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THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

NEW ZEALAND.

THE disastrous accounts recently received from New Zealand have given an interest and importance to all questions connected with that infant colony which they did not previously command in the public mind. The early history of colonization is a subject to which no European country can look with any degree of honest pride or satisfaction, for, what between the rapacity of private adventurers, and the ambition, ignorance, and imbecility of governments, it discloses, with few exceptions, a mere assertion of power against right, and a terrible exhibition of rapine, plunder, and bloodshed, under the pretext of extending civilization and providing room for the increasing numbers of the human family. Whether we look to the whole history of the new world—to the wars of extermination relentlessly prosecuted in South America by Portugal—or to Spain, “armed with blood-hounds in order to extirpate the wretched natives of Mexico”—or to the history of British conquests in the East—or to the recent events in Algeria—the mind shudders at the horrors and barbarities which are crowded in the bare recital of these great political and national events. The whole is but one history of the extermination of native races in order to make room for strangers. Scarcely in any instance has amalgamation taken place between the races, or have the benefits of civilization been extended to new tribes of mankind. Colonization hitherto has been a rude and savage uprooting of one family in order to plant another.

Nor do we believe any just estimate has ever yet been formed of the great advantages which would accrue to the colonising party if they prosecuted towards the aborigines a very different policy, so as to secure a co-operation in their object in place of a deadly hostility. Whether there is really any race of human beings with whom amalgamation or co-operation would be impossible under any circumstances, and by any course of conduct, may be a question of dispute, but that there are races whose character, intellect, and pursuits, render such a comparatively easy work there is no doubt; and such a race, in a very pre-eminent degree, exists at this moment in New Zealand. We have therefore hitherto indulged the hope that we would in the future possess at least one colony to which we could point with the proud satisfaction of having made it a portion of the British dominions, to the mutual benefit of this country and that of the aborigines;—that the two races might exist and advance to the advantage of each other—that while a country so well calculated as New Zealand is in every way to afford an advantageous field for the enterprise of the adventurous British settler, a source of supply for many of the raw materials required for our industry, and a market for our manufactures, the natives would receive a rich reward for these advantages, not only in the civilising influences of intercommunication, but in the means of gratifying the new wants to which civilization would introduce them, in exchange for their native produce. And all that has occurred in our intercourse with that people has proved beyond question that, with proper management, these great advantages could be secured. That intercourse has proved that the natives of New Zealand

have not only the ability, in a remarkable degree, but also the disposition to become an industrious and co-operative race.

The recent occurrences in New Zealand and its internal history, during the last five years, since the first arrival of a British governor, and the more recent debates in Parliament on the subject of the existing differences between the Government and the New Zealand Company, are calculated to excite great apprehensions as to the accomplishment of the hopes we had fondly entertained of a peaceful occupation of those islands and the preservation of the natives. It is not now our intention to go into any consideration of the comparative merits of the disputes between the Company and the Colonial Office, as we shall in an early number enter into a full and historical consideration of the political and social condition of these interesting islands, without regard either to the Colonial Office or the Company, but solely with a view to a clear elucidation of the facts connected with our occupation of them, and with a hope of promoting the ultimate interests of the settlers, as well as the natives.

The circumstances connected with the recent disasters at the Bay of Islands are simply told; and, unhappy as the result may have been, exhibit the native character in a light rather to entitle us to cherish our former opinion of the possibility of an advantageous amalgamation, than to make us despair of that consummation of our hopes, provided our policy be dictated by a strict regard to justice and conciliation; but at the same time proving beyond doubt, that with any other policy we must either be prepared to abandon the settlement, or to commence a course of open hostilities with the natives, which, after a lengthened resistance on their part, must finally end in their extermination.

It will be remembered that some twenty years ago a new Zealand chief named Hongi visited this country. When he returned, he carried with him a considerable quantity of fire-arms, the possession of which gave him, after his arrival, such a superiority in the conflicts which arose among the various tribes as to secure for him a great influence and power in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Islands, where he resided. When he died, he was succeeded by the young chief Heki, who had married his only daughter, and who had signalised himself for his courage and generosity. Heki was one of the chiefs who, in 1835, at the instance of Mr Busby, the British resident, issued the declaration of the independence of New Zealand, which, however some parties may treat as a mere *ruse*, and the policy of which may be doubted, yet received the deliberate and full recognition of the British Government both at home and in our South Australian colonies in numerous ways. So far did we go in recognising this step, that a proclamation was issued by the Governor of New South Wales requiring respect to be paid to the flag of New Zealand, and ships were built and received their registers in the country, and, on their sailing into any of our colonies, were treated in every respect as the ships of a foreign country, and duties accordingly were charged on their cargoes.

The Bay of Islands was then the chief place of trade in New Zealand, and Heki had reared a flag-staff, at his own cost, on his own land, on which the assumed flag of the island was fixed. At that time the Bay of Islands was a place of great resort for whale ships and others to take in provisions, and a very lucrative trade rose up between them and the natives, in the exchange of the produce of the country for blankets and other European articles. It appears that at this time, previous to 1839, the number of ships lying in the Bay of Islands was seldom less than from twenty-five to thirty.

In 1840 the sovereignty of the islands was ceded by the chiefs to Captain Hobson, on behalf of the British crown, who was despatched by the government of the day for the express purpose of negotiating for the same, but with the most distinct instructions from Lord Normanby, the Colonial Secretary at the time, to recognise in every way the former declaration of independence of the country, and to obtain what rights he did, only with the “intelligent consent” of the natives. This cession of the sovereignty of the islands was made to Great Britain by the treaty of Waitangi, and Captain Hobson remained as the British governor. Captain Hobson soon became unfitted for his duties by illness, and was succeeded by Captain Fitzroy. In the mean time, it

became needful to devise some means of raising a revenue, and customhouse duties and port charges were resorted to as one means. Simultaneously with the imposition of custom duties, the officers of the government at the Bay of Islands had, without the consent of Heki, or paying him for it, cut down his flag-staff, removed it to another place, where it was converted into a signal staff, and erected the British flag in its place.

The effect of the customs' duties, and the charges on ships, had an immediate effect on the trade of the Bay of Islands. While ships resorted for provisions to other islands, so that soon after, instead of twenty-five or thirty ships as formerly, there were seldom more than four or five lying there. The natives complained loudly of this change, attributing it to the influence of the change of the flags; and hence we see, in all the recent correspondence regarding the outbreak, so much allusion to their enmity to the flag. It was not an enmity to the flag as representing the nation, but to it as associated with the effects of the customs duties. Heki had always contended that his flag-staff had been wrongfully removed, and more than once cut down that placed by the government officer. At length Captain Fitzroy, seeing the injurious tendency of the customs duties on the trade of the island, repealed them some months ago, but not until a deep feeling of hostility had been engendered against this particular flag, and especially as no reparation appears to have been made to Heki for the removal of the former one without his consent; and it was a continuance of this feeling which led to the deliberate, premeditated, and forewarned attack upon it, the fatal termination of which has been recorded in the recent advices and in the despatch of Captain Fitzroy.

These simple facts are instructive, in as far as they show what trivial circumstances lead to important events, and how easily they might have been avoided by men of ordinary sagacity, and by a policy dictated by a wise spirit of conciliation. The immediate circumstances under which the conflict took place; the spirit in which it was conducted, and that displayed by the natives towards the European settlers who were not actually engaged in it, as well during as after it, have so recently appeared before the public in the numerous private and official despatches which have been published, as to render any description on our part unnecessary. It is however admitted by all, from the governors downward, that the natives exhibited not only an extraordinary amount of courage in the conflict, but of forbearance and generosity afterwards. The relation of their conduct is not such as to convey the idea, which has been too industriously circulated by parties who appear to have an interest in producing such an impression, that they are a savage people, whose rights or claims to property cannot be regarded in any way; but that the whole islands should be considered as the property of the British crown under its right of discovery.

The policy of the government may have been wrong, and the acts of its representatives have unquestionably been so, ever since we obtained the sovereignty of these islands; but if the policy now urged on Parliament by the New Zealand Company were to be adopted,—were we now, as they desire, to rely and insist on our right to deal with the land of those islands on the assumption that they all belong to the British crown under the right of discovery by Captain Cook, it could only lead us into an ignominious war, and could only end in the extermination of a race which has exhibited so much of the best attributes of the mind, and such capacity for improvement. It is our purpose in an early number to go fully into the history and present condition of this interesting colony.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.—THE ZOLLVEREIN.

THE Diet of the various States constituting the Confederation of the Zollverein, have now met at Carlsruhe, under circumstances altogether more favourable to the views of the parties who advocate high protective duties than in any former year; and it is to be feared, for the common interests of Europe, that the attempts to adopt such a policy will be too successful. The more Southern States of the Confederation, who are least advanced in manufacturing skill, are the greatest advocates of protection; while Prussia has hitherto exercised all her influence to prevent the objects of those States being carried so far as they desired. Several circumstances have, however, combined at this time to weaken the general influence of Prussia, and of that party in the Prussian State which has hitherto maintained a more liberal commercial policy. About a year ago, the manufacturing interest prevailed on the King to form an establishment somewhat analogous to our Board of Trade, and to place at its head a party known to be friendly to higher protective duties in favour of German manufactures.

Since that time a considerable contest has been going forward at Berlin between the Board of Trade and the old advisers of the King, as to the policy of increasing the protective duties; and some weeks ago, in a council assembled for the purpose of considering the instructions to be given to the deputy who was to represent Prussia in the approaching Diet, the question was warmly debated, and it was understood that both the King and Prince William rather favoured the views of the Board of Trade,

for a higher rate of protection. The old ministers, however, notwithstanding, succeeded in carrying their views on this occasion, as formerly, and the representative of Prussia has again taken with him instructions to oppose the imposition of higher duties.

These circumstances will not, however, fail materially to lessen the influence of Prussia in the Diet. Another circumstance has recently occurred in Germany, which has produced a strong feeling against the Prussian government, and which, it is said, will detract materially from its influence on this occasion. It will be remembered that, some short time since, two deputies, of well-known liberal views, from Baden, visited Berlin, in a tour through North Germany. On hearing of their arrival, the Minister of the Interior, in a very unceremonious way, ordered their immediate expulsion, which was carried into effect. The umbrage taken against this offence by the other German States was so great, that although the King instantly dismissed the minister, the act has produced the worst effect upon the influence of Prussia with the other States. And the general opinion is, that a policy in regard to protective duties will be adopted at variance with the avowed wishes and instructions of the Prussian representative in the Diet.

The chief chance of the high protective party failing in carrying out their views, will be in their being unable to agree as to the mode of doing so. And if an intelligent view were taken of this difficulty, it would be the most likely means of convincing them of the folly of the attempt which they are making. Ever since the duty on raw cotton was repealed in this country, the spinners in Germany have become more and more clamorous for an increased duty on the introduction of cotton yarn and twist; and this is one of the chief propositions which will be urged in this Diet. But the manufacturers of cloth are not slow to see that an ample and cheap supply of the raw material of their goods, as the yarn may be termed, is of the greatest importance to their success; and although they are also very desirous to have an increase of protection to their own goods, they somewhat shrink from the claim made by the spinners. Those who advocate an increased duty on yarns, urge the necessity of raising the duties on manufactured goods, so as not only to compensate the manufacturer for the increased duty on yarn, but also to afford him a still higher protection. But even with this proposal the manufacturer does not see himself safe. He looks not only to the superior quality but the cheapness of English yarns, and to the increasing dependence which he every year feels required to place upon them. It cannot fail to escape the attention of the manufacturer in Germany, that if he is to depend in any very important degree upon the spinners at home for his supply, that he must be subjected to innumerable disappointments and inconveniences. Without a large supply of English yarn, what could he have done during the long drought of last summer, and the long frost of last winter, at which periods a great proportion of the spinning-mills in Germany stood still for want of water in the former case, and in the latter from the rivers being frozen up. A reference to the supplement published this day, shews that the imports of cotton yarn and twist into Germany, for the first six months of the present year, from this country, have been upwards of *fifteen millions of pounds*. But then, say the cotton-spinners, you may still import your yarn from England, but at such a duty as will secure to us a higher price for our produce; and such a higher duty shall be placed upon cotton cloth and prints, as shall not only recompense the higher price of yarn, but shall also afford a greater protection to your goods.

But there are farther considerations which should weigh with the manufacturers. The spinner, in consequence of the greater capital required to establish a mill, and a limit to the number of water-falls, being chiefly driven by that means in Saxony, may secure the advantage of this high protection to himself for a long time. But the manufacturer cannot fail to see that if his prohibition is increased, the following consequences will immediately flow from it, and counteract all the expected benefit.

First, The effect would immediately be to increase materially the prices of his goods, and somewhat the profit upon them. The increased profit will immediately induce the present manufacturers to extend their means of weaving, which can be simply done, and other new ones to enter into competition with them, and they would soon be just where they are.

Second, Before long the higher prices could not fail to lessen the home consumption; and while they were artificially fostering an increased supply, they would find a continually narrowing market, so that with a higher price competition would soon cause even a lower profit.

Third, One of the first and most important effects of higher prices would be to render it impossible for them to compete with this and other countries in the neutral markets of the world, and their foreign trade, which they are so desirous and anxious to cultivate, would be irreparably injured. It is true it has been proposed, in order to remedy this evil, that a drawback shall be allowed on goods exported, and thus that a portion of the public revenue collected from the people shall be used for the purpose of supplying the same goods at a cheaper rate to a foreign country than to the consumers at home. But even if a drawback were given, the injury sustained by the manufacturer could not be compensated. The higher cost of his material from the beginning

would render a much larger capital needful to do the same amount of business, and would disable him from competing successfully with those who, with a similar capital, would be able to accomplish much larger transactions.

The same clashing of different interests pervades all the classes who are calling out for higher protection; and all find a powerful opponent in the merchant, whose interest alone is to see the greatest amount of buying and selling, of importing and exporting.

But the German spinners and manufacturers are an apt illustration of that tacit conspiracy which takes place among powerful interests in a state against the public. One powerful interest will not suffer itself to be injured, in order to advance the objects of another; but when a system can be made compatible with the interests of both (short-sighted though it be), the public is willingly sacrificed. The manufacturer will not allow his interest to be sacrificed to that of the spinner, until a plan is proposed which will not only indemnify him, but as he thinks that will secure to him greater advantages, to accomplish which not only is the consumer at home to pay a higher price for his goods, but he is further to be taxed in order to enable the manufacturer to maintain his foreign markets; and all this is to be done on the pretence of encouraging native industry and home manufactures.

That England will not suffer by such a policy, if carried out in Germany, we will not say; but we do say, that England will suffer last and least, and that Germany will suffer first and most. Let other countries increase their restrictions as they please; let England only persevere in their removal, and extend the policy which we have adopted with regard to raw materials to the food and subsistence of the people, and we may look with complacency on every act of hostility for which we are not ourselves to blame, and feel assured that such a restrictive policy on the part of other countries must soon produce its own cure, by the decay of those interests which are the pampered objects of their protection.

CHOICE OF PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES.

"THE theory of the constitution" with reference to parliamentary representatives is sadly at variance with the practice. We recollect a loud outcry was raised against Lord Stanley, some years ago, for saying that votes were entirely at the service of the wealthy—that, for instance, it was only necessary to ascertain the opinions of a majority of the landowners in a county to be able to reckon with certainty on what would be the opinions of the representative of that county. But the fact is, Lord Stanley's assertion was perfectly correct—in saying what he did he only spoke the truth. In boroughs it may not be that the same influences always operate, but, we are afraid, in many they do, and in some, we fear, even worse influences are brought to bear.

The feeling which induces a tenant-farmer, holding his land only at the pleasure of his landlord from year to year, to vote contrary to his own sense of right and highest duty, at the dictation expressed or understood of that landlord, if it cannot command our respect, has in most cases a claim to be tenderly judged, and not unfrequently to be sympathised with. The same may be said of a town grocer, draper, or other tradesman, when dictated to by one or more of his principal customers. These things arise from a state of society, for which it is hard to blame individuals, however much the consequences are to be deplored. Many think the ballot would mend the matter, but (without depreciating or undervaluing that remedy), we should have more hope from the spread of improved ideas on the proper relations in which men stand to each other—from people coming to see, for instance, that there is no sort of connexion between buying a man's candles and his conscience, and that in point of fact, by mercantile transactions, great or small, as well as in all the other relations in which men stand to each other, as employer and employed, &c. &c., there is no favour conferred, and therefore no obligation incurred, either on the one side or on the other. Perhaps we may be told that, when these views generally prevail, the millenium will have arrived. We think more hopefully of the world than that, but do not stay to discuss the matter.

There is a vice, however, extremely prevalent in this country in connexion with the choice of representatives—a vice, too, of peculiarly "independent" electors—for which each individual sharer in it ought to be held directly responsible; and as it is, perhaps, the greatest and most disgraceful of all the evils connected with electioneering, if it could be in any way extinguished, or even much abated, there would be greater reason to rejoice than we can hope to have from what goes on around us in a series of years. We allude to the false view taken by such electors of their right to choose a parliamentary representative, and of their connexion with him when chosen. They fancy that they confer such a favour on him that nothing can repay it but some solid favour in return. We do not, in saying this, allude merely to acts of gross pecuniary bribery, but more to those innumerable demands made on members of parliament, by those who have made them so, for situations in life for themselves and friends. If the member happens to be also a member of the government for the time being, or a steady supporter of it by his votes in the house, his influence is supposed to be all the greater, and is, of course, all the more drawn upon to procure appointments in the post-office, in the excise and customhouse, in the colonies, &c. &c.; and it is

notorious that a government candidate, whatever may be his general political opinions or character, can always reckon, for the above-mentioned reason, on a certain number of votes. Where a private individual, a candidate, happens to be wealthy and influential, the same thing occurs. Just now, a number of the electors of a large and important borough (Sunderland) are meditating whether they should not stultify their own expressed convictions and opinions (in favour of free trade), by returning a monopolist (Mr George Hudson), who happens to be a great railway proprietor, and who therefore, in return for the honour of being made an M.P., could provide situations for a great number of persons as superintendents, secretaries, clerks, policemen, &c.! We shall look with some anxiety for the result of this election—not that we put so much value on a seat here or there, but it is not often that so direct and palpable an appeal is made to the selfishness of a community in antagonism to its own recorded sense of right, and we own that we feel a lively interest in the result.

To be chosen a member of Parliament is no doubt a great honour, and in this vain world, of course, all honorary distinctions must be paid for in some shape or other. But we will venture to say of those who are or wish to be members of Parliament, and can reconcile it to their feelings to pay for their honours in this gross way, that they are not very likely to be much more refined in looking for repayment to themselves. Some recent exposures in connection with Railways, to which we do not wish farther to allude, show this, and not a few are just now of opinion that exposures of worse things of the same sort could be made, though the probability is that they will not.

We wish electors could see that "true self-love and social are the same,"—that whatever they receive, without fairly and industriously earning it, is taken back from them in some shape or other, and that neither members of Parliament individually, nor candidates for seats, nor any other persons whatever, can do them any good worth speaking of compared with what they can do for themselves, if they will give their minds to it, and act up to their own ideas of duty, formed in solitariness and retirement, and not during the temporary excitement of selfish passions. We trust it is not altogether hopeless to preach to individuals to act in this way. To the electors of Sunderland, whom we have at present in view, we say—*TRAY*.

THE WEATHER, THE CROPS, AND STOCKS OF WHEAT.

THE unsettled state of the weather has excited no little anxiety, especially upon the continent, as to its effect upon the harvest of this country, and the consequent derangement which it is known would arise throughout Europe in the event of any material deficiency of the crop. Our correspondence from every part of Europe dwells less or more upon this topic. In Paris, the dullness of the share market is mainly attributed thereto, though we do not think altogether correctly so. It is not our wish in any way to add to that anxiety, and what we say upon the subject will rather tend to remove it. But we cannot shut our eyes to the extreme sensitiveness which the experience of the past few years, of the effect of our laws on the financial interests of Europe, has produced everywhere. And this must at least lead us to expect, in the event of a bad harvest, whenever it occurs, that the leading continental capitalists will immediately take strong precautionary measures, which will materially hasten and increase the financial derangements at home; and by the sale of stock in this market, will tend more rapidly to turn the exchanges against us. In every way there is no country in Europe so deeply interested as this is in maintaining that uniform and equal state of things which our corn laws, by the sudden fluctuations which they produce, are so well calculated to destroy.

From all the enquiry we have made, we believe that at this moment there is no ground whatever for those apprehensions. The weather, no doubt, is broken and unsatisfactory, but as yet no damage of importance has been received by the growing crops, which, taken generally, and all kinds of produce together, are as heavy and luxuriant as in any year on record; and if the weather during the next month should prove favourable, will be the most productive, all kinds of produce considered, ever known. What has added considerably to the apprehensions, has been the belief that the stocks in the farmers' hands are more than usually exhausted; and that any material delay in the harvest will render it difficult to meet the immediate wants of the country. It is no doubt true that the farmers generally have an unusually small stock of grain in stack, having been obliged to thrash it out early in the season for the sake of the straw. But though this be so, yet there are many evidences of a larger stock being held by corn-dealers and millers, not only of wheat but also of flour, than at the same time last year.

Much, we observe, is also said on the subject of the increased consumption in consequence of the improved condition of the people. We must not, however, overlook the fact, that with a very numerous class an improvement of their condition rather reduces the consumption of bread than increases it, by enabling them to command other articles of diet. In our supplement published this day, we have some evidences of this, in the quantities of articles of foreign produce used generally by all classes, which

have been consumed in the present year compared with last, as shewn by the following list of articles:—

Taken for consumption from January 5th to June 5th.

	1844	1845
Foreign Cattle	674	4,868
Salted Beef	1,047 cwts	2,075 cwts
Butter	69,526 "	97,746 "
Cheese	73,775 "	108,452 "
Coffee	11,462,380 lbs	14,896,401 lbs
Tea	16,635,049 "	18,169,551 "
Sugar	1,498,998 cwts	2,000,933 cwts
Cured Fish	81 "	8,551 "

These are some of the articles which enter largely into the consumption of an important class of the people, and to a certain extent diminish the consumption of bread. There is, however, no doubt another large class, raised in good times and when wheat is cheap, from an inferior and unwholesome diet to that of bread.

Independent of the great increase of numbers, the improved condition of the population of Europe generally, makes it a fact beyond doubt that the consumption of wheat is going forward on a scale hitherto unknown; while, on the other hand, taking the whole of Europe, the existing stock of old grain, of all kinds, has seldom been so small. And in connection with this fact, it is important to notice the small stocks of foreign grain in our bonding warehouses; the quantity of which on the 1st of July, in each of the last fifteen years, was as follows:—

WHEAT.			
	qrs.		qrs.
1830	709,624	1838	703,536
1831	662,284	1839	150,593
1832	894,641	1840	787,105
1833	707,732	1841	814,226
1834	797,851	1842	1,336,757
1835	714,511	1843	353,191
1836	620,816	1844	549,225
1837	701,254	1845	365,702

In looking at this table, it must also be borne in mind that in each of the late years large quantities of foreign wheat were on the way to this country at this period, and the arrivals in July and August were very large. As far as we learn, there is no probability of any important arrivals in the same months of this year; so that, should our harvest either prove late, or be defective in quality, in consequence of bad weather, however great in quantity, we shall suffer serious inconvenience from the want of foreign wheat, in the one case to eke out the consumption of the year; in the other, to mix with the new and soft wheat grown at home.

The present destitute condition of our warehouses, and the scanty stocks throughout Europe, are facts which ought to produce a deep effect on every reflecting mind that contemplates the possibility, nay certainty, of future failures of our harvests. The harvest of last year was universally abundant, and yet the consumption of the year leaves no surplus to store up against future exigencies. This is not a state of things under which to discourage the production of foreign wheat by the absolute exclusion under our present law.

A USEFUL COMBINATION—ADULTERATION IN HUMAN FOOD.

We have read lately in several Scotch papers the following:—
The United Association of Journeymen Confectioners of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth, St Andrews, Leith, Arbroath, and Dundee.—RESOLVED,
1st, That as mineral white is unwholesome and highly injurious, that it be entirely abolished from this date, as an adulteration in the confectionery trade.
2d, That committees wait upon the masters to get their signatures, if they agree with the above resolution.
3d, That committees warn the masters using the above mineral white, that the journeymen are firmly resolved to remain in combination until it is entirely abolished, and that they shall purchase goods from time to time from any one individual whom they may suspect to make use of it, and that they shall have them analysed, and, if found to contain the mineral, taken before a magistrate.
4th, That decisive steps be taken to carry the first resolution into effect; but it is hoped that no legal means will require to be resorted to.
5th, That we shall aid by all means in our power, either pecuniary or otherwise, that the foregoing resolutions be carried into effect.
That committees be requested to solicit subscriptions from any of the employers agreeing with these resolutions.

This is an extremely good use for the workmen to make of their combination, and deserves encouragement and extensive notoriety for the sake of exciting others to imitation. If the metropolitan journeymen bakers have any Union, we should wish to see them co-operating in the same way to put down the frauds which, we fear, are pretty abundant in their trade. The system might be extended, too, to other crafts. The journeymen shoemakers, for instance, might put down the practice of patching up the soles of boots and shoes with rotten leather; and tailors might put down the practice of selling furbished-up old clothes for anything else but what they are, &c., &c. It is quite refreshing to the moral feelings to notice the step taken by these Scotch confectioners. We wish them success in it, and also to see an extension of such views and practices.

"UNDERMINING THE CHURCH."

UNDER the above jocular title the *Gateshead Observer* recently directed attention to a very serious matter—neither more nor less, to use the words of that paper, than the "practice prevalent among the clergy (of the north of England) of selling the coal

belonging to their livings, and pocketing—not the annual interest, merely, of the sums raised by such sales, (in which case their successors would enjoy the fruits of the property as extensively as themselves)—but the whole amount realized by the sales." "We do not intend to say," our contemporary remarks farther, "that the persons who do this, act contrary to precedent; but surely such a precedent is shockingly inconsistent with the appeals which are constantly made to the public for additional churches and additional means for their endowment. Were a wealthy individual—Lord Londonderry for instance—and, as a pillar of the Establishment, his lordship is peerless—instead of a money endowment, to appropriate a coal-mine to the support of a new church, the consequence might be, that the very first incumbent, were he a zealous labourer in his vocation, might exhaust the mine, and thereby leave his successor without a sixpence for his support. To practise such a system of extravagance, whilst asking alms of the public, would be discreditable to any establishment, but it is superlatively so in a Church, notorious not less for its immense wealth than for its persevering pretensions to apostolic purity."

We had understood that some notice was to be taken of this matter in Parliament, but have been disappointed in not seeing it done. A more palpable piece of avaricious injustice has never been put in practice by men than these ecclesiastics now exhibit, and surely there is as much regard for a fair name, if not so much abstract love of justice, within the bosom of the church itself as will put down this new disgrace. Has the Bishop of Durham, with his high character, nothing to say on the encroachment?

PROTEST AGAINST THE SECOND READING OF THE FIELD GARDENS BILL.

I. Because by this bill there may be established, in every parish in the kingdom, a board endowed with corporate privileges, irresponsible, and armed with powers which may be used for purposes of favouritism on the one hand, or of oppression on the other.

II. Because the objects of this bill, purporting to be subsidiary to the provisions for the relief of the poor, under divers acts of parliament, are, in truth, in direct contravention to their principles.

III. Because, as in each parish, when the provisions of this bill shall be adopted, the Field Wardens will be wholly unconnected with those of every other, and uncontrolled by any superior power, it cannot be doubted, that in process of time there will be introduced in different parishes a diversity of practice, which will lead to heartburnings, discontent, and confusion.

IV. Because the provisions of this bill, if carried out in the fairest and most equitable manner, will necessarily aggravate the acknowledged evils resulting from the present law of settlement.

