported from Antwerp in the past week.

FRIDAY, April 8.—We have a slightly improved demand for really fine hops at fully last week's prices. In other kinds a steady business is doing, at our quotations. Mid and East Kent pockets, 12s to 15s; Weald of Kent, 11s to 12s; Sussex, 10s to 11s per cwt.

WORCESTER, April 2.—There has been more inquiry for hops this week, and very full rates are obtained, but very few on offer; the planters speak unfavourably of the roots; in some grounds every fourth or fifth hill is dead, but this is not general, although all appear to have suffered more or less from the extreme wet; prices range from 12s to 13s, and very choice 14s.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, Monday April 4.—Since our last report there have been large arrivals, both coastwise, from foreign parts, and by rail, which, coupled with the fine weather, has caused a reaction in the trade, and prices have declined fully ten shillings per ton. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 11s to 15s; Lincolnshire ditto, 9s to 12s; Scotch ditto, 10s to 12s; Ditto reds, 9s to 10s; French whites, 9s to 11s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, Thursday, April 7.—There was a fair supply, with a middling trade, at this market to-day, at the following quotations:—York Regents, from 17s to 18s; Kent and Essex ditto, 12s to 15s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 11s to 12s; ditto middlings, 9s to 10s; Scotch Regents, 13s to 14s; Scotch Cups, 10s to 11s; Foreign, 11s to 12s per ton.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, April 4.—These markets continue to be very scantily supplied with both English and Scotch potatoes, the general quality of which is inferior. The imports last week were 250 tons from Havre, 350 do. from Dunkirk, 40 from Gravesend, 300 from Rouen, 50 from Calais, 4 baskets from Harlingen, and 4 bags from Rotterdam. Present rates as under:—York Regents, 115s to 165s; Lincolnshire ditto, 95s to 135s; Scotch ditto, 95s to 135s; Foreign, 105s to 170s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 85s to 94s; inferior ditto, 75s to 80s; old clover, 90s to 96s; inferior ditto, 80s to 85s; wheat straw, 30s to 35s per load of 35 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 90s to 92s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; superior clover, 103s to 105s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 25s to 32s per load of 30 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was more than an average supply at this market to-day, with a fair trade, at the annexed prices:—Old hay, from 88s to 92s; meadow hay, 75s to 90s; best clover, 105s to 110s; inferior ditto, 84s to 95s; straw, 30s to 35s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, April 4.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Hartlepool West Hartley 16s 3d—Hedley's Hartley 15s 6d—Holywell 17s 9d—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorpe 15s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 3d—North Percy Hartley 16s—Ravenworth West Hartley 16s—Redheugh Main 15s—Stewart's Hartley 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor 15s—Tanfield Moor Butes 15s—Tyne Main 15s—Willington Hartley 15s 6d—Wylam 17s—Wall's-end:—Northumberland 16s 6d—Eden Main 19s—Hatton 20s—Stewart's 20s—Whitwell 17s 9d—St. Helen's Tees 16s 9d—Hirchgrove Graigola, 22s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 22s 6d. Ships at market, 47; sold, 37; unsold, 10.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Burnhope 15s—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorpe 16s—Longridge's West Hartley 16s—New Tanfield 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor 15s—Tanfield Moor Butes 15s—Tyne Main 14s 6d. Wall's-end:—Gibson 17s 9d—Killingworth East 16s 6d—Northumberland East 16s 6d—Eden Main 19s—Lambton Palmrose 19s 3d—Braddyll 19s 6d—Lambton 19s 6d—Stewart's 20s—Hetton Hartlepool 19s 6d—South Hartlepool 19s 6d—Thornley 18s 6d—West Kelloe 19s—Whitworth 16s 6d—Tees 20s—Birchgrove Graigola 22s—Fothergill's Aberdare Steam 21s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 23s. Ships at market, 24; sold, 20; unsold, 4.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**METALS.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

At the recent meeting of the Staffordshire ironmasters a reduction of 12 per cent on manufactured iron from the highest point was decided upon. This, however, does not apply to the better descriptions of iron, which are without alteration, and continue in great request. Welsh bar iron is easier in price. The transactions in Scotch pig iron during the week have been at lower rates. Copper and lead have been more freely offered, and tinplates are somewhat cheaper. Tin has been reduced 6l per ton.

FOREIGN MARKETS.**ST PETERSBURG, March 26.**

COPPER has been re-selling at 13 to 12½ ro S., but is quieter.

CORN—neglected.

DEALS.—The 21st instant the whole of the stock wintering in Cronstadt (about 50,000 doz.), together with a quantity of larchwood and timber, was consumed by fire; and prices are consequently nominal.

FLAX.—Nothing reported, except a re-sale of 20 tons minor dealer's 9-hd at 105 ro.

HEMP.—The improvements on the sledge roads facilitating the transport to the rivers, the estimates of supply are rather increasing, and the market is easier at our quotations.

HIDES have been advancing—66½ being the last price paid for 10-lb kips, which are now held at 70 c.

LINSEED has somewhat declined, and is dull as quoted.

POTASHES.—Some hundred casks done last week at our quotations.

TALLOW.—Early in the week, in consequence of the London advices, about 2,500 casks were taken on contract, at 130 ro, cash, for Ukraine, for June delivery; 126½ to 127 ro, cash, and 132 ro, 10 ro down, for 1st YC; 12½ ro, cash, for Siberia; and 120 ro, cash, for 80sps, all for August delivery. It has since been quiet. For the same reasons as with hemp, estimates of supply are increasing, and 95,000 to 100,000 casks of new tallow are reckoned on.

The Gazette.**Friday, April 1.****PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Beaumont and Sons, Huddersfield—Blagden and Turner, Petworth, surgeons—G. and J. Mold, Northampton, builders—Boothroyd and Haywood, Sheffield, cabinet casemakers—Boyle, Gill, and Co., Leeds, flax spinners—Hourys and Co., Budge row, importers of foreign goods; as far as regards R. L. Henry—J. and W. Smortheville, Barking, bakers—Lamb, Magraw, and Hodgson, Liverpool, house joiners—Wilkin and Cockburn, Monkwearmouth, ale merchants—Amsinck and Matthews, Wood street, Westminster, common brewers—Astins and Fish, engravers—H. and H. Grace, Egham, tailors—Spencer and Ratcliff, Bradford, Yorkshire, manufacturers of galvanic apparatus and medical botanists—Beddoe, Gant, and Brook, Bradford, Yorkshire, linen-drappers—Hill and Wood, Manchester, wholesale clothiers—Oswald and Kovacs, Manchester, foreign book and music sellers—J. and J. Bramwell, Glossop, Derbyshire, grocers—Sanders and Edwards, Bel-isle, Maiden lane, manufacturers of gut—J. and C. Barrs, Langley, Warwickshire, farmers—Garstang and Platt, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Lancashire, coal merchants—Cadie and Ferris, Newent, Gloucestershire, mercers—Griffiths and Son, Cheltenham, livery stablekeepers—Kewley and Mason, Hayton, Lancashire, manufacturing chymists—Thimbleby and Son, Chipping Barnet, pawn-brokers—Firth and Nussey, Leeds, linen-drappers—Liverpool Steam Tug Company; as far as regards S. Dowle.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

S. Wagstaffe and T. Bayliss, Kidderminster, carpet manufacturers—second div of 1s 0½, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. J. Buck, Quisen's road, Dalston, trader—first div of 1s 2d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

I. Bryant, Victoria grove, Stoke Newington, builder—first div of 10½d, any Tuesday at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

R. F. and R. W. Long, Gray's Inn place, and Warwick street, Regent street, builders—first div of 4½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

T. P. Wills, Portsea, trader—first div of 3s 3d, on Saturday next and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Kirk, Edinburgh, brewer.

Tuesday, April 5.**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Blackmore and James, Staple Inn, attorneys—English, Brothers, and Harrison, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, and Sarnford, Lincolnshire, timber merchants—Emlyn Gardner and Bidwell, Guildford, Surrey, chymists; as far as regards W. O. Emlyn—Whitwell and Bendel, Well street, Wellclose square, and Crutchedfriars, carmen—Derwent Iron Company; as far as regards the administratrix of C. J. Bigge—Washbourne and Keen, Cannon row, Westminster, land surveyors—North and Hobson, Liverpool, cotton brokers—L. and J. Peniston, Goldtharp mill, Nottinghamshire, millers—Box and Hamilton, Abingdon, surgeons—W. and J. Guyer, Bristol; and S. K.

