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# THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

#### INEFFICIENCY AND EVILS OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY. LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

On Monday night Lord John Russell will bring before parlia-

ment the consideration of the following resolutions :-1. That the present state of political tranquillity, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labour-ing checker.

measures as may tend permanently to impact the free interchange of com-ing classes. 2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective, tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of com-modities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation. 3. That the present corn law tends to check improvements in agricul-ture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure

4. That this house will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautions and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.
5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of the law of parochial settlement which now prevails in England and Walce

of the law of parochial settlement which now prevaits in any Wales. 6. That a systematic plan of colonization would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employment has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry. 7. That the improvement's made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been seen with satisfaction by this house. 8. That this house will be ready to give its support to measures, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction. 9. That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the fore-going resolutions before her Majesty. The great difficulty which has hitherto interposed between the

The great difficulty which has hitherto interposed between the principles of free trade and protection, has been, that the latter has been erroneously looked upon as an absolute advantage to the individual interests to which it applied; and this conviction has been adhered to in spite of the numerous practical evidences to the contrary. Lowevid be the contrary. It would be impossible to point to any solitary case in the history of our industry, in which any interest was eminently, or even commonly, prosperous that relied on protec-tion; and, we might add, which was not notoriously and proverbially exposed to unusual uncertainty, depression, and distress. If experience, either of the effects produced on the general good, or on individual interests, had been the test of the principles on which our commercial laws should be based, the last relic of the protective system would have been abolished long ago.

Nothing can be more obviously true, than that the principle of protection can be effectively applied only in respect to such artiles as we produce at home in deficient quantities; and which, therefore, the public is most interested in receiving from other countries in greatest abundance. Whatever commodity we produce in excess of our own consumption, as we do almost every article of manufacture, can never be raised in price in the home market, by any effort to protect it by imposing duties on the im-

port of such articles. The excess produced must find a sale in the general markets of the world, in competition with the similar the general markets of the world, in competition with the similar produce of all other countries; and the price of the proportion re-tained at home can never, as a rule, be higher than that sold for exportation to such open markets. On the other hand, whatever commodity is produced in deficiency, requiring a certain quantity to be imported to make up the entire consumption of the country, may be raised in price above the level of open markets, by any duty which is imposed on the deficiency so imported. It is thus impossible to apply the protective principle equally to all inte-rests; and, while it is a dead letter with respect to the great mass of our products, it obstructs the supply, and raises the price only of those of which we are naturally deficient in quantity. But it must be obvious that the labour and the productions which are thus uninfluenced by any attempt to protect them, are

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which are thus uninfluenced by any attempt to protect them, are those on which not only the greatest masses of our present population depend for employment, but on which our increasing numbers can in future only rely. As a public question, there-fore, the principle of protection is resolved into an attempt artificially to elevate those occupations on which the particular condition of the country and its population are least dependent, at the cost and disadvantage of other occupations on which both capital and labour most rely for employment. As a public question, the and labour most rely for employment. As a public question, the country is injured in two distinct ways by such policy. *First*, Those commodities which we produce in deficiency, and which we are, therefore, most interested in receiving from other countries, are obstructed in their supply, and the price is maintained above the natural level of other markets, by the imposition of a duty on the small portion imported; but which tends greatly to enhance the price of the whole quantity consumed, and which, therefore, inflicts a tax on the community much greater than any benefit which the revenue derives therefrom. *Secondly*, The obstruction thrown in the way of importing those articles of which we are de-ficient, and which other countries produce in abundance. acts as a ficient, and which other countries produce in abundance, acts as a direct and serious impediment to the disposal of those commodi-ties on the production of which not only the existing but the in-creasing labour and capital of the country depend for employment. To whatever extent we artificially obstruct the imports of that of which we are deficient, we limit the export of that which we produce in excess. We thus aggravate, on the one hand, the evils of scarcity, by artificially increasing price, while we deprive the community of their natural and inherent means to provide against the evil, by intercepting the disposal of their natural and most abundant products. It is thus undeniable that "protective duties tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation." And while the principle of protection operates so disadvan-

tageously to the public at large, it not only fails to impart the expected advantages to *individual* interests, but it appears eminently calculated to disturb, depress, and generally to injure, those very interests. Experience has shown that no greater delusion and deception has ever been fondled by the credulity or selfishness of man. It is not difficult to show that occupations, with respect to which protection operates, never can be more profitable, will usually be less profitable, and will, in all cases, be exposed to greater uncertainty and vicissitudes than any others.

They never can be more profitable, because labour and capital will always be attracted to any occupation which offers a larger re-muneration than the usual rate, till it is reduced to a level with numeration than the usual rate, till it is reduced to a level with others. They will usually be less profitable, because a belief that such interests enjoy some peculiar advantages creates a disposition for capital and labour to be applied to them, in a greater proportion than would otherwise be the case; and more particularly will this be so in a country in which the population is rapidly increas-ing. And in all cases will they be exposed to greater uncertainty and vicissitudes, because, being practically restricted to the supply of one market, owing to the price being artificially maintained above one market, owing to the price being artificially maintained above the level of the world, any accidental circumstance which increases the customary supply, such as an unusually abundant harvest, or diminishes the customary demand, such as a change of fashion or a general depression in the condition of the country, will be much more severely felt than in those branches of industry, which, alto-gether unprotected, depend for a market on the whole world, over

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which any unusual excess of stock can be spread by comparatively slight reduction of price.

No trade in this country possessed so great a protection against foreign competition previous to 1824 as did our silk manufactures; but no trade was ever exposed to such lengthened and serious depressions as it was during that period. It is true our home manufactures were secured by law, as far as law could secure them, in the strict monopoly of the home market ; but, notwithstanding that monopoly, and the higher prices consequent thereon, the silk trade was perhaps the least profitable of all our great manufactures, and, up to that time, advanced at the slowest rate. It was not only exposed to the uncertain and unequal competition of the smuggler (the invariable companion of protection), but whenever, from a change of fashion, or any general depression in trade, the usual demand was not experienced, the utter exclusion, on account of our higher scale of prices, from the great neutral markets of the world, materially aggravated and protracted such periods of suffering to this branch of industry, and to no department of it so much as to the artizans. Since 1824, when this monopoly was abolished, the whole character of the trade has presented an extraordinary change in all these respects.

There is no interest with regard to which so great and persevering an effort has been made to extend the supposed advantages of protection as to that of agriculture. And there is no case which affords a more striking example of the utter failure of such attempt; and in respect to which the objections to that principle, which we have now pointed out, are more prominent. No doubt, as in all similar cases, the law holds out the delusive hope of special advantages. But competition for those advantages, while it fails to produce greater cheapness to the consumer, succeeds effectually in preventing greater profits to the producer. If the price of agricultural produce be higher, the reuts are calculated accordingly; if rents are higher, the purchase price of land is calculated accordingly; and each are too much calculated upon the higher rates, which can only be maintained as long as a certain degree of scarcity exists. The artificial price which is meditated by imposing restrictions can only be obtained while the supply is much below the consumption; but the moment either a greater diminution of the demand, owing to general depression, as in 1842, takes place, or an unusual increase is experienced in the supply from abundant harvests, as the two last have proved, the price sinks to its natural rate in spite of the law. And just in proportion as the price is artificially raised above the natural price of the world by restriction, will be the extent of the fall on such occasions; and as the rise in price is much greater in proportion to the deficiency in usual years, so will the fall in price be much greater in proportion than the increased quantity which the pro-ducerhas to dispose of in abundant years. It is not, however, the low price which is the cause of the producer's loss, but the high cost to which he becomes exposed, by cultivating in reference to an artificial and high price, and in reference to which, generally, his rent and other outgoings are calculated.

But the greatest evil to which, in addition to this uncertainty and great fluctuations of price, the occupier of land is exposed, arises from the constant conviction of uncertainty in this state of the law. No man has a confidence in the continuance of the corn law as it is, or of the continuance of any law to restrict supplies and foreign interchanges. Than this uncertainty nothing could operate more to the disadvantage of all parties connected with the land. It effectually prevents the employment of that capital, enterprise, and labour, which would not only greatly decrease the cost to the consumer, but which would at the same time increase the profit to the producer. All experience shows that high prices are not necessary, ar **d**, indeed, but seldom are productive of high profits;—but rather that the interests of all parties are best consulted by low prices, when they result from improved methods, and the application of additional skill, capital, and labour. And, therefore, we believe that no man will seriously deny the propositions involved in the third resolution which the Noble Lord is to lay before parliament.

#### THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES. FOOD AND RAIMENT.

In the speech which Lord John Russell addressed to Parliament at the close of last session, when he first indicated his intention to draw the attention of the house to the general condition of the labouring classes, and which has resulted in the resolutions which the noble lord will propose on Monday night, he said,

"If we look to the labouring classes—if we look to the men who either till the soil or labour in the factories—if we look to the quantity of necessaries which their wages would buy in the middle of the last century, and that which they can buy now—I think we must be convinced that they have not participated in an equal degree, in the advantages which civilization and improved knowledge have conferred upon us."

The deterioration of the physical condition of the labouring classes has been long a subject of observation and serious regret on the part of all reflecting and humane men. There has been, however, for more than half a century, a very extraordinary feature in the progress of this deterioration, and which Lord John Russell appears to have felt when he especially referred "to the quantity of necessaries which their wages will now buy." It has,

during the whole of that period, been observed, and never more so than of late years, that, notwithstanding the constantly increasing difficulty which the labourer has experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity of *food*, the general character of his *clothing* has been steadily improving. As the necessaries of life have become scarcer and dearer, and more difficult to obtain, all articles of attire have become more abundant, cheaper, and of easier acquisition than at any former time; until at length this country presents a labouring population the worst fed, but the best clothed, of any in the world. And this, too, at a time when there are many countries in the world which are in every respect the exact reverse—who have provisions in great excess and clothing in great deficiency.

Accompanying this relative change during the last century, while provisions and food have been becoming gradually dearer, and while clothing has been growing gradually cheaper, it is not the least remarkable fact, that those employed in producing the dear class of commodities, have been constantly poor, complaining, and distressed, while our manufacturers, who have been every day making their articles cheaper and reducing their prices, have grown wealthy beyond any precedent in this or any other country. While the farmer has made so little progress in his art, that even the increasing prices have failed to make him rich, the manution of the price of his goods has been, the reduction of their cost, and the increase of their consumption, has been even faster and greater.

In alluding to this subject some eighteen months since, we took occasion to illustrate it by a reference to the changes of the value of the leading articles of agricultural and manufacturing products, as exhibited by the difference of the official, and the real or declared value of goods entered at our customhouse for exportation. As some may not exactly understand the difference between the two, it may be well to explain it. In 1694, the value at the time of every article was ascertained as nearly as possible, and an account of every article exported was kept from that period, calculated at that rate. In the course of time, however, it was found that prices had so materially changed, that the entries made by that rule formed no certain criterion of the actual value of our exports. To remedy this, merchants were compelled to enter the quantities of goods exported, and also to declare the actual value of them at the time of shipment; and since that time the two rates of value have been continued in our accounts.

It will be easily understood that the official value, being always calculated at the same rate, is a correct criterion of quantity, while the real value shows the changes of price in relation to quantity; and consequently the difference between the two rates of value at any time will show whether an article has risen or fallen in price, and how much, since 1694. For example: in 1842 the whole of our exports amounted to 113,488,012/, according to the "official" rate of value; but the same by the "real declared value" amounted only to 47,012,651/; showing that the goods that in 1694 were worth the former sum are now reduced to the latter sum, being a fall in price 58 per cent. While this affords us a criterion of the change of value of all our products, it also affords us an opportunity of comparing the relative changes of the value of particular articles.

For the purpose, then, of comparing the progress of the price of articles, the produce of agriculture, and of the products of our manufacturing skill, we have constructed the following table from the official accounts of our exports in 1840, 1841, and 1842, showing :--

The Official and Declared or Real Value of the Chief Articles of Agricultural Produce, and of Manufactures and Minerals, exported in the years 1840, 1841, and 1842.— Showing the Change which has taken place in each, since the Official Value was agreed of the State of the Official Value was

Agricultural Produce.	Official value.	Real declared value,	Manufactures and Minerals.	Official value,	Real declared value.
Beef and pork Beer and ale Buter and obese Corn, flour, &c Cows Horsee Lard Sheep's wool	12,242 189,266 55,659 4,646 92,481 31,632 6,551	1,115,105 21,915 548,742 145,647 18,022 339,792 42,735 12,8%6	Cot'n manufactures Cotton yarn Coals and cuim Iron & steel, wro'ght and unwrought Linen manufactures Linen yarn Soap and candles Woollen manufac- tures	33,732,270 4,952,784 12,664,340 14,143,204 4,427,558 1,637,730	1,974,249 7,840,755 8,907,689 2,344,117 1,028,937
Total, 3 years Increase of real value on official value, 143 par cent		a ser con	Total, 3 years, Reduction of real value on official value, 60 per ct.	***	160,463,33
	8,778,321	3,778,321		267,936,717	267,636,71

We have thus taken out of the list of exports the leading articles of agriculture produce for three years, 1840, 1841, 1842, the value of which we find would have been in 1694 (150 years ago) 1,557,9937, but which have now increased to a value of 3,778,3216, being an advance in price of 143 per cent.