V. Because its unavoidable tendency is to promote early and improvident marriages, and to give an unnatural stimulus to the increase of population, already superabundant in the agricultural districts.

VI. Because the necessary consequence will be the lowering of the wages of the agricultural labourer.

VII. Because the provisions of this bill lead to the indefinite increase of holdings and divisions of land, and thus to many of the evils which now press so severely on the people of Ireland.

VIII. Because they are in accordance with an opinion much in vogue, but which I think false in itself, and injurious to the people; founded on an unfair estimate of their intelligence and spirit, and (if acted upon) tending to lower their independence, and to degrade their moral condition—viz., that they cannot manage their own concerns, but must be cared for, overlooked, and directed by others—their superiors perhaps in fortune, but, I believe, by no means superior to them in virtue, natural intelligence, or public spirit.

IX. Because, if I am mistaken in this character of the people, and their comparative worth, the evil ought to be cured by good example and education, and will only be aggravated by such measures as those contemplated by the present bill.

RADNOR.

LETTER FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, New Zealand, 27th March, 1845.

I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 20th instant via Sydney. Since that the governor has, in consequence of the precarious aspect of affairs here, between native and European, engaged the whale ship *Matilda* to go home direct with dispatches. I told you of the outbreak against the government and the British flag at the Bay of Islands, in which the natives beat off the handful of troops there and the crew of her Majesty's ship *Hazard*, and burnt the town of Kororarika, after the Europeans had deserted it. The Europeans are flocking in here daily by hundreds, and three days ago one ship removed nearly one hundred of them to Sydney; other vessels are going with more. In the midst of perils and alarms, and surrounded by destitution, and resignation to ruin, because perhaps not brought on by the sufferers themselves, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the ridiculous position in which we are placed. A few days ago a dispatch arrives requiring debentures to the amount (comparatively very large), of about 16,000*l.*, issued by the governor last year, to be redeemed out of the colonial revenues, independent of the salaries of the government officers to be paid (with the exception of the parliamentary grant of 7500*l.*) out of the same source. Where are the colonial revenues? Where are the people who are to pay? Where, or what is the property in New Zealand? Capital and credit have now disappeared, and land is valueless. Compensation is due by the home government to the ruined Europeans.

But to the question of Great Britain abandoning or retaining New Zealand as a colony; abandoning would be a happy thing compared with persisting in unfortunate measures, analogous to the past, whatever political view might be taken of it. To establish British influence and power upon a solid and lasting foundation, the present treaties, as they are called, with the chief, must be cancelled, being founded in fraud and by falsehood.

New treaties must be entered into, founded in justice and honour, and a force both naval and military introduced into the country sufficient to enforce the terms of such treaties. At present the whole native population are excited and irritated, although they have not all manifested it in the manner 'John Heke' has, under the effects of the attempt made, under the garb of treaties, by her Majesty's representatives to cheat them out of their sovereignty and lands. Unprincipled officials now may, in order to shelter themselves and deceive the home government, report that the present crisis was brought on by the Europeans settled in the country; but this is not truth. All the chiefs who express themselves, declare distinctly that the war is with the government and the flag and not with private individuals, and that they will protect the persons and property of those who do not fight against them. If a strong military force be introduced to coerce the native population to terms, in accordance with the misnamed treaties, extermination must ensue. The New Zealander abides by the laws of his country much more rigidly than the European does, and these laws he understands. The very few Europeans who discern and understand this trait in their character, can adjust, what appears impossible to others, the most intricate matters, amicably. The worst set of impostors amongst the numerous officials here by which her Majesty's government and dignity are taxed, is the native protectors so called.

The government interpreters are, with one exception, of the same stamp. How can this nation be governed, and the momentous interests of the respectable European community, be fairly dealt with through the medium of the offices of such persons—of men who would not be trusted by their own countrymen to adjudicate in the most trivial matter? Since the natives have understood the meaning of native protector, they laugh at the idea of such functionaries. The framework for the government of New Zealand requires to be different from that of ordinary settlements and colonies. The materials here are different. There is first met a semi-civilized semi-unioned people, valuable for their native trade, their labour, and as consumers of imported manufactures. If the one hundred thousand New Zealanders are to be destroyed, merely to make a footing for a handful of Europeans, a market, one of the chief objects of keeping colonies, is destroyed. The home government will have to pay off all the colonial government's debts, and all the officials, the whole being created by them—not by any portion of the people of the colony. For the local government of New Zealand, the introduction of the common sense and experience of the people is more essential than in any country claimed by England. The government left to pure placement, see where it has forced us.

"John Heke," the patriotic leader in the north, lives comfortably upon his farm, where he has about forty head of horned cattle, twenty horses, and other stock.

You see this is a letter of irregular scraps, bearing upon our insecure antipodal position. The battle of Kororarika you will see described in print.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, July 21.

MILITARY HONOURS.—The Duke of Richmond presented a petition praying for a mark of honour to be awarded to the surviving veterans of the Peninsular war, which gave occasion to some remarks from the Duke of Wellington, who stated that he had always brought the merits of the troops and officers under his command before the attention of the Sovereign and the government, though he had always abstained from making any suggestion, unless expressly called upon to state his opinion. But the claims of the Peninsular army had not been overlooked. They had received the thanks of parliament sixteen times; on no less than nineteen occasions medals had been struck, which had been distributed amongst 1,300 officers; special brevets had repeatedly brought promotion; several members of their lordships' house enjoyed their prerogatives for services in the Peninsula; not to mention foreign honours conferred by the allied sovereigns.

IRISH COLLEGES BILL.—Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the Irish Colleges bill, the nature of which he stated, admitting that it involved the principle of endowment.—The Earl of Shrewsbury opposed the bill, on account of the irreligious character of the system of education which it proposed to establish.—Lord Brougham eulogised the measure; the Earl of Carnarvon opposed it; the Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his general approbation, but suggested improvements; Lord Clifford concurred; Lord Beaumont and the Bishop of Norwich were also in favour of the bill; and after a few remarks from Lord Lyttleton, the bill was read a second time. The other business being disposed of, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, July 22.

"PRIVILEGE."—Lord Brougham called attention to an attack reported to have been made on him by Mr Fitzstephen French, in the House of Commons, on the previous night. In the conversational debate which had taken place on the case of Messrs Boldero and Bonham, Mr F. French was alleged to have charged Lord Brougham as having, in the committee of inquiry into the allegations of fraudulent transactions in the Dublin and Galway Railway Company, been guilty of the suppression of exculpatory evidence, with holding secret communication with hostile parties, and accompanying these charges with strong personal reflections on his lordship. The noble lord termed the reported charges foul, libellous, slanderous, and a gross breach of the privileges of the house. He entered into an explanation of the course which he had pursued on the committee of inquiry. It appears that the standing orders committee of the House of Commons had reported against the Dublin and Galway, but Mr F. French, doubtless animated by patriotic feelings, induced the house to rescind the resolution of the committee, and permit the railway bill to be proceeded with. But afterwards it appeared that Mr French was one of the directors of the contemplated company, the board trafficking in shares, realising considerable sums, and doubtless gratifying their patriotic feelings at the same time. But on the petition of a Mr Pym an inquiry had been instituted in a committee of their lordships' house, from which it appeared that out of 970 applications for shares in the Dublin and Galway, only 111 had been accompanied by references as to character and solvency, and inquiry having been made into twenty-nine of these 111 references, no less than

fourteen were found to be false or fraudulent, on which, on the principle, doubtless, that if they went farther they would fare worse, further search into the remainder was abandoned. He gave one or two instances of the character of individuals to whom shares were allotted. One, who was held to be "respectable" because she lived at "Lower Tooting, Surrey," turned out to be an old female pauper, who could neither read nor write. The exculpatory evidence which he was charged with suppressing was that of Mr Joseph Parkes, the well-known attorney, who, however, was only generally acquainted with the practices pursued by railway companies, while the witness whom he had suggested, the Secretary of the London and York, proved that the practice pursued by the Dublin and Galway was perfectly the reverse of that adopted on his line. He contrasted the severe and pharisaical course adopted towards Messrs Boldero and Bonham with that general laxity which tolerated such practices as those he had exposed. Reverting to the attack of Mr Fitzstephen French, he was bound to believe it a gross fabrication, for other morning papers reported the honourable member as having been inaudible, and his respect and veneration for the House of Commons forbade him from entertaining the supposition that, if the reported words had been heard, they would have passed unnoticed so gross a breach of privilege as the ribaldry said to have been uttered against a peer of Parliament, for the exercise of his duty on a secret committee of their Lordships' House. Warning members of the House of Commons, that privilege would not protect them in printing their speeches, and newspapers that the law would punish them for publishing slanderous attacks, even though spoke in parliament, he left the matter in the hands of the house.—After some remarks from the Earls of Besborough and Wicklow, the latter of whom suggested that the printer and the reporter of the *Times* should be called to the bar, the farther consideration of the subject, on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, who considered the case to be a grave one, was postponed till Thursday.

THE IRISH COLLEGES BILL, after a brief discussion, went through committee; and the other business, chiefly formal, having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

Thursday, July 24.

"PRIVILEGE."—Lord Brougham reverted to the case of privilege raised by the reported attack of Mr Fitzstephen French on himself. Finding that Mr French had apologised, and retracted whatever might have given pain, he recommended that their lordships should proceed no farther.—After a few words from the Earl of Wicklow, the matter dropped.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord Brougham moved an address to the Crown, praying that means might be taken to enable their lordships to be accommodated in the new House of Parliament by next session.—Lord Wharcliffe did not think that any advantage would be gained by hurrying their lordships into the new houses before the Commons' chamber was completed. Amongst other disadvantages, they would be surrounded by workmen, the noise of whose operations would prove a serious inconvenience.—The Duke of Wellington also reminded their lordships that it was necessary that a convenient communication should be kept up between the two houses, on such occasions as the opening or the prorogation of parliament by her Majesty, and so forth.—After a brief debate, shared in by Lord Campbell and the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Brougham's motion was rejected by 40 to 16.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the advancement of various measures, which, having come up from the Commons, and been amply discussed there, do not require specific notice.

House of Commons.

Monday, July 21.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr C. Bullen, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the house resolve itself into a committee of supply, brought forward his motion that—

"The house regarded with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand, and that those feelings were greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which had led to such disastrous results."

He alluded to the petition which he had presented upon this subject on the 21st of June last, and said that his object in addressing the house was to call its attention to the allegations of that petition, and to the events which had since been occurring in this country relative to the future destinies of New Zealand. He recounted the events connected with the destruction of Kororarika, in the Bay of Islands; awarded Heki his due meed of praise for the chivalrous conduct he had exhibited in his warfare, and pictured the dangerous condition of the settlers, from the excited feelings of the natives, flushed by the plunder, upwards of 40,000, they had acquired, and animated by their easy victory. The settlement of Wellington, with from 4000 to 6000 colonists, who had taken out with them property to the extent of 2,000,000, was surrounded by at least 8000 natives, who were kept in check by only 50 soldiers—the rest being drawn off to protect Auckland. He threw the responsibility of this state of things on the government; for Lord Stanley had brought about that calamity, a war of races. It was no satisfaction that Captain Fitzroy was recalled, unless they had the positive assurance of a change of system. In the recent debate, Sir Robert Peel had promised so exceedingly fair, that several members of the house blamed him for proceeding to a division against a government so evidently disposed to what was right. Lord Stanley had, however, dashed all these pleasing anticipations, by reiterating in the House of Lords that all the difficulties of New Zealand had arisen from the conflict of the claims of the Company with the conditions entered into with the natives by the treaty of Waitangi—which treaty he declared the determination of the government religiously to fulfil, though perfectly conscious that this "religious" observance was coupled with the proposition of a land-tax, the real object of which was the confiscation of the land of the natives. He would not call this conduct "thimblerrigging," but

it was analogous to the old trick of "ring-dropping," not unfamiliar to the readers of "Roderick Random." Entering into detail on the differences between the New Zealand Company and the Government, or rather Lord Stanley, he contended that the spirit which still animated the Colonial office was inimical to the peace, prosperity, and security of a colony so important as the one in question, and concluded—

"They had every confidence in the right hon. gentleman opposite (Sir R. Peel) who, he believed, had the most perfect intention of carrying out proper instructions in their fullest and strictest sense, but they were now obliged to come to the house, and say that both with respect to what had been done, and with respect to the spirit which animated the colonial department, they were in a worse position than they had been before. All he asked was, whether for the next six months they would leave New Zealand without any guarantee—without any intimation even that they expected the government to alter its policy towards that colony? Petitions on the subject had been already presented to the house, and in a day or two another petition, which was not at present quite ready, would be presented, signed by some of the first persons in the country, praying the house not to separate without giving a guarantee, with respect to the fate of their relatives who had embarked all their hopes in the fortunes of that country. He denied that it was a party question, many of the promoters of the company's views being staunch Conservatives; and he implored hon. gentlemen not to sacrifice the interests of the colony to any party views, by doing which they would injure rather than advance the interests of their party."

Mr HOPE (Under-Secretary for the Colonies) went into minute particulars, in order to show that Lord Stanley was not open to the charge of deceit or unfair dealing in his intercourse with the directors of the New Zealand Company, and read extracts from letters, to show that the arrival of troops from Sydney had inspired confidence at Auckland, a portion of these reinforcements having been despatched for the protection of Wellington. The most recent intelligence led them to believe that a general combination of the native tribes was exceedingly improbable. He contended that the instructions of Lord John Russell, when he was in the Colonial office, recognised the natives' title to their lands, which was subsequently carried out by the treaty of Waitangi, and the object of Lord Stanley, who could not possibly have any hostility towards the Company, was to maintain good faith with the natives, and from this he was not to be driven in order to adopt a policy of confiscation and spoliation.—Mr ROEBUCK pointed out that Britain had foregone its rights over New Zealand, acquired by discovery, and had, both by tacit assent and actual declaration, vested voluntarily the sovereignty over the country in its chiefs. In this independent and foreign country the New Zealand Company had acquired land, in the same way as if they had done so in France, and when this country subsequently took the sovereignty, we had no right to look into the Company's titles. Our sending out Captain Hobson with consular power was in itself a recognition of the sovereign authority. He would not say whether or not this recognition was a wise act; but out of it came the treaty of Waitangi, the procuring means of which it was easy to understand, when it was recollected what savages were, and that for rum, powder, muskets, and blankets they would assign anything. He traced the origin of the pretended concern for the natives, by which the treaty was obtained and maintained, to selfish and interested motives. Having emancipated the blacks, there was found to be a mass of agitating power disposable; and it was a fact that it was gravely discussed to what it should be directed, a home or a colonial object. The aborigines were selected; a member of that house was allowed to ride his hobby, and get a committee, the report of which, fished up and acted on, was the cause of all their difficulties. But the missionaries profited by it, for the missionary influence ruled the Colonial office, and no good would be effected until they wholly changed the system by which our colonies are controlled. He asked if the government could seriously hold up the treaty of Waitangi in the face of the civilised world as anything else than waste paper? It was his opinion that the New Zealand savages were doomed to disappear, like the North American Indians, before the advances of the white man; all that we can do is to protect them from injustice. A land-tax was a paltry, pitiful, thimble-rigging scheme, the result of which must be annual forfeitures, until the whole land affected to be secured by the treaty of Waitangi fell into our hands. He called on them at once to annul it; to vest the whole waste lands of New Zealand in the Crown; and compensate the natives by securing them in all that was necessary for their comfortable subsistence.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL went over the legal details of the question, in order to show that the New Zealand Company, acting in a purely commercial spirit, had originally moved at their own risk, in defiance of the government, and had not established a valid title to the lands which they had acquired, and this was the origin of the strife between it and the government, which was bound to protect the natives.—Mr LABOUCHERE defended the colonial government of the Whig administration, as also the character of Mr Stephen, whom he praised for his intelligence, acuteness, and integrity. He would uphold the treaty of Waitangi, in its equitable construction; but there was a higher question involved, that of the means to be taken for the safety of a great and important colony.—Sir R. H. Inglis and Mr Aglionby having addressed the house, after some explanations the debate was adjourned.

Tuesday, July 22.

THE RAJAH OF SATARA.—Mr HUME, after a speech of some length, moved—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry into the alleged charges against Pertaub Shean, late Raja of Satara, and whether he has been furnished with a copy of the charges and evidence against him on which he was deposed from his raja, and now lives an exile and state prisoner at Benares; and that her Majesty will be pleased further to direct inquiry to be made into the charges for bribery and corruption by Krushnaje Sadusee Bhidey (as stated in the papers before this house) against Colonel Ovens, whilst resident at Satara, and against Ballajee Penil Natoo, who assisted Colonel Ovens at the court of Satara."

—Dr BOWRING seconded the motion.—Mr EMERSON TENNENT said that this was an attempt to obtain the revision of a case which had already been decided against the Raja by every tribunal which had adjudicated upon it. It had been decided upon by three Governors of Bombay, by three Governors-General of India, and by the East India Company at home, and all the decisions upon these repeated appeals were confirmatory of the first decision. Under these circumstances it would be useless to re-open the case, and it would also be mischievous to the effective administration of public affairs in India.—A discussion ensued, in which Mr Williams, Mr Hogg, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr Wakley, and Mr B. Baring took part; after which the motion was negatived without a division.

IMPORTATION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Mr EWART then moved for the repeal of the duties on the importation of butter and cheese.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion as being inconsistent with the financial arrangements for the year.—After some observations from Mr M. Gibson, Mr Hume, and Mr Cobden, Sir R. PEEL objected to bringing forward such a motion at so late a period of the session, when all the financial arrangements of the year had been completed.—After some discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 136 to 38.

Wednesday, July 23.

THE NEW ZEALAND debate was re-opened by Captain ROUS, who recommended that a middle course should be pursued, not only with respect to past differences, but also as to the future government of the colony.—Mr WARD had no wish whatever to treat the question as a party one. In fact, he regarded the question rather as a colonial than as a national one. He pressed on Sir R. Peel the necessity of following out his own expressed convictions, and, disregarding the obstinacy and petulance of Lord Stanley, bestow on a colony comprising no less than ten thousand British settlers, and one hundred thousand brave and active aborigines, the benefits of a government by which all questions in dispute would be satisfactorily settled.—A discussion ensued, in which Mr G. Palmer, Sir C. Napier, Lord Ingestre, and Mr Hawes took part.—Sir R. PEEL said he believed that Lord Stanley was anxious to act in the best spirit towards the New Zealand Company, so far as he could do so consistently with his duty to the Crown and with good faith towards the natives, and the government were willing, and, indeed, determined to afford the company all the assistance in their power, giving the most liberal interpretation possible to their agreement; but they were also determined not to assure to the company the possession of a given amount of land in certain localities without instituting a previous inquiry into the validity of their titles, and without due consideration of the claims of the natives. It was rather unfortunate that this country had abandoned its right of sovereignty by discovery, and that it had been content to obtain it by cession from the natives. But having done so, however, we were bound to maintain our obligations. He conceived that this cession gave an absolute right to the crown over all lands to which the natives could not lay claim. This, however, was wholly different from the course which the New Zealand Company called upon them to pursue—at the point of the sword if necessary. Our future policy, he contended, should be the protection and conciliation of the natives. They should beware of imitating in New Zealand the conduct of the French in Algeria. Between Lord Stanley and himself there was the most perfect identity of opinion; they were both equally desirous of promoting the future prosperity of the colony; and he could not sanction the idea that there was any difference between himself and the noble lord, who, with so much industry and unexampled ability, filled the office of Colonial Secretary.—After some observations from Mr Roebuck, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there was nothing to induce them to suppose that there would be any change in the policy which had already produced such melancholy results, and from which more disastrous results still were impending. Lord Stanley appeared to think that nothing could be right, unless it were directly opposed to the company with which he appeared to think he was bound to have a lasting controversy. The government had done nothing since 1841 to promote the prosperity of this important colony. While indulging in glowing panegyric on the advantages of representative government, the letters of Lord Stanley were equivalent to a declaration that for a century to come New Zealand would not be in a fit state to receive the blessing. In fact, the state of things in New Zealand was calculated to destroy all confidence in the minds of the emigrants who would direct their enterprise and capital to Australia. They were pursuing a course, in order to gratify the pride and obstinacy of Lord Stanley, calculated to endanger the prosperity, if not the security, of the colony.

"Unfortunately," said his lordship, "when we come to consider this question, it is treated as a question of party politics, and when the right hon. baronet says that he identifies himself with the Secretary of State, and calls upon the house to concur with him, no doubt New Zealand will be sacrificed, and party interests will be regarded. (Cheers.) But the time will come when the right honourable gentleman will be obliged to change his policy with respect to this colony, as he was obliged to change it with regard to matters nearer home. (Hear, hear, hear.) I recollect that the noble lord, whose conduct I now call in question, was instrumental in bringing in a bill intended to affect the government of a most important part of the empire, and which dealt with the elective franchise for that purpose; and by his plan the whole of the people were to be placed at the mercy of a small part of the landlords. (Cheers.) This was the great measure of his policy towards that part of the empire, and it was your policy then to support him. (Hear, hear.) Did you persevere in this policy? (Hear, hear.) The right honourable gentleman, when he came into office, said that such a measure would be most unjust, and that he would not sanction a measure of such injustice, although he had formerly supported it. (Hear, hear, hear.) As for the taunts with respect to New Zealand, the change of policy may not come so soon. The subject may be trifled with for some time, as there might not be the vast multitudes assembled which affected your policy towards another part of the kingdom (hear, hear); but depend upon it, the time will come when the right honourable gentleman, acting on the convictions of his own mind, will determine not to sacrifice an impor-

tant colony to feelings of pique and pride (cheers), but will resolve that New Zealand must be governed according to the principles of common sense. (Cheers.) But in the mean time, you expose the colony to the greatest risks; if you agree to-night that nothing shall now be done, you will impose the task on individual members to bring motions forward on this subject, till the house is prepared to act in a better spirit, and then the colony of New Zealand will expand in a way which many of its most ardent friends did not contemplate. (Loud cheers.)"

The amendment of Mr Buller was then negatived by a majority of 155 over 89 voices.

The committee of supply was postponed; and the other orders of the day being then disposed of, the house adjourned.

Thursday, July 24.

The house sat from noon to two o'clock the following morning, without intermission. A great amount of miscellaneous business was of course transacted, among which was

THE STOCK IN TRADE BILL, read a second time; and

THE SLAVE TRADE BRAZIL BILL, carried through committee. The latter measure raised a discussion, Mr MILNER GIBSON protesting against the policy of the government, on the double ground of its aggravating the evils of the slave trade, and injuring our commerce and trade.—Sir R. PEEL defended the government from the imputations thrown on them; and after some debate, shared in by Lord Palmerston, the bill was subsequently reported.

The other business was of a routine nature.

MISCELLANEOUS PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

THE SCOTCH POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time and passed, in the House of Commons, on Monday last.

THE LATE RAILWAY EXPOSURE.—On Monday night, in the House of Commons, Mr Hawes asked the government whether it had taken any steps in reference to the parties named in the report of the Committee on the South Eastern Railway petition; and, if so, whether it was prepared to state what those steps were?—Sir R. Peel intimated, that shortly after the presentation of the report Mr Bonham and Captain Boldero had signified to him their wish to tender their resignation of their several offices, and that it had been his painful duty to advise her Majesty to accept their resignation. With respect to Mr Wray, Sir J. Graham had addressed a communication to that gentleman, seriously animadverting upon his proceedings; and with respect to Mr Hignett, the Master General of the Ordnance had dismissed him from his situation as solicitor to that board.—Captain Boldero made a statement to the house, in which he contended that the committee, on the evidence before it, had given an entire exculpation both of Mr Bonham and of himself. He then entered into an explanation of his motives in holding and selling his shares. He bowed to the decision of the committee, and, though he complained of the extreme severity of one paragraph in its report, did not intend to reflect on any member of it. He then stated that he had placed in the hands of Sir R. Peel the resignation of his office as clerk of the Ordnance.—Mr Hawes asked Sir J. Graham whether Mr Wray was still to retain his situation?—Sir J. Graham replied in the affirmative, and stated to the house the contents of the letter of animadversion which he had addressed to Mr Wray on this subject. He was prepared to lay a copy of it upon the table.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 462 Queen's printers' (Ireland) Acts of Parliament; Returns.
- 469 Crown Manors; Return.
- 479 Railway Department, Board of Trade; Minutes.
- 499 Miscellaneous Estimates; No. 8.
- 517 (1) New Zealand; Copy of Correspondence. Part 1.
- 517 (2) New Zealand (Bay of Islands); Correspondence. Part 2.
- 518 Royal Artillery; Return.
- Copyholds; Fourth Report of Commissioners.
- 398 Revising Barristers; Returns.
- 490 Entailed Estates; Report from the Committee of the House of Lords.
- 496 East India; Accounts, &c.
- 355 Foreign and Colonial Bishops, &c.; Returns.
- 434 Caledonian Canal; 40th Report of Commissioners.
- 390 Prosecutions; Abstract of Return.
- 543 Navy; Supplemental Estimate.
- 470 Municipal Boroughs; Abstract of Accounts.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with suite, have remained at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, during the week. The Court newsman is only authorised from day to day to state that the royal family are taking short drives round about the neighbourhood. The utmost privacy is maintained.

His Majesty the King of Holland landed at Woolwich at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from the Continent, and was received by the Earl of Haddington, first Lord of the Admiralty; Baron Dedel, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the British Court; the Earl of Morton, lord in waiting to the Queen; Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis Augustus Collier, and Captain the Honourable Alexander Nelson Hood, groom in waiting to the Queen. His Majesty put up at Mivart's Hotel. He dined with Baron Dedel in the evening.

Yesterday it was understood that his Majesty would leave Mivart's Hotel, for Cowes, Isle of Wight, to pay his respects to the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, at Osborne House, her Majesty having taken Norris Castle for the accommodation of the King and the members of his court who have accompanied him, the limited capabilities of Osborne House not affording convenience for the reception of his Majesty and suite. The Earl of Delawarr, as Lord Chamberlain, has caused several members of the royal household to go to Norris Castle, to wait on his Majesty's pleasure. On Saturday (this day) his Majesty will return to Mivart's Hotel, and at night is expected to be present at the Italian Opera, the Queen Dowager having given up her box for the King's especial use during the limited time he stays in this capital.

DEATH OF LORD BATEMAN.—We have to announce the death of Lord Bateman, who expired on Tuesday morning, in Portman square. We learn that the noble lord had been rather unwell since the 13th. On Sunday afternoon his disorder assumed a more alarming

character, and on Monday he gradually became worse, when the medical attendants gave no hopes of his eventual restoration to health.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

WE have to announce the death of Viscount Canterbury, who expired on Monday afternoon, at the Honourable Henry Manners Sutton's residence in Southwick crescent, Hyde park. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, an attack of which he experienced on the Great Western railway in coming to town from Devonshire on the night before, immediately after which he lost all power of speech and consciousness up to the moment of his death.

The Hon. Henry Manners Sutton, the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Mr Sanderson, M.P. and the Hon. Mrs Sanderson, were the only relatives with his lordship at his dissolution. An express was forwarded as early as possible after the noble viscount's arrival at his son's house, to Viscountess Canterbury and family, who are at Rockbeare House, near Exeter, and another was sent to the Honourable Charles John Manners Sutton to Paris, in which capital the honourable gentleman has been residing for some time past.