Guyer and Co., St Petersburg, merchants; as far as regards Sir J. K. Haberfield—Matthew and Catanach, Rochdale, plasterers—E. d'Orville and Co., Manchester, importers of cigars—Bartlett and Mathews, Dulwich, Surrey, cattle-dealers—Mead and Harris, West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, chair manufacturers—Ravenhead Copper Company, Liverpool and Ravenhead; as far as regards H. Williams, R. J. Nevill, A. Druce M. Thomas, G. T. Thomas, T. Devas, and C. W. Nevill—Brown and Co., Little Tower street, wine merchants—Foster and England, Gools, plumbers—Smith, Constable, and Co., Liverpool; and Constable, Wood, and Co., Manilla, commission merchants; as far as regards H. Constable—H. and E. Cooke, Stratford-upon-Avon, coopers—Cook and Summerscales, Keighley Yorkshire, machine makers—Broad and Co., Plymouth, wine merchants—Garrington and Wilson, Preston and Manchester, commission agents—J. and E. Twist, Upper Salfley, near Birmingham, farmers; and Birmingham, coal-dealers—W. S. Dixon and Co., and H. Dixon and Co., Liverpool, agents—Napper and Knight, Dorking, Surrey, surgeons—W. and C. King, Draycott moor, Berkshire, wheelwrights—Whitehorn and Wood, St Decumana, Somersetshire, printers—Frestman and Holmes, Otley, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Tozer and Smith—Eccles and Stock, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, Yorkshire, coal proprietors; as far as regards J. L. Harrison—Larchin, Woodbridge, Seaton, and Prinsop, Ratcliff cross, common brewers; as far as regards H. W. Woodbridge—Tassell and Tidyman, Liverpool, hosiers—Corsar and Sons, Arbroath, merchants; as far as regards D. Corsar, sen.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. M. Harris, Liverpool, shipowner—first div of 4d, any Monday, at Mr Bird's, Liverpool.

D. Sparks, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, surgeon—div of 2s 6d, any Wednesday, at Mr Miller's, Bristol.

BANKRUPTS.

William Wright, Maldon, Essex, licendaper.

William Crowley Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, wheelwright.

Charles Grant Wilson, Foster lane, woolen warehouseman.

Edward Hunt, King William street, and Nicholas lane, Lombard street, and elsewhere, auctioneer.

John Llewellyn, Bristol, haberdasher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Barr, Glasgow, builder.

W. Sim, jun., Balintraid, Rossshire, farmer.

Gazette of Last Night.**BANKRUPTS.**

George Ireland, bricklayer, Old Church street, Paddington.

Joseph Simon Samuel, watch manufacturer and jeweller, Hatton garden, Middlesex.

William Brittain, builder, Hendon.

William Reading, builder, Charles street, west, Paddington.

Sarah Mayo, hotel and tavern keeper, Birmingham.

John Brandon, draper, Fensnett, Staffordshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE ALTERATION.—We understand that after the 1st April the London daily mail, which now reaches Edinburgh, via York and Newcastle, at 5 a.m., will reach Edinburgh at 10.30 p.m. This change will not make any alteration in the time of delivery of the letters in Edinburgh; but an acceleration of the night mail, via York and Newcastle, which is also in contemplation, will enable the Post-office here to deliver the letters by that mail at two o'clock p.m., instead of six in the evening.—*North British Daily Mail.*

EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.—A letter from Coutances of the 2nd says:—"We were very much alarmed last night, at eleven o'clock, by a shock of earthquake, which was repeated twice within 50 seconds of time. A portion of the ceilings of our upper rooms fell, but no further damage was done. The night was beautifully clear, clouds moving rapidly over the sky, with occasional but stormy gusts of wind. We passed a sleepless night, and felt some slight shocks at half-past 12 and 4 in the morning. The alarm in Coutances was very great. At the cathedral the high altar is slightly injured, the marble slab is displaced, and the crucifix was turned round." At about 11 o'clock, on Friday night, a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Havre. The oscillatory movement was in the direction of N.W. to S.E., and its effects were more particularly felt at Ingouville and Gravelle. The atmosphere at the moment had become unusually heavy. The shock only lasted about two seconds, but during that time the furniture, doors and windows were violently shaken, as though a heavily-laden wagon was passing along the street. In 1580 there was a shock of earthquake felt at Havre, in the month of April, during Easter week, and the inhabitants all left the churches in alarm. For a long time after, at that period of the year, processions were made by the clergy in order to avert the recurrence of such a calamity. The shock of earthquake experienced at Havre extended, it appears, to Caen, where the furniture was moved in the houses and the barrels set in motion and rolled on the quays. The weather was perfectly calm at the time.

STATISTICS OF BREWING.—A parliamentary return contains the following statistics with regard to the brewers', &c., &c., consumption of malt in the United Kingdom:—In England the total number of brewers last year was 2,438, being 2,365 in the country and 73 in London. The total number of victuallers was 60,565, being 56,197 in the country and 4,368 in London. Of 39,378 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, there were 37,928 in the country and 2,350 in London; and of 3,348 licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises, 3,287 reside in the country and 61 only in London. 26,386 victuallers brew their own beer, but of these only four reside in the metropolis. 13,756 persons licensed in the country to sell beer to be drunk on the premises brew their own beer, and 57 in London; but of those not licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, 1,011 in the country brew their own, and three only in London. The total number of bushels of malt consumed in the year ending October 10, 1852, by the brewer, was 19,294,330, of which 12,949,869 bushels were used in the country, and 6,344,461 bushels in London. The victuallers consumed also 7,572,288 bushels, being 7,569,714 bushels in the country, and 2,574 in London. Persons licensed to sell beer (to be drunk on the premises) consumed 3,378,165 bushels, being 3,232,204 bushels in the country, and 145,961 bushels in London; not to be drunk on the premises, 391,457 bushels, being 390,631 bushels in the country, and 826 bushels in London. In Scotland there were during the same period, 142 brewers and 14,684 victuallers; of the latter only 178 brewed their own beer. The quantity of malt consumed by the brewers during the above year in Scotland was 979,384 bushels; by the victuallers, 147,840 bushels. In Ireland there were 98 brewers, and 14,714 victuallers; and the quantity of malt consumed by the former was 1,266,344. It does not appear from the returns that any victuallers brew their own beer in Ireland, or that there are licenses granted merely for the sale of beer alone, either in that country or in Scotland. The total number of brewers consequently in the United Kingdom is 2,678; of victuallers, 89,963; of persons licensed to sell beer, to be drunk on the premises, 39,378; not to be drunk on the premises, 3,348; 26,564 victuallers, also 13,813 per-ones licensed to sell beer (to be drunk on the premises), and 1,014 (not to be drunk on the premises), brew their own beer. The total quantity of malt consumed in the United Kingdom by brewers was 21,540,058 bushels; by victuallers, 7,728,128 bushels; and by persons licensed to sell beer (to be drunk on the premises), 3,378,165 bushels; not to be drunk on the premises, 391,457 bushels.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR APRIL.

The amount of railway calls falling due in the month of April is thus stated in Mr Mihill Slaughter's Weekly Railway Share List, published under authority:—

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		£ s d
Cock and Sandon, New Preference.....	9	4 5 0	1 0 0	7,680	7,680
Dublin and Drogheda, Preference 25d.....	1	10 0 0	5 0 0	7,400	37,000
*Great Western of Canada	23	15 10 0	5 0 0	unknown.	
London, Tilbury, and Southend.....	13	3 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	50,000
*Lyons and Mediterranean.....	15	7 0 0	2 0 0	50,000	100,000
*Namur and Liege, Preference.....	11	9 0 0	4 0 0	23,405	93,620
Newmarket, Bury Extension.....	18	3 0 0	0 10 0	27,000	13,500
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford.....	14	16 0 0	1 10 0	22,221	33,330
*Quebec and Richmond.....	15	5 5 0	2 10 0	unknown.	
West Cornwall.....	20	13 0 0	1 0 0	16,055	16,065
Total.....					381,195

* The amount called by foreign companies is 153,620l, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER.—The directors state in their report that the increase of traffic is steady and progressive in passengers, goods, and minerals, not only for the last half-year, but year by year, in the face of the unparelled opposition with which it has had to struggle. Thus, for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1849, the receipts for passengers amounted to 16,099l, and for 146,188 tons of goods to 20,235l; for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1850, the receipts for passengers amounted to 18,042l, and for 167,107 tons of goods to 22,128l; for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1851, for passengers, to 17,686l, and for 209,550 tons of goods to 23,277l; and for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1852, the receipts for passengers amounted to 20,870l, and for 255,806 tons of goods to 24,429l. The total receipts for passengers and goods during these periods were respectively 36,434l, 40,170l, 40,963l, and 45,299l. Repeated attempts have been made by the directors to get more remunerative rates arranged with the London and North-Western Company for the traffic, and those efforts are still continued.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, March 4.—The railway market was steady, and little alteration occurred in prices. There was some inquiry for Blackwall, and they closed at an advance. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm; and South-Eastern of France, ½ to ¼ pm. Sales of Australian bank and mining shares were freely made in the course of the morning, and quotations in several instances experienced a severe relapse. This was particularly the case with those connected with the unchartered banks, Great Nugget, Colonial Gold, and other companies. Towards the later hours there was, however, a slight reaction. Australian Agricultural left off 97 to 100; Peel River, 6½ to 7 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 22½ to 23½; South Australian Land, 52 to 54; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Scotch Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Australasian Coal, ½ to ¾ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 4 to 4½ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2½ to 3 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 2 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 pm; Colonial Gold, 2 to 2½ pm; Port Phillip, par to ½ pm; Berlin Waterworks, ½ to 1¼ pm; Melbourne Docks, ½ to 1 pm; North of Europe Steam, ½ pm; Metcalf Mining, 16½ to 17 pm; Port Royal Mining, 3½ to 4 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 pm; and Crystal Palace, 1½ to 2 pm.