We have also taken out some of the leading articles of manufactures for the same time, the value of which we find would have been, in 1694, 267,636,7177, but which are now reduced to a value of 107,173,3827, being a reduction in price of 60 per cent, thus

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showing that, while manufactured goods and minerals have fallen considerably more than a half, agriculture produce has much more than doubled its value.

The following are the accurate results :- A quantity of agricultural produce which, in 1694, was worth 100/, would at the present which, in 1694, was worth 100/, would now only be worth 40/; so that a quantity of agricultural produce which, in 1694, would have exchanged for 100/ value of manufactures, would, at the present relative value, command the same quantity that would, at that period, have sold for 600!. Or a quantity of manufactures which, in 1694, would have exchanged for 100! value of agricultural proin 1694, would have exchanged for 100/ value of agricultural pro-duce, would, at the present relative value, command only the quantity which would then have been worth 16/ 9s 2d. These are the general results of the investigation. It may be curious and interesting to examine a few of the articles separately. Butter and cheese have risen in price during that period 193 per cent. Corn, flour, &c., have risen 161 per cent. Horse have risen in price 209 per cent. Horse have risen in price 169 per cent. Wool has risen in price 169 per cent. While cotton manufactures have fallen in price during that period 78 per cent.

while cotton manufactures have milen in price during that period 75 per cent. Coals have fallen in price 60 per cent. Iron and steel have fallen in price 45 per cent. Linen manufactures have fallen in price 36 per cent. And what is very curious, while wool has risen 169 per cent, woollen manufactures have fallen 10 per cent in price.

It must be remarked, that these calculations are in no way disturbed by any changes in the value of money during the interval, for whatever change in this respect has taken place, refers as much to one class of articles as to the other. The comparison is equally true, whatever changes have taken place in the value of our currency.

Now we have every reason to believe that, had the same progress in improvement been made in agricultural pursuits that we have seen in those of manufactures, a similar beneficial result would have been experienced, both as regards the producer and the consumer. There is no reason why skill, industry, ingenuity, and capital should not, at one and the same time, have given to man greater abundance of the fruits of the earth at a lower price, and with a larger profit to the producer, as the same combination of causes has done in the case of manufactures. And surely the attention of the legislature could not be occupied with a more important inquiry, than that which would determine the true cause why these highly protected interests, in all that marks improvement and progress, form so strange a contrast to those pur-suits which do not rely upon protection.

But the facts to which we have now referred are well calculated to induce another very interesting and important comparison. During the period that manufactured goods have been so rapidly reduced in price, and while agricultural produce has been nearly as rapidly rising in price, the rent of land has been rising even more rapidly. We had occasion, a short time since, to examine the title deeds of an estate in the neighbourhood of Leeds. In 1719, the annual rental was 3401 8s 4d; it is now 2,0501. The land is altogether used for ordinary agricultural purposes, and the present value of the estate is estimated at 150,000/. The actual rental of the property has increased during that period about 600 per cent.; but the relative rental, that is, its power of purchase of manufac-tured goods, has increased much more. The original rent of 340i 8s 4d would now purchase, at the present prices, as much manufactured goods as would then have been worth 850i, and the present rental of 2,050i is, therefore, worth as great a quantities of 2,050i is the statement of 2,050i is the tity of manufactures as could have been purchased in the begin-ning of last century for the sum of 5,100%. So that, in fact, the relative increase of rent during that time, reckoned in its power of purchase of the products of manufacture, is as 340/ 8s 4d then, to 5,100/ now. This is certainly an extreme case, but it serves to illustrate how much the progress of manufactures has added to the otherwise rapid increase of the income of the landowner; how much commerce and industry have done to render cheaper everything the landowner has to buy; how much legislative re-striction, indolence, and ignorance, have rendered dearer everything he has to sell.

These are important facts for the consideration of Lord John Russell in the coming debate.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF SUGAR DUTIES.

It will be remembered that, during the discussions on the Sugar bill, we objected very strongly to the classification of duties, on the ground that it would act as a premium for the production of inferior quality, and as a prohibition to improvement beyond a certain point.

By the last Overland Mail from India we received advices from Java, by which it appears that the Dutch Government, in order to induce the planters to improve the quality of their produce, to induce the planters to improve the quality of their produce, had given them permission to dispose of one-third of the quantity which they were compelled by contract to deliver to Government, by private sale, on the condition of the remaining two-thirds being delivered of improved quality. The Dutch offer a distinct pre-mium for improvement; we offer a premium for inferiority. So far the two distinct policies will suit the Dutch planters in Java. The fine quality will come The fine quality will go to Holland; the inferior third will come here, to be taken into consumption at the duty of 23s 4d. The

former would, under any circumstances, be effectually excluded

by the duty of 28s. In the circular of an eminent mercantile firm, addressed to their friends in India, we find the following, referring to the new sugar bill :

"The new measure continues to work well, and the judicious selection of the standard has apparently removed all difficulty. To clear up a doubt as to the liability of some of the *Dhobah* sugar to the higher duty, an emi-nent authority (Dr Ure) was officially applied to for a chemical analysis of both that and the standard sample, and the investigation has etablished that the standard contains 10 per cent more saccharine matter than the *Dhobah* No. 1; consequently the latter and similar descriptions will come in under the lower rate of duty."

Now, if this were so, could a more distinct notice be sent to India that no further improvement must be made in the manufacture of sugar; that there is here established a standard of perfection which, if reached, will subject the produce in India to an increase of duty of two shillings and fourpence the cwt? But it appears that, in the above quotation, there must be some mistake. Trne it may be, that a chemical analysis has pronounced No. 1. Dhobah sugar (the finest made in India) to contain ten per cent less saccharine matter than the standard fixed upon by the Government; and as true it no doubt is, that No. I. Dhobah sugar will not in future be improved to contain more saccharine matter; but the classification proposed by the Government, was to depend not only on saccharine matter, but also on eolour and granulation. No. 1 Dhobah sugar would escape the high duty on the first and last grounds; but the commissioners have determined, on account of its beautiful colour, it is liable to pay the duty of 16s 4d. This sugar, compared with a certain standard of perfection, is defective in two respects, but in a third (colour) it is more than equal, and the planter must therefore be mulcted of 2s 4d per cwt more, for his success in producing an article, in one respect at least, so perfect. But No. 2 Dhobah sugar, and all the inferior qualities, are admitted at the lower duty of 14s, so that now we practically send instructions to the planters in India to produce nothing better than No. 2. We practically say to him ""You do not err in perfection of granu-tion, you do not err in perfection of saccharine matter, in these you have not made too much progress; but with respect to colour in your No. 1, you have succeeded too well." As a matter of course the planter in India will for the future

limit his quality, and take care that in none of these three respects the best sugar which he will send to this market shall excel his present No. 2, which is thus practically made the limit of improvement on the manufacture of East India sugar.

What a satire on the folly of our laws! We take a sample of Java sugar, and we hold it up to the planters in our colonies, not as an object for their imitation, not to stimulate their efforts towards perfection, but to deter them from advancing so far !!!

#### PROPOSED NEW POOR LAW FOR SCOTLAND.

THE poor law of Scotland, as it stands, when fairly worked out, is a law open to very few amendments indeed. However, the spirit of meddling by law with things which are "best let alone" by legislators, and of altering things which are "best let alone by legislators, and of altering things without amending them, which forms so conspicuous a part of the legislation of this coun-try, has seized some Scotch landowners and the Lord Advocate whom they control, and the consequence is, that a new poor law— which the *Times* calls "a mass of pollution and chicanery;" and we shall not call it any thing else or any thing better—is likely to pass output through the lociestature without any one taking parpass quietly through the legislature without any one taking particular notice of its purpose.

Our readers do not need to be told how the poor of Scotland are supported. They have been for centuries, in the majority of parishes, supported by the voluntary contributions of the people collected on Sundays at the church; and the funds so collected have been distributed at the discretion of the clergyman and elders (i. e. deacons) of the church. Wherever the funds so collected have been found or thought to be inadequate for the proper sustentation of paupers, an enforced assessment (which the law provides for) on property has been had recourse to; and in that case the landowners have generally asserted and secured a right to participate in the distribution of the funds so collected. The "elders" are always a considerable number of lay parishes, tradesmen in the town, and farmers in the country, parishes, chosen nominally by the clergyman, but in reality, for the most part, in deference to public opinion. They are in general good, moderate, and moral men. The body, therefore, into whose hands the law of Scotland puts the responsibility of seeing that the poor are cared for is substantially a popular body, and if the relief granted has seemed to parties, umacquainted with the habits and customs of the people, to be inadequate for its purpose, it must at all events be admitted that such relief has been administered in close accordance with the popular standard of what was right and proper. Parties may rail at the result, from any motives or from no motives, just as they please; but in a country where it is proposed that the public institutions shall be regulated by the popular feeling—in short, in a country where law must take its form from the popular will, whether rightly inclined or not—we must con-fess we do not know what other result could have been than what is. The law as it to be a start of the discretion of the The law, as it stands, imposes no limit to the discretion of the dispensers of the public bounty in relieving the really disabled

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and the infirm old. But in case such discretion should take a and the infirm old. But in case such discretion should take a wrong turn,—in case they, being contributors, in part, as well as distributors of the whole, should fail to do their duty to the for-saken old and the hopelessly infirm (other parties than these should never be encouraged to look for a pauper's relief),—the law of Scotland gave the poor a right to appeal, without incurring any expense, if they had a good case, to the Court of Session, the highest court of law in the country. Several such appeals have been made of late years, and with, we believe, an invariably triumphant result to the poor appellants. The distinguished and excellent judges of the Supreme Court in Scotland have nobly excellent judges of the Supreme Court in Scotland have nobly vindicated the poor law of their country from the reproach of being cruel or inadequate for any of the good purposes that a poor law can serve; and just when they have done so, what does the Lord Advocate propose to do? Why, he actually proposes to take their power away from them. The first fourteen clauses are occupied with creating, and defining the power of, a new body altogether, to be nominated by the crown, called "a Board of "The powers of this irresponsible body,' Supervision." as the Times, in an article, having much good sense on the subject, on Wednesday, says, "are ample for inquiry and delibera-tion, but utterly worthless for action or redress. They are, iudeed, directed to make an annual report to 'one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of state on the condition of the poor,' and this comprises nearly the whole of their active and positive duty; but they have another duty assigned to them, of an anomalous character-the duty of acting as turnkeys on the Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of Session. At present the poor have a right of appeal (which is just beginning to operate equitably) against the mockery of relief awarded by heritors and kirk sessions; the Lord Advocate's Board of Supervision is to be vested with power to lock the doors of the Court of Session against such intruding claimants, and entirely shut them out from any chance of obtaining redress on appeal. This audacious attempt to procure the authority of Parliament for such a fraudulent and unconstitutional proceeding is set forth in the bill as follows :

<sup>64</sup> Be it enacted, that it shall not be competent for any court of law to en-tertain or decide any action relative to the amount of relief granted by paro-chial boards, unless the Board of Supervision shall previously have declared that there is a just ensue of ending. there is a just cause of action

"This contemplated outrage on the established right of the poor is one of the Lord Advocate's contrivances for improving the administration of relief under a Poor Law which imperatively directs that the poor are to be supplied with 'needful sustentation !' His other proposed administrative improvement is comprised in the following clause :-

following clause :---" In every hndward parish in which the funds requisite for the relief of the poor shall be provided without assessment, the parochial board shall consist of the heritors and Kirk Session of such parish : and in every landward parish in which it shall have been resolved, as hereinafter provided, to raise the funds requisite for the relief of the poor by assessment, there shall be added to the heritors and Kirk Session of such parish, in manner hereinafter mentioned, such number of elected members as shall be fixed by the Board of Supervision; and such elected members, together with the heritors and Kirk Session, shall constitute the parochial board of such parish: provided always, that it shall be competent for any heritor to appoint, as heretofore, by a writing under his hand, any other person to be his agent or mandatory to act and vote for him."

Upon the whole we cannot see any object-most certainly not any good object—in the pushing on of this bill, and we should therefore hope it will not be passed. It is principally remarkable for closing the door against the pauper in a fair course of legal appeal which he already enjoys, and puts him, for no purpose that we can see, except to be tyrannised over, at the mercy of a new, untried, not popularly chosen, and in a great measure irresponsible Board. The law as it stands is infinitely to be preferred to the Lord Ad-vocate's so-called "amendments;" and when we call to mind that the Lords of Session are at present by no means overburdened with work, we cannot see so much as the shadow of a reason why they should be relieved from the performance of duties which we fully admit they have shown themselves capable of in every way adequately performing.

#### FREE TRADE CLUB.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the above institution was held on Tuesday last, at the club house, No. 27 Regent street, to take into on Tuesday last, at the club house, No. 27 Regent street, to take into consideration the best means of rendering its advantages more exten-sively available to the friends of free trade, both among residents in the country and inhabitants of the metropolis. The chair was taken by Major-General Briggs, and among the distinguished gentlemen pre-sent were—John Bright, Esq. M.P., T. M. Gibson, Esq. M.P., Captain Cogan, Messrs G. Thompson, R. R. R. Moore, W. J. Fox, Hamer Stansfeld, Ralph Ricardo, J. N. Sibeth, Jas. Wilson, Dr Prendergast, Lawrence Heyworth, R. L. Tweedale, S. Pryme, Henry Hull, John P. Bull, R. Stone, B. Boothby, W. Leaf, E. Beveridge, W. White, Charles Sedgefield Crowley, W. A. Wilkinson, John Lambert, W. Brown, (Liverpool), W. Clarke, Summers Harford, J. Ivimey, John Barclay, C. Swaisland, A. Mongredien, J. Armstrong, &c. including, as will be seen from the above list, many gentlemen who may be considered as representatives of numerous bodies of provincial free considered as representatives of numerous bodies of provincial free traders. Letters of apology for absence, but cordially acquiescing in the proposed object, were received from Lord Radnor, R. Cobden, Esq. M.P. and other gentlemen.