The deceased Charles Manners Sutton, Viscount Canterbury, of the city of Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford, in the county of Leicester, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Charles Manners Sutton, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born on the 29th January 1780, and was therefore in his 66th year. His lordship was twice married, namely, first, the 8th of July 1811, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Dennison; and secondly, 6th December 1828, to Ellen, daughter of Mr Edmund Power, relict of Mr John Hume Purvis. By his first marriage he leaves issue the Hon. Charles John Manners Sutton (now Viscount Canterbury), Registrar of the Faculty office, born the 17th of April 1812; the Honourable Henry Manners Sutton, M.P. Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, born the 27th of May 1814; and the Honourable Charlotte Matilda, born the 27th of May 1814, and married to Mr Richard Sanderson, M.P. By his second alliance he leaves an only daughter, the Honourable Francis Diana, born the 17th of December 1829. The present Viscountess Canterbury is sister of the Countess of Blessington.

The late Viscount was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1817 to 1834. In 1834 his re-election was opposed by Mr Abercromby (now Lord Dunfermline) being brought forward by the Whig party, and, after one of the largest divisions on record, the numbers were, for Mr Abercromby 316, Sir Charles Manners Sutton 306.

The deceased after this defeat was elevated to the peerage, by being created a Viscount of the United Kingdom. He was a Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and a Commissioner of the Land-Tax and for building Churches. His lordship enjoyed a pension of 4,000*l* a-year, which is continued to his successor.

By the demise of his lordship and Earl Grey, there are now two vacancies in the Governors of the Charterhouse.

DEATH OF EARL GREY.

THE venerable and distinguished nobleman and statesman whose name stands at the head of this article (as we were simply able last week to announce), is numbered with the dead. His lordship, respecting whose health alarming accounts had recently reached London and elsewhere, died at his seat, at Howick hall, Northumberland, on Thursday week, in the 82nd year of his age.

The deceased nobleman was a lineal descendant of the Greys, of Werke, a very ancient Northumbrian family. His immediate ancestor was Lieut.-General Sir Charles Grey, who, for his eminent military services, was, in 1801, raised to the peerage, as Baron Grey de Howick, and, in 1806, to the dignity of an earl. His lordship died November 14, 1807, in his 80th year; thus transmitting his titles and estates to the distinguished nobleman whose death we now record.

The noble earl was born on the 13th March 1764. He received his education first at Eton, and subsequently at King's College, Cambridge, where he acquired as much sound learning as is usually attained by the eldest sons of wealthy noblemen. At the age of 18 he passed over to the continent, with a view of making the tour of Europe. In the course of his tour he fell in with the late Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and succeeded in so deeply interesting the royal duke, that he received a distinguished appointment in his household, and had thus facilities of introduction to the principal foreign courts. He returned to England in 1786, and was shortly afterwards returned as a representative for the county of Northumberland, in parliament. He immediately joined the Whig party, then in opposition, under Fox. His first speech was delivered in the debate on Mr Pitt's commercial treaty with France. The oratorical talents which he displayed on this occasion secured him a foremost position in the house. During the same session, which was his first, he was named one of the managers of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; and from that time we find him taking a leading part in the debates.

In 1792, Mr Grey became a member of the Whig Club, and, shortly afterwards, of the great political confederation known as the "Friends of the people;" the avowed object of which was to obtain a reform in the system of parliamentary representation. At the head of this formidable association stood the names of the principal members of the Whig party. Mr Fox, however, declined to enrol his name among them, observing, "Though I perceive great and enormous abuses, I do not see the remedy." The society, however, continued to grow in numbers, and to increase in influence. A series of resolutions, passed at the meetings, and a declaration of the principles and objects of the society, were printed and extensively circulated. On the 30th of April, Mr Grey gave notice, in the House of Commons, of a motion which, in the course of the next session, he should submit to the consideration of the house; the object of which was a re-

form in the representation of the people. The debate which arose on the motion when it was brought forward in the following session, and the struggles to which the desire in the country for the attainment of the object gave rise, which were continued for numerous years, are matters of history. The contest was severe and protracted. Its progress was occasionally interrupted by various circumstances; but, like a river, the current of which has received a temporary check, on the removal of the obstructions, the onward course of public opinion was accelerated, and, at length, resistless. In all these struggles with the adherents of parliamentary corruption, Mr Grey was distinguished for his firm adherence to the cause of reform; and the wisdom of his counsels and the eloquence of his advocacy were conspicuous.

In January 1806, Mr Pitt died, and Mr Fox was called to the administration of public affairs. Mr Grey, who, by the elevation of his father to the peerage, had become Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the admiralty, with a seat in the cabinet. In October following, the country was deprived of the eminent services of Mr Fox. Lord Howick then became leader of the House of Commons, and secretary of state for foreign affairs. The total abolition of the slave trade was proposed and carried by this administration, a measure of justice and mercy sufficiently glorious to invest its short existence with immortality. It was among its last acts. The bigot-mind of the sovereign, acted upon by men of stronger intellects but of less honesty, took alarm at the attempt of ministers to remove some of the existing disabilities on Roman Catholics, and they were dismissed. Parliament was dissolved. Lord Howick, not choosing to contest the county of Northumberland, took his seat for Appleby. In 1807 he succeeded to the peerage, and took his seat in the upper house as Earl Grey. From that time until 1830, he remained steadily in opposition. He became prime minister in 1830, and, during the four years which he continued in office, he had the satisfaction of carrying the great measure to which he had devoted his life, namely parliamentary reform.

Since his retirement from office, in 1834, he has taken no part in politics, but has resided principally at Howick, in the bosom of his family. It is almost impossible for us, his contemporaries, to take a calm and dispassionate view of the career of Earl Grey; but his bitterest political opponents admit that his was essentially a great mind. Despising the petty minutiae of details, or leaving them to be arranged by his subordinates, he at once proceeded to great principles. An elegant orator, a conscientious and high-minded statesman, he carries with him to his grave the regret, the love, the veneration of his friends, the respect and the admiration of those to whom he was politically opposed. The Earl was married, in 1794, to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Ponsonby, by whom he has left a numerous family. Lord Howick, who was a member of Lord Melbourne's cabinet, succeeds to the title and estates. His lordship, now Earl Grey, has already given his country much proof that the much-revered virtues of his illustrious parent will be perpetuated in the son. His elevation causes a vacancy in the representation of Sunderland.

THE METROPOLIS.

It is generally reported that the Earl of Lonsdale will retire from the office of Postmaster-general immediately after the prorogation of parliament.

We understand that Captain Sir Thomas Hastings is to be appointed storekeeper to the Ordnance.—*Standard*.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—The taste of the public for operatic performances is certainly not on the wane, if a criterion may be taken from the well-filled benches of this neat little theatre. The manager, too, is deserving the patronage he enjoys from the liberality evinced and the tact displayed on all occasions to amuse and gratify. A Miss Smithson, a very young lady, has made her appearance here in the character of *Zerlina* in Auber's opera of the *Syren*. We had purposed noticing her first performance of the character; but from the timidity she experienced throughout the opera an opinion could scarcely be formed. A fifth performance, however, of the character has not placed Miss Smithson where her friends could have wished her. The daily press have been exceedingly laudatory of her talents, and the frequenters of the Princess's have been loud in their acclamations on each night of her performance, even to the full complement, now-a-days so common, of a shower of bouquets at the fall of the curtain (which, by the bye, we hold to be in exceeding bad taste, whether from *claqueurs*, or by mistaken amateurs in operatic judgment). We shall not affect to deny but that the lady possesses many requisite qualities for a good singer, but that she is lamentably deficient in others is as indisputable. Her upper notes are clear, and she possesses a perfect command over her voice, indeed wonderfully so, but her tones are void in richness and sweetness, which we think time will not alter. The music allotted to the character, which is of an exceedingly light and graceful nature, was, upon the whole, given by her with a style far above mediocrity, but not at all nearing to first rate. Mr Allen, who played the smuggler, acted with spirit and sang with judgment. The other characters were well sustained. *Katherine* and *Petruccio* has been played here during the week, introducing us to Mrs Stirling as the spirited though graceful *Katherine*. Not a point was there in the play but what she made effective, and the audience were not at all slow in testifying their approbation of her talents. We would whisper into Mr Maddox's ears that we feel convinced of the loss to the treasury that this lady is not oftener brought before the public, and in characters suited to her powers of acting. Her enunciation we consider perfect, her judgment in declamation exceedingly correct, and the discrimination shown in the impersonation of whatever she undertakes, are qualities which must eventually place Mrs Stirling in a much higher position in the drama than that in which she has hitherto moved. Nor are we at all singular in this opinion, many of our best

critics possessing sentiments in perfect unison with our own. The benevolence of nature in her person peculiarly fits her for true acting, possessing that ease and simplicity, yet dignity withal, so suited to her powers of display. Then the manner in which she carried with her the feelings of the audience, testified by the (not clap-trap) applause, so involuntarily, as it were, elicited from the thinking, feeling portion of playgoers. These are facts long since tested, and nothing, we feel convinced, would better please the patrons of the Princess's, and the playgoing public generally, than that this lady should be afforded the opportunity of appearing in that class of character the essentials for which she possesses in no ordinary degree.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday July 19:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.....	151
Diseases of uncertain seat	92
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	168
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	243
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels	24
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	38
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	12
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.	12
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles.....	3
Diseases of the skin, &c.	0
Old age, or natural decay	42
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	29
Causes not specified.....	3
Deaths from all causes	667
Males	456
Females.....	411
Births in the Week.—Males, 671; females, 635.—Total, 1,306.	
Population enumerated, 1841.	
West Districts.....	301,326
North Districts	366,303
Central Districts.....	374,759
East Districts	393,247
South Districts	479,469
Totals.....	1,915,104
Average Weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4.	
5 Springs.	
5 Years.	
Deaths in the Week.	
West Districts.....	137
North Districts	165
Central Districts.....	171
East Districts	185
South Districts	230
Totals.....	888
Deaths in the Week.	
West Districts.....	142
North Districts	176
Central Districts.....	186
East Districts	183
South Districts	237
Totals.....	867

THE PROVINCES.

VACANCIES FOR KIRKCUDBRIGHT AND HEREFORD.—Mr Edward Bolton Clive, M.P. expired on Monday morning at an early hour, at his son's seat near Croydon. He was a Whig in politics, and had for a long series of years represented the city of Hereford in the House of Commons. There is, hence, a vacancy in the representation of this city. Mr Murray, the member for the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, died a few days since in Ireland, in his fifty-sixth year. His politics were of the whig-radical school.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—Colonel Thompson, according to universal expectation, was early in the field to contest the vacant seat for this important borough. From some misunderstanding between what are called the Whig and Radical portions of the constituency, another liberal, Mr Bagshaw, was brought forward, but the difference has been so far healed that the latter gentleman has withdrawn, and the Colonel stands forth again as the sole recognised liberal candidate. The Conservative party were at first at a loss for a candidate. They attempted to bring forward a dependent of the Marquis of Londonderry, an attorney, named Wright. But that move was not successful. They have now got a conditional promise from the Railway King, Mr Hudson, to come forward on the Conservative interest. "If sufficiently supported," he says, he will stand. His committee report that their canvass has been most successful, many of the old Whig party having expressed their determination to vote for him, on account of his extensive connection with railways, and his business habits.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION held its usual meeting on Monday, William Maguin, Esq., in the chair. Mr O'Connell, in the course of his speech, said that, on Wednesday last, he expected to meet 150,000 men of Wexford, and that they intended to hold at least two monster meetings every three months. Mr O'Connell concluded by giving notice of his intention to prepare and put in form, during his sojourn in the country, various important bills, with a view to their adoption by the British legislature, and that each member of parliament should be furnished with copies of them fully six weeks before the commencement of the next session. Those heads of bills include the whole of the measures which have, from time to time, been propounded by Mr O'Connell and the Repeal Association. They are certainly of a most comprehensive character. They declare that the Irish Houses of Peers and Commons shall be re-established—that the latter be elected by *household suffrage*—protected by the ballot—and that the number of members shall be determined on the scale of population. There are, also, several heads of bills on the subject of the relations of landlord and tenant, fixity of tenure, and absenteeism. To prevent the latter, a tax of twenty per cent is to be put upon the income of the absentees. The following are the important provisions relating to ecclesiastical affairs:—

II. An act to establish in perpetuity the perfect equality, in the eye of the law, of persons of all Christian persuasions, and to prevent, for ever, the existence, in Ireland, of any legal or temporal ascendancy, to contain clauses declaratory—

1. Of this act being the basis of the repeal of the union, and expressive of the solemn compact with, and between all the people of Ireland, in the awful presence of God, that persons of all Christian persuasions shall be, and for ever continue, on an entire and complete equality, legal and political.
2. Prohibitory of the Irish Parliament making or having authority or power to make any law, penal or restrictive, on the score of religion.
3. Prohibitory of the Irish Parliament to endow, as a state church, any particular church, sect, or persuasion.
4. Declaratory that the ecclesiastical revenues belong to the state, and ought to be appropriated to purposes of education and charity.

5. Providing, however, that the vested interest of each incumbent, episcopal or clerical, shall be fully protected during the respective lives of each, to become public property only as each life shall drop.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—The value of provisions imported into Liverpool, from Ireland alone, netted last year 7,000,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.—It is expected that the Chambers will be dissolved, and that the new elections will take place in the month of September. The closing discussions on the estimates for 1846, in the Chamber of Peers, last week, gave rise to some attacks on England, *apropos* to Syria, the new slave-trade treaty, &c. While talking of Syria, on Tuesday, the Count de Montalembert professed the deepest sympathy with "the unfortunate people who had been the victims of the fanaticism of the rival faction, the brutality of the Turkish agents, and the political egotism and jealousy of England!" M. Guizot admitted the misconduct of the Turkish agents, but denied that England was not equally desirous with France to restore order in the Lebanon. Some explanations were also given by M. Guizot respecting the recent negotiations concluded by M. Rossi at Rome, with respect to the Jesuits. M. Guizot said, and repeated in the most formal terms, that it was with the court of Rome, with the Pontifical government exclusively and directly, that the negotiations were opened, followed up, and concluded.—The proceedings in the Chamber of Peers, on Wednesday, were rendered interesting, principally from the explanations given by Marshal Soult, in respect to the recent deplorable massacre of the Arabs in the caverns of the Dahara. In answer to some remarks from the Marquis de Boissy, who expressed his regret that a member of the government should have been so hasty as to disavow the conduct of the officer in command of the troops which attacked the Dahara, without knowing whether he had not committed the act under some pressing necessity, Marshal Soult defended and almost applauded the destruction of these wretched Arabs, as perpetrated by Colonel Pelissier. He excuses Colonel Pelissier, not because he was himself in danger, but because, in 1842, some soldiers sent by Marshal Bugeaud to those same caverns were received with a discharge of musketry, by which some men were killed and wounded, and because General Cavaignac last year met with severe loss from the same tribe!

INDIA AND CHINA.—The usual extraordinary express, in anticipation of Overland Mail from India, reached London on Tuesday morning, with advices from Calcutta of June 3; from Bombay (*via* Madras) of the same date; and from China of the 12th April, its transmission some ten days earlier than the usual period, with the view of providing against the adverse monsoon, still leaving the division of the news of the month in the proportion of three weeks to one. The news brought by this conveyance is of comparatively little political importance; whilst the only local event of interest is the passing of the new tariff act, which, although likely to minister very largely to the public benefit, is not more palatable than might have been expected to the parties whose interests it must temporarily affect. The insignificance of the amount of duty imposed is, however, not likely to operate as any serious check to importation. The details of this measure are elsewhere, in our paper of to-day, narrated and commented on. In Lahore no pretext had arisen for fresh dissensions. The Ranees had been induced to withdraw her patronage from Ghoolab Singh, who had been promised the Wuzership, and had appointed her brother Jewahir Singh to that office. He has been denuded of his cash, and is at liberty to retire again to the hills; an alternative of which he will probably avail himself, if the result of his late sacrifices shall have proved moderately instructive. From Afghanistan we learn that Dost Mohammed has relinquished, for the moment, his designs on Peshawur, his pretext being that he is unwilling to impede the Sikhs in their menaced attack on the British forces. It has, however, been ascertained beyond a doubt that these barbarians have too wholesome a dread of consequences to desire to hazard such an attack at present. The news from China is of no political interest. Major General D'Aguilar had arrived at Chusan on a tour of inspection.

To Correspondents.

MERCATOR, Liverpool.—Have you noticed in your calculations, that the Table V in the last Supplement included the exports from London, Liverpool, and Bristol only to the 14th of June, and from Hull to the 7th, and not those from the Clyde at all? The Supplement of this week contains the exports to the end of the six months, from London, Liverpool, Hull, and the Clyde; and will in future include all these ports. Without including the Clyde any accounts of the Cotton Trade must now be very imperfect. A letter is dispatched to Mercator, Post Office, Liverpool.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER, Huddersfield.—The Weekly Railway Share List is a perfect copy of the Stock Exchange official list. When there are blanks it means that there have been no transactions during the day, and therefore no price that can be quoted as correct and to be relied upon.

I. K. R., Cheetham Hill, will find the whole of the Texan tariff, such as it is, given in our last Number.

A SUBSCRIBER, Manchester.—We know of no such book as is desired. A popular Treatise on Real Property, &c. of legal technicalities, and easily understood by any one not a lawyer, would be a difficult task to perform, considering how complicated the subject is. And we fear such a popular treatise would be very likely to mislead any who consulted it.

LANDER, Liverpool.—We shall be happy to furnish any particular statistics which this correspondent may indicate, with respect to palm oil, contained throughout our maps of Government returns. We know of no book in which these have been brought together and published.

C.—We quite agree with our Correspondent that the clearances of produce in London alone, or for the large ports only, are every day becoming a very inferior criterion as to the progress of consumption, since it has become the habit to pay duty on so large a portion of the small outports. The article of ten particularly shows the fact, as a reference to our remarks of this day will show. Our Monthly Tables of the Official Clearances for the whole kingdom have, therefore, a value now greater than they would have had at any prior time. In future we will be able to give them the first week of each month up to the 5th of the preceding. The London and Liverpool mercantile accounts, however, in the interim, furnish an approximation.

We doubt not that a very considerable increased consumption of sugar is going forward on the continent, which, with the 100,000 tons of deficiency in Cuba, will certainly more than counterbalance the excess of crop in America, Java, Porto Rico, and Brazil; but we must not lose sight of the fact that the price of sugar on the

continent is now raised more in proportion than in this country, our reduction of duty having kept it down, and this may interfere with consumption. While, with reference to the consumption here, the Tables now given show a greater increase.

M.—There is no direct exchange between Galveston or Texas and London; but the course of business has been to transmit dollars to New Orleans, and then to obtain bills; as that the exchange from New Orleans may be considered as that from Texas. In July and December of last year, bills on London were at 8 to 9 per cent. premium, and at the last dates they were at 9 to 9½ per cent. premium; the par of exchange being 4s 6d the dollar, from which, if the ratio of premium at any given time be deducted, it will give the value of the dollar in English money.

A. D.—We fully agree on the prejudicial influence of a high price of coals. Inland borne coals pay the same city dues as those coming by sea. Transshipment, as proposed, would not answer, from the great cost. The charge for coal by railways is generally 1d per ton per mile. It is a most important subject, and every thing should be done to procure cheap fuel. The termination of the restriction on the winds in the north has already done much good.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS sat for a considerable time last night, discussing the question of Privilege once more, the frauds connected with the Dublin and Galway Railway bill, the confused state of the criminal law, and passed various measures through different stages.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, previous to going into committee of supply, several miscellaneous discussions were raised; one by Mr P. M. Stewart, on the refusal of building sites to the Free Church party, by certain landowners in Scotland, which Sir J. Graham, did not wholly justify, but commented on various words and deeds of the Free Church party, which were extremely offensive and improper, which had had the natural effect of exciting unkindly feelings towards them; another by Mr Hume, on the loss innocently sustained by individuals on account of light sovereigns, in which several members joined, but nothing was taken by it; a third by Mr Tuffnell, on the regulations affecting the compulsory disposal of land in Ceylon. Eventually the house resolved itself into committee of supply, and having resumed, the other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

The King of the Netherlands left town yesterday afternoon to pay a visit to the Queen at Osborne house, Isle of Wight. His Majesty left Miravert's hotel, in one of the Queen's carriages, at twenty minutes before two o'clock, attended by his Excellency Baron Dedel, Viscount Hawarden, and the Hon. Captain Hood. M. Boud, Colonel Baron Cochoorn, and Count Bylandt, followed in another royal carriage to the Nine Elms terminus of the South Western Railway. His Majesty and suite took their departure by a special train for Gosport, where they arrived at ten minutes past 4 o'clock, and immediately embarked for Norris castle, Isle of Wight.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1845.

COTTON.—Though the demand has not been quite so extensive as for some time past, and buyers have had a greater choice of common and middling descriptions of American, prices have undergone little or no change; the fair and good qualities continue in request for export, and are rather dearer; Brazil, Egyptian, and Surat, also command full prices.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 25th July		Whole import from Jan. 1st to 25th July		Computed stock July 25th.	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
908,480 bags	733,240 bags	1,249,473 bgs.	1,099,151 bgs.	1,041,310 bgs.	995,570 bgs.

SUGAR.—The market has been very dull, and as holders are unwilling to give way in prices, no transactions are reported in B.P., and only 2,600 bags of Bengal and 300 bags of Mauritius have been disposed of, at the quotation.—In the absence of arrivals, the sales of Foreign are confined to 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 24s per cwt.

COFFEE.—There is a fair trade demand, and the sales comprise 80 casks Jamaica and 10.0 bags Laguayra, at steady prices. 300 bags good ordinary Ceylon are reported at 48s to 48s 3d, 200 bags ord Singapore at 29s, and 170 bags Bahia at the quotations.

TEA.—The market continues steady, but quiet. The GRAIN market is steady, with some speculative inquiry for wheat and flour; prices are generally fully supported.

ENSUING SALES IN LIVERPOOL.

Saturday 26th July.—77 casks lard oil, 285 boxes Brussels candles, 226 casks lard, 50 do tallow, 300 bris tar, 30 tons fustic.
Monday 28th.—12 casks bees' wax, 44 do argols, 42 bles Egyptian cotton.
Tuesday 29th.—770 pkgs tea, 284 bgs Laguayra coffee, 49,800 E. I. kips, 5300 ox and cow hides, 2500 horse do.
Wednesday 30th.—60 tons logwood, 105 hhds tallow, 8 casks madder, 28 cses E. I. silk goods.
Thursday 31st.—36 bundles whalebone, 300 bgs gum copal, 34 do gum resin, 7 do bees' wax, 5 tons gum animi, 130 tons 557 cses mother of pearl shells, 9 cses tortoise shell, 2 tons E. I. ivory, 87 cses cowries.
Friday 1st August.—233 bris 1730 bgs African ginger, 106 cses 3 casks Cayenne, 2 bgs Chili pod pepper, 26 boxes arrowroot, 8414 ox and cow hides, 597 ox and cow horns, 173 bgs vegetable wax, 13 bgs 12 bris bees wax, 60 tons Jamaica coffee, 200 bgs Laguayra do.
Saturday 2nd.—120 casks New South Wales tallow.
Monday 4th.—60 tons barwood, damaged by fresh water.
Thursday 21st.—1750 bles Australian and New South Wales, 300 do E. I. wool.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

In the House of Lords on Monday night, the royal assent was given by commission to no fewer than ninety-two bills, the majority of them being railway bills—another evidence of the end of the session being nigh.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Irish Colleges bill, Lord Stanley made a speech in favour of the measure, full of inconsistencies and absurdities, and yet abounding with evidence that his lordship well knew what was due to Ireland in respect of educational institutions. He praised the London University for its non-sectarian character, but kept out of view that he and his colleagues have exerted their whole power to retain intact a huge sectarian university in the capital of Ireland, and as yet they have left these new colleges without any connection with a university of any sort; and he made light of the religious tests imposed at Oxford and Cambridge, forgetting how his colleagues had struggled (unfortunately with but too much success) a few nights before to retain these tests, in all their odiousness, in the Scotch Universities, though the Scotch members voted, two to one, against them. Such playing fast and loose with principles is very discreditable, and has a bad moral effect in lowering the estimation of the characters of public men for consistency and principle. The second reading of the bill was carried without a division. It has since passed through committee, and read a third time and passed, without any alterations being made.

In the Lords the only other business of importance, or giving rise to much discussion, has been in connexion with an Irish railway—the famous Dublin and Galway. This bill (we quote the statement of one of the railway papers)

“Was reported against, some weeks ago, by the Commons’ committee, for having in a very great number of instances been at variance with the standing orders of the house. In some cases a single point against the standing orders has swamped a railway bill. A motion was made, notwithstanding its ‘almost innumerable breaches of the standing orders,’ that the Dublin and Galway railway bill should be allowed to proceed, on the ground that there was only a small majority in the committee for the said condemnatory report. This motion was carried. The bill was allowed to proceed. Lord Brougham gave a warning to the parties not to throw away their money in a hopeless prosecution of the bill, because, if their lordships’ standing orders had not been complied with, no member of that house, he was sure, would consent to reverse a decision of their standing orders committee against the measure. On this, Mr Fitzstephen French—who, we believe, was the member on whose motion the adverse report of the committee was rescinded—waited upon Lord Brougham, and endeavoured to persuade him not to oppose the bill. It happens that Mr French is a director of the Dublin and Galway railway, and anxious, therefore, that the bill should pass. To be qualified to act as a director the possession of twenty shares is necessary. Nearly all the directors had taken five hundred shares; but Lord Brougham says that ‘he had found it to be a general rule that those directors kept the twenty shares which qualified them for their office, and that they sold the other five hundred shares at a premium. One gallant officer, who had been called on as a witness before the committee, had made 700l or 800l in that way, and had by that means benefited himself, and no doubt also gratified his patriotic feelings towards Ireland.’ Mr French’s interference did not win a promise of neutrality from Lord Brougham. The bill was petitioned against. Mr Pym’s petition declared that a great many shares had been allotted without any inquiry into the character and solvency of the applicants; that out of 970 applications for shares only 111 were accompanied with references of character and solvency; that, of twenty-nine of those which had been inquired into, fourteen were wholly fictitious; that a pauper had applied for shares, and gave reference to a person who was not asked about her, ‘because the address appeared respectable;’ that this pauper was put down as having paid 175l deposit for shares to the amount of 7,500l, and that this pauper could neither read nor write. These and other facts had been proved before a committee of the Lords; and it was further proved that numerous parties had been put down on the subscription contract as shareholders, some of whom were almost paupers, some had given fictitious addresses, and some were imaginary persons!”

All this exposure was the work of Lord Brougham, and it was done with the hand of a master—quite *con amore*. Mr French made a very gross personal attack on his lordship in consequence, accusing him, in fact, of misconducting himself in his judicial capacity with reference to this matter, and, in order that there might be no mistake about what he wished to say, furnished the *Times* with a copy of his speech, which duly appeared in that journal. Lord Brougham was about the last man in the world to be bet in a war of words. He accordingly read Mr French a severe lecture on the night following, and all parties admitted that a gross breach of their lordships’ privileges had been committed. For that breach, however, the printer and publisher of the *Times* were the only parties whom the House of Lords or Lord Brougham could reach, unless Mr French chose to repeat his libellous remarks out of doors; and it was felt by all parties, that to punish the unoffending medium of publication in such an instance, would have been inappropriate, cruel, and absurd. The difficulty has been set at rest by Mr French substantially retracting what he had said, and apologising for his error. Of course the Dublin and Galway Railway bill is lost for the session.

In the Commons, as usual at this season, the business has been miscellaneous—so much so as to be incapable of enumeration within any reasonable limits.