TUESDAY, March 5.—The railway market was quiet without essential alteration. Royal Danish were quoted 2½ to 3 pm, and South-Eastern of France, ½ to ¼ pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there was greater activity, and prices in some cases showed a slight recovery from yesterday's extreme depression. Australian Agricultural left off 97 to 100; Peel River, 6½ to 7 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 21 to 22; South Australian Land, 51 to 53; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Scotch Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 pm; Australasian Coal, par to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 3½ to 4 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1½ pm; Oriental Bank, 5½ to 5½ ex div; British American Land, 66 to 68; Great Nugget Vein, 1½ to 2½ pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Phillip, par to ½ pm; Berlin Waterworks, ½ to 1¼ pm; Melbourne Docks, ½ to 1 pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 16½ to 17½ pm; Port Royal Mining, 3½ pm; and Crystal Palace, 1½ to 2 pm.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—The railway market was heavy at the commencement of business, but prices were subsequently influenced by the improvement in Consols, and closed generally with a better appearance. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm, and South-Eastern of France, ½ to ¼ pm. The leading Australian land, bank, and mining shares showed a further recovery from their late depression, but the operations were not extensive. Australian Agricultural left off 98 to 103; Peel River, 6½ to 7 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 22 to 23; South Australian Land, 51 to 53; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Scotch Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 pm; Australasian Coal, par to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 3½ to 4 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1 to 1½ pm; Oriental Bank, 5½ to 5½ ex div; British American Land, 66 to 68; Great Nugget Vein, 1½ to 2½ pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Phillip, par to ½ pm; Berlin Waterworks, ½ to 1¼ pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 16½ to 17½ pm; Port Royal Mining, 3½ pm; and Crystal Palace, 1½ to 2 pm.

THURSDAY, March 7.—The railway market was very buoyant at the commencement of business, and prices rapidly improved, owing to the sudden rise in English securities. The full advance, however, was scarcely maintained to the close of the day, speculative sales having ensued. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm, and South-Eastern of France, ½ to ¼ pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, the operations were considerable, but no essential change occurred in quotations. Australian Agricultural left off 99 to 103; Peel River, 6½ to 7 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 21 to 23; South Australian Land, 52 to 53; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Scotch Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1½ to 2 pm; Australasian Coal, par to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; London Chartered of Australia, 3½ to 4 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1½ to 2 pm; Oriental Bank, 5½ to 5½ ex div; British American Land, 68 to 70; Great Nugget Vein, 1½ to 2½ pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Phillip, par to ½ pm; Berlin Waterworks, ½ to 1¼ pm; North of Europe Steam, par; Metcalf Mining, 17 to 18 pm; Port Royal Mining, 3 to 4 pm; and Crystal Palace, 1½ to 2 pm.

FRIDAY, April 8.—Railway shares are down a little, and there is less doing. The foreign lines are about the same.

EARTHQUAKE AT GUERNSEY.—The Guernsey Star of the 2nd inst. states that a very alarming shock of an earthquake was felt at the island of Guernsey, between 10 and 11 on Friday night last.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to April 2, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on April 2 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. SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
British Plantation.	10,709	9,126	22,020	18,086	8,465	6,067
West India.....	16,553	15,301	13,937	15,268	25,450	22,224
East India.....	9,665	12,067	6,616	7,993	9,155	8,915
Mauritius.....	...	...	7,631	7,383	...	...
Foreign.....	36,927	36,514	50,204	48,340	43,070	37,206
Foreign Sugar						
Cheriton, Stam, & Manilla ...	3,645	1,845	841	1,364	6,595	6,131
Havana.....	335	1,851	3,553	754	10,906	11,212
Porto Rico.....	645	...	634	793	2,933	814
Brazil.....	648	2,886	2,229	1,537	10,514	8,191
	4,675	6,582	7,257	4,488	30,948	26,348

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

From the British Possessions in America.....	25 1 per cwt.
— Mauritius.....	26 3½
— East Indies.....	28 6
The average price of the three is.....	26 10½

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
	793	159	2,748 | 1,178 | 3,065 | 812
West India.....			

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
W. India.	391,185	304,290	185,678	307,755	310,410	328,665	1,249,965	947,750
E. India.	65,250	45,549	96,120	32,040	39,555	3,375	172,755	151,155
Foreign.....	1,890	16,380	6,795	11,750	2,520	...	94,950	81,360
	458,225	366,219	288,593	351,545	352,485	329,040	1,516,770	1,179,765

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant.....	3,120	1,453	705	762	6,606	8,633	12,296	16,122
Foreign.....	2,846	2,811	940	1,360	1,041	563	5,723	5,180
	5,966	4,264	1,645	2,122	7,647	8,596	18,019	21,302

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Br. Plant.....	94	1,020	492	1,072	2,692	3,202	7,244	7,532
Ceylon.....	14,737	16,371	10,702	11,338	42,371	46,856	157,988	189,395
Total BP.	14,831	17,391	11,194	12,310	45,063	50,058	165,232	197,927
Mocha.....	895	3,921	378	1,272	5,009	5,038	8,329	15,436
Foreign EI.	2,207	1,671	1,185	430	2,387	2,301	12,032	11,183
Malabar.....	...	...	1	75	130	501	447	1,176
St. Domingo.....	...	2,774	21	289	3	760	2,842	4,573
Hav. & P. Ric.	...	...	595	67	151	945	4,185	6,954
Brazil.....	13,633	14,085	8,637	2,258	10,380	16,959	47,295	46,637
African.....	...	...	...	8	...	298	534	233
Total For...	16,735	22,451	16,817	4,439	18,140	26,802	75,767	86,162
Grand tot.	31,566	39,842	28,011	16,749	63,203	76,860	240,999	283,189

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI.....	2,749	4,375	3,621	876	4,857	5,026	12,407	13,732
Foreign EI.	238	527	258	68	334	234	992	1,828
Total.....	2,978	4,902	3,879	944	5,221	5,260	13,399	15,560

PEPPER

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	45	92	...	3	45	77	96	115
Black.....	46	590	91	450	280	504	1,471	1,351

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	343	523	70	43	333	204	912	1,355
CAS. LIG.	711	226	1,321	814	296	420	682	701
CINNAMON.	2,465	1,292	1,239	1,253	195	136	3,904	3,497

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	4,567	7,901	3,473	5,523	1,263	1,637	2,315	6,412

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL.	2,455	1,516	...	...	2,776	3,419	8,453	10,830
LAC DYE.	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
	293	2,256	...	...	1,056	1,447	7,049	10,497
LOGWOOD...	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	1,081	422	...	...	1,141	655	1,147	154
FUSTIC...	tons	tons	...	...	273	1,191	1,415	561

INDIGO.

	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats	cheats
East India.	1,604	3,503	...	...	8,616	7,142	22,936	25,485
Spanish.....	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	953	705	...	...	439	855	841	1,171

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potas...	1,501	2,649	...	...	2,422	3,017	1,357	3,314
Nitrate of Soda.....	1,090	241	...	...	305	306	347	5

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American.....	259	537	...	...	134	494	164	680
Brazil.....	40	...	...	...	...	31	82	50
East India.	1,921	29,193	...	...	12,444	12,969	40,271	61,64
Liverpl., all kinds.....	428,095	626,874	46,353	29,320	482,920	456,490	323,610	748,470
Total.....	430,316	666,604	46,350	29,320	495,498	456,404	364,127	810,843

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

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

Ashes duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. 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 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes West India, Guayaquil, Brazil.