An animated discussion took place upon the various plans suggested for the attainment of the desired object. The advantages presented by the institution, especially to country members, in the opportunity

afforded, during a temporary residence in London, of intercommuni-cation with their metropolitan friends, combined with the general conveniences of a club, were clearly pointed out. The capacious house in Regent street, which the committee has recently taken, pre-sents ample scope for this purpose, containing, as it does, a reading room, supplied with the daily and weekly journals, and all the lead-ing periodicals of the day, large and handsomely furnished coffee and dining rooms, and a library of reference upon every branch of the free trade question, including the best works upon social and econofree trade question, including the best works upon social and economical science.

The object of the whole establishment is, as was stated by Mr Bright and Mr G. Thompson, not to form a luxurious establishment for mere enjoyment, but an institution for the convenience of com-mercial and manufacturing gentlemen, and all classes generally fa-vourable to commercial freedom, and the union of the friends of free trade.

Mr R. R. Moore stated, and the statement was corroborated by the hon. member for Durham, that in their journeys through the country they had found numerous supporters of their cause exceed-

bight description of the support of unanimously adopted :-

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, in order to extend the usefulness of this club, and its number of members, in future the terms of admission for resident members shall be an entrance fee of 51 5s, and an annual subscription of 21 2s; and for members resident beyond a distance of fifty miles, an annual subscription only of 2/2s; but that, in order to secure the trustees for the existing liabilities which they have unorder to seeure the trustees for the existing habilities which they have un-dertaken, on the faith of the present amount of subscriptions being paid by the existing members, the same shall continue to be paid for the second year, after which all annual subscriptions shall be 2/2, sunless the finance committee shall declare, at the end of the first year, that the additional 3/3 shore existing members will not be absolutely required to indemnify the trustees from existing liabilities." Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

#### NEW TREATY WITH FRANCE. (From a Morning Paper.)

THE friendship between England and France has just been further consolidated by a treaty in reference to the slave trade, of which that honest statesman, the Duc de Broglie, and her Britannic Mathat honest statesman, the Duc de Broghe, and her Britanne Ma-jesty's Government, have, we hear, definitively settled the condi-tions. It requires at present only to be reduced to official form, to be initialed, then signed, and submitted for the ratification of the respective Sovereigns. We trust the new compact is destined to a more favourable reception by the French Chambers than was recorded to the provide the context on the subject. At all events accorded to the previous treaty on the subject. At all events, there can be no doubt that it will be ably and zealously supported now that the restored health of M. Guizot justifies his return to the exercise of those functions from which his unfortunate illness compelled him for a time to secede.

#### THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE UPON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

For a second time, since the introduction of the Maynooth Endow-ment bill, has the Duke of Newcastle come forward to proffer his ad-vice to the Protestants of England. The letter is long, and an ampli-fication of the arguments urged by the noble peer in his previous address; but there is a sincerity of motive and honesty of purpose about it, which are truly novel. In writing the letter, his object was satisfactorily to answer the question, "How can I, by any feeble efforts of mine, contribute meet harvaly towards the solid and lasting satisfactorily to answer the question, "How can I, by any feeble efforts of mine, contribute most largely towards the solid and lasting benefit of my country?" "I have," he continues, "purposely abstained from communicating politically with any individuals who are connected with the political world; whatever I might do, I wished to do purely, openly, and without bias—not by combination, not by faction, not by subtility—I was resolved to be clear of the charge of being a political intriguer; a character, in my mind, espe-cially mischievous and shunnable. I shall cheerfully and fearlessly proceed, in conjunction with you, to resome our religion, our state, proceed, in conjunction with you, to rescue our religion, our state, and our national and individual interests, from the intolerable op-pression and thraldom of parliamentary intrigue and machinations, with all the innumerable evils attendant thereon." And first for the House of Commons and its ruler :-

"It must, then, appear to you that the present struggle is made to be a contest,"between the parliament and the people. The national opinion is one way, the majority in parliament is another. Why is this? Ought not the representation to reflect the opinions of its constituents, especially so, it may be supposed, since its imagined purification by the Reform bill? The fact, however, is otherwise."

The fact, however, is otherwise." A strait-waistcoat controul is exercised over the well-meaning and independent portion of the House of Commons. But what is to be done if ministers resign? Who can supply their place, when all who have any pretension to the name of statesmen are said to be on the government side? "Surely we must hope and believe that there is no lack of equally good statesmen in the kingdom of England, if op-portunity called them forth." He proceeds to condemn the whole course of legislation which had its commencement in the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts. "A sure, though unperceived, mode of stealing a march, of sapping our morality, undermining our civil and religious institutions, and, in fact, of revolutionising the state." With regard to the present government, he says :--With regard to the present government, he says :-

"As far as my recollection serves me, not one good measure has passed since the entrance into office of the present administration; the amor patrix appears to me to have been lamentably disregarded, and the amor sui-cherished as a more expedient and more suitable substitute. Whatever

# THE ECONOMIST.

misdeeds were committed by the former government, and they were many and glaring, they were forced out of office by the expectation that the new government would set all to rights; but, to our astonishment, we soon per-ceived that the very measures to enforce which unseated the former were adopted by the new administration, with an utter disregard of its own credit and of our private feelings and national intervets." and of our private feelings and national interests.

He inquires of his fellow countrymen whether their expectations have been fulfilled; whether they are satisfied with the honesty, good 

have been funited; whether they are satisfied with the holdesty good faith, and gratitude of their rulers; or whether bitter disappointment and unalterable distrust do not prevail? Here is his remedy:— "I mentioned, in a former part, that I would refer to what should be done in the case of constituents and representatives. I ventured to recommend you to petition; but, if petitioning should fail, you may follow it up by ealling upon your representatives to resign their trusts. Suppose that they decline; follow this up by strong declaratory resolutions: persist in this course; and by its effects, if unavailing, which I can hardly believe to be possible, still continue a steady and resolute determination. So situated, the minister may resign; he will calculate no other administration can be formed, and that he must be recalled and reinstated; but, in this calcula-tion, if it should be your pleasure to defeat it, you will do well to act thus: —Whenever the time arrives, unanimously resolve to elect such members only as you know to be well affected to the preservation and maintenance of our parely Protestant constitution in church and stote, to the exclusion of all noxious measures. If you cannot find them among those who have usually re-presented yon, search for others—look for worth, wherever and in whomso-ever it lies—look for devotion to his country's canse, for sound sense, for a loyal subject, a faithful citizen, a good man, and a good churchman; the highest talents, unless combined with these, are more than worthless. Care not for wealth, if you can find integrity. Refrain from all sordid considera-tions. Banish the very idea of bribery, or payment for votes, or spending of money. Such proceeding would do you unfaded honour, and it would immortalise you. Success must await it, and you will be invincible whilst you act wisely and well. I confidently call upon all good men to act thus, and show themselves to be true patriots of a new school. To dissenters I would say, What form of religious faith can equal

proved to be a delusion, political economy a mischievous conceit; but of all the subtile contrivances for misgovernment planned by the great cor-rupter of souls, political expediency has been the bane of modern times-rejoicing in crookedness and deformity, it miscalls good evil, and transposes vice for virtue; itself degenerated in a total abandonment of all principle, it corrupts, demoralises, and degrades all who give in to its practices; en-gendering perfidy, deceit, treacherous dereliction, and every nameable poli-tical wickedness; most unworthy of every great—of every noble mind; let it be shunned, disgraced, and relinquished. "Lay the foundation of a new school; and henceforth let the school of political virtue be the basis of England's grandeur, as it would be of her settled happiness."

-The address is dated April 19th to 23d.

#### PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

In the New York Express we find the following particulars of the pro-gress of manufactures in America :---"The manufacturing interest of this country, at the present time, is extending itself faster than at any period since we have begun to manufacture for ourselves. From Maine to the extreme west and south-west every spindle and loom is at work—many of the mills with orders for their works for months a-head. Water is no longer the sole motive power of factories, and in the most favoured localities at the east, for manufactories this power has long been exhausted, and the never failing power of steam has been resorted to. In Newburyport and Boston, factories of this class are now in course of erection, and even Lowell has now more factories building which are to be propelled by steam than by water. The growth of Lowell has been the most rapid, and at the same time the most sound, of any city of New England. In 25 years it has risen from a spot of ground almost uscless, to be the second city in New England, and at no time has there been more new mills building or the old ones more active than at present ; four new mills of the largest size are to be erected this summer, and large additions made to the old ones,-in all not less than 25,000 looms. The new 'city of looms' on the Merrimack, at Haverhill, will soon begin to show signs of life. Already active preparations are making to commence their dam, which, when completed, will furnish a water-power that will not be exhausted in half a century of prosperous manufacturing. In New Hampshire and Maine there is the same tendency to invest capital in manufacturing ; cotton mills are the favoured stocks, but capital in manufacturing; cotton mills are the favoured stocks, but other articles are not forgotten or neglected. In Maine, charters have been granted for 13 cotton and woollen mills, and two iron fac-tories; the old companies have also added largely to their capital stocks, and at no time has Maine been so decidedly in favour of manufacturing as at present. At Buffalo, in this state, there has been a large mill started, with every prospect of success. At St Louis, and numerous other points in the west, in Mississippi and Georgia, notices of new mills often are seen. At Baltimore and Georgetown several flour mills have been altered to cotton mills; and all through the country there is seen a general wish to make investments in this way." way.

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The following paragraph, which appeared in the *Globe* of Monday, affords a very striking illus-tration of the mode in which the farmer is frequently forced by his landlord to reduce the wages of labour far below the point at which the labourer can support himself and family :-

"STRIKE OF FARM LABOURERS .- Last week the labourers at Nether and

Over Compton, Dorset, were informed by their employers that their wage would henceforth be reduced from 7s to 6s a-week. The reduced wage<sup>8</sup> were offered to the Nether Compton men on Saturday night, but refuse d and on Monday morning, as early as six o'clock, the men, who had arranged their plans, started off in a body to the residence of the handed proprietor, taking with them the Over Compton men, who (their wages not having been then curtailed) had gone to work as usual. The men, to the number of 30 or 40, passed through Yeovil, and after some arrangement made with them, returned to their work. It appears that at an audit or two ago the landlord took off ten per cent from his tenants' rents, but at the last audit he put on five per cent on that amount. The farmers declared that they were unable to pay an advanced rent on these terms, and to continue the same wages as formerly. The consequence was the reduction of the lathey were unable to pay an advanced refit on these terms, and to contribute the same wages as formerly. The consequence was the reduction of the la-bourers' wages as above stated. The tenants are willing to pay the men at the usual rate if the increase of five per cent is taken off. The matter is at pre-sent unsettled. The tenants are determined not to give the customary wages unless they obtain a concession from their landlord .- Globe.

Seven shillings a week for an able-bodied labourer! Surely, this would not be called "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Yet, small as it is, one shilling a week must be deducted from it, in order that the farmer black the bar of the second secon that the farmer may be enabled to pay a little more rent to the land-lord. Here is a field for Lord Ashley's philanthropy, were it not that his lordship appears always to think that charity should begin as far away from home as possible.—Manchester Guardian.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### House of Lords.

#### Monday, May 19.

LAW REFORM .- Lord Brougham, in laying a set of nine bills on the table of the house, for the purpose of amending the civil and criminal law, took occasion, in a speech of some length, to state their purport. Tracing the different improvements which have been effected in our jurisprudence since 1628, he pointed out much that still required amendment. The transfer of property was still encumbered by a system of endless prolixity and enormous expense, accumulating risks of error, by which whole transactions might be vitiated. To remedy this one bill is devoted. Another relates to leasehold property; a third embraces mortgages, placing this subject on a more intelligible and equitable footing; while the remainder relate to the admissibility of evidence in courts of justice, the assimilation of the law in England and Scotland in the matter of declaratory actions, the amend-ment of the law of marriage, the securing the independence of Parliament by preventing bankrupts from sitting in it, and the enabling the Crown, by order in council, to appoint certain central counties as districts, to which commissions might issue four times annually, for the trial of criminals committed from the adjoining counties. The noble and learned lord then moved the first reading of

- " An act for securing the real independence of Parliament."

- "An act for facilitating the conveyance of real property." "An act for amending and declaring the law of marriage." "An act for giving a remedy in certain cases by way of declaratory suits." "An act to facilitate the granting of leases." "An act to render the assignment of satisfied terms unnecessary." " An act for the admission as evidence of certain official and other docu-
- ments. "An act for enabling certain parties to be examined in the trial of civil tions." And
- tions." And "An act for furthering the administration of criminal justice." actions.

-At a future period, he intends to introduce a bill for the general registration of the title deeds of estates. Lord CAMPBELL added some observations; and the nine bills having been introduced and read a first time, the house adjourned.