During the evening sitting of Monday Sir R. Peel, at the instigation of Mr Hawes, who was chairman of the select committee which recently inquired into and reported on some not very reputable practices in connexion with railway speculations, resorted to by certain officers of the Board of Ordnance, announced that Captain Boldero, and Mr Bonham, two of those officers, had “voluntarily” resigned, and that the solicitor, Mr Hignett, on whom, by the evidence, it would seem most guilt fell, had been peremptorily dismissed. Mr Wray, the receiver general of police, who, while holding that office, had also been in the pay of the South Eastern Railway Company, and had actually been the medium through whom Mr Bonham had received 300l for his services as a member of Parliament to that company, has been “reprimanded” by Sir James Graham. No doubt a reprimand from a secretary of state is a very serious affair, but, as Lord John Russell remarked, people will be at a loss to understand on what principles of justice Mr Bonham has been dismissed for accepting an improper bribe, while the gentleman who gave it him is let off with a reprimand. It cannot be said that Mr Wray’s office is of less public importance than that which Mr Bonham recently held, but whatever might be the relative importance of the respective offices held by the gentlemen, as their offence was the same, so in justice ought their punishment to have been. To urge, in defence of what ministers have done, that Mr Bonham being more closely allied with them as a government, they were, therefore, in vindication of their own character, required to deal more summarily with him, is to say that they care more for appearances, and what people will say of them, than for justice on its own account—a rather lame defence, but, such as it is, the only one that we have seen made for them.

New Zealand has had another debate, extending over only one day less than the last one, allotted to it. The quarrels of the Company and the Colonial Office seem interminable, and in some parts unintelligible. Between the two there is but a poor look-out for our countrymen who so recently emigrated there with high hopes and fine prospects, and an awful warning to those who have meditated going to turn their thoughts somewhere else before it be too late. In proportion as his colleagues and party stand by Lord Stanley, the opinion gains ground out of doors that he must either give up the

Colonial seals, or he will bequeath to his successors in office and the country a quarrel in every colony we have. Stanley seems to resemble an illustrious royal family of France, of whom it was said that their experience and misfortunes had not taught them to learn anything new, or forget anything old. He sticks to his quarrels as if he loved them. Mr Buller’s motion condemnatory of the Colonial policy was lost by a considerable majority.

For a record of the other transactions of Parliament during the week, we must refer the reader to the details given elsewhere. They do not invite any special remarks.

The life and death of Earl Grey are elsewhere noticed. The Whigs may well call him *Ultimus Romanorum*, for among them he leaves not his like behind him. But the time has passed for criticising his public life in a newspaper. It has long been matter of history. We shall only add that he dies full of years and honour.

Lord Howick’s elevation to the Peerage—an elevation which, on account of his superior usefulness in the Commons he perhaps regrets himself, as much as the community at large is sure to do—leaves a vacancy in the representation of Sunderland. Col. Thompson, to whom, as a veteran and venerable advocate of free trade, it is impossible for us not to wish success, is the candidate on the Liberal side; and the Conservative party, after much delay, have been able to prevail upon Mr Hudson of York, the great railway director, to stand on their side. He is certainly a good card for them to play, but we do not think it possible for him to succeed by any fair means, particularly after the Whig candidate, Mr Bagshaw, has now retired.

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

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

Saturday, July 26th.—Assessed Taxes and Poor-rates due on the 6th of April must be paid on or before this day, by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified for voting.—Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

Tuesday, July 29th.—Cumberland Union Bank.

Wednesday, July 30th.—United Mexican Mining Company.

Friday, August 1st.—Hibernian Mining Company.

Monday, August 4th.—Lammas Day (Scotland)—Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Bank.—List of Electors affixed to Church Doors.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters.....	117,093	2,296	34,542	13	4,759	534
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average price.....	50 0	29 6	22 4	32 8	39 9	40 2
Six weeks’ average.....	48 5	29 8	22 8	32 0	39 0	38 8

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs	Qrs
Foreign.....	16,614	273	3,572	50	273	22
Colonial.....	4,483	5,689	...	...	360	...
Total.....	21,097	5,962	3,572	50	633	22

NOTE.—Imported.—Oats, 13,601 qrs. Duty paid.—Oats 11,871 qrs; Peas 476 qrs; Beans 1350 qrs. Duty of the week 4455l.

THE WOOL SALES AND IMPORTS OF THE YEAR.

As the extensive wool sales will conclude this week, we think it may be of great interest to some of our readers that we should follow up the remarks in our number of the 7th instant, with respect to this important article; and especially as we are now able to lay before them, in the Supplement to the present number, another month’s Official Accounts of the Exports and Imports of the whole kingdom.

By a reference to those Tables it will be seen that, as we anticipated in that article, the imports of foreign wool exhibit a further comparative increase on those of the previous months of the year. The accounts are now as follows:—

IMPORTS OF WOOL, Jan. 5 to June 5.		
1843	1844	1845
lbs	lbs	lbs
11,234,621	14,666,495	18,421,323

By referring to Table II it will be seen the re-export of foreign wools in these years has been as follows for the same period:—

1843	1844	1845
lbs	lbs	lbs
1,339,530	349,816	1,068,878

Deducting, therefore, the re-exported quantity from that imported, the balance retained for consumption at home will stand thus:—

1843			1844			1845					
lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs	lbs			
Imported.....	11,234,621	14,666,495	18,421,323	Exported.....	1,339,530	349,816	1,068,878	Retained.....	9,895,091	14,316,677	17,352,445

The official accounts before us exhibit a further increase in the export of woollen yarn; but of woollen manufactures there is now a slight decrease on those of last year. The comparison of the two together is very slightly in favour of 1844, as follows:—

Exports of WOOLLEN YARN and MANUFACTURES, from Jan. 5 to June 5.

1843			1844			1845					
l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.	l.			
Yarn.....	179,303	286,943	384,887	Goods.....	2,243,214	3,185,297	3,079,199	Total.....	2,422,517	3,471,530	3,464,086

The accounts made up to the 5th of July, we believe, will show a similar comparison. Our accounts of the classification of exports in

our present Supplement, made up to the end of June, exhibit the following results:—

	1844	1845
Yarn exported, six months	2,940,503	3,843,219
Total of goods	3,578,580	3,460,117

The official table published this day also exhibits a farther increase in the export of English wool, the comparison being—

	1843	1844	1845
Wool exported to June 5	112,837	91,308	203,804

So that, averaging the price of the English wool exported at fifteen-pence the lb, the quantity exported in the five months has been 3,260,864 lbs, to which, if we add the foreign wool re-exported, will give a total of wool exported as follows:—

	1843	1844	1845
Wool exported, English	3,260,864		
Foreign	1,068,878		
Total		4,329,742	

In our last article we stated that we believed the great increase apparent in the imports proceeded chiefly from an earlier arrival of colonial wools, and we undertook to test that fact by a careful investigation into the proportions of each kind of wool which has been imported during the two years 1844 and 1845; and, having done so, we find that opinion borne out by the facts.

The following table exhibits the quantities of each kind of wool, in bags, imported into London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, from January 1st to June 1st, in each year. For an easier comparison we have made a division in the table, showing the totals of colonial of all kinds in each port, as well as the totals of all the ports, and then the table concludes with a grand total of all kinds into each port, and into all the ports:—

I.—FOREIGN and COLONIAL WOOL Imported into London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, from Jan. 1st to June 1st, 1844 and 1845.

	London		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull		Totals	
	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845
Colonial.										
New South Wales...	4,074	5,833	...	465	...	...	...	...	4,074	6,298
Van Diemen's Land...	2,563	5,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,563	5,069
P. Phillip & Adelaide...	2,158	3,175	...	357	...	...	...	...	2,158	3,532
Cape of Good Hope...	1,670	4,191	29	163	...	...	...	...	1,699	4,354
East Indies	453	711	874	3,816	...	...	28	1,307	1,307	4,555
Total Colonial	10,898	18,079	903	4,801	...	...	28	11,801	11,801	23,808
Foreign.										
Germany	3,332	2,616	...	...	...	12,602	8,501	15,934	11,117	11,117
Spain and Portugal	1,748	2,929	1,383	687	...	...	...	3,131	3,616	3,616
Russia	3,418	3,751	717	2,442	...	...	367	143	4,502	6,336
South America	915	3,932	13,215	14,523	...	...	...	14,130	18,455	18,455
Barbary & Turkey	762	1,134	889	1,015	...	...	...	1,651	2,149	2,149
Italy	71	223	54	235	...	...	...	123	458	458
Syria	...	106	...	432	...	...	...	106	432	432
Trieste	...	320	1,809	2,325	...	...	...	1,809	2,645	2,645
Denmark	...	...	...	115	7	46	107	161	114	114
Sundries	780	240	1	307	245	177	81	1,212	628	628
Grand Total	21,933	34,230	18,971	26,767	360	7	13,192	8,860	54,562	69,758

Anxious to carry the investigation farther, but the accounts for the port of London only being yet ready for the month of June, we give a comparison of the imports for that month, for London only, in the following table:—

II.—FOREIGN and COLONIAL WOOL Imported into London from the 1st Jan. to the 1st July 1844 and 1845.

	1844	1845
	bags	bags
Colonial.		
New South Wales	6,955	9,885
Van Diemen's Land	4,420	7,207
Port Phillip and Adelaide	5,419	7,054
Cape of Good Hope	2,805	1,717
East Indies	831	278
Total Colonial	20,430	26,141
Foreign.		
Germany	403	478
Spain and Portugal	547	5
Russia	1,417	414
South America	2,371	1,207
Barbary and Turkey	292	390
Italy	51	42
Syria	...	...
Trieste	...	109
Denmark	...	...
Sundries	92	131
Grand Totals	25,683	28,917

We are thus enabled to institute the following comparison for the four ports up to the 1st of June, and including London up to the last of July:—

III.—Aggregate quantities of all kinds of FOREIGN and COLONIAL WOOL Imported into London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull from Jan. 1st to June 1st, and continued to July 1st for London, 1844 and 1845.

	1844	1845
	bags	bags
Colonial:—Four Ports in the five months	11,801	23,808
London, June only	20,430	26,141
Total Colonial	32,231	49,949
Foreign:—Four Ports in the five months	42,761	45,950
London, June only	5,253	2,776
Total Foreign	48,014	48,726
Grand Totals	80,245	98,675
Increased Import this year, Colonial	17,718	bags
Foreign	712	
Total Increase	18,430	

Thus showing that of the total increase of 18,430 bags—17,718 are colonial, and only 712 foreign. Of German it will be seen the comparison shows a deficiency of nearly 5,000 bags.

There is, no doubt, a rapid increase taking place in the growth of

wool in our colonies, but not such as is indicated by the extraordinary increase which is apparent in the above accounts, but which is mainly to be attributed to an earlier import.

WOOL.—The series of sales have been steadily progressing since this day week; the attendance from Yorkshire and other parts of the manufacturing districts is as large as on the first two or three days, and the same animation is shown to purchase as previously noticed. For several flocks much spirit was manifest in the biddings, and these realised a slight advance, owing to their being clean and free from burr and seeds. Some Sydney clean sheep realised 2s 4d to 2s 11d per lb. The arrivals are moderate since this day week, being 645 bales foreign. The public sales of colonial and foreign at Liverpool, are declared for the 21st proximo—4,000 bales colonial, and 2,000 bales low wools are advertised.

INDIGO SALE.

Prices of 11,261 chests INDIGO, at the July Sale, 1845, held from the 5th to the 23rd inst.

	per lb.			per lb.		
	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Bengal, fine purple and violet	5	7	5 9	Madras, fine violet	none	
Good ditto	5	3	5 6	Good ditto	3	1 3 9
Middling and ord ditto	4	10	5 3	Middling and ord ditto	2	5 3 0
Good and fine violet	5	0	5 6	Low	1	10 2 4
Middling and ord violet	4	6	5 0	Kurpah, good violet	4	1 4 6
Red violet	4	9	5 3	Mid violet and cop violet	3	0 4 0
Coppery violet	4	1	4 8	Ord cop and violet	2	5 3 0
Copper	3	0	4 0	Inferior and low ditto	1	9 2 4
Consuming cop and violet	3	3	3 11	Pondichery, bad	1	3 1 9
Ord and low ditto	2	6	3 2	Manilla, ord	1	6 2 1
Trash	0	5	3 6	Refined Indigo	7	7 8 0
Ord, ordinary	2	3	3 4			

The declarations consisted of—

	Beng.	Ord	Kurpah, &c.	Mad.	Manilla	Beng. Mad.	&c.	chests
Out of first hands	12,610	36	1,848	978	31	116	790	16,409
Less withdrawn	4,250	16	119	74	18	116	790	5,383
Total	8,360	19	1,729	904	13	...	...	11,026
And out of second hands, sundry parcels of various qualities to the extent of								788
Less withdrawn								552
								236

Say, total of first and second hand goods declared 17,198
Less withdrawn 5,936

In a quantity so extensive, an assortment of qualities suitable for every market was of course to be found, but in relation to the whole, the proportion of defective and ordinary sorts was larger than was ever seen out of an abundant crop of Bengal indigo.

The demand has proved to be more steady and uniform than was generally anticipated, and although unaided by speculative purchasers of any moment, has taken off a quantity, which will bear a favourable comparison with former July sales, indicating the continuance of the large consumption which has prevailed for the last year and a half, founded on the low prices of the article. It was evident from the first, that the declarations far exceeded the amount of the orders, and that a large quantity must be withdrawn to avert a serious decline, which the current prices, already below the Calcutta rates of December, would not bear; and an understanding that the importers would give a sufficient support in that manner, imparted steadiness to the biddings, which have been very regular throughout, except in the latter portions of the catalogue, where the goods had been only imperfectly inspected.

Compared with the April sale, there is no material change of value. Shipping qualities of good texture and colour have throughout obtained full and sometimes extreme rates; but other Bengal sorts, poor in colour and with defects of manufacture, sold irregular at a discount of 2d to 4d per lb. Of the large mass of Coromandel indigo (of which the imports during the last 12 months amount to 10,000 chests), a small quantity fit for shipping, brought a trifling advance, but the bulk of it was of very low quality, and was taken by home trade at from par to 4d per lb lower.

9650 chests were sold in the room, and about 750 more by private contract, making a total of 10,400 chests, of which 7400 are estimated to be for exportation, and 3000 for home consumption.

Of the quantity withdrawn, about 2000 chests were taken out, from impossibility of their being examined by the trade, and it would certainly be for the interest of all parties, if more ample time were given for the tedious process of examination.

BENGAL.		MADRAS.		KURPAH, &c.	
chests	s d s d	chests	s d s d	chests	s d s d
103	under 2 6 per lb	779	1 10 to 2 5 per lb	67	1 3 to 2 0 per lb
259	2 6 to 2 11	80	2 6 to 2 11	512	2 0 to 2 5
1569	3 0 to 3 5	45	3 0 to 3 9	828	2 6 to 2 11
2735	3 6 to 3 11			217	3 0 to 3 5
2205	4 0 to 4 5	904		66	3 6 to 3 11
1344	4 6 to 4 11			44	4 0 to 4 6
367	5 0 to 5 9				
8562				1734	

EASTERN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Calcutta Price Current, June 2.)

No very material alteration has taken place in our markets since the 10th ultimo, for, although the accounts received by the mail which left England on the 7th April were anything but favourable with regard to the position of the home markets for most of our staple products, still the reduced stocks in the bazaar (caused by the low state of the upcountry rivers stopping the progress of all large boats), has enabled the native holders in most instances to maintain nearly former rates, and although for a short time after the letters were delivered the market was inactive, it has since improved, and there is now a good steady business in several of the principal staples.

Imports have again been in a most unsatisfactory state, and notwithstanding that holders would (in consequence of the rather more favourable ruling of exchange) be willing to operate freely at former rates, they have not been met by dealers, who have not shown the

slightest desire to lay in stock, caused probably in a measure by their attention having of late been a good deal occupied by opium speculations, and also by the large sums of money taken out of the market by the government sale, and in consequence transactions have been on a much more limited scale than is customary at this season; and should the effect usually caused by the opening of the rivers not shortly manifest itself, we do not see any prospect of dealers submitting to an advance equivalent to the enhanced rates of duty, which came into operation yesterday, and cannot therefore look forward to any immediate improvement.

Notwithstanding that the hon. company are still advancing on goods shipped through them at 1s 10d per rupee, and that parties have availed themselves thereof to the extent of 635,851 company's rupees, or 58,286*l.*, during the past month we still find a superfluity of bills in the market, and the rate has again advanced.

SUGAR.—All descriptions are extremely light in stock, and fine white Bonas, of which the arrivals principally consist, continues in good request at about former rates; good second quality, and in fact all but the most inferior descriptions, also find a ready sale. There have of late been several parcels of very superior European manufacture in the market, for which the high price of 10 to 13 rupees per maund, according to quality, has been readily paid. In Khaar there has not been quite so much doing, but good dry and superior sorts have been placed at 6rs per maund; these, however, have been of a quality seldom procurable in the bazaar. Exports to Great Britain in May amounted to 137,905 maunds.

SALTPEATRE.—A large business has been done in this staple during the past month for all parts, and we quote all descriptions much the same as at the date of our last; shipments to England continue to go forward freely, and during the past three months have been considerably more than double those of the corresponding period of 1844.

RAW SILK.—In consequence of heavy arrivals from the Mofussil, the holders of this staple have at last been induced to submit to a decline on their previous demands, and this bund having, generally speaking, proved of very superior quality, buyers have come forward more freely; still, however, our market does not exhibit anything like the activity which is usually observable at this season, owing to the prevalence of an opinion that the home market has not even as yet seen its lowest, and that Bengal silk will be still further affected by the heavy shipments from China.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—But little change has taken place in these fabrics during the past month, except, perhaps, even greater indisposition being manifested to operate in low and even medium makes of Corahs, which have further declined in value, whilst first rate cloths have fully maintained former rates.

RICE.—There has been a good deal of animation in this market, and large purchases of table have been effected at a slight advance on former rates. Shipments to Great Britain go forward freely, and shipping orders to a large extent have been granted during the past week at 5*l.* per ton.

SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.—Shell lac has been more inquired for, and several parcels have changed hands, principally for France. Fine Mirzapore has brought from 13*r* to 14*r* 12*a* per maund, and Beerhoom from 8*r* 8*a* to 9*r* 8*a*. In lac dye there has not been much doing, the stock of native marks being much reduced, and European manufacture being held at a high figure.

METALS.—In iron there has been nothing doing, or at all events whatever has changed hands has been on speculation. For spelter also we have to quote a dull market, it being impossible to effect sales without submitting to a decline, even on the present low quotations. In lead and tin plates there has not been much doing, and lead has somewhat declined in value. Tin plates have, however, slightly improved in price, a sale having been effected at Company's rupees 15-4 per box.

COLOURED AND PRINTED GOODS.—Under this head we have no change to notice. Prints have, if anything, been less wanted, but Turkey red cloths, both twill and plain, have continued in request without alteration.

WOOLLENS.—Woollens of almost every description continue neglected, and, although we believe prices have not altered, sales have again been quite unimportant.

WHITE MULE TWIST.—Arrivals having of late been numerous, we have to notice a decline having been submitted to of from 1 to 1½ pica per morah, but at this there has been a fair amount of business transacted.

COLOURED YARN.—No material alteration is noticeable in prices, and sales to some extent have been effected. Turkey red, British dye, has brought from Company's 1*r* 8*a* to 1*r* 9*a* 3*p* per lb, and German from Company's 1*r* 10*a* 6*p* to 1*r* 12*a* per lb. Green has been placed at 12*a*, and orange at 12*a* 1*p*.

JUTE.—We have heard of a few sales at 8*r* per bale, but the principal shipments continue on native account, and have been going forward freely; shipping orders have, we understand, been granted as low as 4*l.* per ton, and in this case we think exports will continue heavy for some time.

HIDES, HORNS, AND TIPS.—Hides have since our last been dull of sale, and prices have declined, especially for middling and inferior qualities, of which the stocks are heavy; nor do we at present see any prospect of improvement. Shipments, however, show no falling off. Buffalo horns have been in extensive demand for dunnage, but, although shipments have been heavy, prices have very slightly varied. In deer horns and tips there has been scarcely anything doing during the month, and prices are as before.

SAFFLOWER, MUNJEET, GINGER, AND TURMERIC.—Safflower has continued in brisk demand, especially the finer descriptions of Patterghatta, which have been rather scarce, the arrivals of late having, generally speaking, proved of inferior quality. Munjeet has sold at 7-4*r*, for shipment to Great Britain. Ginger in no demand, except for America, and even for that part there has not been much doing lately. Turmeric has sold to some extent for France at 2*r* per maund.

COWRIES, TINCAL, AND CUTCH.—We have not heard of any sales of cowries, but shipments are still going forward to Great Britain. Tincal has sold to a moderate extent at about 13*r* 4*a* per md. Cutch has been in inquiry for France, and we hear of sales at from 6*r* 10*a* to 7*r* per md.

EXCHANGE.—When operations for the present opportunity commenced, buyers acted with extreme caution, and good paper was let off at 1s 11½d or even a shade higher; latterly, however, drawers having shown more firmness, and the rate has declined to 1s 11½d to 1s 11¼d per rupee, the former being an extreme rate.

MONEY MARKET.—Considerable tightness has of late been manifested, which will, we fear, be increased as the time approaches for taking delivery of the opinion purchased on the 26th instant. Government securities have generally declined in value, but bank stock maintains former quotations.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

LEEDS, Thursday.—The English and foreign wool trade remains in the same state as reported in our last; prices are very firm, and it is now quite clear that the clip of English wool is below an average; still the spinners buy very sparingly, as the demand for worsted yards continues languid.

MANCHESTER, Wednesday.—There has been no material change in the demand for goods this week. The market does not exhibit much animation, but is very steady, and prices perfectly firm. For yarn the demand still outruns the production; and prices, especially of warps and the common counts of water twist, have an upward tendency. There has been a failure in Liverpool of a house engaged in the Mexican trade. The liabilities are understood to amount to about 60,000*l.*, a considerable portion of which is due to parties here.

ROCHDALE, Monday.—There has been a brisk demand for pieces at better prices to-day; but on account of the late fine weather, considerably fewer flannels have been brought to market, as the country weavers must have been engaged in the hay harvest. There is little or no change in the wool market; the demand much the same as last week, and prices looking up.

HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.—This market, which, for many weeks past, has been very brisk, has experienced to-day a slight slackening of demand, especially for vestings. Stocks of choice woollens are still scarce, and anything new and tasty of this article is of ready sale. Upon the whole there is no want of employment.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—This market still continues rather languid, although the attendance of buyers appeared larger than usual. Some interest was excited by the apparent success of a new method of *print dyeing*, patterns of which were for the first time shown at Bradford to-day, and the invention of which is French. Yarn still very depressed, and spinners curtailing their production. Wool remarkably firm.

BELFAST, Tuesday.—The flax markets are so poorly supplied that it is difficult to make proper reports—Londonderry is the only one having a fair weekly supply, and the report from thence state a further decline; only about three tons appeared in our own market on Friday, which sold at steady rates agreeable to former prices. We are glad to find that our crop of flax in all the surrounding districts looks well; indeed, in two weeks hence a considerable proportion will be matured and ready for pulling. It is much to be lamented that last season's sowing of flaxseed was so much short of an average, as the growth of this summer has surpassed the produce of any other for some years past.

DUNDEE, Tuesday.—We are still without any change here to note in flax; for linens and yarns the demand continues good. Riga advices of the 10th instant n. s. advise some transactions in flax at 33½ Ro, 29½ Ro, and 26½ Ro for PTR, DC, and RT, while holders of the winter flax remained firm in their former demands of 1 Ro more. The weather was hot and dry, endangering very much the growing crops. Nothing more had been done at St Petersburg.

ST BOSWELL'S WOOL AND SHEEP FAIR, the most leading of all the border fairs, was held on the 18th instant. Stock of all kinds was better grown than last year; and although the muster of lambs disappointed expectation, deficiency was compensated by the extra supplies of hogs, Dinmonts, and gimmers. Bred and half-bred lambs, the only kinds shown, were up from 3s to 4s above the currencies of last year, which were by no means low. Breds ranged from 18s to 24s 9d, and half-breds from 15s to 22s. There was much inquiry after hill Cheviot lambs; and the chances are that they will top *ferrier* prices, by from 2s to 2s 6d, when Melrose, Langholm, and Lockerby again come round. The wool merchants and manufacturers attempted to bring the fleece below its former value, but without success; and although less business was done in consequence, it cannot be said that the late clip has as yet fallen—at all events not good wool. The highest price reported for Cheviot white hog wool was 32s, that is 1s in advance of the price given twelve months ago. A large lot of Cheviot hog and ewe wool brought 30s 6d, a very small advance on the 30s given in July last. In the case of a Yarrow assortment of fleeces, the price remained unaltered, viz. 30s. In some instances, however, the inferior clips were brought down from 6d to 1s, although generally there was no change to note. The staplers were anxious to make purchases; but, as a body, they complained that they bargained too high last year at St Boswell's fair. Almost all the hogs, Dinmonts, and gimmers, changed hands; while the demand for lambs was so brisk that nearly the whole found purchasers by eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

INVERNESS SHEEP AND WOOL FAIR.—This great annual market (at which most of the Highland sheep and wool are disposed of, and business to the amount of from 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* is transacted), commenced on Thursday. Wool has not advanced in price compared with last year, owing partly to the high prices which were then obtained, and to the circumstance that English and foreign wools come more into competition, and are in some cases preferred. Good Cheviot wool, however, must always command a market in times of general prosperity, and we see no cause to anticipate a decline at present. The Cheviot and black-faced are our staple products; but in favourable situations, a cross betwixt the Leicester and Cheviot has been cultivated with success. There is comparatively little wool sold, the farmers being unwilling to sell at last year's prices; and it is probable that a considerable part will remain unsold. Some of the superior lots of washed laid Cheviot have been disposed of. The Torbol wool at 17s 6d; the Bighouse 17s; the Keoldale clip 16s 6d; and several others ranging from 15s 6d to 17s; a lot from Ross-shire 16s; a lot of washed Cheviot, white, mostly hog, 27s. A few lots of fine half-bred hog wool sold at 28s. The black-faced wool will be deferred, chiefly to the Fort William market on Tuesday next. We heard of two sales, one at 7s 6d, and another at 8s, but these probably form no criterion. We scarcely ever recollect a market at which there was so little done in the wool trade.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

The sales this week of sugar, coffee, and rice, have been limited; former prices are, however, maintained. The cotton market continues very active, and prices generally have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. In the other leading articles of produce, there is no material change.

BARK.—The sales are 65 tons of Dutch oak, at 5/ 15s per ton.

CUTCH.—Small sales are reported at 28s per cwt.

FLAX.—A small parcel of undressed Egyptian brought 35/ 10s per ton, being an advance of 20s per ton on former sales.

GUANO.—Several parcels of inferior quality of African have been offered by auction this week, and sales of such, to a fair extent, made at from 3/ 10s to 4/ 10s per ton. Prime lots command 6/.

GUM.—Of Arabic some few sales of parcels in second hands have been made, at an advance of 4s to 5s per cwt on former rates—20 to 25 tons of Senegal have been sold at 105s to 110s per cwt, and the price is now raised to 115s.

HAIR.—10 bales of clean cow hair have been sold at 10d per lb.

HEMP.—The market remains steady at last week's prices, but there is not much selling. Manila hemp is inquired for. About 150 bales of American have realised 21/ to 21/ 10s.

HIDES.—The sales this week are about 12,000 B. A. salted. Ox at 3/ 4d to 4/ 4d. Cow, 4/ 4d to 4/ 8d. A cargo of Rio Grande salted at 3/ 4d, tare 7 lbs. 300 North American at 3d.

HORNS.—3000 B. A. ox horns, 26 oz, have been sold at 37s 6d per 123.

METALS.—At Glasgow, a good business is reported to have been done in pig iron this week. Here the sales have been unimportant, but the price is firm at 62s 6d per ton.

OILS.—Olive has been pressed upon the market. Good Barbary sold by auction at 35/. Gallipoli at 37/ 10s to 38/; and Malta at 35/ per ton. For palm the market is quiet, the little business transacted has been at 29/. In fish considerable sales of seal have been made at and about 30/. Sperm is easier. In whale there is nothing doing for want of stock.