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Jamaica, good middling, to fine, bond, p cwt, fine ord to mid, Berbece and Demerara, Mocha, garbled, ungarbled, Ceylon, native, ord to gd, plantation, good mid, to fine, fine ord to middling, Cheribon & Batavia, yel, pale and mixed, Suatra and Padang, Madras and Tellicherry, Malabar and Mysore, St Domingo, Brazil, ord to fine ord, fine fine ord to gd mid, Costa Rica, Java and Cuba, mid, to fine, fine and fine fine ord, ord and good ord, Porto Rico & La Guayra.

Cotton duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Surat, Bengal, Madras, Perna, Bowed Georgia, New Orleans, Demerara, St Domingo, Egyptian, Smyrna.

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes COCHINEAL, Honduras silver, black, Mexican silver, black, LAC DYE, D T, B Mizapore, TURMERIC, Bengal, Java and Madras, China, TERRA JAPONICA, Catch, Gambler, DYEWOODS duty free, BRASSIL WOOD, CAKWOOD, FUSTIC, Cuba, Jamaica, Savanilla, St Domingo, Zante, Logwood, Campeachy, Honduras, Jamaica, St Domingo, NICARAGUA WOOD, Lima, solid, small and middling, RED SAUNDERS, SAFAN WOOD, Bimas.

Fruit—Almonds

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, new, old, Barbary sweet, in bond, bitter, Currants, duty 15s p cwt, Zante & Cephal, new, old, Patras, old, Figs duty 15s p cwt, Turkey, new, p cwt & p, Spanish, Plums duty 20s p cwt, French, per cwt & p, Imperial cartoon, new, Prunes, duty 7s, new & p, Raisins duty 15s p cwt, Dania, new, p cwt & p, Valencia, new, Smyrna, black, red and Eleme, Sultana, new, nom, Muscatel, new, FLAX duty free, Riga, P T R, per ton, St Petersburg, 12 head, 9 head, Friesland, Hemp duty free, St Petersburg, clean, new, per ton, outshot, half cleaned, Riga, Rhine, Manilla, free, East Indian Sunn, Jute.

Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 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 do.

Wool—Foreign—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Spanish—Leonese, R's, F's & S, Segovia, Caceres, Soria, Seville, German, Saxony, Prussian, Moravian, Bohemian, Hungarian, Australian and V D L, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Locks and Pieces, Grease, Skin and Slips, S. Australian & Swan River, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Grease, Skin and Slips, Cape—Average Flocks, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Locks and Pieces, Grease, Wine duty 5s 6d per gal, Port, Claret, Sherry, Madeira.

Wool—Foreign—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 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 do.

Wool—Foreign—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Spanish—Leonese, R's, F's & S, Segovia, Caceres, Soria, Seville, German, Saxony, Prussian, Moravian, Bohemian, Hungarian, Australian and V D L, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Locks and Pieces, Grease, Skin and Slips, S. Australian & Swan River, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Grease, Skin and Slips, Cape—Average Flocks, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Locks and Pieces, Grease, Wine duty 5s 6d per gal, Port, Claret, Sherry, Madeira.

Wool—Foreign—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 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 do.

Wool—Foreign—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Spanish—Leonese, R's, F's & S, Segovia, Caceres, Soria, Seville, German, Saxony, Prussian, Moravian, Bohemian, Hungarian, Australian and V D L, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Locks and Pieces, Grease, Skin and Slips, S. Australian & Swan River, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Grease, Skin and Slips, Cape—Average Flocks, Combing and Clothing, Lambs, Locks and Pieces, Grease, Wine duty 5s 6d per gal, Port, Claret, Sherry, Madeira.

Wool—Foreign—Per pack of 240 lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes 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 do.

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes B A and M Vid, dry, Do. & R Grande, salted, Brazil, dry, drysalted, salted, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, New South Wales, New York, East India, Kips, Russia, dry, S America Horse, phide, German.

Indigo duty free

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Bengal, Oude, Madras, Kurpah, Manilla, Spanish, Caraca.

Leather, per lb

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Crop Hides, English Butts, Foreign do, Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, Horse Hides, English, do Spanish, per hide, Kips, Petersburg, per lb, do East India.

Metals—COPPER

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Sheathing, bolts, &c, Bottoms, Old, Touch cake, Tile, IRON per ton, Bars, &c, British, Nail rods, Hoops, Sheets, Pig, No 1, Wales, Bars, &c, Pig, No. 1, Clyde, Swedish, in bond, LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig, sheet, red lead, white do, patent shot, Spanish pig, in bond, STEEL, Swedish, in kgs, in faggots, SPELTER, for, per ton, TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6s, English blocks, p ton, bars, Banca, in bond, nom, Straits do, TIN PLATES, per box, Charcoal, 1 C, Coke, 1 C, Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d, British best, d p, Patent, R. P. West India, Oils—Fish, Seal, pale, p 25 gal & p, Yellow, Sperm, Head matter, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Galipoli, per tun, Spanish and Sicily, Palm, per ton, Cocoa Nut, Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn), Linseed, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morsbank, Do cake (English) p ton, do Foreign, Rape, do, Provisions—All articles duty paid, Butter—Waterford, Carlow, Cork, Limerick, Froisland, fresh, Kiel and Holstein, fine, Leer, Bacon, singed—Waterfd, Limerick, Hams—Westphalia, Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder, Cork and Belfast do, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do, Pork—Amer. & Can, p b, Beef—Amer. & Can, p tel, Inferior, Cheese—Edam, Gouda, Canter, American, Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s, Carolina, Bengal, yellow & white, Madras, Java and Manilla, Sago duty 5d per cwt, Pearl, per cwt, Salt petre, Rough, p cwt, English, refined, NITRATE OF SODA.

SEEDS

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Caraway, for, old, p cwt, Eng. new 46s 50s, Canary, per qr, Clover, red, per cwt, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign, per qr, English, Mustard, br, p bush, white, Rape per last of 10 qrs, Silk duty free, Surdah, per lb, Cossimbuzar, Gonates, Comereolly, Baulenah, &c, China, Tsatlee, Raws—White Novi, Fossombrone, Bologna, Friuli, Royals, Do superior, Bergam, Milan, ORGANIZINES, Piedmont, 22-24, Do 24-28, Milan & Bergam, 18-22, Do 24-26, Do 28-32, TRANS—Milan, 22-24, Do 24-28, BRUTIAS—Short rec, Long do, PERIANS, PEPPER, Malabar, pr lb, Eastern, white, PIMENTO, duty 5s, mid, and good, CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6s, Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, Malabar & Tellicherry, CAS. LIGNEA, duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d, p cwt, 11s, CLOVES, duty 6d, Amboyana and Bencool, Bourbon and Zanzibar, GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s, East India com, p cwt, African, MACIS, duty 2s 6d, 1 and 2, NUTMEGS, duty 2s 6d, SPIRITS—Rum duty B.P. 5s 2d p gall, For 15s, Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal, 30 to 35, fine marks, Demerara, 10 to 20 O P, 30 to 40, Leeward I., Pto 5 O P, East India, proof, Brandy duty 15s a gal, Vintage of 1844, 1849, 1st brands, Geneva, common, Fine, Corn spirits, duty paid, Malt spirits, ditto, Sugar duty B.P. 10s sr 11s 8d p cwt, For 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d, British plantation, yellow, brown, Mauritius, yellow, brown, Bengal, orys, good yellow, and white, Benares, grey and white, Date, yellow, ord to fine brown, Penang, grey and white, brown and yellow, Madras, grainy yellow and white, brown and soft yellow, Siam and China, white, brown and yellow, Manilla, yellow and grey, brown, Java, grey and white, brown and yellow, Havana, white, brown and yellow, Brazil, grey and white, brown and yellow, Porto Rico, muscov. ord, brown to fine, REFINED duty B.P. 13s 4d, For 20s 8d, Bounty in B-ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s, Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 50s 8d 51s 0d, Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 48 0 49 0, Tilters, equal to stand 47 0 48 0, Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 46 0 0, Wet lumps, 42 0 44 0, Pieces, 37 0 41 0, Bastards, 30 0 36 0, Treacle, 17 0 19 0, In 6d, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0, 6 lb loaves, 37 0 0, 10 lb do, 35 0 0, 14 lb do, 34 0 0, Tilters, 20 to 28 lb 31 0 0, Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 30 0 0, Crushed, 31 0 0, No. 2, 0 0 0.