### Tuesday, May 20.

GAME LAWS.—Lord CAMPBELL presented some petitions from Scot-land against the Game Laws, and himself observed on the necessity of a remedy for the evils which these laws lead to. Lords HATHER-TON and STRADBROKE assented to the truth of what was said, and Lord DACRE said he intended to bring in a bill on the subject himself. Their lordships adjourned early.

#### Thursday, May 23.

Lord BEAUMONT having moved for some papers connected with the state of Greece, which Lord ABERDEEN said could not be produced in as much as they did not exist, the Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Charitable Bequests Bill.

second reading of the Charitable Bequests Bill. "In 1818," he said, "a commission had been appointed to inquire into the charitable trusts in England and Wales, which had been renewed at various times till the year 1837. It had discharged its duties with the utmost ability, and its reports contained a digest of all information that could be brought to bear on the subject; but, having only powers of inquiry, no prac-tical result had as yet followed from its labours. The present measure was intended to remedy the abuses which had been detected in the superin-tendence over charitable trusts. At present the Court of Chancery was the only tribunal which took cognizance of breaches of trust, but, though eminently fitted for fulfilling this office in the case of large endowments, the machinery of the court was inapplicable to small charities. The noble lord then proved the truth of this by several cases taken from the report, and proceeded to state that his measure would consist in the appointment by the Crown of commissioners who should have the power of filling up vacant trusteeships. It might be objected that considerable political influences was attached to these offices, and that the commissioners would use it in the Crown of commissioners who should have the power of filing up vacan-trusteeships. It might be objected that considerable political influence was attached to these offices, and that the commissioners would use it in favour of the minister for the time being; but every precaution should be taken to make them independent, and to raise them above the temptation of perverting their influence for political purposes. He suggested that the funds for the support of these officers should be raised by 1 per cent levied on the charities, or, if this were insufficient, the deficiency should be charged on the consolidated fund."

-Lord BROUGHAM fully concurred in the praise bestowed by the noble lord on the Charitable Commission, and said he would support the second reading of the bill, but thought it had better be referred to a committee up stairs .-- After a conversation, in which Lords Cot-tenham and Campbell and the Lord Chancellor took part, the bill

was read a second time, on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee, to be nominated by the Lord Chancellor this day.—Their lordships then adjourned.

# House of Commons.

Monday, May 19.

MAYNOOTH GRANT.-Mr EWART, on the question for the third reading of the Maynooth endowment bill, in a speech in which he urged his views, brought forward, as an amendment, the proposition :

"That while it is expedient to open all the public educational establishments of Irehand to the Catholics, to reduce to its due dimensions the Irish Church, and to establish entire civil and religious equality between Great Britain and Ireland, it is not advisable to extend the principle of making any religious denomination endowed by and dependent on the state."

Mr MARSLAND seconded the amendment, protesting against the increase of religious (stablishments, while such an anomaly existed as the wealthy Protestant Church of Ireland in the midst of a Catholic and impoverished population, to whom he was desirous of seeing ample justice done.—No other member rising to speak to the amendment, Mr Ewart withdrew it.

Mr G. BANKES moved generally that the bill be read a second time that day six months, a motion which was seconded by Sir R. H. INGLIS, and supported by Mr Spooner. Messrs M'Geachy, Mangles, Escott, Charles Buller, Sir Valentine Blake, and Lord Ingestre, all announced their determination to support the measure, as it stands, to the last.—Debate adjourned.

#### Tuesday, May 20.

Sir H. W. Barron, Mr Chlomondelly, Sir Denham Norreys, Mr Godson, Colonel Rawdon, Mr Milnes Gaskell, and Mr Bellew, were the speakers this night in favour of the measure. Mr Lawson, Mr Ffolliott, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr Shaw, gave it a "protestant" opposition, the last named gentleman enlivening the dullness of his speech by rebutting the taunt of Sir J. Graham, on a former night, about "protestant ascendancy." He praised Sir R. Peel, while he differed from him, but gave it to be understood that he thought little of Sir J. Graham. The debate was ultimately adjourned.

#### Wednesday, May 21.

The adjourned debate on the Maynooth bill was resumed by Col. VERNER, who pointed out the disastrous results which he believed would follow from the passing of the measure. The Protestants were alarmed and discouraged, while the Roman Catholics were rampant and insatiable. He was extremely anxious, on behalf of the Protestants of Ireland, to know to what the policy of the government tended. It appeared to him that the only argument that could be urged in its favour was, that having for fifty years gone on in the path of error, they were now to do something which was much worse.

Lord H. VANE thought the measure a great improvement on the former system, as it did away with the annual polemical discussions that had taken place in the house. He was gratified to find the value of the boon enhanced by the announcement that had been made in the course of the debates on the bill that Ireland was henceforth to be governed upon a different policy. He did not, therefore, regard it as a final measure, although Lord Ashley had such faith in the expansive force of Protestantism as to anticipate the time when it would embrace the Roman Catholic population. But he asked, was there any hon. member who, judging by the past, could in his most enthusiastic moments anticipate the realization of the uble lord's anticipations? He regretted to find Sir R. Peel using expressions which implied that he was yielding to intimidation. If the measure was based upon mere clamonr, he should oppose it. He supported it because it was just and expedient, and in christian charity he felt bound to give it his cordial assent.

Mr COLQUHOUN complained of the system of terrorism and alarm under which the Protestants of Ireland were at present placed, and which imperatively called for the interference of the executive government. The Irish Roman Catholics were divided into three several parties, the moderate, the "Young Ireland" party, and those under the immediate influence of the priests; but however they might differ among themselves upon minor points, they were all united in their demand for a repeal of the legislative union between the two countries. He called upon the government, as it had put down the Orange lodges and processions, to put down the Ribbon lodges and the monster meetings, and do equal justice between both parties. He contended that to the clergy of the Established Church the government was indebted for the preservation of the peace of Ireland during the period when the monster meetings were being held; and yet, when they subsequently applied to Sir R. Peel for assistance to their schools, a simple act of justice, they experienced a haughty refusal. He thought there was little encouragement either as regarded the literature or the loyalty of those who had been hitherto educated at Maynooth, to the parliament or the government, to increase the grant and place the college on a permanent footing.

Mr F. MACKENZIE delivered a speech explanatory of his famous Peebles one, which he said had not been fairly reported :---

"Those reports had restricted his words to the declaration that he had hitherto opposed the grant because it was too small, whereas if honourable gentlemen had looked into the report of that speech in other papers, they would have found that he said that he had voted against the smaller grant, because he thought it would do mischief, and that he voted for the greater, not because he thought it would do better, but because he thought it should be tried. He referred to the conduct of the people of Scotland, and the benefit which had been derived to that country from the union; and he would now repeat that if the Irish people would follow the example of the Scotch, and would look upon the union as Scotland had done, and would give their minds to the cultivation of the soil, by employing the local resources of the country to its improvement, he had no hesitation in expresing his opinion that the advantages to that country would be incalculable. This was the sum and substance of the speech which he had made on the hustings at Peebles, and which certainly could not be very easily recognized in the distorted accounts of it which he had lately seen."

In the distorted accounts of it which its model, but the former in favour, the latter against, the bill, Sir JAMES GRAHAM addressed the house at great length, first in reply to taunts of Mr Shaw uttered the night before, and then on the general question. Although he admitted the importance of maintaining their Protestant constitution, he was a firm believer in the principle that whenever, on matters of state, questions of religion arose, these questions must be decided upon political and not theological grounds. The influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood was admitted on all hands, and when he considered their poverty and their privations, he was not surprised that the people loved and venerated their pastors. True, he was reminded that he was the Protestant minister of a Protestant sovereign ; but he could not forget that he was the minister of a sovereign is but he could not forget that he was the fundamental principle of their union was "a steady abhorrence of the Roman Catholic religion." That might be the fundamental principle of the union between the Baptists, the Independents, and the Unitarians; but it was not the fundamental principle of the fundamental principle of the regrant would be gratefully accepted in Ireland; and whatever the issue of the debate might be, he asserted that never was a measure propounded by a minister from a more conscientious conviction of its utility; and although many of his hon. friends disapproved of it, he felt that he would basely betray his duty if he had failed to press it upon the consideration of parliament.

Mr SHEIL expressed his satisfaction at the speech of Sir J. Graham, and once more himself entered into the general question in favour of the bill, followed on the same side by Mr Serjeant Murphy, Captain Layard, and Lord Francis Egerton, and on the other by Messre Plumptre, Ferrand, and Maclean, when

Sir R. PEEL addressed the house at length, saying that be would not again enter into the general merits of the question, and addressed himself, in the first instance, to what had fallen from Mr Colquhoun:

"He would take the state of Ireland to be such as Mr Colquhoun had described it, and would then ask what remedy Mr Colquhoun would propose for the eure of it? The house knew what the Government had proposed for it, and the circumstances under which they had proposed it. Mr Colquhoun knew that during the dangers of the year 1843 we had 30,000 soldiers and 10,000 police in Ireland, and a large naval armament on the const, and had told the house that the exhibition of that force and the institution of the state prosecution had been so far successful that the Repeal rent had daily diminished, and that the prestige of the repeal leaders had been destroyed. He had then censured the Government for introducing, at such a time, there present bill, as if that was not precisely the moment for menarces of conciliation. Mr Colquhoun had said that it was their duty to enforce the law ; but how was it to be enforced ? By the trial by jury? But, even after agitation was suppressed, the trial by jury was not an available instrument in a country where the great majority of the population had asrayed itself in hostility to the law. Ministers had, therefore, addeesed themselves to the consideration of remedial measures, and had taken their present course after full deliberation upon all the consequences which it had led from those political friends, who now declared their intenion to withhold from him all political confidence ; but nevertheless he must claim for the executive Government, which was responsible for the result, the absolute right, without reference to past events, or to party considerations, to insk the confidence of their supporters rather than abandon the conviction of what they deemed to be right. . . . He now repeated no in arrogant defiance of public opinion, which he respected highly, that there were irrumstances within his knowledge which induced him to adhere, with all presert define of popilite inclusion to which the measure had been exposed would prevail in the country, he should indeed desp

-Lord J. RUSSELL wound up the discussion by briefly declaring that he would support the present and other similar measures, whoever should propose them, until perfect equality with the people of this country was attained for those of Ireland. He referred to a declaration made by Lord Ingestre, that he would have opposed this bill had it been brought in by the Whigs, as an instance of the injustice with which that government had been treated, and urged the present Ministry, as it was in no danger of similar treatment, to persevere in its present course.

The house divided then, when there appeared—For the amendment 184, against it 317, majority 133. The bill was then read a third time. On the question that it do now pass.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE moved the following clause as a rider to it:-"And be it enacted, that the powers and provisions of this act shall not continue and be in force longer than the 1st day of August 1848, and thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament." After a few remarks from Sir R. Peel, the house divided, when the numbers were—For the clause 145, against it 243, majority against it 98. The clause was accordingly lost, and the bill was then passed.

#### Thursday, May 22.

There not having been 40 members present at 4 o'clock, the house adjourned to the following day.

[May 24.

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# MISCELLANEOUS PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- On Monday night, in the House of Commons, the Solicitor General called attention to the present state of of Commons, the Solicitor General called attention to the present state of the action-at-law of Howard against the Sergeant-at-Arms, as resulting from the recent decision of the judges in the case, and moved for a select committee (following the precedent of 1839) to which shall be referred co-pies of the short-hand writer's notes of the judges' decisions, the arguments, ke. with a view to their arriving speedily at some deliberate determination as to the course which should be adopted. After some discussion this was agreed to; and on the day following, after a second short discussion, the committee was named. It consists of Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, Mr Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr Attorney-General for Ireland, Sir George Grey, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr Francis Baring, Viscount Ma-hon, Mr Warburton, Mr Wynn, Mr Bernal, Mr Chancellor of the Ex-ehequer, Mr Pigot, and the Lord Advecate. TRINTY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—On Tuesday night Mr Bernal Osborne moved

non, air warourton, air wynn, air bernar, air Chancehor of the Ex-elequer, Mr Pigot, and the Lord Advocate. TRINTY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—On Tuesday night Mr Bernal Osborne moved for a "return of all moneys derived from rents of college lands, endowments, bequests, fees on matriculations, and taking of degrees; specifying the amount of income paid therefrom to the senior and junior fellows, professors, scholars, other officers of Trinity College, Dublin." This he was urged to postpone, but he declined doing so, unless he were assured of another op-portunity for bringing it forward. On the Government side of the house the motion was opposed by Sir Thomas Fremantle, as being an interference with private property. This view was enforced by Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr Shaw, and other members, and Sir R. Peel expressed his determination to resist the production of the information. On the opposition side of the house it was urged by Mr Sheil, Lord John Russell, and others, that Tri-nity College being founded by the Crown, and endowed with forfeited pro-perty (as the estates of the Earl of Desmond, in Kerry), it was competent for the house to call for the information ; and this was the proper time, it was said, to have it when it was proposed to erect and endow educational institutions with the public money. The motion, however, was lost on divi-sion by a majority of 82 to 53.