VALONIA.—60 tons of prime Smyrna have been sold at 15/ 10s to 16/.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

FRIDAY EVENING.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM INDIA.—The most important intelligence from Calcutta is of the publication of the ordinance for carrying into effect the higher rates of duties on British manufactures. The letters do not bring very encouraging general accounts of the state of the markets, and rather tend to induce to greater caution in shipments. At the same time, a reference to our supplement of this date will shew that in most articles the shipments to India have been much smaller this year than last. These are considerations which ill suit with an increase of duties, which can only further tend to limit the demand for goods. We refer to particulars given in another place.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Arrivals are to the 28th of May. An arrangement, it seems, has been effected with Lord Stanley, in order to introduce more labourers into the colony. The accounts from Natal are not more favourable.

THE WEST INDIES.—The arrival of the *Tweed* brings letters from Jamaica to the 23rd of June, Demerara to the 18th, Trinidad the 20th, and from the other islands to corresponding dates. The accounts of the weather and the crops are exceedingly good, except in Demerara, where it has been very wet, and the crops are rather backward. The Hill Coolies which have been introduced into Jamaica and Demerara are said to work well and to give the greatest satisfaction, and are well received by the negroes. The Jamaica Railway was expected to be opened on the 1st of October. The arrival of the first locomotive excited great interest. There is everywhere evidence of a great effort going on to improve cultivation, and the produce of these islands will no doubt rapidly increase under the present spirit.

Latest City Accounts.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The wool market appears in a very healthy state with an upward tendency, particularly in clothing wools, which met with a ready sale as fast as they can be sorted from the fleeces, and the advance may be quoted at fully one penny per lb. As regards the Bradford wools this remark is not applicable, as the spinners still complain of want of remunerative prices; and, while the staplers are giving the farmers an advance for the fleeces, the spinners can hardly be prevailed upon to buy even at late prices to any extent, preferring to give an advance on what little they require for present use than to buy in their usual stocks, they being, however, almost without stock of same quality. No doubt they must soon come into the market and pay the staplers remunerative prices.

The COLONIAL WOOL sales are progressing with the same animation, and at full as high prices as hitherto, and are likely to be maintained the same to their final close on Saturday.

SILK.—There has not been much demand in the Italian market this week, owing, probably, to the considerable rise in prices.

COTTON.—A good business has been transacted this week at very full prices. Yesterday 1550 bales Surat, 2000 Madras, and 50 Egyptian, were offered at public sale, and sold as follows:—1320 Surat, 2/ 4d to 3/ 4d very ordinary to fair, a few fine 4/ 4d; 1260 Madras, 2/ 4d very middling western, 3/ 4d to 3/ 4d ordinary to fully fair Tinnivelly. The Surat went off with spirit at full prices, and in a few cases 1/ 4d per lb advance on previous rates was obtained, and the better qualities of Tinnivelly Madras brought fully previous rates. The Egyptian were bought in at 6/ 4d per lb.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday 18th July to Thursday 24th July, inclusive.

Surat 2900 2/ 4d to 3/ 4d very middling to good fair
Madras 1100 2/ 4d to 3/ 4d ordinary western to good fair Tinnivelly

Total 3000 bales

In FLAX no transactions; and in HEMP very little doing.

SEEDS.—The seed trade continues firm at last week's terms, with a good demand for most articles.

LEATHER.—At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, a fair amount of business was done. The supply generally was large. In sole leather there was no alteration. Shaved hides were very abundant, and rather lower, while prime light common hides were more in request. The best Spanish horse hides were scarce, and good calf skins found ready buyers.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Monday, July 28th.	300 bags Bengal saltpetre
2546 bales Ceylon cinnamon	Wednesday 30th.
81 boxes do do	700 bags Siam sugar
72 chests do do	68 bags Honduras cochineal
44 parcels do do	5 bags Mexican do
29 bales Tellicherry do	23 bags white pepper
15 chests do do	64 bags black do
Tuesday, 29th.	Thursday, 31st.
125 hds Barbados sugar	100 bags pimento
1384 bags Bengal do	200 barrels Jamaica ginger
50 casks Jamaica coffee	121 chests shellac
60 bags pimento	In about 14 days.
1000 bags Bengal rice	A quantity E. I. Ivory

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—There has more business been done in this article both landed and on board. Sellers are looking for higher prices. The arrivals both of foreign and Irish are large. The least disposition in this market is quickly responded to in Ireland and Holland, leaving little advantage to the buyer on an advancing market, and a loss on a falling one.

BACON.—The stock is large—the consumption, considering the damp unseasonable weather, is in proportion favourable. Hot weather would no doubt tend to the consumption of the stock. The stock in Liverpool is said to be much smaller than usual at this season of the year. Pork and bacon in American is at a price that will not leave a remunerating profit at present.

LARD remains much the same, without any variation in price.

HAMS are in good demand, particularly the finer description.

SALT PROVISIONS.—American beef is more inquired after. Prime pork scarce.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844.....	14,300	6,520	8,700	5,160
1845.....	8,110	5,400	19,110	4,210

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish Butter.....	8,150	firkins
Foreign do	7,060	casks
Irish Bacon	5,310	bales

TEA.—A languid market, with restricted demand, has ruled throughout the week, the trade not having recovered the unsettled state into which it was thrown by last week's attempted auctions. The mischief caused by such fallacies is not easily recovered, as few holders will submit to the minimum of rates thus established, and few buyers will take more than partial supply at advances on public quotations. No staple sort has varied in price to an extent worthy of notice; hysons alone are fixed at any reduction, these rating at 2s 5d upwards, and a few, with inferior leaf, at 2s 4d. The supply of (wankays of the better kinds is now tolerably abundant.

Duty paid upon Tea up to Saturday last.

London	13,668,150	lbs
Liverpool	2,940,149	
Bristol	486,828	
Hull	235,527	
1845	17,330,654	
1844	16,462,168	

COFFEE.—Of 1,400 bags good ordinary Ceylon, part found buyers at steady prices, from 46s to 46s 6d; and of 1,250 bags plantation kind a large portion was taken in above the market value, the remainder selling steadily from 63s to 72s for low middling. 600 bales Mocha were partly realised at the previous value, from 59s 6d to 65s for fair to good clean garbled. 500 bags Java were taken in from 34s for ordinary to 41s 6d for good ordinary; and 300 bags fair Padang brought 24s 6d to 25s.

The prices of Jamaica and Ceylon Coffee at this port for the last five years on the 25th of July were—

	Jamaica		Ceylon
	low mid & mid	95s	good ord
1845	78s	95s	45s ... 47s
1844	78	95	52 ... 54
1843	92	112	42 ... 42 6d
1842	105	124	74 ... 76
1841	105	117	70 ... 72

SUGAR.—There has been a firm market for West India to-day, and 550 hds have been disposed of. At auction 11,000 bags and 200 casks Mauritius sold irregularly, and in some instances rather higher prices were obtained for the better descriptions, brown from 35s 6d to 45s, with yellow from 46s to 52s. Of 2,400 bags Bengal the lower qualities were chiefly bought in, as there was little inquiry, but the finer kinds realised very full prices, from 49s 6d to 57s for low to fine white. For 2,730 bales Madras more competition was evinced than in yesterday's sale, and rather better prices were obtained, from 37s 6d for middling brown to 54s for fair yellow. 218 baskets Java, duty-paid, brought the full previous value, from 50s to 54s 6d for middling brown to good white, and 900 boxes white Havana, of good quality, from 39s 6d to 40s, but chiefly at the former price.

REFINED SUGAR.—There has been a great decline in the home market, sellers pressing sales, but even at the present reduction there is not a large business doing, there being a prospect of a further decline. The bonded market continues to advance, the accounts from Russia being more favourable. About 700 tons of Dutch have been sold this week at the quotations of last. This day's mail has brought an increase in the prices. There is very little English to be had until after September next.

SPICES.—300 chests cassia lignea obtained full prices, from 55s for coarse to 63s for good middling, with picked bundles at 69s.—Of 2,200 package Bourbon cloves about half was sold at a decline of 1/ 4d to 1d, from 72d to 82 for fair quality.

FRUIT.—The market for currants continues to droop, holders eager to sell, but the grocers being well supplied, it is difficult to find buyers, and the rates are still too high for export orders. A sale of 67 butts and 54 carrels Patras, fair to good quality, took place on Wednesday. Some few lots only sold at 46s to 47s; but it is understood the whole have been since placed at 46s, which establishes a decline of full 2s per cwt. Raisins and other fruits as last week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, July 19.—Cotton—A great impulse has been given to business by the last accounts from the United States, and a considerable advance has taken place, in consequence of its becoming known that the supplies which we may expect before the close of the year will be far from adequate to our wants. The sales of the week amount to 15,200 bales; arrivals 4,800 bales; stock 72,000 bales, against 135,000 bales in 1844, and 167,000 bales in 1845. In all the French ports the stock at the end of last month was 109,000 bales against 167,000 bales in 1844, and 182,000 bales in 1845. **Coffee**—Our market being nearly cleared of all that was on sale, purchases have necessarily been limited, but prices have been extremely well supported, and there is a strong disposition to buy. **Sugar**—In the beginning of the week sales were considerable, but the Paris market not having followed our rise, notwithstanding the good demand for refined, prices have become less steady; 1,600 hhds have, however, been sold. **Rice**—600 brls of American have been taken and higher prices are now asked. **Indigo**—Business has been more extensive, about 250 chests have been placed. **Ashe**—No arrivals and holders firmer, notwithstanding the heavy stock. **Hides**—The demand is very limited. **Tallow and Oil**—But little doing. **Wheat** again dearer, the weather being unfavourable.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—Coffee—In Java there has not been much doing, prices are, however, well maintained; of St Domingo, Brazil, and Sumatra, sales have been considerable, mostly at an advance. **Sugar**—Raw, very firm, and no want of buyers for Java at last sales prices. The Company have declared 66,000 Kranjans for sale on the 21st of August. Refined continues in great demand—nothing can be obtained deliverable before September. **Indigo**—70 chests of Java have been sold at full prices. **Hides and Skins**—not much business to report, there being no arrivals. **Cotton** continues in fair demand—sales of the week about 2000 bales. For **Spices** higher prices are paid. **Rapeseeds**—Sales on delivery, at lower prices. **Linsceds** rather slack. **Wheat**—Sales at former prices.

HAMBURG, July 18.—Coffee—Prices are perfectly steady. Sales for the week: 2400 bags of Brazil, 2400 bags Laguayra, and 2500 bags St Domingo. **Sugar**—Purchases have been less extensive than last week, in consequence of the reduced stock. 1300 chests of Brazil, 400 baskets of Java, 1350 baskets Manila, and 1500 boxes of Havana, have been sold at full prices. **Cotton**—The sales are 1600 bales of American, without change of value. **Spelter**—Considerable purchases have again been made at the full currency of last week, both on the spot and for delivery.

ANTWERP, July 19.—Coffee—The demand continues good, and prices of all descriptions are getting firmer. 4000 bags of Brazil, 4000 bags St Domingo, and about 2000 bags of other descriptions, have been sold this week. Arrivals are only trifling. **Sugar**—Upwards of 3000 boxes of Havana having been sold this week, principally for export, at high prices, our stock of raw sugar is entirely exhausted; refined is in good demand, and some descriptions are dearer. **Cotton**—Some arrivals which we had have been met by a regular and steady demand, and prices have been well supported, with a tendency to a further advance. **Hides**—Less doing, large public sales being declared. **Wheat** oil higher, in consequence of accounts from the United States. **Tallow** firmer. **Wheat**—There have been extensive speculative purchases of foreign.

The Gazette.

Tuesday, July 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Crossland and Parker, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, farmers—Seddon and Dean, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers—Carline and Dodson, Shrewsbury, stone-masons—Gifford and Bishop, Plymouth, picture dealers—Powell and Son, Birmingham, brass candlestick makers—Byrne and Porter, Liverpool, estate agents—Taylor and Co., Manchester, linen leech thread manufacturers—Buckley and Taylor, Liverpool, general ironmongers—Duden and Barrett, Pitcheombe-mill, Gloucestershire, wood turners—Newton and Trevar, Bristol, coal merchants—Duck and Henderson, Cleveland mews and Berwick street, coach painters—J. and J. Gibbons, Walworth road, ironmongers—A. and J. Lee, Birmingham, corn factors—M., J. B., J. E., M. E., and A. Colston, Whitechurch, Somerset, farmers—Barker and Renshaw, Mottram-in-Longendale, Cheshire, millwrights—Grierson and Evarard, Huddersfield, stock brokers—Hodge and Johnson, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, milliners—Smith and Bolton, Blackburn, Lancashire, coal merchants—Grimshaw and Co., Sunderland—Paine and Quare, Cheriton, Kent, paper manufacturers—Harvey and Co., Chacewater, Cornwall, grocers—Harvey, King William street, lamp and glass dealers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

George Martin, Gloucester, pin manufacturer.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Daly Red Lion square, bookseller—final dividend of 7d and 29-32ds of a penny, on Wednesday, July 23, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Belcher's, King's Arms yard, Coleman street.

Pim, Clapham common, and Stoke Newington, draper—first dividend of 14d, on Wednesday, July 23, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Belcher's, King's Arms yard, Coleman street.

Graham, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant—first and final dividend of 1s 14d, on new proofs, any Saturday after July 21, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Granger, Rely mill, near Durham, paper manufacturer—first and final dividend of 1s 24d, on any Saturday after July 21, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Longston and McKnight, Whitfield, Derbyshire, stone masons—dividend of 20s, on Wednesday, July 23, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Potts, Manchester.

Wood, Burslem, Staffordshire, banker—final dividend of 16s 11d, on Wednesday, July 23, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

Murray, Manchester, draper—dividend of 1s 34d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

Thorpe, Kensington, linen draper—first dividend of 2s 4d, on Saturday July 26 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

Head, Wickham, Hampshire, grocer—second dividend of 1d, on Saturday, July 26 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.

Deton, Slough, hotelkeeper—dividend of 1s, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

Smith, Lime street, shipowner—dividend of 1s 8d, on Wednesday July 28 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Barham, Emsworth, Hampshire, linen draper—dividend of 34d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Bright, Wigmore street, licensed victualler—dividend of 24d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Wood, Oxford, surgeon—dividend of 64d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Botham, Speenhamland, Berkshire, innholder—dividend of 9d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Tucker, Dean street, Westminster, farrier—dividend of 64d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Ward and Perry, Newgate market, meat salesman—dividend of 2s, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Weich, Ring cross, Holloway, licensed victualler—dividend of 1s 10d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Headly, New Bond street, coachmaker—dividend of 1s 74d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

Palmer, Daventry, innkeeper—dividend of 1s 3d, on Wednesday July 23 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Follett's.

BANKRUPT.

ANN BANKER, Lowndes terrace and Wilton place, Knightsbridge, wine merchant, to

surrender July 31, September 1 at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Hensman, Basing lane; official assignee, Mr Alsager, Birch lane.

SOLOMON SOLOMON, Strand, tailor, July 29 at half-past 11 o'clock, September 1 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Lewis, Grosvenor street, Bond street; official assignee, Mr Belcher.

THOMAS DOUBURY, New Farringdon street, shoe factor, August 5 at 12 o'clock, September 1 at 2, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Hensman, Basing lane; official assignee, Mr Belcher.

SAMUEL RICHARD KEDWARD, Clipstone street, Fitzroy square, licensed victualler, July 29 at 2 o'clock, August 29 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Futvoye, John street, Bedford row; official assignee, Mr Belcher.

HENRY WOOD, Abchurch lane and Farnham place, Old Gravel lane, general agent, July 31 at 1 o'clock, September 1 at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messrs Jenkinson, Cannon street; official assignee, Mr Pennell.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Walbrook, merchant, August 5 at 1 o'clock, September 1 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Robson, Clifford's inn; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

GEORGE BROWN, Barbican, clothier, August 4 at 2 o'clock, September 2 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Turner, Mount place, Whitechapel; official assignee, Mr Groom, Abchurch lane.

ANN B. FRENCH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hotel keeper, July 29 at 11 o'clock, August 29 at 2, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Chisholme, Hall, and Gibson, Lincoln's inn fields; and Mr Harie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Mr Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ANN and JOHN WILD, Bristol, glaziers, August 9 at 11 o'clock, September 12 at half past 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitor, Mr Hinton, Bristol; official assignee, Mr Acraman, Bristol.

JOHN BATHURST, Bath, butcher, August 7 at half-past 11 o'clock, September 12 at 11, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitor, Mr Shattock, Bath; official assignee, Mr Miller, Bath.

JOHN MACK, Liverpool, pawnbroker, August 6 and 22 at 12 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Humphreys and Co., Chancery lane; Hetherington and Woodburn, Liverpool; and Mr Jabet, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Turner, Liverpool.

JAMES BAINES, Manchester, grocer, August 1 and 22 at 11 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; Hitchcock, Buckley, and Tidswell, Manchester; official assignee, Mr Pott, Manchester.

JAMES DRIVER, Slowston, Leicestershire, victualler, August 1 and September 5 at 1 o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Rawlins, Market Harborough; and Mr James, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Bittleston, Birmingham.

Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, July 25.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Beaumont and Langworthy, Exeter, share brokers—Harrison and Banks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drapers—Brunes and Dowling, Percy-circus, Clerkenwell, silk-velvet manufacturers—Levy and Moss, Liverpool-buildings, Bishopgate-street, cigar manufacturers—Beddoe and Brook, Bradford, Yorkshire, linendrapers—W. and G. Wright, Hardingstone, Hampshire, and Fiskerton, Nottinghamshire, manufacturers—J. and S. Rea, Liverpool, provision merchants—J. and J. Crookes, jun., 143 Regent-street, tailors—F. Farrell and C. Thomson, Dorchester, schoolmistresses—W. G. and F. Spurway, Tottenham-cross, Middlesex, and Bishopgate-street, Without, house decorators—Lloyd and Weddell, Liverpool, saddlers—Watkins and Barlow, Manchester, lead merchants—J. and C. Dudson, Shelton, Staffordshire, china manufacturers—Mangles, Price, and Moore, New Broad-street, and Wapping-wall, and Perth, Western Australia, merchants (so far as regards William Price)—Ellis and Hardwick, Sheffield, ironmongers—Willis and Plalce, Edward-street, Lambeth, ornamental plasterers—W. and W. Eades, jun., Birmingham, lathe manufacturers—Crawford and Hughes, Liverpool, general shipchandlers—J. and E. Otter, Lincoln, joiners—Norfolk and Shaw, Cheltenham, veterinary surgeons—Simkins, Hitchman, Beman, and Sotham, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, wine-merchants.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Archibald Britton, Chorley, Lancashire, shoemaker, July 10.

BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD P. HARDING, Gravesend, Kent, hosier, Aug. 1 at half-past 12, and Sept. 5 at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Pennell, official assignee; and Mr Oldershaw, solicitor, 10 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street.

THOMAS BROWN and DONALD BROWN, 19 Billeter square, ship agents, Aug. 4 and Sept. 4 at 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Edwards, official assignee, 7 Frederick's place, Old Jewry; and Mr Fawcett, solicitor, 44 Jewin street, Cripplegate, and Hockley, Essex.

GEORGE JAMES, 77 Tothill street, Westminster, plumber, July 30 at half-past 2, and Sept. 2 at 1, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Edwards, official assignee; and Mr Leigh, solicitor, 16 George street, Mansion house.

JOHN N. DUMBRILL, jun., Eastbourne, Sussex, baker, Aug. 5 at half-past 1, and Sept. 2 at 2, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Groom, official assignee, 12 Abchurch lane, Lombard street; and Mr White, solicitor, 6 Chancery lane.

THOMAS V. HOLMES, Bristol, corn factor, Aug. 5 and September 2 at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Hutton, official assignee, Bristol; Malpas and Co. solicitors, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; and Mr Salmon, solicitor, Bristol.

RICHARD NICKOLSON, Stockton, Durham, bookseller, Aug. 6 at half-past 12, and Aug. 29 at 1, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr Baker, official assignee, Newcastle; and Freeman and Co. solicitors, 39 Coleman street, London.

GEORGE JAMES, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, draper, Aug. 12 at 10, and Sept. 11 at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; Mr Moger, solicitor, Paternoster row, London; and Mr Bartlett, solicitor, Birmingham.

MANNING ALLEN, St Helen's, Lancashire, butcher, Aug. 6 & Sept. 2 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Gregory and Co. solicitors, Bedford row, London; and Mr Green, solicitor, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Colling, Ryton-lane Head, Durham, publican, first dividend of 4s 8d in the pound, payable at 111 Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

A. and F. Atkinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, first dividend of 1s 9d in the pound, payable at 111 Pilgrim-street, any Saturday.

Oliver, Darlington, Durham, printer, first dividend of 4s 6d in the pound to those who have proved their debt since such dividend was declared, and also a second dividend of 2s in the pound, payable at 111 Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, any Saturday.

Wile, Stafford, ironmonger, first dividend of 9d in the pound, payable at 7 Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday before August 18.

Seed, Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne, second dividend of 10d in the pound, and a first and second dividend of 1s 7d in the pound on new proofs, payable at 37 George-street, Manchester, on any Tuesday.

Hart, Greenwich, builder, first dividend of 5s in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall-street, on any Wednesday before Aug. 16 and after Nov. 1.

Foynter, St Paul's churchyard, warehouseman, first dividend of 3s in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall-street, any Wednesday before Aug. 16 and after Nov. 1.

Wilson, Jernyn-street, Westminster, bootmaker, first dividend of 6s and 8d in the pound, payable at 31 Basinghall-street, any Wednesday before Aug. 16 and after Nov. 1.

McDonnell, Mimmg-lane, wine-broker, dividend of 7d in the pound, payable at 1 Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

Williams, Farringdon, grocer, dividend of 1d in the pound, payable at 1 Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday.

Armstrong, Kirkdale, schoolmaster, dividend of 4d in the pound, payable at 19 South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday.

Griffiths, Liverpool, commission agent, dividend of 6d in the pound, payable at 19 South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday.

Pritchard, Liverpool, wine merchant, dividend of 1s 5d in the pound, payable at 11 South Castle-street, Liverpool, any Monday.

Roob, Brownhill, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, first and final dividend of 2s 5d in the pound, payable at 7 Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Dickie, of Over Lochridge, Ayrshire, farmer, July 29 and August 22, at one, at the Crown Inn, Ayr.

John Paton, of Edinburgh, builder, July 31 and August 21, at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to July 15th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 15th of July 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	1842	1843	1844	1845
British Plantation Imported:—				
West India	34,806	33,707	35,639	43,216
East India	22,002	20,457	19,977	29,676
Mauritius	19,367	12,834	14,376	26,463
Total	76,175	66,998	69,992	98,755
Duty paid:—				
West India	30,074	34,575	33,633	37,592
East India	23,014	20,212	14,984	27,268
Mauritius	17,645	9,997	11,215	21,606
Foreign	...	...	...	1,511
Total	70,733	64,784	59,832	87,977
Stock:—				
West India	12,409	12,685	13,046	16,753
East India	7,350	6,130	8,885	9,644
Mauritius	3,650	3,862	4,498	6,838
Total	23,409	22,677	26,429	33,235
Average price of West India	36s 4d	35s 5d	33s 4d	32s 1d
Foreign Sugar Imported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	2,580	1,188	5,807	5,075
Havana	3,662	9,801	5,472	5,869
Porto Rico	228	1,854	444	4,611
Brazil	4,172	5,053	3,323	5,577
Total	10,642	17,896	15,055	19,132
Exported:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	2,412	2,502	1,321	5,007
Havana	4,172	4,978	6,405	7,731
Porto Rico	973	1,417	630	1,989
Brazil	3,039	3,652	2,903	4,891
Total	10,595	12,549	11,259	19,618
Stock:—				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	6,062	8,176	7,890	4,939
Havana	4,924	8,714	7,767	8,302
Porto Rico	762	1,754	1,328	3,340
Brazil	2,631	2,893	1,906	1,918
Total	14,379	16,537	18,891	17,899
MOLASSES Imported:—				
West India	4,728	5,916	13,772	7,653
Duty paid	8,183	5,634	8,612	8,016
Stock	4,421	3,674	9,524	9,405
RUM Imported:—				
West India	864,315	789,075	577,035	1,080,495
East India	367,155	334,305	159,480	240,930
Foreign	31,860	5,400	46,125	15,930
Total	1,263,330	1,128,780	782,640	1,337,355
Exported:—				
West India	400,635	517,365	684,090	868,185
East India	163,575	107,100	174,690	182,385
Foreign	9,135	15,255	34,425	45,450
Total	573,345	639,720	893,205	1,096,020
Duty paid:—				
West India	527,175	577,215	536,940	611,010
East India	54,810	58,950	31,995	29,295
Foreign	630	360	1,900	1,260
Total	582,615	636,525	570,735	641,565
Stock:—				
West India	1,030,545	1,286,865	1,021,590	1,111,330
East India	435,465	427,455	164,340	115,380
Foreign	42,255	17,100	15,840	11,790
Total	1,508,265	1,731,420	1,201,770	1,238,400
GINGER Imported:—				
West India	1,166	838	1,656	1,681
East India	2,493	1,563	741	1,406
Total	3,659	2,401	2,397	3,087
Exported:—				
East India	1,846	2,238	896	2,279
Duty Paid:—				
West India	1,899	1,639	1,756	2,208
East India	590	2,479	1,437	1,716
Total	2,489	3,818	3,193	3,924
Stock:—				
West India	1,988	1,428	1,752	2,106
East India	22,306	17,923	15,295	12,371
Total	24,294	19,351	17,047	14,477
COCOA Imported:—				
British Plantation	8,836	1,816	12,286	4,992
Foreign	2,956	898	5,655	878
Total	11,492	2,714	17,941	5,870
Exported:—				
British Plantation	616	1,738	538	145
Foreign	7,033	2,242	8,787	1,761
Total	7,649	3,980	9,325	1,906
Duty paid:—				
British Plantation	7,149	10,650	10,300	9,650
Foreign	25	40	146	605
Total	7,174	10,690	10,446	10,255
Stock:—				
British Plantation	14,189	5,896	9,656	2,363
Foreign	2,761	1,822	4,562	1,493
Total	16,950	7,720	14,118	3,796