SUGAR—REF. cont. p 40

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SUGAR—REF. cont. p 40

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The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Name of Company, and various prices.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Two Months ended March 5, 1853.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the two months ended 5th March, 1853, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	2,790	2,613	Free	Free	Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India	39,028	21,829	Free	Free
Cows	2,557	2,900	—	—	Piece Goods	15,026	10,345	—	—
Calves	2,952	2,804	—	—	East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	62,566	74,244	—	—
Sheep	15,090	17,656	—	—	Other Articles.....value £	6,080	6,727	3,480	3,957
Lambs	11	53	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up....£	96,435	155,962	Free	Free
Swine and Hogs	239	181	—	—	Do	11,520	15,656	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	234	5,565	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	946	1,772	—	—
Barilla and Alkali.....cwt.	260	...	—	—	Indigo	3,595	4,033	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	28,673	25,523	—	—	Lac-dye	576	1,153	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not,	2,175	3,061	—	—	Logwood	3,158	2,368	—	—
or as Animal Charcoal.....tons	130,601	66,434	—	—	Madder	15,677	10,066	—	—
Brimstone	894	3,377	—	—	Madder Root.....cwt.	30,730	24,167	—	—
Caoutchouc	12,284	15,833	11,443	14,046	Shumac	660	678	—	—
Clocks	642,840	588,315	637,594	724,527	Terra Japonica.....tons	1,115	252	—	—
Cocoa:—Imported from British Possessions out	1,401,150	1,455,091	4,962,067	5,054,225	Cutch	736	15	—	—
of Europe	537,271	1,175,011	909,474	2,060,225	Valonia	1,756	365	—	14,669
Imported from other Parts	1,938,421	2,630,102	5,871,541	7,114,437	Embroidery and Needlework.....value £	15,628	17,765	13,020	14,669
Total of Coffee	242,128	577,606	243,969	578,383	Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax	78,317	130,692	Free	Free
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	72,342	106,357	72,342	106,357	Fruits: viz.—Currants.....cwt.	32,708	15,949	42,268	33,179
Barley	83,671	111,898	88,671	111,898	Figs	656	3,172	3,902	6,502
Oats	59	5,156	59	5,156	Lemons {	103,441	78,533	85,243	82,784
Rye.....cwt.	7,199	17,966	7,289	17,966	and	29,805	17,978	29,805	17,978
Peas	94,546	52,129	94,946	52,129	Oranges {	2,492	521	6,621	2,816
Beans.....cwt.	131,124	150,457	131,124	150,457	Raisins	17,033	30,330	19,161	20,258
Buckwheat	636	1,272	636	1,272	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not ex-	1,646	3,184	1,776	3,337
Beer or Bigg.....cwt.	...	600	...	600	ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and	12,592	12,403	11,693	12,530
Malt .....	...	...	...	...	Shades and Cylinders.....cwt.	9,518	4,539	5,792	4,781
Total of Grain	636,705	1,023,441	639,036	1,024,218	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick,	81,148	32,582	73,398	37,409
Wheatneal or Flour	364,811	566,591	364,811	566,591	all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever	31,735	6,737	Free	Free
Barley Meal	20	33	20	33	thickness.....square feet	19	1,290	Free	Free
Oatmeal.....cwt.	141	6	141	6	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not	55,571	61,468	—	—
Rye Meal .....	...	5	...	5	cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented....lbs	15,229	13,207	—	—
Pea Meal .....	...	...	...	...	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and	44,770	34,092	—	—
Indian Corn Meal.....cwt.	90	144	90	144	Fancy Ornamental Glass.....cwt.	384,407	275,122	—	—
Buckwheat Meal.....cwt.	6	7	6	7	Guano.....cwt.	8,979	13,517	8,737	11,322
Total of Flour and Meal.....cwt.	365,068	566,786	365,068	565,786	Hemp, dressed	2,216	3,995	2,127	2,546
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	741,010	1,185,380	743,341	1,186,157	Hemp, undressed, &c.....cwt.	...	...	...	...
					Hides, untanned:—Dry .....	...	...	...	...
					Hides, untanned:—Wet .....	...	...	...	...
					Hides, tanned, tawed, carried or dressed (ex-	...	...	...	...
					cept Russia Hides).....lbs	...	...	...	...
					Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace.....value£	...	...	...	...
					Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes:	...	...	...	...
					viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes...pairs	...	...	...	...

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Leather Manufactures (continued) :—								
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles,	398	699	422	573	45,223	54,627	43,872	51,924
Quilted Shoes and Clogs,	9,178	15,294	9,081	14,177	34,915	32,165	36,465	31,414
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	3,705	7,025	2,245	3,960	1,526	877	1,212	821
Men's Boots and Shoes	96	459	96	341	5,669	4,747	5,863	4,705
Children's Boots and Shoes	58,353	74,841	58,353	74,073	...	...	...	...
Boot Fronts	597,511	749,640	601,327	688,572	...	...	...	...
Gloves	305	624	255	440	87	672	84	728
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	345	182	180	137	869	1,068	775	773
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French	5,894	7,830	5,862	7,951	2,691	6,862	2,782	6,895
Cambrics and French Lawns,	1,357	20,387	1,357	15,834	26,888	34,197	27,850	33,781
Damasks and Damask Diaper,	2,244	1,703	Free	Free	37,138	43,085	15,401	39,256
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	2,904	2,733	2,414	2,589	15,311	325	6,544	14,838
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	3,862	2,945	Free	Free	174,525	34,996	4,238	5,192
Mahogany	3,525	4,041	3,677	4,039	38,318	6,292	19,776	20,038
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus	7,414	4,946	9,741	7,251	3,491	3,961	1,744	2,360
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	923	2,212	Free	Free	13,347	14,594	24,554	19,746
Iron, in bars, unwrought	76	301	—	—	135,149	751,732	587,817	692,751
Steel, unwrought	1,143	1,457	2,116	2,130	1,989	2,651	758	605
Lead, pig and sheet	1,106	1,606	Free	Free	616,090	360,133	511,619	566,042
Spelter	5,110	3,217	5,705	8,330	412,000	557,185	298,196	305,179
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	1,077	1,609	Free	Free	25,307	35,929	4,691	4,534
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti	58,530	70,019	—	—	820	116	2,126	1,394
Palm	10,607	10,052	—	—	210,952	128,684	503,614	471,553
Cocoa-nut	1,138	640	—	—	1	668	1	920
Olive	1,158	3,470	—	—	225,904	150,796	177,602	219,517
Rapeseed	2,605	5,752	—	—	2,602	21,814	2,998	22,181
Oil Seed Cakes	17,401	3,765	12,366	12,277	210,101	198,948	299,097	258,141
Opium	88,785	279,241	Free	Free	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	5,194	1,732	—	—	14,795	5,959	24,442	5,524
Provisions: viz.—Bacon	17,123	26,022	—	—	95,198	130,461	138,580	144,820
Beef, salted, not corned	165	156	—	—	11,454	19,221	1,599	20,765
Fresh, or slightly salted	15,499	21,619	—	—	...	...	...	...
Pork, salted	5	...	—	—	...	...	...	...
Fresh	7,502	3,312	7,502	3,312	771,827	656,667	1,150,059	1,144,815
Poultry, alive or dead	31,498	27,423	40,225	34,997	656	2,268	1,177	952
Butter	42,146	27,435	44,241	42,003	13,211	34,096	38,543	27,473
Cheese	14,684,104	12,373,076	14,684,104	12,375,236	37,850	31,259	150,990	123,358
Eggs	202	352	367	287	...	...	...	...
Hams	5,524	4,737	Free	Free	89,778	61,491	169,530	132,317
Lard .....	...	418,664	61,610	130,244	402	268	Free	Free
Quicksilver	28,686	67,339	3,895	...	17,622,988	15,071,866	9,301,816	8,355,979
Rice	1,523	...	Free	Free	...	...	...	...
In the husk	65,162	50,289	Free	Free	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre	25,570	56,993	38,397	61,031	...	...	...	...
Seeds: viz.—Clover	96,251	75,901	Free	Free	...	...	...	...
Flaxseed and Linseed	4,710	3,089	—	—	...	...	...	...
Rape	1,322	3,354	—	—	...	...	...	...
Tares	1,112,735	1,304,251	—	—	...	...	...	...
Silk: viz.—Raw	1,974	4,051	—	—	...	...	...	...
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	55,358	134,201	—	—	...	...	...	...
Thrown .....	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs	45,223	54,627	43,872	51,924	45,223	54,627	43,872	51,924
Ribbons	34,915	32,165	36,465	31,414	34,915	32,165	36,465	31,414
Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs	1,526	877	1,212	821	1,526	877	1,212	821
Ribbons	5,669	4,747	5,863	4,705	5,669	4,747	5,863	4,705
Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ribbons	87	672	84	728	87	672	84	728
Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	869	1,068	775	773	869	1,068	775	773
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	2,691	6,862	2,782	6,895	2,691	6,862	2,782	6,895
Plush for making hats	26,888	34,197	27,850	33,781	26,888	34,197	27,850	33,781
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs	37,138	43,085	15,401	39,256	37,138	43,085	15,401	39,256
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	15,311	325	6,544	14,838	15,311	325	6,544	14,838
Cinnamon	174,525	34,996	4,238	5,192	174,525	34,996	4,238	5,192
Cloves	38,318	6,292	19,776	20,038	38,318	6,292	19,776	20,038
Mace	3,491	3,961	1,744	2,360	3,491	3,961	1,744	2,360
Nutmegs	13,347	14,594	24,554	19,746	13,347	14,594	24,554	19,746
Pepper	135,149	751,732	587,817	692,751	135,149	751,732	587,817	692,751
Pimento	1,989	2,651	758	605	1,989	2,651	758	605
Spirits: viz.—Rum	616,090	360,133	511,619	566,042	616,090	360,133	511,619	566,042
Brandy	412,000	557,185	298,196	305,179	412,000	557,185	298,196	305,179
Geneva	25,307	35,929	4,691	4,534	25,307	35,929	4,691	4,534
Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt.	820	116	2,126	1,394	820	116	2,126	1,394
Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	210,952	128,684	503,614	471,553	210,952	128,684	503,614	471,553
Not equal to white clayed	1	668	1	920	1	668	1	920
Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	225,904	150,796	177,602	219,517	225,904	150,796	177,602	219,517
Not equal to white clayed	2,602	21,814	2,998	22,181	2,602	21,814	2,998	22,181
Not equal to brown clayed	210,101	198,948	299,097	258,141	210,101	198,948	299,097	258,141
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	14,795	5,959	24,442	5,524	14,795	5,959	24,442	5,524
Not equal to white clayed	95,198	130,461	138,580	144,820	95,198	130,461	138,580	144,820
Not equal to brown clayed	11,454	19,221	1,599	20,765	11,454	19,221	1,599	20,765
Total of Sugar, unrefined	771,827	656,667	1,150,059	1,144,815	771,827	656,667	1,150,059	1,144,815
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	656	2,268	1,177	952	656	2,268	1,177	952
Foreign	13,211	34,096	38,543	27,473	13,211	34,096	38,543	27,473
Melasses	37,850	31,259	150,990	123,358	37,850	31,259	150,990	123,358
Tallow	89,778	61,491	169,530	132,317	89,778	61,491	169,530	132,317
Tar	402	268	Free	Free	402	268	Free	Free
Tea	17,622,988	15,071,866	9,301,816	8,355,979	17,622,988	15,071,866	9,301,816	8,355,979
Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	40,745	39,372	44,964	42,219	40,745	39,372	44,964	42,219
Foreign	8,226	14,262	67,858	52,181	8,226	14,262	67,858	52,181
Staves	2,536	4,724	Free	Free	2,536	4,724	Free	Free