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- PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.
  177 Police (Ireland); Returns.
  207 Customs Duty; Abstract of Expository Statement.
  218 Classification of Railway Bills; Fith Report of the Committee.
  215 Dockyard Apprentices; Return.
  225 Railways (Lancashire and adjoining districts); Report of the Board of Trade.
  226 Railways (Actious districts); Report of the Board of Trade.
  228 Railways (North of Ireland); Map.
  222 Midland Railway Branches Bill; Report of Committee on Petitions for Private Bills.
  227 Clerks to Attornies; Return.
  230 Classification of Railway Bills; Sixth Report of the Committee.
  217 National Debt; Account.
  229 Occupation of Land (Ireland); Kudence. Part 2.
  230 Pentonille Prison; Third Report of the Commissioners.
  230 Classification of Land (Ireland); Evidence. Part 2.
  2416 Feducation (India); Paper.
  242 Pentonville Prison; Third Report of the Commissioners.
  243 Office; Additional Articles agreed upon with the Post Office of France respecting the Convention of 1843.
  244 Soap; Account.
  245 Railway Bills; Resolution of 1843.
  246 Ships, Shipping; Returns.
  256 Ships, Shipping; Returns.
  266 Ships, Shipping; Returns.
  271 Port of London; Returns.
  272 Port of London; Returns.
  273 Classification of Railway Bills; Seventh Report of the Committee.

- Opium (China); Correspondence.
  Colonial Land and Emigration Committee; Fifth Report.
  214 Port of London; Returns.
  237 Classification of Railway Bills; Seventh Report of the Committee.
  214 Maynooth College; Returns.
  218 Constabulary Force (Ireland); Paper.
  220 Corn and Flour (Grain); Accounts.
  221 Earl of Lucan; Copy or Correspondence.
  223 Constabulary Force (Ireland); Paper.
  236 Corn and Flour (Grain); Accounts.
  246 Cheese; Accounts.
  247 New Zealand; Copies of Correspondence.
  248 New Zealand; Copies of Correspondence.
  246 New Zealand; Returns of Claims for Land.
  252 Atmospheric Railway; Report of the Committee.
  253 Railways (London and Yorkshire Division); Map.
  162 Civil Contingencies; Account and Estimate.
  161 Commissariat; Estimates.
  Pramework-Knitters; Appendix. Part 1. (Leicestershire).
  238 Geological Survey (Ireland); Copy of Correspondence.
  247 Finance Accounts; Chalance Sheet); Account.
  191 Tea; Returns.
  240 Lean Societies; Abstract of Accounts.
  243 Barley; Account
  243 Barley; Account

- 243 Barley ; Account

- 243 Barley; Accounts.
  243 Barley; Account.
  257 Miscellaneous Services; General Abstract of the Grants.
  258 Maiway (Lanceus Estimates; Classes I to 7.
  258 County Treasurers' (Ireland) Account.
  261 Church Lease (Ecclesiastical Commissioners); Report of Estates Committee.
  259 Property Tax and Windows; Return.
  258 Railways (Lancashire, South Devon); Map.
  256 Agricultural Statistics; Copy of Correspondence.
  250 Army (Half pay); Return.
  255 East India (Sea and Inland Customs' Duties); Papers.
  257 Cured Provisions; Account.
  258 Railways (South of Ireland); Map.
  267 (2) New South Wales (Operation of the Imperial Land Sales Account); Copies of Correspondence. Part 2.
  267 (3) New South Wales (Licensed Occupation of Crown Lands); Copies of Correspondence. Part 3.
  279 Railways (Proposed Amalgamations); Report of the Board of Trade.
  267 Weight Report from Sir W. J. Hooker.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL .- The Queen gave a state ball on Monday evening, at Buckingham palace, which was more numerously attended than any former ball given by her Majesty, nearly two thousand invitations having been issued. From nine o'clock, when the company began to set down, until cleven, the visitors continued to arrive at the palace without intermission, filling the suite of state rooms, which were fitted up and prepared in the usual style of regal splendour. The whole of the rooms were opened for the reception, with the exception of the yellow drawing room, in which apartment the Queen received the royal family. At ten o'clock the Queen 10

and Prince Albert left the yellow drawing room, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and attended by the royal suite. On leaving the yellow drawing-room, the royal party entered the grand saloon, which, together with the ball room, which opens en suite, was filled with company, with the exception of a small pas-sage in the centre of both apartments. The lord chamberlain, the lord steward, and the vice-chamberlain, conducted her Majesty and her illustrious Consort down the avenue formed by the company, her Majesty and his Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the obei-Majesty and his Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the obei-sance of their distinguished guests as they passed slowly to the end of the ball room. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal family, having walked to the end of the ball room, returned to the centre of the apartment, and took their seats in a recess prepared for the august circle. The Queen then signified her commands to the lord chamberlain that a quadrille should be formed; and her Majesty, quitting her station, joined the quadrille, and opened the ball with Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; Prince Albert and the Coun-tess Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassadress, formed the opposite couple. Other quadrilles and waltzes followed. Soon after ten o'clock dancing commenced in the throne room, which was also fitted up as a ball room. The band of Monsieur Julien and Herr Konig was stationed in an orchestra within the throne alcove. At eleven o'clock her Majesty was conducted by the lord chamberlain and the lord steward from the ball room to the throne room, Jullien and Kœnig's band playing the national anthem on her Majesty's entrance. The Stop polka, the Bohemian polka, and "*Les pas de Fleurs*," were also danced in this apartment, which formed the great point of attracwere tion during the evening for the more ardent devotees of the dance. The whole of the diplomatic corps, and also all the foreigners of dis-tinction, at present in town, were present at this most brilliant reunion, which exceeded in the numbers present any former *fete* given by her Majesty. Dancing was kept up in both ball rooms until twelve o'clock, when the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their royal guests, and attended by the officers of state, went to supper, which was served in the dining room in a style of profusion and magnificence commensurate with the princely nature of the entertainment.

The Queen held a court on Wednesday afternoon, at Buckingham palace, for the reception of an address on the throne from the cor-poration of the city of Dublin. The address was expressive of the desire of the corporation to have a royal visit. Her Majesty was advised to return an evasive answer.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on Thursday, at Marlborough house. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were attended by the Countess of Mount Edge-cumbe, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Col. Wylde.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, left town the same afternoon for Claremont, attended by the royal suite.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—Her Majesty enters on her 27th year on Saturday (this day). As it is an inconvenient day for holding a drawing-room, the Queen has commanded that her birth-day shall

a drawing-room, the Queen has commanded that her birth-day shall be celebrated on Tuesday the 27th inst. DEATH OF MR ST JOHN MILDMAY.—We regret to announce the death of Paulet St John Mildmay, Esq. of Hazly-grove, Somerset. The unfortunate gentleman was riding out on Thursday last, in Dog-mersfield park, and approaching closely to a mare with foal, she kicked out and broke his leg. He immediately turned towards home, but had only got a little distance, when the pain was so great that he fainted, and fell upon the broken limb, and remained on the ground for some time in a state of insensibility until discovered by his lady. Medical assistance from Reading, and ultimately from London, attended him, and amputation was found necessary. Up to Instady. Medical assistance from Reading, and ultimately from London, attended him, and amputation was found necessary. Up to Monday great hopes were entertained of his recovery, but which were not realised, and this highly respected gentleman expired in great agony on Monday evening, at half-past eight. His death will cast a deep gloom over a numerous circle, and will throw several distin-guished families into mourning, including those of Radnor, Ashbur-ton, Radstock, Methuen, Bolingbroke, &c.

## THE METROPOLIS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- Mr Fitzroy Kelly, Queen's Counsel and M.P., has received the appointment of standing counsel to the Di-rectors of the Bank of England, in the room of Mr. Justice Erle, their late counsel.

THE LEAGUE BAZAAR closes finally on Tuesday, and all the un-sold goods, and the decorations of the Gothic Hall will be removed at once to Manchester, preparatory to holding auother bazaar there in the Great Free Trade Hall during the month of August.

DINNER AT FISHMONGERS' HALL .- On Wednesday evening an entertainment was given by the Company of Fishmongers, at Fish-mongers'-hall, to a numerous and distinguished assemblage of guests, on the occasion of presenting the freedom of the company to Lord Cottenham, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, and Earl For-Cottenham, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, and Earl For-tescue. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was also present, he being a member of the Fishmongers' Company. Among the chief guests were—the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Fortescue, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Lovelace, Lord Cotten-ham, Lord J. Russell, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Bingham, Lord Howick, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Camoys, Baron Rolfe, Mr Anson, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Ferguson, Sir J. Easthope, Dr Lushing-ton, Sir H. Webster, Mr Hume, M.P., Mr Hawes, M.P., Mr M. J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr Macaulay, M.P., Dr Bowring, M.P., &c. Lord Melbourne was unable in consequence of bad health to attend. Prince Albert returned thanks for his own health being drunk. The other speakers were principally the nobleman first above-named. The de-monstration had a liberal air about it,—increased by two Bishops of

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the Church (those of Norwich and Worcester) returning thanks on behalf of "the ministers of religion of all denominations."

GRAND DINNER AT THE MANSIONHOUSE.—A very splendid enter-tainment was given at the Mansionhouse, on Tuesday, to the Bishops, by the Lord Mayor, after the celebration at St Paul's Cathedral of by the Lord Mayor, after the celebration at St Paul's Cathedral of the 144th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gos-pel in Foreign Parts. Amongst the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Rochester, Llandaff, Peterborough, Litchfield, and Colombo; the Deans of Here-ford, Chichester, and Westminster, and several other distinguished members of the Church; Alderman Sir C. Hunter, Sir John Key, Sir John Pirie, Sir C. Marshall, Lucas, Farebrother, Johnson, Hooper, Farncomb, Musgrove, Challis, Moon, Hunter, and Sidney; the Cham-berlain, the Town clerk, &c. berlain, the Town clerk, &c.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR.-A meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held at Willis's rooms on Thursday, in aid of the project for having a number of baths and washhouses in London, open to the poorest classes. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and Lord Sandon, Lord Fortescue, Lord Eldon, Lord John Manners, Lord Ranelagh, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr Byng, M. P. Mr W. Cotton, Mr B. B. Cabbell, Sir Thomas D. Acland, and others, surrounded his royal highness, and took part in the proceedings. Amonst the sub-scriptions were—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, 50/; the Bishop of Durham, 10/; Lord Sandon, 10 guineas; J. Matheson, Esq. M.P. 10 guineas; Mrs Perceval, 5 guineas; Sir T. D. Acland, 10 guineas.

10 guineas. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The half-yearly general meeting of this society was held on Thursday at the society's house in Hanover square. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., President, took the chair. Amongst those present were, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Hill, Lord Camoys, Sir C. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Sir R. P. Joddrell, Bart., Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Hancock, the Hon. Captain Spencer, Sir B. Haywood, Bart., Colonel Challenor, Mr R. Archbold, M.P., Mr A. E. Fuller, M.P., Sir H. Dymoke, Bart., Mr F. Peel, Mr J. Parkes, Professor Sewell, Mr R. Barker, Mr J. F. P. Phillips, Mr W. F. Hobbs, Mr F. Pym, Mr J. Kinder, Mr J. V. Shelley, Colonel Elwood, Captain Scobell, R. N., Mr F. Burke, &c. Lord Portman was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr J. Hudson, secretary, was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr J. Hudson, secretary, read the report of the council. At the last general meeting in De-cember, the society consisted of 6327 members; since that date 314 members had been elected, while 161 had been struck off the list, and members had been elected, while 101 had been struck off the list, and 47 died. The society consists at present of 96 life-governors, 204 an-nual governors, 495 life members, 6123 annual members, and 15 honorary members, making a total of 6933 members. Up to the 1st of the present month 35 governors and 2281 members were in arrear of subscriptions to the amount of 57301, and at the general meeting in December the arrears stood at 66091, showing a reduction of 3791 during the last half-year. The present funded capital was 82001, with a cash balance of 20301 at the bankers, not including 10001 received on accoupt of the society's next country meeting at 1000/ received on account of the society's next country meeting at Shrewsbury. It was resolved at parting to increase the secretary's salary.

ANTI-ENDOWMENT CONVENTION.—A number of dissenters, dele-gates from metropolitan and provincial congregations, have had va-rious meetings at Crosby Hall throughout the week, to give expression to the anti-endowment, in contradistinction from the no-popery, oppoition, to the proposed Maynooth grant. The delegates are from all parts of the country, and number about a thousand. They are orga-nising themselves to have their views better represented in parlia-ment than they have been heretofore. The spirit in which their meetings have been conducted may be gathered from the following, which is part of what fell from a Rev. Mr Toller, of Kettering, at their Tuesday's meeting ... Tuesdays' meeting :-

which is part of what fell from a Kev. Mr Fohler, of Kettering, at their Tuesdays' meeting :-"Holding, in common with my brethren, as I do, the utter inadmissibility of all State endowments of religion, I yet have felt that if ever it would be safe and innocent to depart from a great and sacred principle, it would be so with respect to the proposed grant to the College of Mayncoth. When I consider the gross injustice that has been inflicted on our Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, especially in connexion with the existence of a proud and opulent establishment in that country, I cannot but feel that, as a fair recompense to them, if it were proper that there should be an endowed church in the world, we ought not merely to grant them the paltry 26,000/, but transfer the whole of the revenues of the Irish Church into their hands. (Hear, hear). And having done this, we should have rendered them but a very moderate compensation for the many acts of misule and oppression under which they have suffered. . . I never could have joined with those meetings that were convened in another place a short time ago. (Hear.) I hold in the utmost abhorence that proud spirit which would venture to condemn Roman Catholics as the abettors of error. It seems to me to be an assumption of infallibility. (Hear, hear). I allude to our doing this as citizens, and not as private individuals. We cannot expect our legislators to listen to us on that ground, unless we suppose they will grant us the claim of infallibility. (Hear). . . It appears to me, that the only intelligible ground on which we can go forth in opposition to the Maynooth grant, is the Voluntary principle itself. (Cheers.) This is the only ground that will support us. Were we all silent respecting the endowment bestowed on the Episcopal Church of England and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, it were like being alarmed at a pimple on a man's face, when you know there is a cancer which has been for years cating the vitals of his heart. (Cheers.)."