COFFEE	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
British Plantation	22,294	19,874	29,910	20,116
Ceylon	87,132	51,613	72,797	54,536
BP not otherwise described	2,684	14	472	1,040
Total BP	62,110	71,501	103,179	75,682
Mocha	9,573	14,958	11,791	18,321
Foreign East India	32,778	25,407	9,957	33,386
Malabar	...	124	552	...
St Domingo	11,042	4,208	12,004	211
Havana & P Rico	8,650	4,897	4,633	1,206
Brazil	18,441	49,638	10,490	28,824
African	91	84	523	...
Total Foreign	86,575	99,316	49,950	81,942
Grand total	142,685	170,817	153,129	157,624
Exported:—				
British Plantation	428	234	812	2,484
Ceylon	560	391	3,871	1,630
BP not otherw. des.	12,542	15,034	5,488	6,776
Total BP	13,530	15,659	10,171	10,898
Mocha	204	700	1,849	1,719
Foreign East India	2,556	12,786	5,084	27,848
Malabar	...	...	559	12
St Domingo	550	3,743	5,759	1,008
Havana & P Rico	2,554	5,079	1,132	1,156
Brazil	13,784	16,823	11,410	23,370
African	2	116	861	319
Total Foreign	19,652	39,247	26,674	49,432
Grand total	33,182	54,906	36,845	60,330
Duty Paid:—				
British Plantation	23,606	22,236	21,062	19,210
Ceylon	36,445	55,445	58,802	72,418
BP not otherw. des.	50,062	18,478	8,894	4,734
Total BP	110,113	96,159	88,758	96,362
Mocha	4,656	5,901	6,018	9,802
Foreign East India	15,011	11,802	9,588	7,445
Malabar	565	90	82	40
St Domingo	1	3	7	2
Havana & P Rico	4	1,941	7,168	1,209
Brazil	100	4,833	5,105	19,271
African	4	...	185	116
Total Foreign	19,741	24,570	28,153	37,585
Grand total	129,854	120,729	116,911	133,947
Stock:—				
British Plantation	26,548	28,792	32,990	27,038
Ceylon	40,773	62,108	68,408	66,952
BP not otherw. des.	255,420	172,956	136,484	118,166
Total BP	322,741	263,856	237,882	212,156
Mocha	11,643	18,778	19,029	22,948
Foreign East India	79,282	66,490	55,663	78,462
Malabar	1,801	1,420	1,228	1,086
St Domingo	13,462	17,154	20,037	19,371
Havana & P Rico	12,970	9,364	6,637	3,495
Brazil	17,311	51,661	52,055	46,304
African	1,957	1,715	1,122	280
Total Foreign	138,426	166,582	155,571	171,946
Grand total	461,167	429,738	393,453	384,102
PEPPER Imported:—				
British East India	148,075	56,093	75,136	109,616
Foreign East India	44,988	14,414	45,715	649
Total	193,063	70,507	120,851	110,265
Exported:—				
British East India	60,857	50,834	30,184	34,079
Foreign East India	56,986	16,928	41,722	15,716
Total	117,843	67,762	71,906	49,795
Duty Paid:—				
British East India	77,048	31,967	65,194	63,725
Foreign East India	...	330	657	591
Total	77,048	32,297	65,851	64,316
Stock:—				
British East India	132,254	70,397	74,215	65,554
Foreign East India	15,348	7,104	33,007	3,608
Total	144,602	77,501	107,222	69,162
PEPPER White—Imported	1,968	2,402	717	1,244
Exported	249	457	218	252
Duty Paid	1,011	1,095	1,103	1,998
Stock	7,213	7,835	7,207	6,422
Black—Imported	36,634	19,762	23,658	56,623
Exported	22,094	11,896	11,118	31,690
Duty Paid	11,702	11,912	12,615	15,672
Stock	91,248	82,410	81,551	92,413
NUTMEGS Imported	486	481	303	529
Exported	51	52	64	143
Duty Paid	299	429	358	372
Stock	694	563	759	707
CASSIA LIG. Imported	12,642	29,627	9,992	9,241
Exported	10,578	21,084	10,638	5,209
Duty Paid	768	2,274	1,140	1,449
Stock	3,364	8,507	5,742	7,216

CINNAMON	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	1,243	1,434	5,188	7,723
Exported	2,166	1,374	3,297	4,000
Duty Paid	194	307	342	549
Stock	3,423	2,639	4,096	6,853
PIMENTO Imported	bags 5,440	bags 10,451	bags 1,486	bags 17,596
Exported	8,939	11,350	1,766	13,467
Duty Paid	937	1,345	1,133	1,895
Stock	15,311	12,943	7,325	5,932
Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.				
COCHINEAL	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	Serons 4,045	Serons 2,366	Serons 2,376	Serons 1,560
Exported	2,390	1,173	1,973	...
Duty Paid	1,728	2,127	2,149	3,431
Stock	2,622	2,780	2,106	837
INDIGO: E. India Imported	chests 18,440	chests 11,807	chests 26,076	chests 26,083
Exported	7,314	6,296	9,630	...
Duty paid	5,190	3,963	6,135	15,706
Stock	22,534	23,576	31,859	37,093
Spanish Imported	serons 344	serons 2,091	serons 803	serons 886
Exported	251	601	114	...
Duty paid	160	1,132	169	450
Stock	848	1,416	1,368	1,307
LAC DYE Imported	chests 2,431	chests 3,431	chests 1,186	chests 2,613
Exported	491	546	1,083	...
Duty Paid	1,385	1,464	2,082	2,796
Stock	13,417	14,019	10,941	10,207
LOGWOOD Imported	tons 3,680	tons 2,109	tons 3,480	tons 3,425

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 Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Ashes duty free

Table listing prices for various ash types such as First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt, Montreal, etc.

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

Table listing prices for cocoa beans from Trinidad, grey, Grenada and St Lucia, etc.

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

Table listing prices for coffee from Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond, etc.

Berberice and Demerara

Table listing prices for Berberice and Demerara triage and ord, good and fine ord, etc.

Ceylon, ord to good

Table listing prices for Ceylon tea, ord to good, super and plan kind, etc.

Mocha, fine

Table listing prices for Mocha coffee, fine, cleaned garbled, ord and ungarbled, etc.

Sumatra

Table listing prices for Sumatra coffee, Samarang, Batavia, Manilla, etc.

Brazil, ord to good

Table listing prices for Brazilian coffee, ord to good, fine ord and colour, etc.

St Domingo

Table listing prices for St Domingo coffee, Havannah, ord to gd ord, etc.

Porto Rico

Table listing prices for Porto Rico coffee, La Guayra, Cotton duty free, etc.

Cotton duty free

Table listing prices for various cotton types such as Surat, Bengal, Madras, etc.

Pernam

Table listing prices for Pernam cotton, Bowd Georgia, New Orleans, etc.

Demerara

Table listing prices for Demerara cotton, West India, Egyptian, Smyrna, etc.

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Table listing prices for cochineal, lac dye, shellac, turmeric, etc.

TERRA JAPONICA

Table listing prices for Terra Japonica, Cutch, Pegue, Gambier, Dyewoods duty free, etc.

Logwood

Table listing prices for logwood, Jamaica, Honduras, Campechy, etc.

FUSTIC

Table listing prices for fustic, Jamaica, Cuba, Nicaragua Wood, etc.

NICARAGUA WOOD

Table listing prices for Nicaragua wood, Lima, Other large solid, etc.

Small and rough

Table listing prices for small and rough wood, Sapam Wood, Bimas, etc.

BRASIL WOOD

Table listing prices for Brasil wood, Unbranded, Fruit—Almonds, etc.

Jordan, duty 1s p cwt

Table listing prices for Jordan almonds, ditto, new, Valencia duty 10s per cwt, etc.

Barbary sweet, in bond

Table listing prices for Barbary sweet, bitter, Currants, duty 1s per cwt, etc.

Zante & Cephal, new

Table listing prices for Zante & Cephal, Patras, Figs duty 1s per cwt, etc.

Turkey, new, p cwt d p

Table listing prices for Turkey figs, Spanish, Plums duty 20s per cwt, etc.

French, per cwt d p

Table listing prices for French plums, Imperial carton, new, Prunes, duty 7s, new d p, etc.

Raisins duty 1s per cwt

Table listing prices for Raisins, Denia, Valencia, Smyrna, black (nom.), red chemo, Muscatel, etc.

Flax duty 1/2 cwt

Table listing prices for Flax, N.Y.R., St Petersburg, 12 head, Friesland, Hemp duty free, etc.

St Peterab, clean, p ton

Table listing prices for St Peterab, hemp, outside (none), half cleaned, Riga, Rhine, Manilla free, East Indian Sunn, Bombay, Jute, etc.

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

Table listing prices for Hides, B A and M Vid. dry, salted, Brazil, dry, etc.

Rio, dry

Table listing prices for Rio hides, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, etc.

West India

Table listing prices for West India hides, New South Wales, New York, East India, etc.

Kips, Russia, dry

Table listing prices for Kips, Russia, S America Horse, p hide, Russia, Indigo duty free, etc.

Bengal

Table listing prices for Bengal indigo, Oude, Madras, Manilla, Java, etc.

Carraccas

Table listing prices for Carraccas indigo, Guatemala, Leather, per lb, etc.

Crop Hides

Table listing prices for Crop Hides, English Butts, Foreign do, etc.

Calf Skins

Table listing prices for Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, etc.

Horse Hides, English

Table listing prices for Horse Hides, Spanish, Kips, Petersburg, do East India, Metals—COPPER, etc.

Sheathing, bolts, &c.

Table listing prices for Metals, Bottoms, Old, Tough case, Tile, South Amer. in bond, etc.

IRON, per ton

Table listing prices for Iron, Bars, &c. British, Nail rods, Hoops, etc.

Fig. No 1, Wales

Table listing prices for Iron, Sheets, Fig. No 1, Wales, Bars, &c., Fig. No. 1, in the Clyde, Swedish, in bond, etc.

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig

Table listing prices for Lead, sheet, red lead, white do, patent shot, Spanish pig, in bond, etc.

STEEL, Swedish, in kgs

Table listing prices for Steel, in faggots, SPELTER, for. per ton, TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, etc.

English blocks...p ton

Table listing prices for Tin, bars, Banca, in bond, Straits do, TIN PLATES, per box, Charcoal, 1 C, Coke, 1 C, etc.

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

Table listing prices for Molasses, West India, d p, per cwt, Refiners', for home use, Do export (on board), etc.

Oils—Fish duty 1s p tun

Table listing prices for Oils, Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 31, Straw, Brown and yellow, Sperm, etc.

Head matter

Table listing prices for Oils, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Gallipoli, per tun, Spanish and Sicily, etc.

Palm

Table listing prices for Oils, Palm, per tun, Cocoa Nut, Seed, Rape, pale, Linseed, etc.

Black Sea

Table listing prices for Oils, Black Sea, St Petersburg Morshank, Do cake, p 1000, 3hea, do Foreign, Rape, do, Provisions, etc.

All articles duty paid, except beef & pork.

Table listing prices for Provisions, Butter—Carlow, Cork, Limerick & Waterford, etc.

Freiland, fresh

Table listing prices for Provisions, Kiel and Holstein, Leer, American, Canadian, Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder, etc.

Cork and Belfast do

Table listing prices for Provisions, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do do, Pork—Amer. & Can. p b, Inferior, etc.

Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc

Table listing prices for Provisions, Inferior, India, Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, Bengal, white, per cwt, cargo, Madras, Java, etc.

Sago duty 1s per cwt.

Table listing prices for Sago, Pearl, per cwt, Flour, Saltpetre Bengal p cwt, Madras, NITRATE OF SODA, etc.

Caraway, foreign, p cwt

Table listing prices for Seeds, English, Canary, Clover, red, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign, Mustard, brown, white, Rape, per last of 10 qrs, etc.

Silk duty free

Table listing prices for Silk, Baulnah, Gonatea, Cosimbuzar, Comercolly, China, Tsailee, Rawls, Lombardy, Do 2nd do, Fosombrone, White Novi, Naples Royals, 1st qu, Do 2nd do, Bologna, Tyrol, French, ORGANISMS, Piedmont, 20-22, Do 24-26, Lombardy, 20-22, Do 28-30, French, 24-26, TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24, Do 26-28, Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt, PEPPER, duty 6d p lb, Black—Malabar, half heavy & heavy, light, Sumatra, White, ord to fine, GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, Bengal, per cwt, bond, Malabar, Jamaica, Barbadoes, CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, ord to good, p cwt, fine, sorted, CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, Ceylon, per lb—1st, second, third and ordinary, CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb, Amboyne & Pencool, Cayenne and Bourbon, MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb, NUTMEGS duty B.P. 2s 6d, ungarbled, per lb, shrivelled and ord, Spirits—Rum duty 9s 4d p gallon, Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per gal, 30 to 36, fine marks, Demerara, 10 to 20 O P, 30 to 40, Leeward I., 5U to 5O, Bengal, proof, with cer., without certificate, Brandy duty 2s 10d p gal, 1st brands, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, Geneva, Extra fine, Sugar duty B.P. 14s or 16s 4d, W I, B P br, d p, p cwt, middling, good, fine, Mauritius, brown, yellow, Bengal, moist and dk br, dry brown and yellow, white, Madras, brown, yellow, For. free labour with certificate, duty 2s 4d or 2s, Java, brown and yellow, white and grey, Manilla, brown, yellow, Other Foreign, 63s, Rio, brown and yellow, white, Pernam, brown and yel, white, Bahia, brown and yellow, white, Havana, brown & yel, white, fine white, Porto Rico, REFINED, Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single, 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s, Db leaves, 8 to 10 lb free 71s, Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb, Patent tilters, 22 to 28 lb, Ordinary lumps, 45 lb, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb, 6 lb leaves, 10 lb do, 14 lb do, Tilters, 20 to 25 lb, Lumps, 40 to 43 lb, Crushed, Dutch superior, No. 1, SUGAR—REF. contd. bd, Dutch, No. 2, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, Tallow, Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt, N. Amer. melted, p cwt, St Petersburg, new YC, N. S. Wales, Tar—American, bri, Archangel, Stockholm, Tea duty 2s 1d, Bohea Canton, per lb, Fokien, Congou, ord and com, middling to fine, Souchong, ord to fine, Pouchong, Caper, Pekoe, Flowery, Orange, Twankay, ord to fine, Hyson Skin, Hyson, common, middling to fine, Imperial, Gunpowder, Timber, Teake, Afr. duty 10s p td, Oak, Que. duty 1s p load, Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, Riga, Dantsic and Memel, Swedish, Pine, Quebec, red, yellow, Miramichi & St John's, Wainscot Logs, 18ft, each, Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 21 fm, Memel, &c., Deals duty B.P. 2s p td, Gelfe, 14ft 3in by 9, Stockholm, Quebec yellow pine, first quality, second do, White spruce, Dantsic oak, each, Plank, Dan. oak, p load, Staves duty free, Baltic, Quebec pipe, 1200 pa, Tobacco duty 3s per lb, Maryland, per lb, fine and good coloured, colour, light brown and leafy, brown and leafy, Virginia, fine Scotch & Irish spin, good middling do, ordinary to middling, fine black sweet scent, Kentucky—stem't fine, do good and leafy, do mid, part short, Amersfoort for segars, &c., Cavendish, Havana and Cumana, Cuba (fine), East India leaf, Havana cigars, Negrohead, Turpentine, per cwt, Spirits of, For. 5s, Wool—ENGLISH, Fleeces, So. Down hogs, Half-bred hogs, Kent fleeces, S. Down ewes & wethers, Leicester do, Sorts—Clothing, picklock, Prime and picklock, Choice, Super, Combing—Wether mat, Picklock, Common, Hog matching, Picklock matching, Super, FOREIGN—duty free, Spanish, per lb, Leonora, R's, Segovia, Sorts, Caeceres, Seville, German Fleeces, Saxony, 1st and 2d Elect, and, Silesian, tertina, Austrian, Bohemian, and, Hungarian, Lamb's, Pieces, Friebs, Australian and V D L, 1st Combing, 2d do, 3d do, in grease, Lamb, V D Land, 1st Combing, 2d do, 3d do, Lamb, Cape, Wine duty 5s 6d per ga, Port, Claret, Sherry, Madeira, pipe

Railways.

Where the price is blank, no transactions have taken place, and no price is established for the day.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

No. shares	Div. p & gr.	Friday Evening.	Shares		Price
			L. S. D.	L. S. D.	
—	—	Aberdeen	—	2 10 0	2½
9800	2½ p sh	Birmingham and Gloucester	100 0 0	100 0 0	13½
10,000	10s	Ditto New, las. 7½ dis...	25 0 0	17 10 0	5
9500	—	Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings	50 0 0	20 0 0	26
15,000	1½ p sh	Bristol and Exeter	100 0 0	70 0 0	96½
6640	12s p sh	Ditto and Gloucester	50 0 0	30 0 0	—
36,000	—	Caledonian	50 0 0	3 0 0	11
50,000	—	Cambridge and Lincoln	25 0 0	1 10 0	4½
—	—	Chatham and Portsmouth	20 0 0	1 0 0	—
42,000	—	Chester and Holyhead	50 0 0	15 0 0	21½
—	—	Chichester and Brighton	—	20 0 0	—
50,000	—	Churnet Valley	20 0 0	2 0 0	5½
—	—	Cornwall	—	3 0 0	—
—	—	Direct Northern	50 0 0	2 10 0	2½
35,000	—	Direct Norwich	50 0 0	1 0 0	—
10,000	—	Disa, Beccles, and Yarmouth	25 0 0	2 10 0	—
19,000	—	Dublin and Belfast Junction	50 0 0	2 10 0	6½
—	—	Ditto and Galway	50 0 0	2 10 0	3
144,000	4s p sh	Eastern Counties	25 0 0	14 16 0	20½
144,000	—	Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	6 13 4	6 13 4	1½ pm
144,000	—	Ditto Ditto, No. 2	6 13 4	6 13 4	— pm
4000	—	Eastern Union	50 0 0	10 0 0	—
18,000	1½ 2s 6d p s	Edinburgh and Glasgow	50 0 0	50 0 0	77½
18,000	5s 7½ d p sh	Ditto ½ Shares	12 10 0	12 10 0	—
10,000	—	Ely and Bedford	25 0 0	1 5 0	—
14,000	—	Grand Junction	50 0 0	2 10 0	—
10,918	5½ p ct	Ditto ½ Shares	100 0 0	100 0 0	—
10,918	5½ p ct	Ditto ¼ Shares	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
20,000	5½ p ct	Ditto ¼ Shares	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
—	—	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	50 0 0	10 0 0	22½
10,000	5½ p sh	Great North of England	100 0 0	100 0 0	23½
—	10s p sh	Ditto New	40 0 0	5 0 0	—
25,000	4½ p cent	Great Western	100 0 0	80 0 0	215
25,000	4½ p cent	Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	50 0 0	119½
37,500	4½ p cent	Ditto Fifths	20 0 0	20 0 0	47½
20,000	—	Guildford, Farnham, &c.	50 0 0	2 10 0	32
10,500	—	Harwich	20 0 0	1 0 0	—
8000	1½ 15s p sh	Hull and Selby	50 0 0	50 0 0	107
8000	6s 9d p sh	Ditto ½ Shares	12 10 0	12 10 0	—
5000	—	Kendal Windermere	25 0 0	1 10 0	—
16,000	—	Lancaster and Carlisle	50 0 0	20 0 0	49
8000	—	Leeds and Bradford	50 0 0	5 0 0	—
5100	4½ p ct	Liverpool and Manchester	100 0 0	100 0 0	—
7968	4½ p ct	Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
11,475	4½ p ct	Ditto ¼ Shares	25 0 0	25 0 0	—
4,125,000	5½ p ct	London and Birmingham	—	Stock	243
41,250	5½ p ct	Ditto New Thirds	32 0 0	10 0 0	54½
54,450	5½ p ct	Ditto New ½ Shares	25 0 0	2 0 0	34
48,000	3s	London and Blackwall	Avr	16 13 4	10½
36,000	1½ 10s p h	London and Brighton	50 0 0	50 0 0	77
4,500	—	Do Consolidated Eightha	50 0 0	25 0 0	—
45,077	—	London and Greenwich	Avr	12 15 4	11
11,136	10s p s	Preference or Privilege	Avr	18 17 2	24
46,200	2½ 9s p sh	London and South Western	Avr	41 6 10	81
—	—	Ditto New	50 0 0	3 10 0	14½
35,000	8s p sh	London and Croydon	Avr	13 15 9	23½
35,000	—	Ditto guaranteed 5 p cent	9 0 0	6 0 0	7½
100,000	—	London and York	50 0 0	2 10 0	52
8000	—	Lynn and Ely	25 0 0	2 10 0	64
13,000	2½ 16s p s	Manchester and Leeds	100 0 0	73 0 0	175
13,000	1½ 1s 6d p s	Ditto ½ Shares	50 0 0	32 0 0	82
13,000	2s	Ditto ¼ Shares	25 0 0	2 0 0	26½
22,750	—	Ditto Sixteenths	6 5 0	3 5 0	—
30,000	1½ p sh	Manchester & Birmingham	40 0 0	40 0 0	62
30,000	—	Ditto ½ Shares	10 0 0	4 0 0	10
4,155,000	3½ p c	Midland	—	Stock	189
—	—	Ditto Fifths	2 0 0	—	—
978,500	2½ 6s 3d p s	Ditto Birming. & Derby	—	Stock	147
20,000	—	Newcastle and Berwick	25 0 0	1 10 0	19½
20,000	10s p sh	Newcastle and Darlington Junction	25 0 0	25 0 0	58
26,000	—	North British	25 0 0	12 10 0	26½
10,256	1½ 10s	Northern and Eastern	50 0 0	45 0 0	69½
3136	1½ 2s 6d	Ditto Scrip. iss. at 5½ dis.	50 0 0	30 0 0	53
12,208	7s 6d	Ditto ½ Shares	12 10 0	12 10 0	16
—	—	North Kent	50 0 0	2 15 0	21
19,000	—	Norwich and Brandon	20 0 0	12 0 0	20½
10,000	—	Ditto New	10 0 0	1 0 0	5½
—	—	Portsmouth Direct	0 0 0	2 10 0	52
2600	—	Preston and Wyre	50 0 0	—	39½
—	—	Richmond and West End Junction	20 0 0	1 0 0	4
—	—	Rugby, Worcester, and Tring Junction	20 0 0	1 0 0	1½
26,000	—	Sheffield and Lincoln	25 0 0	1 5 0	—
7000	—	Sheffield and Manchester	100 0 0	95 0 0	—
—	—	Ditto ½ Shares	25 0 0	8 0 0	—
18,000	—	Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham	50 0 0	2 10 0	32
22,000	—	South Devon	50 0 0	15 0 0	29½
56,000	15s 6d p sh	South Eastern and Dover	Avr	33 2 4	47½
28,000	1s 11d p sh	Ditto New iss. at 32½	50 0 0	8 0 0	19
50,000	—	South Wales	50 0 0	2 10 0	5½
—	—	Stevenson's Portsmouth	—	2 10 0	—
—	—	Thames and Medway	Avr	19 5 8	—
45,000	—	Trent Valley	20 0 0	2 0 0	—
7500	10s	Yarmouth and Norwich	20 0 0	20 0 0	29½
1875	2s 3d	Ditto New	20 0 0	14 0 0	—
6700	5½ p ct	York and North Midland	50 0 0	50 0 0	109
6700	5½ p ct	Ditto ½ Shares	25 0 0	25 0 0	54
—	—	Ditto Scarborough Branch	50 0 0	20 0 0	—
25,300	—	Ditto Extension	25 0 0	1 5 0	21½
—	—	Foreign Railways.	—	—	—
75,000	—	Boulogne and Amiens	20 0 0	6 0 0	10½
—	—	Orleans and Vierzon	20 0 0	6 0 0	15½
130,000	—	Orleans and Bourdeaux	20 0 0	4 0 0	10½
125,000	—	Paris & Lyons (Ganneron's)	20 0 0	2 0 0	2
120,000	—	Paris and Strasbourg	20 0 0	2 0 0	22
80,000	—	Paris and Orleans	20 0 0	20 0 0	—
72,000	1½	Paris and Rouen	20 0 0	20 0 0	41
40,000	—	Rouen and Havre	20 0 0	16 0 0	29½

RAILWAY BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

For the information of our readers we shall here give an abstract of the railway business transacted before parliamentary committees since our last:—

BURY AND THETFORD, AND EASTERN COUNTIES (CAMBRIDGE AND BURY ST EDMUND'S EXTENSION).—On Tuesday the commons' committee re-assembled for the purpose of giving their deferred decision on these lines. On the adjournment of the committee our readers will be aware that the case on behalf of the Thetford and Bury was heard to a certain extent, but those who wished to adduce evidence against it were only heard to a certain extent, on the ground that it was not the intention of the committee to proceed further with the bill during the present session. The promoters of the Cambridge and Bury had not exercised their right of calling witnesses. The chairman said—The committee, having considered the resolution come to by the House of Commons since they had adjourned, and in consequence of which they did adjourn, under the circumstances, they cannot do otherwise than simply negative the preamble of both the bills.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.—The case for this line was opened and disposed of on Thursday. The lords' committee decided that the preamble of the bill was proved. The various clauses were, without opposition, agreed to, the bill being ordered to be reported to the house, with amendments, yesterday (Friday.)

CORNWALL RAILWAY.—On Saturday the lords' committee decided "that the construction of a railway from Plymouth to Falmouth, with a branch to Bodmin, would be of great public advantage. But they were also of opinion that—without a further and more accurate survey, with the view to procure gradients of a more favourable character, and to avoid, if possible, the crossing of the Hamozee—the bill should not now be further proceeded with."

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—The lords' committee on this bill, "to amend the acts relating to the London and South-Western, and to authorise the extension thereof from the Nine Elms terminus to a point near to the Waterloo and Hungerford bridges, and to the Thames, at Nine Elms, in the parish of Battersea," met on Monday, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. Mr Hill appeared in support of the bill, the preamble of which was declared proved. The clauses were then agreed to.

LONDONDERRY AND COLERAINE.—The lords' committee, on Monday, decided not to hear counsel for Mr Dimdale against this bill. It was, therefore, unopposed, and, the clauses having been disposed of, the committee ordered the bill to be reported.

LONDON AND YORK.—The Commons' committee gave their decision on Wednesday on the London and York line, and the competing scheme of communication between London and the north, consisting of the Tottenham and Farringdon street line, the Eastern Counties line, the Cambridge and Lincoln line, and the Direct Northern line. Lord Courtenay, the chairman, announced the decision as follows:—

"I am instructed to state that the committee have come to the resolution that the preamble of the London and York bill is proved, omitting the branches to Wakefield and to Sheffield, which they have thought it right to postpone for future consideration, in consequence of there being other lines before them which they consider as competing schemes with those." In the course of the discussion which followed, the chairman announced that the committee had resolved that the preamble of the Tottenham and Farringdon-street bill had not been proved. No statement was made respecting the Cambridge and Lincoln or the Direct Northern lines, which were not before the committee as bills.

It was agreed, on the suggestion of Mr Sergeant Wrangham, that a motion should be made in the House of Commons that it be an instruction to the committee on that group that they might divide the London and York railway bill into two or more bills. That would enable the committee to allow the promoters of the line to proceed without any loss of time with that portion of the bill in favour of which the committee had just decided. On Thursday night the motion was made and agreed to. It has been arranged that the committee will next proceed to consider the Cambridge and Huntingdon line.

WAKEFIELD, PONTEFRAC, AND GOOLE.—On Wednesday the Lords' committee reported—

"That the committee find the preamble of the bill proved, but consider it necessary, in reference to the 82nd clause, that the execution of the works between the proposed station at Pontefract and the station at Wakefield be suspended until the company shall apply to Parliament for power to make the railway contemplated by that clause."

The following is the clause referred to in the resolution:—

"And whereas it is desirable for the public benefit that a more direct communication should be formed between the port of Goole and the town of Leeds than will be effected by the railway hereby authorised; be it therefore enacted, that the company hereby authorised shall, and they are hereby required within one year after the passing of this act, to apply to parliament for power to make and maintain a line of railway, diverging from the line of railway hereby authorised, at or near the town of Pontefract, and terminating at some convenient place on the line of the North Midland Railway, or York and North Midland Railway, or at or near the north point of junction of those two lines."

—The clauses were agreed to, and the committee then broke up.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON, AND OXFORD AND RUGBY.—On Thursday, Lord Auckland, chairman of the Lords' committee, announced that the committee had decided the preambles of both to be proved, and had directed him to report the bills, with the amendments, to the House. This is the completion of the triumph of the broad gauge.

RUNCORN AND PRESTON BROOK.—On Thursday the Duke of Leeds, chairman of the Lords' committee, announced that they had carefully considered the merits of the proposed line, and had come to the conclusion that the preamble of the bill was not proved.