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Timber (continued):—				
Timber of Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	31,108	23,998	32,162	26,291
Foreign.....loads	9,012	20,815	40,167	35,957
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured.....lbs	1,762,705	2,649,507	4,941,304	4,947,260
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	307,668	434,817	35,535	37,035
Turpentine, common.....cwt	60,234	58,470	Free	Free
Watches.....value £	22,138	20,589	21,928	18,820
Whale Fins.....cwt	337	468	Free	Free

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the two months ended 5th March, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1852	1853		1852	1853
Cheese.....cwt	584	1,255	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	20,449	5,956
Cocoa.....lbs	491,955	380,064	Wet.....cwt	9,800	646
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses. ....lbs	1,529,627	1,003,822	Tanned, &c. (except Russia hides).....lbs	35,253	12,793
Do, from other parts.....lbs	635,577	249,343	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	5,912	49,077
Total of Coffee.....cwt	2,165,204	1,253,165	Linen Manufactures: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	707	287
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	3,195	801	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought, & part wrought	3,314	1,578
Barley.....cwt	1,160	1,539	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	489	1,934
Oats.....cwt	917	1,539	Steel, unwrought.....cwt	66	212
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	4,676	18,327	Spelter.....cwt	271	192
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods.....pieces	38,155	22,527	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	2,293	1,924
Do.....declared value thereof £	12,650	8,019	Oil: viz.—Palm.....cwt	1,360	5,570
Other Articles.....value £	17,998	20,796	Cocoa-nut.....cwt	17,778	8,593
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	2,603	2,770	Olive.....tuns	5,804	5,752
Cotton Yarn.....lbs	93,326	99,040	Opium.....lbs	13	25
Do.....declared value thereof £	10,860	10,990	Quicksilver.....cwt	4,428	24,946
Indigo.....cwt	1,477	1,669	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	100,530	216,832
Lac-dye.....cwt	6,514	5,757	Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	101,422	31,294
Logwood.....tons	857	896	Waste, knubs & husks.....cwt	88,840	53,050
Terra Japonica.....cwt	27	56	Thrown.....lbs	28,991	30,551
Cutch.....lbs	32	46	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs.....lbs	1,684	3,766
Embroidery and Needlework.....value £	121	34	Ribbons.....lbs	409	1,090
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	2,645	3,096	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs.....cwt	407	191
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq. ft.	28	1,076	Ribbons.....cwt	15	17
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	3,793	5,316	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs.....cwt	... 2	...
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....cwt	7,117	5,523	Velvet Broad Stuffs.....cwt	125	759
Guano.....tons	19,129	12,307	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do. ....cwt	30	203
	7,051	5,436	Plush for making hats.....cwt	...	382
			Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	49,922	52,919

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	2,587	4,077	38,733	40,819
French.....gallons	34,723	67,471	67,309	78,707
Other sorts.....gallons	556,846	591,398	973,797	1,001,344
Total of Wine.....gallons	594,156	662,946	1,079,839	1,120,870
Wool, Cotton.....cwt	1,034,191	1,202,876	Free	Free
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'.....lbs	5,176,297	6,287,886	—	—
Alpaca and the Llana tribe.....lbs	169,169	293,838	—	—
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	74,906	139,286	—	—
Wholly or in part made up.....value £	14,303	18,620	14,223	17,310

Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1852	1853
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	43,428	51,937
Cinnamon.....lbs	117,298	92,948
Cloves.....lbs	41,564	25,375
Mace.....lbs	10,103	9,970
Nutmegs.....lbs	29,937	12,695
Pepper.....cwt	171,822	1,007,119
Pimento.....cwt	3,168	5,158
Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	190,025	316,346
Brandy.....cwt	110,069	335,933
Geneva.....cwt	10,909	22,493
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America.....cwt	9	...
Of Mauritius.....cwt	285	...
Of British Possessions in the East Indies.....cwt	2,313	...
Foreign.....cwt	92,583	12,425
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt	95,190	12,425
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—Of British Possessions.....cwt	...	...
Foreign.....cwt	8,547	1,758
Melasses.....cwt	398	2,743
Tea.....lbs	508,280	506,684
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured.....lbs	1,749,148	1,415,297
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....cwt	384,764	342,046
Wine: viz.—Cape.....gallons	...	...
French.....gallons	21,591	29,011
Other sorts.....gallons	186,653	352,835
Total of Wine.....gallons	208,244	381,846
Wool: viz.—Cotton.....cwt	164,466	91,957
Sheep and Lambs'.....cwt	1,364,581	889,900
Alpaca and the Llana Tribe.....lbs	16,800	8,470
Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	3,386	15,955
Wholly or in part made up.....value £	604	1,346

Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853		1852	1853	1852	1853
Leather Manufactures (continued):—											
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	398	699	422	573	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs.....lbs	45,223	54,627	43,872	51,924		
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	9,178	15,294	9,081	14,177	Ribbons.....	34,915	32,165	36,465	31,414		
Men's Boots and Shoes.....	3,705	7,025	2,245	3,960	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....	1,212	877	1,212	821		
Children's Boots and Shoes.....	96	459	96	341	Ribbons.....	5,669	4,747	5,863	4,705		
Boot Fronts.....	58,353	74,841	58,353	74,073	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	...	...	...	...
Gloves.....	597,511	749,640	601,327	688,572	Ribbons.....	87	672	84	728		
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated.....value £	305	624	255	440	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	869	1,068	775	773		
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French.....	345	182	180	137	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	2,691	6,862	2,782	6,895		
Cambrios and French Lawns.....pieces	5,894	7,830	5,862	7,951	Plush for making hats.....	26,888	34,197	27,850	33,781		
Damasks and French Diaper.....square yds	1,357	20,387	1,357	15,834	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	37,138	43,085	15,401	39,256		
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	2,244	1,703	Free	Free	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	15,311	325	6,544	14,838		
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....	2,904	2,733	2,414	2,589	Cinnamon.....	174,525	34,996	4,238	5,192		
Mahogany.....	3,862	2,945	Free	Free	Cloves.....	38,318	6,292	19,776	20,038		
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus.....tons	3,525	4,041	3,677	4,039	Mace.....	3,491	3,961	1,744	2,360		
Copper, unwrought and part wrought.....cwt	7,414	4,946	9,741	7,251	Nutmegs.....	13,347	14,594	21,554	19,746		
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	923	2,212	Free	Free	Pepper.....	135,149	751,732	587,817	692,751		
Steel, unwrought.....	76	301	—	—	Pimento.....cwt	1,989	2,651	758	605		
Lead, pig and sheet.....	1,143	1,457	2,116	2,130	Spirits: viz.—Rum.....proof galls	616,090	360,133	511,619	566,042		
Spelter.....	1,106	1,606	Free	Free	Brandy.....	412,000	557,185	298,196	305,179		
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	5,110	3,217	5,705	8,330	Geneva.....	25,307	35,929	4,691	4,534		
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermacei.....tuns	1,077	1,609	Free	Free	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	820	116	2,126	1,394		
Palm.....	58,530	70,019	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	210,952	128,684	503,614	471,553		
Cocoa-nut.....	10,607	10,052	—	—	Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed.....	1	668	1	920		
Olive.....	1,138	640	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	225,904	150,796	177,602	219,517		
Rapeseed.....	1,158	3,470	—	—	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—	2,602	21,814	2,998	22,181		
Oil Seed Cakes.....	2,605	5,752	—	—	Equal to white clayed.....	210,101	198,948	299,097	258,141		
Opium.....	17,401	3,766	12,366	12,277	Not equal to white clayed.....	14,795	5,959	24,442	5,524		
Potatoes.....	88,785	279,241	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed.....	95,198	130,461	138,580	144,820		
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....	5,194	1,732	—	—	Not equal to white clayed.....	11,454	19,221	1,599	20,765		
Beef, salted, not corned.....	17,123	26,022	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	771,827	656,667	1,150,059	1,144,815		
Fresh, or slightly salted.....	165	156	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.....	656	2,268	1,177	952		
Pork, salted.....	15,499	21,619	—	—	Foreign.....	13,211	34,096	38,543	27,473		
Fresh.....	5	...	—	—	Melasses.....	37,850	31,259	150,990	123,358		
Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	7,502	3,312	7,502	3,312	Tallow.....	89,778	61,491	169,530	132,317		
Butter.....	31,498	27,423	40,225	34,997	Tar.....	402	268	Free	Free		
Cheese.....	42,146	27,435	44,211	42,003	Tea.....	17,622,988	15,071,866	9,301,816	8,355,979		
Eggs.....number	14,684,104	12,373,076	14,684,104	12,373,236	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....Gt. hundred	40,745	39,372	44,964	42,219		
Hams.....cwt	202	352	367	287	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	8,226	14,262	67,858	52,181		
Lard.....	5,524	4,737	Free	Free	Foreign.....	2,536	4,724	Free	Free		
Quicksilver.....	...	418,664	—	—	Staves.....	...	...	...	...
Rice.....	28,686	67,339	61,610	130,244							
In the husk.....	1,523	...	3,895	...							
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre.....	65,162	50,289	Free	Free							
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....	25,570	56,993	38,397	61,031							
Flaxseed and Linseed.....	96,251	75,901	Free	Free							
Rape.....	4,710	3,089	—	—							
Tares.....	1,322	3,354	—	—							
Silk: viz.—Raw.....	1,112,755	1,304,251	—	—							
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....	1,974	4,051	—	—							
Thrown.....	55,358	134,201	—	—							

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Timber (continued):—				
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	31,108	23,999	32,162	26,291
Foreign	9,012	20,815	40,167	35,957
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	1,762,705	2,649,507	4,941,304	4,947,260
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	307,668	434,817	35,535	37,035
Turpentine, common	60,234	58,470	Free	Free
Watches	22,138	20,389	21,928	18,820
Whale Fins.....cwt	337	468	Free	Free

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the two months ended 5th March, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1852	1853		1852	1853
Cheese.....cwt	584	1,255	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	40,428	51,937
Cocoa.....lbs	491,955	380,064	Cinnamon	117,298	92,948
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses.	1,529,627	1,003,822	Cloves.....	41,564	25,375
Do. from other parts	635,577	249,343	Mace	10,103	9,970
Total of Coffee	2,165,204	1,253,165	Nutmegs	29,937	12,695
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	3,195	801	Pepper	171,822	1,007,119
Barley.....	1,160	1,539	Pimento	3,168	5,158
Oats	917	18,327	Spirits: viz.—Rum	190,025	316,346
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	4,676	17,998	Brandy	110,069	335,933
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	38,155	22,527	Geneva	10,909	22,493
Do. ....declared value thereof £	12,650	8,019	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos-	9	...
Other Articles	17,998	20,796	Of Mauritius.....	255	...
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	2,603	2,770	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	2,313	...
Do	93,326	99,040	Foreign	92,583	12,425
Cotton Yarn	10,860	10,990	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	95,190	12,425
Do	1,477	1,669	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—	...	...
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	6,514	5,757	Of British Possessions	8,547	1,758
Indigo.....	857	898	Foreign	398	2,743
Lac-dye	27	56	Melasses.....	508,280	506,684
Logwood.....	32	46	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	1,749,148	1,415,297
Terra Japonica	121	34	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	384,764	342,046
Cutch	2,645	3,096	Wine: viz.—Cape .....	...	...
Embroidery and Needlework	28	1,076	French	21,591	29,011
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	3,793	5,316	Other sorts	186,653	352,835
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness....sq.ft.	7,117	5,523	Total of Wine	208,244	381,846
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	19,129	12,337	Wool: viz.—Cotton	164,466	91,957
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	7,051	5,486	Sheep and Lambs'	1,364,581	889,900
Guano.....	...	...	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....	16,800	8,470
			Woolen Manufactures not made up...value £	3,386	15,955
			Wholly or in part made up	604	1,346

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the two months ended 5th March, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Alkali: viz.—Soda	135,080	162,341	£ 54,019	£ 69,197
Beer and Ale	45,034	65,174	135,289	198,291
Butter	11,387	14,100	57,577	57,577
Candles	400,793	492,448	12,817	15,966
Cheese	1,317	4,254	4,272	15,000
Coals and Culm	383,521	377,555	153,264	159,558
Cordage and Cables	6,172	11,981	10,550	23,412
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ...	243,814,935	274,718,481	3,401,645	4,025,425
Lace and Patent Net	22,448,655	17,891,760	111,557	87,813
Thread for Sewing	798,282	766,188	70,570	84,748
Stockings	72,398	205,155	29,313	67,202
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	27,038	33,605
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	3,640,123	4,298,793
Cotton Yarn	23,250,198	21,113,086	1,042,779	951,430
Earthenware	14,551,988	13,323,076	183,725	193,040
Fish: viz.—Herrings	14,244	5,934	13,902	7,060
Of other sorts .....	...	...	7,345	13,726
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	5,192	5,643	19,033	19,288
Window Glass	3,259	4,445	5,243	7,382
Bottles, Green or Common	52,851	68,615	27,084	36,053
Plate Glass .....	...	...	5,109	5,816
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	56,469	68,559
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	241,971	525,453
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	379,444	460,176
Leather, Unwrought	3,133	3,408	20,014	25,218
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	1,554	2,316	1,268	2,041
Of other sorts	230,259	796,376	46,775	156,812
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	21,796	39,765
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	21,945,839	22,279,923	647,563	675,953
Lace of Thread	10,198	92,942	257	937
Thread for Sewing	451,750	512,910	42,712	48,826
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	2,430	1,786
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	692,962	727,502
Linen Yarn	3,443,575	3,391,722	162,207	172,377
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	38,259	67,197
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	93,442	157,629
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	21,673	28,194	47,648	90,533
Bar, bolt and rod	53,933	74,749	301,693	634,311
Wire	638	1,382	10,989	28,868
Cast	3,539	10,105	34,525	79,083
Wrought of all sorts	14,307	18,550	167,824	282,621
Steel, unwrought	1,841	2,479	66,242	86,603
Copper, in bricks and pigs	27,210	14,514	119,515	81,684
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	28,570	31,536	126,420	173,595
Wrought of other sorts	1,274	2,811	8,414	14,614
Brass of all sorts	2,003	1,729	10,980	11,130
Lead	2,308	1,757	39,151	38,984
Tin, unwrought	927	1,254	3,928	6,014
Tin plates .....	...	...	176,067	235,423
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	732,775	548,954	78,122	62,101
Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	32,597	36,313
Salt	2,138,822	2,418,245	24,435	26,452
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	50,165	117,417	58,415	158,276
Stockings	1,624	1,682	3,135	2,847
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	30,242	48,755
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	92,772	145,407	36,444	60,863
Stockings	184	7,566	197	5,828
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	6,727	10,543
Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	135,160	287,112
Silk, Thrown	17,800	58,336	14,288	45,501
Silk Twist and Yarn	76,635	62,152	28,480	28,302
Soap	20,892	28,295	31,196	46,073
Stationery .....	...	...	54,766	69,937
Sugar, refined	38,365	25,142	48,799	38,158
Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	2,693,483	973,283	163,481	62,197
Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	399,265	487,330	793,989	922,249
Entered by the Yard	11,692,034	12,114,581	439,224	512,752
Stockings	11,502	49,153	6,989	33,581
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	14,137	26,458
Total Value Woolen Manufac. ....	...	...	1,254,339	1,495,040
Woolen Yarn	13,123	12,194	143,164	138,282
Total declared value .....	...	...	10,175,333	12,504,490

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, April, 1853.