-The meetings seem to be conducted with much spirit, temper, and decision.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MEETING. - On Wednesday evening the advocates of complete or universal suffrage had a "tea party and soiree," at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, Mr S. Crawford, M.P., in the chair. The speech of the chairman was fol-lowed by addresses from the Rev. T. Spencer of Bath, Dr Epps, Mr Heyworth of Liverpool, Mr Dawson of Birmingham, Colonel Thomp-son, Mr Miall, editor of the Nonconformist, Dr Price, editor of the *Belectic Review*, Mr Murcell of Leicester, Mr H. Vincent, §c. by whom a number of sentiments of the usual tone and character—chiefly deprecatory of the present representative system-was submitted to the assemblage, and urged in speeches of great length, upon their willing attention.

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#### THE PROVINCES.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH .- The coroner's jury reassembled on Saturday last, when a letter from the Home Secretary was read, stating "that Mr James Walker, a civil engineer of em-nence, will arrive at Great Yarmouth on Tuesday morning next, and, after having inquired into the causes connected with the falling of the others :-

contract, which had provided that they should be of the best quality." DUEL AT GOSPORT.—A duel took place on Tuesday night, near Gosport, between a Mr Seton, recently retired from the army, and a Lieutenant Hawkey, still in the service. It appears that at a soirce held at the King's rooms, on Southsea beach, on Monday evening last, Mr Seton paid some attention to the wife of Lieutenant Hawkey, and was afterwards, in the public room, most grossly insulted by Mr Hawkey, who called him a blackguard and a villain, and told him if he would not fight him, he would horsewhip him down the High street of Portsmouth. The consequence may be anticipated. A meeting was arranged, and after shots were twice exchanged without meeting was arranged, and after shots were twice exchanged without

the seconds interfering to adjust the quartel, it was found that Mr Seton had been wounded so as put his life in the utmost peril. He is a married man, with four children. Hawkey has fled to France. A STRIKE AMONG AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The labourers of two parishes near Yeovil struck on Saturday last for wages. Their earnings amounted to the sum of 7s per week, which was reduced to Gs. They had an interview with the leading proprietor, and returned to their work, but the matter is not settled, the farmers refusing to give more, on the plea that their rents have been advanced. give more, on the plea that their rents have been advanced.

DEATH OF THE CENTENARIAN COUFLE .- It is but three or four DEATH OF THE CENTENARIAN COUPLE.—It is but three of hour weeks since that we gave an account of the extraordinary age of Mr and Mrs Plaisance, then living in Redmoor Fen, in the Isle of Ely, the husband of the age of 107, the wife 105 !—a case without parallel perhaps in England or in the world. On Wednesday, strange to relate, after a short affliction, both expired on the same day; their united ages 212 ! The greater part of the the lives were passed when agues were so prevalent in the Fens that very few escaped the dis-order, wet their lives were prolonged to this extraordinary period; order, yet their lives were prolonged to this extraordinary period; and Providence seems to have ordained that as they had lived so long together, in death they were not divided. They have left one daughter, who lived with them, of the age of 84.—Bury Post.

#### IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL COLLEGES .- We believe it is now understood, in circles likely to be correctly informed, that of the three appointments to be made, two will be conferred on Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., and Dr illiam Cooke Taylor, LL.D. It is therefore most likely, from Mr Wyse's early connection with the educational movement in this city, that the College at Cook will be then the provided with the perfect of that the College at Cork will be that which will have the benefit of his experience, ability, and extended acquirements in its direction.-Cork Southern Reporter.

MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS .- ACADEMICAL EDU-MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—ACADEMICAL EDU-CATION.—The meeting of the Irish Roman Catholic bishcps took place on Wednesday, in Dublin. The attendance was numerous, in-cluding all the prelates who were not incapacitated by illness from travelling. The Irish correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says he has "sufficient authority to state, in confirmation of his statement published in the Morning Chronicle of Tuesday last, that the bishops, with scarcely an exception, are decidedly opposed to the measure of the government on academical education, as propounded by Sir James the government on academical education, as propounded by Sir James Graham. Although disposed to look favourably upon any measure emanating from the government which proposed the Maynooth bill,

May 24,

they are strenuously opposed to the education project, on the ground they are strenuously opposed to the education project, on the ground that it contains the germs of positive evil as regards the religion of the Roman Catholic youth of the country, who, separated from their parents in the new colleges, and without any direct religious influ-ence or controul, would be exposed to all the dangers of immoral habits and associations." The meeting was, however, adjourned un-eil Eriday (vector) fined decision til Friday (yesterday) for final decision.

til Friday (yesterday) for final decision. REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this body took place at the Conciliation Hall on Monday, R. D. Brown, Esq. M.P. in the chair. Mr O'Connell said that he had received from Mr H. O'Callaghan a letter and a piece of music. "The song was a battle song—a direct incitation to fight; and although it came from a re-spectable gentleman, it was written under a total mistake respecting the principles of the association. Theirs was not a fighting associa-tion; an the contrary, he was so averse from strife, that he would not accept of repeal at the expense of shedding one drop of blood." (Hear, hear.) He would, therefore, move that they be sent back. He then moved that a committee be appointed to consider the bearing of those parts of the new college bill which require lay examination —the loth and 14th clauses. The hon. gentleman said that he had other motions to make : other motions to make :-

-Several sums of money having been handed in, Mr O'Connell brought forward a report from the committee of the association on that of the Irish land commission. The report recommended an ex-tension of the tenant right existing in Ulster, and the enactment of an absentee law, which would compel the residence in their native country of all absentees. The committee likewise stated their belief that if some great change were not effected in the condition of the Irish agricultural labourer, an agrarian war was inevitable. The hon. gentleman addressed the meeting at great length on the topics em-bodied in the report, and moved its adoption. Mr Davis, barrister, seconded the motion, which was carried. The rent for the week was announced to be 4321 9s 11d.

DISSENSIONS IN THE REPEAL COUNCILS .- As it was predicted, the long-smouldering jealousy, if not positive distrust, subsisting between "Young Ireland" and the "Grandfather" (the writers of the Na-tion and Mr O'Connell), has burst forth into a furious and irreconcil-able schism. A meeting of the committee of the '82 Club-a body which, by the way, never altogether enjoyed the confidence of the leader—was held on Sunday; when, amongst other topics, the ques-tion of academical education was incidentally brought under discussion, and views diametrically opposed to each other were put forward by Mr O'Connell and the representatives of the Young Ireland party present on the occasion, the former severely condemning the tone of the article published in the *Nacion* of that day upon the subject of the new colleges; the latter retorted with becoming spirit, and an angry controversy terminated, by Mr O'Connell charging his antagonists with having "drawn the sword," and that they should be prepared to abide the consequences. And so the matter rests, for some time at least .- Times.

LIQUIDATION OF FATHER MATHEW'S DEBTS .- The following letter, addressed to the parish priest of Castletown-Delvin, by father Mathew, mentions the gratifying fact that he has been relieved from his pecu-niary embarrassments chiefly through the generous aid of the friends of temperance in England :-

of temperance in England :--"Cork, May 9th, 1845.-Rev. Dear Mr Fitzgerald-To you and your ge-nerous parishioners I am deeply indebted for the large subscription you have raised for my relief, and I return you my heartfelt thanks. It pains me, I confess, to be so burdensome to my friends, but expenses unforeseen. and that could not have been avoided, unless I abandoned my sacred mis-sion, involved me in difficulties from which I could not extricate myself. In the very first glorious year of the great temperance movement I incurred the greater part of the debts that oppressed me, but I had an almost cer-tainty of being able to liquidate them by the aid of a rich relative. In this hope I pursued my carcer, but a sudden death frustrated the benevolent intentions of my finend, and I was left to my own private resources. By the sacrifice of family property I paid off the medal manufacturers (my only cre-ditors), but I was crushed and crippled, and unable to proceed. My cir-cumstances became known to friends in England, and with their aid, and some partial help from Ireland, a sum over £7,000 has been raised, and my debts are liquidated. Pardon this tedious detail; but I consider it due to you and my benefactors in Castletown-Delvin and Killulagh, to give this debts are liquidated. Pardon this tedious detail; but I consider it due to you and my benefactors in Castletown-Delvin and Killulagh, to give this explanation. Add, reverend dear Mr Fitzgerald, to the many obligations you have conferred on me, by presenting my most grateful acknowledgments to each of my benefactors in your parishes, and assure them of my constant prayers for their happiness. Believe me, with profound respect, dear reverend Mr Fitzgerald, your affectionate friend, THEORALD MATHER?"

THEOBALD MATHEW."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CIRCASSIANS .- A correspondent of the Rhenish Observer, in THE CIRCASSIANS.—A correspondent of the *Rhenish Observer*, in Vienna, writes—"We hear from Constantinople that the campaign in the Caucasus will be commenced by the Russians this year with an immense force; but, at the same time, the brave mountaineers have not the smallest doubt of gaining the victory. In spite of all the pre-cautions of the Russians, they have received considerable snpplies of arms and amunition from Turkey. There is at Constantinople a so-ciety of enemies to the Russians, chiefly consisting of Poles, which has considerable pecuniary resources, and provides the Circasians not only with all requisite ammunition, but able European officers. The society is closely connected with the Poles who have deserted from the Russians to the Caucasus, and has its emissaries in the Rus-sian army to assist the Poles in the service to desert. This society has printed many letters from Polish deserters in the Caucasus, and found means to have them smuggled into Poland.

Infinite Russians to the Volusities, and rine to the service to desert. This society has printed many letters from Polish deserters in the Caucasus, and found means to have them smuggled into Poland.
THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER PRESS.—A new era in journalism appears to have arrived in France. The Journal des Debats has assumed, and on the 1st of July La Presse—already nearly as large—will assume, the (single) form of the Times, being about eight times the size of the Paris journals of 1820. This increase of dimensions has been necessitated partly by the appetite of the public for feuilletons, in which are given series of tales by the first writers of the day, including Victor Hugo, Alexander Dumas, Eugene Sue, Mery, the Viscount de Launay, Madame Emile de Girardin, (formerly Mademoiselle Delphin Gay), Frederic Soulie, &c., and partly by the rage for advertising lately created in France, which latter fact has suggested a speculation developed in the Journal des Debats, Presse, and Constitutionnel, of Wednesday, and which for its novelty at least merits notice. A. M. Duveyrier proposed, some time since, to the proprietors of the Journal des Debats, La Presse, and Le Constitutionnel, to farm the advertisements of those journals, and the right to increase them indefinitely for 15 years, at the rate of 300,0000 (12,000/ British) per annum each—in all 900,000 (36,000/). This proposition, the articles in the papers above alluded to announce, has been carried into effect. The lease is to run from the 1st of July next. Enormous as the sum stipulated may appear in a country in which advertising may be said to be only in its infancy, it seems to be deemed by the public far below the amount likely to be realized by the speculation. The articles in the supelementary attele of the treaty with the proprietors of the yabre and the interse of 2,000,000f (80,000/) divided into 8,000 shares, of 10/ each. Of these a small portion have found their way into the money market, "and have already," says a private letter, "rea profits."

PROFESSOR LIEBIG'S NEW MANURES.—These manures will be brought out very shortly, in order that they may be tried on the present year's crops. The principal ingredients are the same as those contained in the most valuable manures now in use, such as guano, stable dung, &c. ; and their superiority is expected and in-tended to consist in the more economical application of the ingre-dients. At present, the most valuable parts of the different manures used are applied in a state of extreme solubility, and are, in conse-quence, washed away by the rains ; whilst, in the manures of Liebig, these valuable essences are combined with substances which cause these valuable essences are combined with substances which cause them to pass very slowly into solution. This is especially the case with the alkalies, which, as at present applied, are lost almost imme-diately, but which, when chemically combined with other substances,

diately, but which, when chemically combined with other substances, are expected to last for years. FOREIGN POTATOES.—A new article of import has been introduced by the *Trent* steamer from the West Indies, in new potatoes, which have been successfully cultivated in the Bermudas, for the early supply of the English market, from the best seeds. The climate and soil are well suited for their growth, and about a ton has been brought to be of even superior quality to these of home produce are said to be of even superior quality to those of home produce, being less watery. The same vessel has also brought over a quan-tity of pine-apples, preserved in their own juice in bottles, which are likely to be a valuable addition to the kitchen.

#### The Economist's Library.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

FUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
 KNIGHT'S WERKLY VOLUME. — Arabian Tales and Anecdoles. By E. W. Lane, Esq. Rambles by Rivers: The Avon. By James Thorne. Being Nos. 47 and 48 of the series.
 C. Knight and Co., Ludgate street.
 THE PHYSIOLOGY of DIGESTION, considered with relation to the principles of Dielelics. By Andrew Comba, M.D., F. R.C. P.E., one of the Physicians in Ordinary, in Soolland, to the Queen, and consulting Physician to the King and Queen of the Belgians. Fifth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Edinburgh: M'Lachlan and Co. London: Simpkin and Co.