The royal assent was given on Monday night by commission to no fewer than ninety-three railway bills, among which were:—The clauses consolidation (Scotland), London and Greenwich, Belfast and Ballymena, North British, Lancaster and Carlisle, York and North Midland (Harrowgate branch), North Midland (branch to Harrow-

gate), Guildford junction, Waterford and Kilkenny, Exeter and Crediton, Bridgewater navigation and railway, Sheffield and Rotherham, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Newcastle and Darlington (Brandling junction), Southampton and Dorchester, Eastern Union, Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr (Cumnock branch), Dundalk and Enniskillen, Eastern Union (Bury St. Edmund's), Londonderry and Enniskillen, Chester and Birkenhead, Whitehaven and Furness, Manchester, Bury, and Rosendale, Great North of England and Richmond, Blackburn and Preston, Leeds and Thirsk, Huddersfield and Manchester, North Wales, Taw Vale railway and dock, Manchester and Birmingham (Ashton branch), Ashton, Staleybridge, and Liverpool junction, Eastern Counties, (Ely and Whittlesea Deviation), Manchester South junction and Altrincham Trent Valley, London and Brighton (Horsham branch), Ulster extension, North Wales Mineral railway, North Union and Ribble navigation branch, St Helen's canal and railway, Great North of England (Hartlepool branch), Great Western (Ireland) (Dublin to Mullingar), Cockermouth and Workington, Richmond (Surrey), Cork and Bandon, Liverpool and Manchester, Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Preston and Wire, Lynn and Dereham, Middlesbrough and Redcar, Dublin and Drogheda (Howth branch), Newry and Enniskillen, Dublin and Belfast, Waterford and Limerick.

A committee of the Lords resolved yesterday to report favourably on the London and Portsmouth (Atmospheric) line; on the Hereford and Monmouth line, as well as several others unopposed.

The following bills remain before committees of the Lords:—Dublin and Galway; Direct London and Portsmouth; Erewash Valley; Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston; Glasgow Junction; London, Worcester, and South Staffordshire; London and York; South Wales; and Monmouth and Hereford.

On Tuesday, in the Lords, the following bills were read a third time and passed:—Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Hawick, Edinburgh and Northern, Caledonian, Clydesdale Junction, Dundee and Perth, Newcastle and Berwick, Scottish Central, London and South-Western (Metropolitan Extension), Scottish Midland Junction.

GREAT LUXEMBOURG RAILWAY.—This project, one of most extensive and practicable of the foreign lines, is advertised in our paper of to-day. The Belgian Government has already granted the necessary concessions. The whole project includes canal communication and mining, as well as a much-required and extensive line of railway.

FRIDAY EVENING.

On Thursday, business in railway shares was very extensive, and was much influenced by the decision of the Committee on the London and York scheme. Farther cause for excitement was produced by the decision of the gauge question; indeed, Thursday was altogether one of anxiety with all sorts of dealers. To-day, there was a large business doing, and prices fluctuating considerably. London and York opened better, but prices latterly declined a trifle. Cambridge and Lincoln have fallen again to 1 premium; Direct Northern are very heavy; Leicester and Bedford are rising; Great Western are supported at the advance of yesterday; Oxford and Worcester are good; Rugby and Tring, and South-Eastern, flat; and South Wales and North Kent have improved. In scrip shares a very large business was done, but in most cases the prices of yesterday have not been maintained. This is the case with respect to the shares of the London and York, Leicester and Bedford, and others.

We have been favoured with reports of the railway business and share lists from the following correspondents, which will be found under their respective places:—

- Manchester.—JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.
- Liverpool.—JOHN HOUGHTON BRANCKEN, Stock and Share Broker, High street.
- Belfast.—JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM and CO. Share Brokers, &c. 29 Waring street.
- Leeds.—R. B. WATSON & CO, Share Brokers, 7 Bond street.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—U. W. DICKINSON, Sharebroker, 8 Sandhill.
- Edinburgh.—JOHN ROBERTSON and CO, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange.

LEEDS, Thursday.—The share market has been characterised, during the past week by an unusual activity, accompanied by an advance in prices. Croydons are in great demand, at 25½ per share; the success of a recent trial of the atmospheric principle, on a portion of the line, and the anticipated triumph of their Portsmouth scheme, in the House of Commons, both combine to strengthen the opinion generally entertained of a much greater advance on the market value of this stock. Midlands have not been much affected here by the decision in favour of the London and York; for the 40½ shares there are buyers at 28½, and the meeting on Saturday, we apprehend, will dissipate any fear that may be entertained of the injurious tendency of the London and York upon the Midland interests; long before this line can compete with it, the Midlands will pay 8 per cent from local traffic alone, and the foresight of Mr Hudson, in obtaining possession of the Great North of England, will be fully appreciated, when it is seen how he will have the command of all the traffic coming from the north, for the midland and southern counties. The Erewash Valley line is now before the Lords, and, we believe, will get through in the course of the week. The possession of this line by the Midlands, and the probable arrangement with the South Midland, by the London and Birmingham, will enable the two great companies considerably to reduce the distance of their through route to London. Matlock and Buxtons have run up from 54 to 7½ during the week; this line is one of the few that will maintain their value till their appearance before Parliament next spring; its important position, and the large interest which the Midland and Manchester and Birmingham have in it, makes it exceedingly probable that it will be taken up by one or other of these two companies. The Wakefield and Goole has proved its preamble in the House of Lords, with the singular limitation that the works are not to be proceeded with till a branch to Methley is brought before Parliament; the shares have been very lively at 24. The gauge question loses nothing of its interest, as it approaches its decision; whether justly or not, it seems likely that the issue will be in favour of the broad gauge, though perhaps a prudent committee might hesitate before preferring their own theoretical opinions, to the practical knowledge of the ablest men in the railway world. Rugbys are at 1½, and Worcesters at 7½ per share. West Yorkshires and Junctions are much as when we last wrote, at 6½ and 7½ per share. Thirsk has improved 20s per share, and closed at 70s prem. Dewsbury are at 24½. Huddersfield and Manchester at 12½, and Huddersfield and Sheffield at 8½, seem disposed to go higher.

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

Bristol and Gloucester	58	to	60
Eastern Counties	20		21
Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	7½		8½
Ditto Ditto No. 2	24s		25s
Grand Junction	237		239
Ditto Half-shares	118		119
Ditto Quarter-shares	58		59
Great North of England	243		245
Ditto New shares	63		64
Ditto 30/ shares	33		34
Great Western	214		216
Ditto Half-shares	117		119
Ditto Fifth shares	46		48
Jamaica	37½		37½
Lancaster and Carlisle	48		48½
Liverpool and Manchester	211		213
Ditto Half-shares	105½		106½
London and Birmingham	243		245
Ditto Third shares	54		55
Ditto Quarter shares	34		35
London and Brighton	77		77½
Ditto Loan notes	—		—
Ditto Consolidated Eighths	44		46
London and South Western	78		80
Ditto Consolidated Eighths	27		29
Ditto New shares	13		14
Manchester and Leeds	176		178
Ditto Quarter-shares	62½		63
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	173		175
Midland Railway Consols	187		189
Ditto Preferential	185		188
Ditto 40/ shares	26		27
Do. Birning. & Derby	146		148
Newcastle and Carlisle	113		114
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	56½		57½
North Union	A 180		181
Ditto	B 120		125
Sheffield and Manchester	180		180½
Ditto Quarter-shares	162		17
South Devon	24		25
South Eastern and Dover	47½		47½
Ditto No. 1	18½		19½
Ditto No. 2	16½		17½
Ditto No. 3	8½		8½
South Wales	42		5

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Closing prices this day:—

Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington	10	to	10½
Bolton, Wigan, and Liverpool	28		27½
Grand Junction	238		240
Do Half-shares	119		120
Do Quarter-shares	58		59
Do New do	51		51½
Do Eighth-shares	29½		23
Great North of England	243		245
Do New Stock	63		64
Do 30/ shares	33		34
Lancaster and Carlisle	49		50
Liverpool and Manchester	211		213
Do Half-shares	105½		106½
Do Quarter-shares	52½		53½
Do New shares	42½		42½
Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston	4½		4½
London and Birmingham	242		244
Do Quarter-shares	35		35½
Manchester and Birmingham	63		63
Do Quarter-shares	9½		10
Do New do	7½		7½
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	173		175
Manchester and Leeds	183		187
Do Half-shares	79		81
Do Quarter-shares	27		27½
Do Sixteenth-shares	9½		10½
Newcastle and Darlington	56½		57½
Do New shares	39½		40½

BELFAST, Monday.—Made lines here are easier, and buyers are not so keen to meet sellers. The transactions in bank and scrip shares have been limited in amount. For rates, we refer to our quotations.

	Paid.	Prices.	
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	1½	1½	to 2
Belfast and Ballymena	2½	6½	6½
Belfast and County Down	2½	3½	3½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	2½	8	8½
Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction	2½	2½	2½
Dublin and Drogheda	65	101	103
Dundalk and Enniskillen	2½	2½	3
Great Southern and Western	10	22½	23½
Great Southern and Western Extension	2½	19	12½
Irish Great Western (Dublin to Galway)	2½	—	—
Londonderry and Coleraine	2½	3½	4
Londonderry and Enniskillen	2½	3	3
Newry and Enniskillen	2½	3½	3
Ulster	32	53	53½
Waterford and Limerick	2½	6½	6

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

Bishop Auckland and Weardale	60	to	61
Caledonian	10½		11
Churnet Valley	5½		6
Direct Northern	2½		2½
Durham and Sunderland	24		25
Do New guar. 5 per cent.	3½		3½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	76		78
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	2½		2½
Great North of England	227½		232½
Do New Shares	56		59
Do New Shares (extension)	32		34
Hartlepool Dock and Railway	160		170
Hull and Selby	106		108
Lancaster and Carlisle	49		51
Maryport and Carlisle	65		70
Newcastle and Carlisle	116		118
Do Quarter-shares	28½		29½
Newcastle and North Shields	67		69
Newcastle and Darlington	57		59
Newcastle and Berwick	19		19½
Northumberland (Newcastle to Berwick)	—		—
North British	25½		26
Do New shares	7		7½
Pontop and South Shields	68		70
Stockton and Darlington	260		270
Scottish Central	6½		6½
Trent Valley	17½		18½ ex. new
Sheffield and Manchester	131		133

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day:—

	£.	s.	d.
Aberdeen	3	10	0
Arbroath and Forfar	24	0	0
Ditto half shares	14	0	0
Caledonian	11	0	0
Clydesdale Junction	9	0	0
Dundee and Arbroath	36	10	0
Ditto new	17	10	0
Dundee and Perth	3	11	6
Dalkeith and Leith Branch	—	—	—
Edinburgh and Glasgow	78	0	0
Ditto quarter shares	18	15	0
Ditto ditto new	8	15	0
Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton	18	10	0
Ditto Preference	14	0	0
Edinburgh and Northern	1	15	0
Glasgow and Ayrshire	82	0	0
Ditto new	19	0	0
Glasgow and Garnkirk	40	0	0
Ditto new	—	—	—
Glasgow and Greenock	21	0	0
Ditto new	11	0	0
Ditto preference	2	0	0
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle	1	0	0
Monkland and Kirkintilloch	33	0	0
North British	26	0	0
Ditto halves	7	0	0
Scottish Central	6	12	6
Scottish Midland	2	7	0
Slamannan	18	0	0
Wishaw and Coltness	39	0	0

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (twenty-five miles opened) was, for the week ending 20th July 1845:—

Passengers, 12,467; amount	£468	13	4
Goods	122	10	5
	Nett	£591	3
			9

Corresponding week of last year:—

Passengers, 10,471; amount	£383	2	1
Goods	108	10	8
	Nett	£491	12
			9

PARIS AND ROUEN RAILWAY.—The following is a return of the receipts on the Paris and Rouen Railway, for the week ending the 23rd of June, 1845:—

23,160 passengers	£109,651	05
Goods, &c.	46,270	65
	155,921	70
For corresponding week of 1844	131,620	00

RAILWAY RETURNS.—The following are the gross receipts of traffic on the undermentioned railways:—

Railway	July 20	£.	s.	d.
Eastern Counties	...	5,765	7	7
Edinburgh and Glasgow	...	3,386	14	10
Grand Junction	...	11,053	12	11
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr	...	2,571	11	4
London and Birmingham	...	22,001	6	9
London and South Western	...	10,644	3	6
London and Brighton	...	5,800	14	3
London and Croydon	...	800	8	1
Liverpool and Manchester	...	8,552	4	5
Manchester and Leeds	...	7,005	5	4
Mid., with the Bristol & Birming.	...	16,868	14	6
Manchester and Birmingham	...	4,013	18	0
Newcastle and Carlisle	...	1,666	18	1
Newcastle and Darlington	...	2,842	0	6
Paris and Orleans	...	6,041	0	4
South Eastern and Dover	...	7,545	18	11
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby	...	5,264	11	6
Yarmouth and Norwich	...	431	10	4
Gravesend and Rochester	...	345	17	4

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

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 19th day of July 1844:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£.	Government debt	£.
29,393,700		11,015,100	
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,394,306
		Silver bullion	1,999,394
29,393,700		29,393,700	

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£.	Government Securities, includ-	£.
14,555,000		ing Dead Weight Annuity	13,456,776
Reserve	3,234,268	Other Securities	10,815,121
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Notes	7,890,610
chequer, Savings' Banks, Com-		Gold and Silver Coin	485,632
missioners of National Debt,			
and Dividend Accounts)	2,834,528		
Other Deposits	10,934,390		
Seven Day and other Bills	1,091,953		
	32,648,139		32,648,139
Dated the 24th day of July, 1845.		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	22,595,043	Securities	33,718,897
Deposits	13,768,918	Bullion	15,879,332
	36,363,961		33,598,229

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,234,268l, as stated in the above accounts under the head RESERVE.

The preceding accounts exhibit a decrease of circulation of 100,192l; a decrease of deposits (both public and private) of 1,043,690l; a decrease of securities of 810,668l; and a further decrease of bullion of 316,954l.

The most striking features in these accounts, are the great decrease of deposits, and the continued considerable decrease of bullion, which in three weeks has sunk no less than 722,569l. There is nothing, however, in the state of the exchanges, to support an opinion that bullion is being transmitted abroad, and the opinion prevails in the highest quarters that it is chiefly to be attributed to an increased provision for wages, occasioned by the approach of harvest, and the numerous other works now in process. For it will be remembered, that although the country bank circulation is far from its utmost limit, yet five pound notes, do not serve for the general purpose of paying wages. The fact also, of the great scarcity of silver coin corroborates that opinion.

The exchanges to-day are all again lower, except upon Paris, where the fall first began, the quotations on which stand exactly the same as last week.

The scarcity of money in Paris still continues, and in consequence their share market is extremely dull. An opinion has been generally expressed in the Paris letters, that the dullness of their share market and the scarcity of money have proceeded from the apprehensions entertained as to the harvest in England: in the event of which turning out to be bad, a general money crisis would be expected, and the price of shares would suffer a great fall. At present we have no material apprehensions about the harvest. Nothing can now prevent the quantity being very large, but the quality is a question yet to be determined. We are of opinion that there are more substantial reasons in Paris, than apprehensions regarding the harvest here for the dullness of that market.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Banking house, Lothbury, Mr W. R. Collett, M.P., in the chair. The bank appears to have made great progress during the past 12 months, the balances having increased from 250,000l at the last meeting to more than 500,000l. The financial sheet showed, that, after making due allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and deducting all the current expenses of the past year, the net profits amounted to 8,756l 16s 4d. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared for the half-year; after paying which, and allowing for rebate of interest upon bills not yet due, there would remain the sum of 1,994l 9s 11d to be added to the reserved fund. It was also announced that arrangements had been made for such an issue of shares as will double the present capital of the bank, and at such a premium as could not only enable them to pay off the whole of the preliminary expenses, but also to make an addition to the reserved fund. From what was stated, it seemed to be generally considered that this addition of capital will greatly increase the banks' usefulness, and promote its success. The direction having been filled up, the thanks of the meeting were conveyed to the chairman, directors, and managers of the bank for the successful manner in which they had conducted its operations.

CARLISLE CITY AND DISTRICT BANK.—The directors have declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent per annum for the half-year ending 30th June 1845. The profits during the half-year amount to 3531l 18s 2d, being at the rate of 12l 8s 4d per cent per annum on the paid-up capital of 56,875l. The guarantee fund remains complete at one-fourth of the paid-up capital, being 14,218l 15s; and, after paying the dividend, income tax, and 975l 16s 2d for loss on three old balances, in which the securities held have turned out deficient, the auxiliary fund amounts to 745l 4s 7d.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—Very little business has been done to-day in any of the markets; in deed, ever since the alteration of the hours at the Stock Exchange on Saturday, that day has been comparatively a dies non, except in cases of extraordinary excitement. In all the markets, however, a very great degree of firmness is visible; and though the quotations are but few in number, they denote a tendency to advance.

MONDAY.—The English securities remain quiet, and the amount of business done is limited. Beyond the ordinary description of dealing nothing of the least importance has occurred. Bank stock left off this afternoon 210½ to 211½, consols for money 99 to 99½, for the account 99½ to 99¾, Exchequer bills 54s to 56s premium, three per cents reduced 99 to 99½, three-and-a-quarter per cents 102½ to 103, long annuities 11½, India stock 274½ to 275, and India bonds 71s to 73s premium. In the foreign market no particular movement took place. Mexican was a shade flatter, the active being quoted 36½ to 37½, and the deferred 20½ to 21. Buenos Ayres was steady at 47 to 49, Chilean 100 to 102, Colombian 17½ to 18, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 62½ to 63, the four per cents 99½ to 99¾, Peruvian 33 to 34, Portuguese 64 to 66, Spanish five per cents 26½ to 27, and the three per cents 37½ to 38.

TUESDAY.—The English funds have been well supported to-day, and prices show an improving appearance. In the foreign market there was not much business transacted. Prices in most respects were much the same as yesterday. A fair amount of business was done to-day in the foreign exchanges. Paper on Amsterdam being in demand, the rate was a trifle lower; the rate on Paris, on the contrary, was a shade higher; while on Hamburg it remained the same as last post.

WEDNESDAY.—The English funds have not altered in any material respect to-day, the operations being only small in amount. Consols for money were finally quoted 99½, and for the account 99½ sellers. In the foreign market also very little business was transacted. The prices of the various securities were maintained, and showed rather an upward tendency. The value of Peruvian stock suddenly advanced this afternoon on purchases, and the last price was 38 to 40.

THURSDAY.—The operations in English and foreign stocks were quite of secondary importance to-day, the great scene of action being the railway market.—(For account of which see our Railway head.)—In the midst of this speculation consols have remained steady at 99 to 99½ for money, and at 99½, sellers, for the account; bank stock closed 210½ to 211½; Exchequer bills, 54s to 56s premium; three per cents reduced, 99½ to 99¾; three and a quarter per cents, 102½ to 103; long annuities, 11 7-16; India stock, 274½ to 275; and India bonds, 72 to 73 premium. There was not much business transacting in the foreign securities. Quotations were generally firm.

FRIDAY.—The funds are quiet again to-day, and there is very little to notice of them. Consols are 99 to 99½ for money, and 99½ for account. Exchequer bills are 54s to 56s premium. Bank stock is worth 210½. New three-and-a-quarter per cents are 102½ to 103. Spanish five per cents have been steady at 26½, but they are quite neglected. Peruvian are still in favour at 38½. Colombian realise 17½ to 18. Dutch two and a-half per cents are 62½.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 16½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 56, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 55, it follows that gold is 0-04 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.—By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 438 per mark, which at the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 11½, and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 12½, it follows that gold is 0-45 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with columns for days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri) and various stock entries including Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing exchange rates for various cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, etc., with columns for time and prices.

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Table listing prices for various Scottish companies, including banks and insurance companies, with columns for capital, dividends, and prices.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing prices for joint stock banks, including Australasia, British North American, etc., with columns for shares, dividends, and prices.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table showing prices for foreign gold in bars, standard, and silver in bars, standard.

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table showing prices of foreign stocks from various countries like Austria, Belgium, Buenos Ayres, etc., with columns for days of the week.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table showing prices for French funds, including Rentes and French Scrip, with columns for Paris and London prices.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table listing public securities of the United States, including Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, etc., with columns for amount, dividends, and prices.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2.

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, July 21.—The supplies during the past week have been moderate of English produce, but very liberal of Irish and foreign oats. The display of English wheat fresh up to this day's market was small, and it was readily taken off at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter; duty paid foreign also partook of this advance, and bonded parcels were held at higher rates. Barley continued to command late quotations. English and Scotch oats were difficult to sell, in consequence of dealers turning their attention principally to foreign; but we cannot call them cheaper. Irish and foreign were 6d to 1s per quarter lower than on this day week, and most of the latter continue to come in indifferent condition. Beans and peas in moderate demand at fully the rates obtainable last Monday. A better sale for flour at our previous quotations.

Table of Corn Market prices including Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Flour. Columns include quantity, price per unit, and quality notes.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Table of Foreign and Colonial grain prices for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, and Flour. Includes origin and price details.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, July 25.—The arrivals have been moderate. Very little English wheat was on sale to-day, which brought about 1s over Monday's rates. Duty paid foreign also brought more money; and bonded parcels were held at an advance of 2s per quarter. Barley was very steady, and the quantity on sale small. English, Scotch, and Irish oats were in moderate request, at the prices quoted on Monday, and any really fresh samples of foreign sold at fully the rates of that day, but out-of-conditioned samples, with which the market was well stocked, were exceedingly difficult to move off at late quotations. Beans were a slow sale at steady prices; peas scarce, and higher rates demanded. Flour unaltered.

ACCOUNT OF CORN ARRIVED IN LONDON, From July 7 to 12, 1845, inclusive.

Summary table of corn arrivals in London from July 7 to 12, 1845. Columns: English, Scotch, Irish, Foreign, Grand total, and Total of British.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table comparing grain prices from the Gazette of Friday, July 18, 1845, with the Gazette of Friday, July 19, 1845. Columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household ditto 5d to 6d per 4 lbs loaf.

Provision Markets.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 21.—From Scotland, and distant parts of England, the arrivals of slaughtered meat up to our markets during the past week have been only moderate, though somewhat extensive for the time of year. The supplies of meat killed in the metropolis, having been on the increase, and of improved quality, the general demand has ruled inactive, and the quotations of beef have suffered a decline of 2d per 8 lbs; those of all other kinds of meat being with difficulty supported. Several carcasses of foreign beasts have been disposed of, at from 2s 10d to 3s 2d per 8 lbs.

FRIDAY, July 25.—We had a steady demand here to-day, on the following terms:— At per stone, by the carcass.

Table of meat prices for Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal. Columns include quantity, price, and quality.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, July 21.—A very large importation of live stock from abroad for our market has taken place during the past week, 29 oxen having arrived from Hamburg, and 140 cows, 90 oxen, and 13 calves from Rotterdam. At Hull, 190 oxen and cows, and at Southampton 12 oxen have come to hand, the former from Rotterdam, the latter from Spain. In to-day's markets we had on sale 130 oxen and cows from the above quarters. Generally speaking, the supply was of full average quality; indeed, scarcely any of the cows were out of condition. Nearly the whole were disposed of, at somewhat drooping prices.

The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our various grazing districts were moderately good; although their general quality was not to say first-rate. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, the beef trade—as was the case on Friday last—ruled inactive, at a decline in the currencies obtained on this day's night of 2d per 8 lbs; the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 4s 2d per 8 lbs, at which a clearance was not effected.

Compared with those exhibited at corresponding periods last year the numbers of sheep were small, the falling off in them being about 7,000 head. Prime old Downs commanded a steady demand at fully last week's quotations. In other breeds only a moderate business was doing at late rates. In the quality and condition of the sheep a slight improvement was apparent.

The supply of lambs was but moderate, while the lamb trade was tolerably steady at previous figures, which ruled from 5s to 6s per 8 lbs.

For calves we had a very slow inquiry, and in some instances the prices had a downward tendency.

The pork trade was very dull, at last week's currencies.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table of meat prices for Coarse and inferior meats, including rior beasts, Sec. quality, and various cuts.

Suckling calves 18s to 30s—and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 2,375—sheep and lambs 26,100—calves 177—pigs 315.

FRIDAY, July 25.—Our market being rather scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at an advance of 2d per 8 lbs, at which a good clearance was effected. We had on sale 200 beasts from Scotland, and 140 oxen and cows from Rotterdam and Hamburg. The numbers of sheep were good, yet the sale for them was rather brisk, at fully Monday's quotations. In lambs, the supply of which was moderate, a good business was doing at late rates. The veal trade was steady, and prices were well supported. Pigs moved off slowly at our quotations. Milch cows were held at from 16l to 19l 5s each, including their small calf; sucking calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each.—Beasts 614; cows 137; sheep and lambs 10,060; calves 429; pigs 329.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, July 25.—From nearly the whole of our hop districts, the accounts which have reached us this week are favourable as respects the progress of the bine; hence very little inclination is now manifested to speculate. The trade, therefore, is inactive, and it is difficult to quote accurate prices. In the duty very little is doing, at 180,000l.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY.—Chester Main 14s—Davison's West Hartley 15s—New Tanfield 13s 6d—Smith's Pontop 13s—Taylor's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—West Wylam 14s 9d—Wylam 14s to 14s 3d. Wallsend: Killingworth 15s—Wharfedale 15s 9d—Eden Main 16s 3d—Braddyl's Hetton 17s 3d to 17s 6d—East Hetton 15s 6d—Haswell 17s 9d—Hetton 17s 6d to 17s 9d—Lambton 17s 3d—Stewart's 17s 9d—Hartlepool 17s 6d—Heugh Hall 16s—Kelloe 16s 9d to 17s—Adelaide 16s 9d—Barrington Tees 14s—Brown's Deansy 16s—Richardson's Tees 15s—Tees 17s—West Tees 15s—Graigola 21s—Hartley 14s 6d—Morgan's Stone 22s 6d—Eden Hartlepool Cinders 23s. Arrivals since last day 43.

WEDNESDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 15s 6d—Carr's Hartley 15s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 15s 6d—New Tanfield 13s 6d—Original Tanfield 13s 6d—Old Pontop 13s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 13s—Ravenworth West Hartley 14s 6d—Stewart's Steam 14s—Taylor's West Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—Townley 14s 3d—West Wylam 14s 9d—Wylam 13s 9d to 14s. Wallsend: Killingworth 15s 3d—Eden Main 16s—Braddyl's Hetton 17s 3d to 17s 6d—East Hetton 15s 6d—Fuwell 17s—Haswell 17s 9d—Hetton 17s 6d—Lambton 17s—Pemberton 15s 6d—Russell's Hetton 17s—Richardson 15s 9d to 16s—Stewart's 17s 6d—Caradoc 17s 3d—Hartlepool 17s 6d—Heugh Hall 16s—Kelloe 16s 9d to

17s—Trindon 17s—Adelaide 17s—Adelaide Tees 17s—Brown's Deansy 16s 3d to 16s 6d—Eden Hartlepool 14s 9d—Maclean Tees 15s 6d—South Durham 16s—Tees 17s—West Tees 15s—Hartley 14s 6d—Arrivals since last day, 166.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 15s 6d—Chester Main 14s 9d—Hasting's Hartley 14s 6d—Holywell Main 15s—Old Pontop 13s 6d—Ravenworth West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—Townley 14s—West Hartley 15s 6d—West Wylam 15s 9d—Eden Main 16s 3d—Hartley 14s 6d—Eden Hartlepool Cinders 24s. Wallsend: Hilda 16s—Killingworth 15s 6d—Riddell's 16s—Walker 15s 6d—Braddyl's Hetton 17s 9d—Haswell 17s 9d—Hetton 17s 6d to 17s 9d—Lambton 17s 6d—Russell's Hetton 17s—Stewart's 17s 6d—Caradoc 17s 6d—Hartlepool 17s 6d to 17s 9d—Kelloe 17s to 17s 3d—Adelaide 17s 3d—Maclean's Tees 15s 3d—Richardson's Tees 15s—Tees 17s 3d. Ships arrived 31.