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

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

* Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

† Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

Table listing various locations and their postage rates, including Aden, Africa, Alexandria, Algeria, Ascension, Australia, Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Berberce, Bermuda, Beyrout, Bolivia, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cragow, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Falkland Islands, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Hanover, Heligoland, Hesse, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Kingston, Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Modena, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Piacentia, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reus, Russia, and various other regions.

Table listing various locations and their postage rates, including Jamaica, Kingston, Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Modena, Moldavia, Monte Video, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, New South Wales, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Piacentia, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reus, Russia, and various other regions.

"THE USE OF COCOA-NUT FIBRE for Bedding presents many advantages: it never becomes knotty or hard—it does not harbour vermin—and is not affected by variation of climate. Besides these excellent qualities, it is recommended by the great cheapness at which it can be produced."—Extract from JURON'S REPORTS, Great Exhibition. Prize Medal given to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Mattress maker, 42 Ludgate hill, London.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM. 147 Woodcut, 41 Cases, 2 vols. 1s each, by post 1s 6d. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE. "To be, or not to be, that is the question." By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal. Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 8; evening, 7 till 9.

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT. 4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints; SCOTCH ALE, 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints. Delivered free.

Merchants and Captains supplied either for exportation or stores.

PORT and SHERRY, from 30s per dozen; CHAMPAGNE, 43s per dozen.

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LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to Steaks, Chops, and all Roast Meat, Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and SALAD, and by its invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

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N.B.—The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health.

GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY. WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN

beg to caution the public against the electro gold chains and polished zinc gold, so extensively put forth in the present day, under the title of "pure gold," and "fine gold," and to call attention to the genuine Gold Chains made from their own ingots and so'd by troy weight at its bullion or realisable value, with the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. The gold guaranteed and repurchased at the price charged:—the workmanship, according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern. An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory.

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N.B.—Australian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

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that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

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is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 22s Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins, and in all cases of Weakness and Swelling of the Legs, Sprains, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inextensible, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s.

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PERUVIAN GUANO.—CAUTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

It being notorious that extensive adulterations of this manure are still carried on, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS, as the only importers of Peruvian Guano, consider it to be their duty, to the Peruvian Government and to the public again to recommend farmers and all others who buy to be carefully on their guard.

The character of the parties from whom they purchase will of course be the best security; and in addition to particular attention to that point, ANTONY GIBBS and SONS think it well to remind buyers that the lowest wholesale price at which sound Peruvian Guano is or has been sold by them during the last two years is £9 5s per ton, less 2½ per cent.

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First quality, 40s the Half-dozen.
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which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,
"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge,"
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OVERSHOES with LEATHER SOLES.—These OVERSHOES are the most perfect, for the present season, ever invented, and at the same time the most economical. They protect the feet from wet and cold—are not dangerous to walk in during frosty weather, or when pavements are slippery or greasy—they are easily put on and off, and are so soft and flexible during cold weather that they readily adapt themselves to any boot or shoe the wearer may select. Her Majesty uses the enamelled overshoes daily in preference to every other kind, and they are pronounced by all persons who take much walking exercise to be the most convenient, the neatest, and the least fatiguing of all gaiters. Ladies', 7s 6d per pair; gentlemen's, with box heels and plush counters, 12s; children's, 3s 6d.—J. SPARKES HALL, elastic boot maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, 308 Regent street, London. N.B.—An illustrated price list sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of two postage stamps.

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12 Dessert Spoons	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 14 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 9 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 15 6	1 1 0	1 4 0
1 Fish Knife	0 14 6	0 18 0	1 1 0
4 Sauce Ladles	0 19 0	1 4 0	1 8 0
4 Sal-Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon (gilt bowl)	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 3 0
12 Tea Spoons	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 13 0
1 Sugar Tongs	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 6
1 Sugar Sifter (pierced)	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 9 0
1 Teal Sugar Spoon	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 4 0
6 Egg-Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
1 Butter Knife	0 4 6	0 6 6	0 7 6
	13 15 0	19 16 0	22 19 0
Discount £0 per cent.	1 7 6	1 19 6	2 6 6
	12 7 6	17 16 6	20 13 0

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COMPANY.—Distinguished by the Patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, and the unanimous award of both "Council" and "Prize" medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851. BREAKFAST CHOCOLATES in 1/2 and 1/4 lb Tablets, plain, from 1s 4d to 3s per lb; with vanilla, from 3s to 6s per lb. A Chocolatiere, manufactured after the most approved Parisian model, will be presented to every purchaser of a 14 lb box of Tablets; and consumers of smaller quantities may obtain the same at cost price, 2s 4d. HONEY CHOCOLATE, a combination of the purest heather honey with the mildest French cocoa, in pots, 1s 3d. CHOCOLATE BONBONS, unanimously pronounced an unrivalled dessert. FANCY CHOCOLATES, in medallions, railway pastilles, penny sticks, statuettes, cigars, &c. CHOCOLATE POWDER, loose and in packet, 1s per lb and upwards. FRENCH SYRUPS, in bottles, from 1s 2d to 2s 6d each, prepared from the choicest fruits, and, when mixed with cold water, forms an anti-alcoholic drink not to be surpassed; peculiarly adapted for evening and juvenile parties, and extensively used with puddings, for flavouring jellies, creams, &c. CHOCOLATE BONBONS, in fancy boxes, 1s, 1s 3d, 2s, and 2s 6d each. FRENCH CONSERVES, in fancy boxes, 6d each. Travellers by sea and land, who need a portable supply of the most sustaining food and beverage, will find the above articles invaluable, as they require no preparation, and are warranted to keep good in any climate. Agents wanted for vacant towns.
Sold wholesale and retail by the principal grocers, confectioners, and druggists in the kingdom. Chocolate mills, Isleworth; who sale depot, 35 Pudding lane, City; West-end agent, Mr John Hatfield, 221 Regent street. Post office orders and applications for agencies to be addressed to Samuel Sanders, Wholesale depot.

THE CHANGES ANTICIPATED
need not be either national, ministerial, or social; for changes in the sea n, in the habits and requirements of every person in society, are certain. Such changes are anticipated by E. Moses and Son, and their magnificent business is more than equal to any demand; single articles of Attire, complete suits, or every article of Dress for thousands of families, being provided in the greatest variety and abundance, and may be had with the greatest dispatch and economy. Any particular order of clothing desired by gentlemen and their sons, may be obtained at E. Moses and Son's, in the most fashionable materials, the most artistic cut and comfortable fit, the best workmanship, and the lowest prices.
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Small or large investments at E. Moses and Son's wholesale department are productive of the most certain, speedy, and lucrative returns to parties embarking for Australia, where E. Moses and Son's Clothing has attained the highest degree of celebrity. Cabin passages, gentlemen of all professions, mechanics, farmers, or gold-diggers, are provided with all the goods and clothing they will require by E. Moses and Son at wholesale prices. Ship-sailing information, and full lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

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A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.
Ici l'on parle Francais. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espanol.

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GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving, beautifying, and preserving the SKIN, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 2s 9d, with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

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THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, Is now offered under the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint.
HUBBUCK AND SON, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at a less price than the ordinary White Lead.
Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.
Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.
Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.
The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, for japanners, for gutta percha, and for plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c., &c.
As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped
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and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.
For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental, decorative, and sanitary purposes, HUBBUCK'S Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates.
A circular, with full particulars, may be had of
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Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.
"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—JOHN BULL, September 14, 1850.

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New Edition, Illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps.
A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE
Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhoea, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.
With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.
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"We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.
"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.
"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.
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It contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads; also of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts. And their new warehouses enable them to keep one bedstead of each design fixed for inspection, as well as an extensive assortment of Bed-room Furniture. Furniture Chintzes, Damasks, and Dimities, so as to render their Establishment complete for the general furnishing of Bedrooms. HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court road.

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