Ir would be a piece of affectation, which we do not mean to be guilty of, to employ many words, at this time of day, in praising any of the writings of Dr Combe. His "Principles of Physiology" has now, we see, gone through *twelve* editions, the last being published at a very small price compared with the quantity and value of its matter. The present edition of his almost more practical work on digestion also appears in a new shape, and at a low price. We notice, for the first time, a dedication of the work to his brother, George, the distin-guished phrenologist, "in grateful remembrance," he says, "of the happiness derived from their life-long and unclouded friendship." "It is mainly to your advice," he continues, addressing his brother, " that I am indebted for perhaps the most valuable parts of my general and professional education, and consequently for all the advantages which I have derived from them. It is to the example of your untiring zeal in the discovery and diffusion of useful truths, and in the cause Ir would be a piece of affectation, which we do not mean to be guilty

of human improvement, that I owe much of the deep interest which I have long felt in similar pursuits. And, lastly, if this or any other of my published works has proved useful in diminishing the sum of humy published works has proved useful in diminishing the sum of hu-man suffering, or in adding to the means of human enjoyment, it is in a great measure to you that I owe the gratification of having been of some service to my fellowmen; for without your cheering encouragement to urge me on at the beginning, it is doubtful whether any one of my volumes would ever have been written," It is extremely gratifying to see so fine a display as this of the best domestic feelings conjoined with talents so rare and so usefully applied. Probably Dr Combe only does his brother justice in ascrib-ing to him more originality of view and energy of nurpose than he has applied. Probably Dr Combe only does his brother justice in ascrib-ing to him more originality of view and energy of purpose than he has himself displayed; but in quiet and unpretending usefulness to the great mass of the community his works are not surpassed by those of any. There is no man living to whom society owes more for pointing out the requisites of individual and public health than to Dr Combe, of which this work (greatly improved and enlarged, we see, since the appearance of the first edition, though sold at a much less price than ever), is only one of many proofs.

PORMS and SNATCHES of PROSE. By T. Denham. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. Aberdeen : W. Russel.

ME DENHAM, it appears, is a poor man-a very poor man, and pub-lishes these "poems and snatches of prose," if we gather his purpose aright, to convince the world that he ought to be better off. We have a notion that every man, in the long run, at least, comes to be about as well off in the world as he deserves to be; and probably as there is a happiness felt by men of Mr Denham's imaginative and susceptible feelings to which commoner men are strangers, so there susceptible feelings to which commoner men are strangers, so there is a misery to which their irritability lays them open, of which we notice not a few traces in these productions, and which we fear no success that they can achieve will materially soothe. To do Mr Den-ham justice there is some genuine poetry in his little book, and a manly spirit in the purpose which he avows he has in publishing. In a prospectus of his work he had said his object was to obtain money to pay his debts. In his preface he says some people have blamed him for this. He adds:-him for this. He adds :-

him for this. He adds :--"They have a perfect right to"their own opinion. I but say that there is not much wrong in my endeavouring, by legitimate means, to break the thraldom I have so long endured, by trying, in a manly way, to interest the public. I am not soliciting as a pauper, nor have I directly canvassed a dozen. As a proof, while one nobleman in the north has encouraged me, in a manner that I am justly proud of, another sent me money as to a beggar, or as donations might be sent to the soup kitchen. I would have declined that money, coming in the manner it did, had the sum been fifty pounds. I but state this, and modestly aver, that they may safely leave my own honour in my own hands."-Preface, p. viii. Most of Mr Denham's writing is in the Scottish dialect, and some of it Aberdonian, which may be called the Doric of Scottish literature. Professor Wilson of Edinburgh seems to have interested himself on

Professor Wilson of Edinburgh seems to have interested himself on Mr Denham's behalf in a way equally honourable to both parties. Mr Denham's poetry is better than his prose; a fact which we shall not attempt to account for. We wish him success in his seemingly laudable purposes.

DAWN ISLAND ; & Tale. By Harriet Martineau. Manchester ; J. Gadsby.

A veay pretty little story, and very prettily got up by the printer and bookbinder, written by Miss Martineau as a special offering to the Anti-Corn-Law League Bazaar. The story illustrates unhappy sava-gism in the way to be improved and refined by commerce and peace; and it is, therefore, a very appropriate present to the League and to the times. We wish ship captains were generally inspired with something of the spirit of Miss Martineau's hero. Civilization would make faster progress if they were.

VIEWS of the VOLUSTARY PRINCIPLE. In four series. By Edward Miall. Aylott and Jones, Paternoster row.

THE first series of these " Views " are " illustrative of the nature and intrinsic excellence of the Voluntary Principle," the second, "illustrative of the adaptation of the Voluntary Principle to man as an in-dividual," the third, "illustrating the harmony of the Voluntary Prin-ciple with the social nature and position of man," the fourth, "show-ing the agreement of the Voluntary Principle with the genius of Christianity." The work altogether is a reprint of articles which have appeared in the Nonconfermint presentation conducted with co-Christianity." The work altogether is a reprint of articles which have appeared in the Nonconformist newspaper, conducted with so much fine principle and spirit by the author. To those who know anything of the paper it will be unnecessary to say that the "Views" are expressed in nervous language, and so as to offend none, except, perhaps, those who cannot refute them, and have resolved, apart al-together from their truth or erroneousness, to repress them. Mr Miall is one of the most vigorous writers of the day; it is fortunate that he devotes his great talents to the public service in so disinthat he devotes his great talents to the public service in so disin-terested a way as he does.

The CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH. By John Winter Morgan. Chapman and Hall, 186

Strand. THE only thing we can praise about this book is the printing and getting up of it,—which seem in the *first* style of art. Otherwise it is a senseless tirade against manufactures and political economy. Mr Morgan proposes a "Church-of-England agricultural self-supporting institution for 300 families," and thinks numbers of such might be formed among "other religious denominations" in all parts of the country. Mr Morgan has evidently been studying the vagaries of Behart Owen, to whom, however, in genius and kindliness of disposi-Robert Owen, to whom, however, in genius and kindliness of disposi-tion, we are led to think him much inferior. In point of practical-ness the schemes of both gentlemen are upon a par. Mr Morgan very appropriately dedicates his work to Lord Ashley.

COLONISATION ON PRINCIPLES OF PURE CHRISTSM, designed to render perfect Human Character, and Earthly Bliss; affording Glimpses of Earthly Happiness for the Destitute and Wretched; and Hints to the Damned, on the Way to be Blessed, &c. &c. &c. By Edward King. Crisp, Wellington street, Strand.

Something still more absurd than the foregoing, if that be possible. It is a proposal for a colony on the community principle in the South of Africa. We beg to suggest to the author and his friends whether they should not fix upon the tail of a wandering comet as a more eligible site.

# Correspondence and Answers.

LETTERS ON IRELAND .- No. I.

Mr EDITOR,-The condition-of-Ireland question seems to be the

Mr EDITOR,—The condition-of-ireland question seems to be the absorbing topic now principally agitating the public of Great Britain and also the "collective wisdom" of the Imperial Parliament, and, among the means proposed to better that condition, we have— lst, Increased grants to Maynooth College, to educate efficiently and to render more comfortable the residence and maintenance of its and to render more connections the residence and maintenance of its professors and students, who hereafter are destined to become the religious instructors of the greatest majority of the Irish people, 2nd, Academical and educational institutions are to be founded and

provided for the diffusion of knowledge among the higher and middle

provided for the diffusion of knowledge among the higher and middle classes as well as the masses. And, 3rd, Some enactments may be looked for to define and settle, upon more satisfactory and equal terms, the respective rights of land-lord and tenant, based upon the report of Lord Devon's commission. These are the avowed measures that the present ministry have pledged themselves to bring forward, and, if possible, carry out this session; and by which they expect to ameliorate and alleviate, in some degree, the load of misery, ignorance, and crime, and also to stem that torrent of agitation which at present overwhelms the political, social, and religious state of things now existing in that un-happy and hitherto misgoverned country.

All these are gratifying indications that a more liberal and enlightened policy is springing up in the minds of our rulers, to legislate in the spirit of strict justice and equality for the welfare and interests of our Irish fellow subjects.

When one sees the strife of party warfare for once hushed and merged (by the leading statesman of the day) into the almost unanimous desire to rectify the unfortunate and glaring errors of past ages, arising from unjust laws and disabilites inflicted upon nearly one-third arising from unjust laws and disabilities inflicted upon nearly one-third of the entire British nation, I am confident that the effects of such acts of justice (however tardy, if carried out) must tend to convince all honest Irishmen that they have still sincere friends and staunch unyielding advocates in the British Parliament, able and willing to plead for the restitution of all their political, social, and religious rights, upon an equal footing with their English and Scotch fellow subjects—rights that have only been withheld from them by the most bigoted and antiquested precidences. bigoted and antiquated prejudices.

These, however, form but the initiatory step in the great work of redressing the accumulated wrongs and grievances Ireland has for ages groaned under-the mere insertion of the wedge which is to cleave to the very centre the rocks of Protestant ascendancy in Church and State affairs, and, if possible, the still more fatalevil of ABSENTEEISM, "and leave not a wreck behind." As sure as any demonstration of a problem in Euclid, so sure must

the Irish Protestant Church, sooner or later, be modified and cut down to the natural wants and numerical force of its members, as, also, that the Roman Catholic religion must become the endowed church of seven-eighths of the population of Ireland; this equitable adjustment of the rights of the two churches can never be eventually prevented, although, for a season, it may be retarded by the opposition of a powerful party in this country. A late venerable dignitary of the Established Church of Eugland,

the lamented Rev. Sydney Smith, has said most prophetically "that the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy must and should take place, and that speedily. It would go far," said he, "to remove that eternal O'Connellising one hears and is sickened so much of; and take way one great incentive and grievance from priests and people, upon which the Repeal agitation rests." This opinion comes from one who was a most rigid stickler for the rights and privileges of the establish-ment to which he belonged, as evidenced in his celebrated Peter Plymley's Epistles, to which the Whigs, no doubt, can bear honour-able witness able witness

That this measure, by itself, would not altogether restore universal and continued prosperity to Ireland is generally admitted, even ac-companied by increased academical and educational facilities; together also, with the settlement of the landlord and tenant ques-tion ;—even should all these be accomplished, it is still the opinion of most parties, that so long as that greatest of all evils in Irish society remains unmitigated, viz. ABSENTEEISM, so long must the state of the peasantry be one of extreme hardship, privation, and uncertainty.

and capital, arising from the rent and produce of land, yearly with-drawn, which ought to remain in Ireland for circulation, to give in-creased employment to the people and the cultivation of the soil, and thereby add to their comforts; also to establish manufactories of all kinds, to afford work for thousands of the superabundant rural popu-lation, which inundates this country to the detriment of our own la-bourers, and which would yield a handsome return to the capitalist as well as to the landlord.

Hence the question will necessarily arise-How is this evil to be remedied without infringing upon the natural right of the landlord or any other individual, id est—the perfect liberty to live and spend his income in any part of the world he may choose to fix upon ? Neither taxation on incomes to such an extent, nor laws of any kind,

which would compel residence, would be suffered to be enacted. Neither repeal nor federalism would accomplish it. If it could be proved, by experience, that the repeal of the union between the two countries could effect this object, then I should say, by all means—re-peal the act of legislative union; but the history of Ireland furnishes us with sufficient facts and data to the union the Irish as with sufficient facts and data to show, that even when the Irish Parliament existed absenteeism was co-existent with it, and as great as amount of misery was then entailed upon the peasantry as exists in the present day, in consequence of this everlasting drain upon the resources of the country.

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# THE ECONOMIST.

The brilliant and distinguished courts of England and the continent, with all the most recherche refinements, in manners, luxuries, and amusements, form the centre and cynosure of attraction, that must and will ments, form the centre and cyloster of attraction, that must and will always induce the aristocracy and wealthy classes of Ireland to reside and spend their revenues in them. Nor can they be blamed for such choice of residence when nothing of the kind, but directly the reverse, presents itself to their notice in their own country, accompanied by the risk of personal violence.

Thus, the miserable physical state of the Irish peasantry may be in a great measure accounted for—whilst there moral, intellectual, religious, and political condition was left to the care and guidance of the semi-educated Catholic priesthood, whom we now find out in the light century to have been grossly neglected by the State. Can any mortal wonder, then, that REBELLIONS should have burst forth, or that agrarian crimes of such fearful nature should have existed, and (with sorrow be it said) still exists in many parts of Ireland to this

day. - A country that produces more animal food than would supply nearly twice the number of people contained therein, has presented the spectacle of the greatest majority of its inhabitants subsisting for ages entirely upon potatoes, and often reduced to a state of absolute famine and starvation from failure of the potatoe crop, whilst, at the same time, thousands of tons of beef, pork, and other descriptions of food, have been exported from its shores to supply the more fortunate inhabitants of Britain and her dependencies in the East and West Indies, besides foreign countries, and the proceeds remitted to sup-ort the absonces in different parts of the world.

port the absentees in different parts of the world. The writer has been in one of the colonies where slavery existed, and witnessed the slaves (for whom so much sympathy and benevo-Irish provisions (such as salted beef, pork, hams, herrings, butter, fc.) in comparative abundance, whilst the English journals have been teeming with reports of the general poverty and destitution of the teeming with reports of the general poverty and destitution of the Irish peasantry, and with heart-rending accounts of eviction by hun-dreds of the tenantry, amid all the horrors of hunger, in the most in-clement season of the year. What an anomaly presents itself here; and my only surprise is that the Irish are as peaceable and long-suf-ering as they really are. But I find, Mr Editor, that I cannot in one, or perhaps even two letters, enter fully upon this important subject of absenteeism, with-out encreaching upon the limits of your valuable iournal. In a future

letters, enter fully upon this important subject of absenteeism, with-out encroaching upon the limits of your valuable journal. In a future communication, with your permission (D.V.), I shall endeavour, as simply and succinctly as possible, to point out some remedial mea-sures, by which I am of opinion the nobility and influential classes of Ireland may be induced to reside throughout the year, principally upon their estates and in their native cities, without infringing upon the natural liberty of the subject in any one degree. The task will be one no doubt of extreme difficulty, and the plan I would propose will most probably meet with much opposition and contumely if attempted to be carried into effect; but almost every invaluable institution and discovery, of ancient and modern times, that has been developed for the advancement of the temporal and eternal happiness of the human race, has met with similar treatment, but which afterwards has been adopted and acted upon, and also acknowledged, in spite of the most bitter persecution and derision, to have been based upon the unnerring principles of truth and justice. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. A. N.