HAY MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 15s to 4l 15s useful ditto, 4l 16s to 5l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw, 2l 1s to 2l 3s per load. A fair average supply, and a steady inquiry.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 16s to 4l 12s; useful ditto, 4l 15s to 5l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 10s to 5l 17s; clover hay, 4l 12s to 6l 0s; oat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw, 2l 1s to 2l 3s per load. Supply but moderate, and trade firm.

New meadow hay sold freely, at from 3l 10s to 4l 3s, and new clover 4l to 4l 15s per load.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst. at the Philanthropic Society, St George's fields, the lady of the Rev. Sydney Turner, resident chaplain, of a daughter.

On the 19th inst. at 78 Fall mall, the Countess of Dunmore, of a daughter.

At Liverpool, on the 16th inst. Mrs Thomas Duguid, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd inst. at St Mary's, Bryanston square, Arthur Trollope, Esq. son of the late, and brother of the present, Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P. of Casewick, Lincolnshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Lucas, of Edith Weston Hall, Rutland.

On the 24th inst. at St Clement Danes, Mr Robert Salmon Ody, of the Strand, to Miss Harriet Peniston, niece of H. D. Smith, Esq. of the same place.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst. in her 5th year, Caroline, the youngest daughter of Mr Cubitt, of Clapham park and Eaton place.

On the 16th inst. Mr James Flint, for nearly 40 years of her Majesty's Customs.

On the 22nd inst. in Portman square, Lord Batem n.

On the 19th inst. at Aberdeen, John Innes Hadden, aged 38, youngest son of the late James Hadden, Esq. of Fersley.

On the 18th inst. at Bath, Maria Philippa, second surviving daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert L. Fitzgerald, K.C.H.

Suddenly, at Killybegs, Donegal, Ireland, on the 16th inst. Alexander Murray, of Broughton, Esq. M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, aged 55.

On the 16th inst. at her house in Woburn places, Russell square, Susanna, relict of Francis Thwaites, Esq. aged 63.

On the 17th inst. at his seat, Evington, Kent, Sir John Edward Honeywood, Bart. aged 33.

On the 18th inst. at Ramsgate, Mr James Allan, 43 years a clerk with Messrs Williams, Deacon, and Co., bankers, London.

On the 18th inst. at his residence, Warren house, Shepperton, Thomas Newman, Esq. late of Newgate street, aged 74.

At Calcutta, Captain Robert Adair M'Naghton, At Gottenburgh, on the 10th inst. Mrs Robert Dickson.

On the 22nd inst. of consumption, in her 30th year, Margaret, wife of Mr W. L. Curtis, of Newgate street. She was the second daughter of the late Mr John Waite, of Wapping.

On the 22nd inst. after only a few hours' illness, Mr Jeremiah Crichton, auctioneer, &c. of High street, Newington Butts, aged 64.

On the 21st inst. in his 72nd year, Richard Davison, Esq. of 10 Virginia terrace, Great Dover street, Southwark, formerly of her Majesty's Dockyard, Sheerness.

On the 22nd inst. at his residence at Notting hill, David Colombine, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

On the 30th inst. at her residence, Brandon house, Cheltenham, Anne, Countess de Ponthieu.

On the 20th inst. at her daughter's residence, 56 St John's wood terrace, Regent's park, Lady Felicite Perpetue Paul de Lamanon d'Albe, of apoplexy, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 19th inst. Mr William Jones, postmaster, York terrace, Regent's park.

On the 23rd inst. at his residence in the Borough market, Southwark, Mr John Messenger, in his 54th year.

On the 23rd inst. at Upwood house, Huntingdonshire, aged 83, Mrs Maria Bickerton, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and sister of the late Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Bickerton, Bart.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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4 Sauce Ladies ... 10	7 8	3 16 8
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35	2094 3 4	854 6 5	5854 6 5
40	2377 1 8	923 18 1	5923 18 1
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The Railway for which this Company has obtained a concession, will join the main Belgian line from Charleroi to Namur and Liege, at some point near or between the two former towns, and will run through the whole province of Luxembourg, in the direction of Dinant, Neufchateau, and Arlon, to Luxembourg, with an extension to Thionville and Metz, at which latter city it will join the Paris and Strasbourg Railway. The whole will be about 140 miles in length. It will thus unite all the Belgian railways with those of France; and if the

direction of the various great lines in these two countries, from Belgium to Lille, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Calais be examined, it will be seen that the Luxembourg Railway will thus form by far the shortest and consequently the quickest and cheapest route from those countries, and from England to Metz, Strasbourg, Rhenish Prussia, the Rhine (South), Baden, Wurtemberg, and the other important districts of the north-east and east of France, and of the south of Germany, and also to the eastern parts of Switzerland and Italy. At its northern extremity, this Railway must receive a large proportion of the immense goods' traffic proceeding from Holland, Belgium, and the other countries north, by the river Meuse and the Belgian railways and canals which centre in that district from Antwerp, Ostend, Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, and other Belgian provinces, and join those of France on one side, and on the other those of Germany and Holland; thus forming continuous lines of communication with them all. Looking next to the South, a railway is to be made (as a branch to the Paris and Strasbourg Railway) from Metz to the extensive coal-field at Sarrebruck, and another is projected to Manheim on the Rhine. At Thionville and Metz, the Luxembourg line will meet the large passenger and goods' traffic on the Moselle, to and from the Rhine, at Coblenz, which the establishment of steamers on the Moselle is daily and rapidly increasing. Much of the great transit trade now going by the Rhine through Holland is also likely to take this route through Antwerp or Calais, in consequence of the great difficulty, delay, and expense of ascending the Rhine between Strasbourg and Bale.

There is likewise a considerable local traffic in passengers and goods in the districts through which the railway will pass, and numerous fairs are held there. They abound in timber, corn, wine, mines of every description—iron, copper, lead, manganese, antimony, &c.; rock-salt, limestone, plaster, slate quarries, (which supply the whole province, and export to a large extent to other countries); and they contain numerous tanneries, salt-works, and all the smelting and other establishments to which mineral productions give rise. There are twenty-eight blast-furnaces in the province of Namur, and forty-one in that of Luxembourg, which all draw their ore from the Luxembourg mines. Besides the local consumption of iron, about 70,000 tons are annually exported. On the other hand, Luxembourg imports from Belgium large quantities of glass, manufactured goods, colonial produce, spirits, zinc, marble, and building stone, coal, &c. The importation of coal from the Belgian coal-field, at its southern extremity, would increase to a very large extent, both for fuel and for burning lime, smelting ore, and other manufacturing purposes, as soon as an improved means of conveyance is introduced, instead of the present slow and expensive one of carting, which keeps that article at a high price. One part of these districts contains fine limestone, while the other wants it; and the slates would find a largely increased sale in Belgium, Holland, and France. The wealth, fertility, and population of the department of the Moselle, in which the Southern Terminus of this railway will be situated, are too well known to need comment.

In 1828 a powerful Belgian and Dutch Company, called the "Societe du Luxembourg," undertook to carry out the great national objects—First, of uniting the rivers Meuse and Moselle, and of thus affording a perfect and continuous means of communication through the whole length of the province of Luxembourg, by completing the line of navigation from the Meuse at Liege to the Moselle, near Luxembourg and Treves; and, Secondly, of bringing into active production the great mineral wealth of this province, which had remained dormant for want of proper means of conveyance. For these purposes the Luxembourg Company was endowed with a perpetual grant and almost unlimited powers. In accordance with this project, the Company commenced operations at the Liege end, and proceeded with great vigour and success, until all was stopped by the Belgian revolution of 1830. National jealousy, or other circumstances, have since prevented the resumption of the scheme. The river Ourthe, which flows into the Meuse, and was the commencement of the proposed line of navigation, had, however, been considerably improved by the Company, and an important local traffic, amounting to about 70,000 tons per annum, is now established there, from which the Luxembourg Company has derived a handsome and increasing return for the money expended. This Company had also obtained the grant of three valuable mining localities, previous to the revolution of 1830; namely, the grant of the lead, copper, and iron mines at Durbuy, of the lead mines of Maizeret, and of the manganese mines of Bihain. Several other grants had been applied for and were pending, but the matter has since remained in abeyance from the circumstances already mentioned. The grant of Durbuy extends over seven parishes and 19,308 statute acres; 24,000 tons of iron ore had already been extracted previous to 1830, and about as much iron in 1839 and 1840, when the works were resumed. In 1842 these mines were let for twenty years to another Company, who undertook to produce at least 1000 cubic yards of rough ore per annum, and who are actively working the mines. The Luxembourg Company receives a royalty or farm-rent of the tenth of the produce. The grant of the Maizeret lead mines extends over 630 acres. From the result of the borings and excavations made, these mines are considered very valuable, and they have the advantage of being close to the Meuse river and to the high road from Namur to Liege. The concession of Bihain extends over 1614 acres, and promised to become one of great value; 600 tons of manganese had already been extracted when the works had to be suspended in 1830. The Company had also already explored several valuable mining localities, producing baryte (from one of which mines 530 tons were extracted), rock-salt, antimony, lead, copper, iron, and other minerals, of which it had applied for grants under the powers and intent of its charter. A large number of quarries was likewise opened by the Company, and continues to be worked. It possesses property in Brussels, including a large mansion and premises, where its offices are situated.

In order to become possessed of the extensive powers granted to the Luxembourg Company, and thus to obtain the entire command of the intercourse and mining property in that province and the adjoining districts, this Company will have to purchase the shares and rights of the Company above mentioned, including of course the canal, mines, and all its other property, interests, and

privileges, for the sum of 360,000*l.* As the Railway will effect the purposes of conveyance and communication through Luxembourg, for which the canal was projected, it is now intended (and it is in accordance with the charter) to complete the line of navigation only from the Meuse at Liege to La Roche, of which the estimated cost is under 400,000*l.*; by this means the railway and navigation cannot clash, as they will start from and run through quite different districts. It will be reserved for future consideration whether the canal shall eventually be joined to the railway by a branch canal or railway from La Roche, or whether it shall be continued in any other direction. In the meantime the local traffic alone will be sufficient to produce a handsome return on the capital to be invested, it being estimated, upon a careful and moderate calculation, to yield a net profit of about eight per cent on the capital required. It may not be generally known that the Belgian canals give a net profit of from six to fourteen per cent, and the Charleroi and Brussels canal, which was conceded to a company in 1826, is paying ten and a half per cent on the capital.

In addition to the great mineral traffic above described, the canal will cross several extensive forests; whence large quantities of timber and wood will be sent for ship and house building, fuel, and other purposes for which it is constantly in great demand.

The concession of the Railway is already obtained from the Government, for a lease of ninety years from the date of its completion. The other conditions are equally favourable. The tariff is about thirty per cent higher for passengers than that of the Belgian Railways, being about the same, both for passengers and goods, as that of France, while it is much more advantageous in many other respects.

The Government is to give, without charge, all the land required for the Railway, wherever it crosses the crown lands, and it is to use its authority and influence to induce parishes and individuals to do the same. No Government or other tax or duty is ever to be imposed upon the Railway, nor is any rival line to be allowed to start from the Belgian Railways in the direction of this one through Luxembourg, for at least twelve years. The "concessionaires," or lessees of this Railway, or their representatives, are to have the preference of all branch lines which may hereafter be proposed in connexion with it.

The cost of construction is expected to be considerably under the average of the Belgian lines, the best proof of which is to be found in the circumstance that the Government engages to release the lessees, to return them the caution money, and to pay them for their expenses of surveys, &c., if the estimate of cost now being made by the Government engineers should exceed the average cost of 800,000 francs per Belgian league (about 10,000*l.* per English mile) for a single line of rails, but with the land, earth-works, and masonry for a double line. The working of the railway is also likely to be very cheap, to which a coal field at each end of it, and the consequently low prices of coke, will much contribute. From all the circumstances already stated, and from careful inquiries into the traffic, there can be no doubt that this line of railway will yield a very handsome return upon the capital required.

In the allotment, due consideration will be shown to proprietors of shares in the adjoining undertakings of the Sambre and Meuse, Louvain and Jemeppe, and Namur and Liege Railway Companies.

Form of Application for Shares.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT LUXEMBOURG COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN—I request that you will insert my Name as a Subscriber for _____ Shares of 500 Francs (20*l.*) each, and I hereby undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot me, to pay the Deposit, and sign all required Deeds when I shall be called upon to do so, and to conform to the Statutes and Regulations of the Company.

I am, gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,

Names at full length _____
 Description _____
 Residence _____
 Reference _____
 Date _____

* * Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had at the Temporary Offices of the Company, 61 Moorgate Street, where may be seen specimens of some of the mines.

GREAT LUXEMBOURG COMPANY.

No further Application for Shares in this Company can be received after Monday next, the 28th of July instant.

Just published, price 2s 6d, free by post 3s 6d, a new and important edition of

THE SILENT FRIEND, a medical work

work on physical decay, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, &c. By R. & L. PERRY & Co., surgeons, London. Published by the authors, and sold at their residence: also by Strange, 21 Paternoster row; Hannay and Co. 63, Oxford street; Noble, 109 Chancery lane; Gordon, 146 Lendenhall street; Purkiss, Compton street, Soho, London.

"The perspicuous style in which this book is written cannot fail to recommend it to a careful perusal."—*Era*.
 "This work should be read by all who value health and wish to enjoy life, for the truths therein contained defy all doubt."—*Farmers' Journal*.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is a stimulant and renovator in all spasmodic complaints. Nervous debility, indigestion, asthma, and consumption, are gradually and imperceptibly removed by its use, and the whole system restored to a healthy state of organization. Sold in bottles, price 1*l.* and 3*l.* The CONCENTRATED DETENSIVE ESSENCE for removing cutaneous eruptions, scurvy, scrofula, pimples on the face, &c. Price 1*l.* and 3*l.* per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, (price 2*l.* 9*l.*, 4*l.* 6*l.*, and 1*l.* 1*l.* per box.) for inflammation, irritation, &c. These pills are free from mercury and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken without interference with or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Messrs PERRY and Co. may be consulted at their residence, 19 Berners street, Oxford street, daily, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.



THE GREAT BRITAIN,
1000-horse power, Lieut. J. Hos-
ker, commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday..... 26th July, 1845.
Saturday..... 27th Sept., —
Saturday..... 23rd Nov., —
Fares—20 to 26 guineas; and separate berths, 35 guineas.
1 guinea fee.

FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday..... 30th August, 1845.
Saturday..... 25th October, —
Saturday..... 20th Dec., —
Fares—80 to 125 dollars.

THE GREAT WESTERN, 450-horse
power, R. B. MATHEWS, Esq., commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday..... 23rd August, —
Saturday..... 11th October, —
Fares—30 guineas, and 1 guinea fee.

FROM NEW YORK.
Thursday..... 31st July, 1845.
Thursday..... 18th Sept., —
Thursday..... 6th Nov., —
Fares—100 dollars.

Apply at the Great Western Steam-ship Office, Bristol, and 65 Cornhill, London; or to Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool; H. Bennett, 6 Rue de la Paix, Paris; or H. B. Webb, Glasgow.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS

OF CREDIT.—The LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK issues Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a Traveller to vary his route without inconvenience; no expense is incurred except the price of the stamp, and when cashed no charge is made for commission.

For the convenience of the public these Notes may be obtained either at the Head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury; or at the Branches of the Bank, viz:—1 St James's square; 213 High Holborn; 4 Stratford place, Oxford street; 3 Wellington street, Borough; and 87 High street, Whitechapel.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILLIAM GILBERT,
General Manager.

THE METROPOLITAN

COAL COMPANY deliver the best

COALS within five miles of Temple Bar, as under.

Best screened Wallsend	25s
Seconds, Newcastle	24
Kitchen Coals	22
Hartley's	22
Coke, 19s per chaldron, Small Coal	13

The Metropolitan Company undertake to furnish any quantity from half a ton to 100 tons at 24 hours' notice, and should prices fall at any time on the Coal Exchange the Company immediately give the consumer the benefit. 279 High Holborn, nearly opposite Red Lion Street.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Orders by post promptly executed.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—

The original large MODEL of the BATTLE of WATERLOO has just OPENED at the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed and engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the victory. "Admirable and unequalled model."—*Naval and Military Gazette*. "The new model shows the grand charge of the British cavalry led by the Marquis of Anglesey, and of the infantry by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. The life and spirit which Captain Siborne has infused into this model is to us almost inexplicable."—*United Service Gazette*. Open from 11 morning to 9 evening. Admission to each model 1s.
* * * The Models are for Sale.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTER-

SHIRE SAUCE is pronounced by connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce" for enriching gravies or as a zest for fish, curries, soups, game, steaks, cold meat, &c. The approbation bestowed on this sauce having encouraged imitations, the proprietors deem it necessary to caution purchasers to ask for "Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce," and to observe that the same is embossed on Bett's metallic capsules, which they have adopted as a protection to the public.—Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the proprietors, Vere street, Oxford street; Crose and Blackwell, Soho square; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; and by vendors of sauces generally.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY, No. 18, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

Directors.
Sir Jas. Duke, Ald., M. P., Chairman.
Benj. Hawes, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Benj. Barnard, Esq.
Charles Baldwin, Esq.
E. Donkin, Esq., F.R.S.
Aaron Goldamid, Esq.
Jas. Law Jones, Esq.
John Knill, Esq.
Thomas Nesbitt, Esq.
John Nolloth, Esq.
Charles Phillips, Esq.
Major-Gen. Robertson.
Daniel Sutton, Esq.
O'B. B. Woolsey, Esq.

THE ATTENTION OF ASSURERS is particularly directed to the detailed Prospectuses of this Company. Assurances can be effected on a profit or non-profit scale, and for short periods at a very moderate rate. When on the life of another, the Policy may be rendered secure, notwithstanding the life assured may go out of the limits of Europe without the necessary permission of the Directors having been previously obtained—this plan makes a Policy an absolute security.

Credit of half the premiums for the first five years allowed on policies effected for the whole term of life. Premiums may be paid annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Advances are made to Assurers on real or undoubted personal security, for terms of years, repayable by instalments.
WILLIAM RATRAY,
Actuary and Secretary.

SIX THOUSAND New Providence

PINE APPLES.—For Public Sale, at Monument Yard, on MONDAY, 28th July, 1845, at One o'clock precisely, 6,000 New Providence Pine Apples, just landed, after a short voyage, in fine condition, ex *Highflyer*, Newton, from Eleuthera.

THREE CASES Pine Apple MOULD.
To be viewed, and catalogues had of
KEELING and HUNT, Brokers,
Monument yard and Pudding lane.

CONTINENTAL TOURISTS.—Just

Published, new editions of the following useful works by M. DE PONQUET:—German Treasor and Key—German Phraseology—German Reading Book—Conversations Parisiennes—Parisian Phraseology—Le Secrétaire Parisien—Foreign and English Ready Reckoner—New Portable French and English Dictionary, greatly improved—Italian Phraseology—ditto Reading Book, &c. &c. Catalogues may be had on application, London, 11 Tavistock street, Covent Garden, and all Booksellers.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons; best Sheffield Plate; Ornamental Iron and Wire Work; Garden Engines, Rollers, &c.; Japan Tea Trays; Baths, &c.

PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS,
Adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58 Baker street,
Portman square.

N.B.—Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

FIFTH REPORT of the COMMER-

CIAL BANK OF LONDON, Lothbury, and 6

Henrietta street, Covent Garden.
At an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Banking House of the Company, Lothbury, on Tuesday, July 22, 1845:—present,

DIRECTORS.
W. R. COLLETT, Esq., M.P. Chairman, in the Chair.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
Thomas Barnwell, Esq. Edward Oxenford, Esq.
George Bulpett, Esq. George Rennie, Jun. Esq.
Henry Cornfoot, Esq. John Savage, Esq.
Edward Cotton, Esq. John Shewell, Esq.
James A. Douglass, Esq. John Taylor, Esq.
Thomas Grimditch, Esq. Joseph Underwood, Esq.
M.P. Richard Walker, Esq., M.P.
John Harvey, Esq.

And Twenty-five Proprietors.

The Advertisement calling the Meeting having been read, the following Report from the Directors was read by the Manager:—

REPORT

TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Held July 22, 1845.

The Directors have great pleasure in meeting the Proprietors in their new House, and in laying before them, for the fifth time, their Annual Statement of the Affairs of the Bank.

During the year the number of new Accounts has been steadily increasing, and the expectations relative to the extension of the business of the Bank held out in the last report have been more than realised.

By the accompanying Balance Sheet it will be seen, that after making due allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and deducting all the current expenses of the past year, the nett profits amount to 3,756 16s 4d.

The Directors have the gratification of declaring a Dividend for the past half year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, clear of income tax. After paying this Dividend, and allowing for rebate of Interest upon bills not yet due, there will remain the sum of 1,994 9s 11d to be added to the Reserve Fund.

An extensive and profitable business being now established, the Directors, with the full conviction that they shall be able to find employment for an additional amount of Capital, have much satisfaction in announcing that they have effected arrangements for such an increase of the number of their Shares, as will be sufficient to double the present paid up Capital of the Bank; and at such a Premium as will not only enable them to pay off the whole of the Preliminary Expenses, but also to make an addition to the amount of the Reserve Fund.

The Directors having availed themselves of the powers granted to them at their last Annual Meeting, to declare Half-Yearly Dividends, propose to continue this practice in future, believing that it will be in accordance with the wishes of the Proprietors.

In compliance with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following Directors, viz:—

JAMES ALEXANDER DOUGLASS, Esq.
EDWARD OXENFORD, Esq.
GEORGE RENNIE, Jun. Esq.
JOHN SHEWELL, Esq.

Retire from Office, and being eligible they offer themselves for re election.

There being two Vacancies in the Direction, the undementioned Proprietors have offered themselves as Candidates for election, viz:—

EDWARD COTTON, Esq.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq.

The Report and Balance Sheet having been read, the Chairman, W. R. COLLETT, Esq. M.P. on the part of the Directors, declared a Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the past half year, free of Income Tax, payable on and after 11th August next.

Resolved Unanimously.—That the Report just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the Proprietors.

Resolved Unanimously.—That the following Directors, viz:—**JAMES ALEXANDER DOUGLASS, Esq., EDWARD OXENFORD, Esq., GEORGE RENNIE, Jun. Esq., and JOHN SHEWELL, Esq.,** who go out of Office by rotation, in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected Directors of this Company.

Resolved Unanimously.—That **EDWARD COTTON, Esq.** be elected a Director of this Company.

Resolved Unanimously.—That **JOHN SAVAGE, Esq.** be elected a Director of this Company.

Resolved Unanimously.—That the thanks of the Proprietors be given to the Directors for their efficient management of the affairs of this Bank.

Resolved Unanimously.—That the best thanks of this

Meeting be given to Mr A. R. CUTBILL, for his attention and zealous conduct as Manager of "THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON."

(Signed)
WILLIAM R. COLLETT, Chairman.
The Chairman having left the Chair, it was
Resolved Unanimously.—That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to **WILLIAM R. COLLETT, Esq. M.P.** for the ability and courtesy with which he has conducted the proceedings of this day.
A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

DR. Balance Sheet, 30th June 1845.

Capital subscribed.....	500,000	£.	s.	d.
Ditto paid up.....	100,000	0	0	0
Guarantee Fund and Dividends invested in the purchase of 3 per cent Reduced Stock	2,514	1	7	
Balances due to the Customers of the Bank	500,728	16	7	
Balance carried down, after deducting Bad and Doubtful Debts, and paying all Charges and current Expenses	8,756	16	4	
	611,999	14	6	

CR.

Cash in hand, Government Securities, Bills Discounted, &c.	598,913	14	7
Cost and value of Banking Premises, &c.	4,000	0	0
Preliminary Expenses.....	9,085	19	11
	611,999	14	6

Dividend, at 5 per cent, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1844, already paid

Dividend for the Half-year ending 30th June 1845, at 6 per cent per annum.....	2,987	6	9
Rebate of Interest on current Bills	1,774	19	8
Balance carried to the Reserve Fund, making that Fund now 4,508 11s 6d.....	1,994	9	11
	8,756	16	4

L. S. D.

Balance brought down.....	8,756	16	4
	8,756	16	4

WILLIAM R. COLLETT, Chairman.

PATENT GALVANISED IRON. 100

PER CENT STRONGER AND FROM 200 to 300 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN COPPER. The Patent Galvanised Iron Company are ready to Galvanise any Iron sent to their Works, either at Millwall, London; Phoenix Iron Works, West Bromwich; Lee Brook, Tipton, Staffordshire; or Broad street, Birmingham, and to supply Roofing, Ship's Sheathing, Fastenings, Chains, Bolts, Nails, Screws, Pumps, and the endless variety of articles to which Iron, not subject to rust, may be applied. The Patent Galvanised Iron is well adapted for Roofing, especially for Tropical Climates, being cheaper and more durable than Zinc, Lead, Tin, or any other material, calculating weight, strength, elegance, and durability; Sheathing Ships, being not more subject to clog by barnacles, sea-weed, or oxidation, than any other Sheathing; Bolts, Chains, and all Iron Work about ships, Boats, and Steam Vessels, Miner's Implements, Agricultural and Ornamental Fencing, Rick Covers, &c. The validity of the patent was contested in February last before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when among others the following eminent gentlemen gave evidence:—Charles Barry, Esq., F.R.S., architect, "that he is roofing the new Houses of Parliament with the Patent Galvanised Iron, and is perfectly satisfied with it." Oliver Lang, Esq., master shipwright at Woolwich Dock, on whose recommendation the Admiralty have ordered H. M. steamer *Sphinx*, about to be built by him, to be wholly bolted and fastened with Galvanised Iron. Captain Paulter, resident superintendent of the Trinity Board Establishment, "that it is employed by the Trinity Board for their buoys, &c., and found to be perfectly effective in protecting the iron from injury at sea, the buoys retaining their colour, a point never before attained." Captain Denison, Royal Engineer, superintendent of all buildings in Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards. T. H. Brande, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c. George Frederick Young, Esq. of the firm of Curlings, Young, and Co., all deposed in the strongest manner to the perfect efficacy of the Company's patent process for the preservation of iron from rust. Amongst other testimonials the following certificate has been received from Lloyd's surveyors.

(Copy.)

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping,
2 White Lion, Court, Cornhill, Feb. 7, 1845.

This is to certify that the undersigned surveyors to this society, did, at the request of Messrs Malines and Rawlinson, examine the Patent Galvanised Iron Sheathing upon the bottom of the *Mary Stewart*, laying at Messrs Curling, Young, and Co.'s Dry Dock, Limehouse, and lately returned from a voyage to the Island of Ichaboe, on the Coast of Africa, and found it unbroken and perfect throughout the ship's bottom, and no appearance of corrosion, or oxide of iron upon its surface. The iron that had been exposed by puncturing the nail holes had become coated with zinc; the sheathing was nearly clean and free from marine gross and animalcule. It appears to have answered very well during the before-mentioned voyage, and the ship has sailed without its being found necessary to do any repairs to it.

PETER COURTENAY,
J. H. RICHIE,
JAMES MARTIN,
Lloyd's Surveyors.

Agents—Liverpool, John Hamilton, Jun., Esq.; Plymouth, Fox, Sons, and Co.; Falmouth, G. C. and R. W. Fox and Co.; Bristol, Morgan M'Arthur and Co.; Gloucester, Cook and Butt; Bremen, Widow J. Lang, Son, and Co.; Hamburg, Higson, Brockman, and Co.; Venice, F. Zuchelli, Esq.; Antwerp, W. Turner, Jun., Esq.

Printed and Published by **WILLIAM PORTER**, of Number 6 Wellington street, Strand, London, at the office there.—July 26, 1845.