A FREE TRADER AND DISSENTER, Liverpool.—We are very much struck with the force and truth of this letter, and agree with much of its contents. We should feel obliged by the address of the writer, that we may communicate by letter on the subject of it.
A THOROUGH FREE TRADER.—This communication has come to hand as we go to press, and too late for insertion.
W. L. Knightsbridge.—We are quite aware of the serious hardship to which the retail trader has been subjected by the wholesale high price of refined sugar. It is, however, an evit arising out of the andden increased demand for a manufactured article, to schich the supply is at present quite insufficient. There is, however, no means of curing this, but by the most legitimate and surest free competitions. This exists among refiners, and the present high profits which they are making, us no doubt induce to such an extension of the manufacture as will before long reduce them to their common level.

# POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, MORNING, MAY, 24. In the HOUSE of LORDS, last night, the Duke of Wellington moved the first reading of the Maynooth College bill, and fixed the second reading for the 2d of June.—The Earl of Roden, who presented a large number of petitions against the bill gave notice that on the second reading he will move the appointment of a select committee, to inquire into the nature and character of the text books used at Maynooth.—After a short farther conversation the bill was read a first time without opposition. The Earl Fitzwilliam, in an explanatory speech, moved for a select

The Earl Fitzwilliam, in an explanatory speech, moved for a select committee to inquire into the practicability of establishing a definite principle of compensation to owners of land taken for railways, and the injury inflicted by severance of property.—After a remark from Lord Stanley, as to the probable uselessness of the proposed com-mittee, it was appointed, and the remaining business having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned. In the HOUSE of COMMONS, the "dropped orders" of the previous night (there having been "no house") were disposed of for other oc-casions. One of them was "the call of the house," on which Mr Hume said, that having ascertained from the clerks at the table that a sufficient number of members had been obtained for the public and private committees, he should best consult the convenience of the

nd private committees, he should best consult the convenience of the

house by not persevering with his motion. Sir James Graham, in reply to Sir R. H. Inglis, stated that nume-rous applications had been made to him for the postponement of the second reading of the bill for the establishment of academical insti-tutions in Ireland, which was fixed for that evening, and he there-fore postponed it till Friday next. To the same day the Lord Advocate postponed the second reading of the Scottish Poor Law Amendment Bill.

Sir Valentine Blake gave notice of two resolutions, which he is to bring forward on the 10th of June, the statement of which raised great laughter. The first was, that it was indelicate, inconvenient, great laughter. The first was, that it was indeficite, inconvenient, and inconsistent with the usages of parliament, that the avowed ene-mies of the government should occupy the government benches; and the second was, that members habitually using language inconsistent with the usages of civilized society, are guilty of the highest disre-pect to the house; that for the first offence they be reprimanded, and for the second, if found incorrigible, be expelled. The house was then moved into committee of supply, previous to which Sir Charles Napier once more directed attention to the state

which Sir Charles Napier once more directed attention to the state of the navy. This brought up Mr Somes, who stated that he had paid great attention to our steam marine, and had that very day in-spected the *Terrible*, affirmed that we were in a position to go to war with the whole world.

The debate being ended, various sums were voted by the commit-tee for the public service, and the house adjourned.

best for the public service, and the nouse adjourned. DEATH OF WILLIAM LAIDLAW, Esq.—We have to record with genuine sorrow and regret the death of Mr William Laidlaw, author of the exquisitely-simple and pathetic Scottish ballad, "Lacy's Flit-tin," and varions contributions to natural history and general litera-ture, besides being peculiarly distinguished for his long and confiden-tial intercourse with Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. Mr Laidlaw died on Sunday morning, the 18th inst. at Contin, in the county of Ross.—Intercourse Courier. Ross.-Inverness Courier.

#### LIVERFOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1845.

COTTON.--The market opened very quietly, and all descriptions were heavy of sale at the quotations; on Wednesday, however, there was a considerable increase in the demand, and American, though still freely offered, has become more saleable at previous rates. Brasil and Egyptian continue heavy of sale, whilst Surat is rather lower.

Taken for con from 1st Jan.		Whole is from 1st Jan.	mport to 23d May	Compute Maj	d stock 23d.
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
608,530 bags	450,450 bgs	766,869 bgs	473,156 bgs	884,850 bags	670,010 bag

COFFEE.—There is a good demand for British Plantation, and 140 casks Jamaica are reported at the extreme rates of last week; the trade have also taken 1800 bags of Laguayra at the quotations, 270 bags Costa Rico, at 33s 9d to 34s 6d for good pale ordi-nary, and 56 bags Mocha, at 10s for black triage, to 58s 6d for mirdiling. There is a very good inquiry also for coffee suitable for export, and 2000 bags Laguayra, and 300 bris 1000 bags Maracaibo have been sold within the range of quotations; 400 bags Sin-gapore are also reported at 30s per cwt, and 40 bris Rio at former rates.

TEA.-The market continues inactive.

SUGAR .- There continues a good demand, and 700 hhds B. P. sold at very full prices. 3,500 bags Bengal and 1,300 bags Mauritius have also been disposed of at the quotations, and 7,400 bags clayed Manilla, with certificate, at 23s per cwt. Foreign-The demand continues active, but there are no transactions.

MOLASSES.-The sales consist of 200 casks old Trinidad at 15s 6d, and 160 casks erbice at 15s 3d per ewt. RUM.-The business comprises 270 casks Demerara, 51 to 35 purcent O.P., at 2s d to 98 id, with a few casks of a choice mark at 3s 6d, and 60 casks East India at 1s d per gallon, proof.

GRAIN .- The grain market is steady; wheat may be quoted a shade higher. United States flour has advanced is per bri.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

THE Maynooth bill has been once more discussed in extenso in the House of Commons. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday saw honourable members discussing the subject in as great numbers, and with as much vehemence, as if it had never been discussed before. At last, however, the third reading is over in the lower house. It has been carried by a somewhat diminished majority from what it was on the occasion of the former readings, but one still large (133) in a house of upwards of 500 members. A majority, however, of what continues to be called the Ministerial party divided *against* the measure, so that it is carried, to all intents and purposes, by the Whigs. "It is a Whig majority," the *Times* of yesterday in a rather sulky article says, "and so far its leaders are Whig leaders, and Sir Robert a Whig Premier. This is the case, not just for the nonce, not on a minor or an accidental question: it has become a frequent occurrence, and on the most im-portant questions. There can no longer be any doubt that we portant questions. There can no longer be any doubt that we are enjoying the unspeakable benefit of a Whig administration. The old and respectable monopoly that went by that name broke up four years since, not only through the decay and unpopularity of its principles, but partly from a want of administrative talent, and partly from sheer misfortune. Peel, a smart and lucky ad-venturer, who had found no scope for his abilities among his former connexions, offers his personal services to the bankrupt former connexions, offers his personal services to the bankrupt concern, and all the custom he can bring with him. Thus there has been no change, except the very serious one, that the Whigs have got a cleverer man to do the business of the firm, while the former managers wisely settle down into sleeping partners."—All this may be very annoying to parties who fought in former times for Peel without knowing their man, but, in itself, need not annoy any others. We wish only, since he has cut his old friends, he had only done it in some better cause and to more purpose than he only done it in some better cause, and to more purpose than he has done at present.

Before taking leave of this Maynooth question for the present, it is impossible for us not to notice a branch of the opposition to the grant out of doors, which has manifested itself more particu-larly in the metropolis during the past week, and which does not deserve the same condemnation that other oppositions do. We allude to the convention of general anti-endowment Dissenters, which has been held at Crosby hall from day to day during the week, attended by, we believe, nearly 1000 delegates from all

parts of the country, and at which the tone of speaking, so far as we can understand, has been unexceptionable. They have formally repudiated the bigotry which some weeks ago held forth in the Crown and Anchor and at Exeter hall. They object not to the grant as an endowment of *Popery*; on the contrary, some of the speakers went so far as to say, that if ever a public endowment, in aid of any sect, could be justified, that proposed in aid of the Roman Catholics of Ireland was justifiable on the ground of long injustice done them; but they object, in the same breath, to it and to all endowments, and call simultaneously for an application of the public money only to national purposes. This is both an intelligible and unobjectionable ground of action; and with our views of the duties of governments it is impossible for us not to acknowledge the justice of such ground. It cannot any longer be concealed that the patch-work legislation of these times must soon be overhauled; we must have a few first principles better understood and exactly acted on ; and government will become a much simpler thing than it is made to seem at present, and the people much happier than it is notorious that they now are.

The business otherwise before Parhament during the week has not been important. In the Commons, indeed, no house was made on Thursday, which is not wondered at by those who know the number of members engaged through the day on Railway Committees, and the very great claim which is made upon their time. To be sure, legislators ought to be made work as well as other people, and we should not wonder though these business committees, be the means of driving a good many idlers out of the House, which, we may add, would not be one of the most insignificant of If the Morning Chronicle is rightly informed, one their services. member of a select committee asked counsel, the other day, "what was the meaning of a gradient;" and a Lord of the Treasury is reported to have been innocent of the meaning of a "curve." Certainly a Parliament of commoner and more sensible men than such as these would be very desirable both on account of railway and other business.

On Tuesday, however, before the Maynooth discussion came on, Captain B. Osborne, in moving "for a return of all monies derived from rents of college lands, endowments, bequests, fees on matriculations and taking of degrees, specifying the amount of income paid therefrom to the senior and junior fellows, profes-sors, scholars, and other officers of Trinity College, Dublin," was the means of raising a very interesting discussion. Ministers of course opposed the motion, and it was lost. The fact is, the greater part, if not the whole, of the 18,000*l*. a-year required to carry on the proposed new colleges, after they are built, could be taken out of the national property invested in Trinity College, Dublin, without taking away any necessary means from that seminary of doing all the good that it does at present—indeed more, and without to course, saddling farther hunders on the more—and without, of course, saddling farther burdens on the consolidated fund of the empire. But simplifications and acts of justice like these are not the order of the day. Accordingly, it was thought best to keep the community in as much ignorance as possible of the real amount of revenues drawn by the Dublin University

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, Lord Brougham brought forward *nine* bills, all in a lump, for amending the law. One of them is for the purpose of making members of parliament liable to pay their debts in the same way as other people. It is not creditable to the legislative body that a law putting them on a different footing in that respect from other members of the community should exist; but such is the fact, and we doubt if it will be abolished. On Thursday, the Charitable Trusts bill was read a second time. The Lord Chancellor explained that the object of it is to place small charities in the hands of independent commissioners, and his lordship certainly showed good cause why such management should be taken out of the hands of the Court of Chancery.

The Duke of Newcastle has taken to lecturing the lieges on purity of election, protestant ascendancy, and Peel back-slid-ings. The principal parts of his letter to his "dear countrymen" appear elsewhere. Any commentary on it is not needed. Upon the whole it rather raises people's ideas of the Duke, but that is not saying much. Those ideas have been very low heretofore, and they will not be high yet. According to his grace everything has been going wrong for the last twenty years, and he would have the Reform Bill repealed, the Test and Corporation Acts revived, the Catholic population re-enslaved, &c. &c. All this is intelligible, and upon the whole we almost wish to see a ministry formed with the view of attempting such things. It is very desirable to see public men with some sort of fixed principles about them-even when erroneous. The juste millieu system of such men as Sir Robert Peel is offensive to the best men of all parties. No doubt an attempt to act upon the Newcastle theories at this time of day would result in the realisation of principles which are yet to be learned at "Clumber" and not a few other lordly seats. To some extent, therefore, any such attempt is desirable, but should it not be made, other and nobler efforts will not be wanting, and will not always fail in bringing about such results as we allude to.

The Overland Indian Mail arrived yesterday, but brought no political intelligence of interest. The commercial news are elsewhere noticed.

# THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

[May 24,

Meetings of Banks and Public Companies, and Mer-cantile Appointments, in the ensuing Week. Wednesday, 26th May.-Western Australian Company. Wednesday, 28th.-Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. Thursday, 29th.-South-Eastern Railway Company.-Hungerford Market Company.-Alten Mining Company.-Holiday at Stamps and Taxes Office. Friday, 30th.-Ionian Banking Company.-St John Del Rey Mining Company.

#### WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold-quarters	121,695	15,926	40,662	1 145	7,489	547
Weekly average price Six weeks' average	45s 9d 45s 11d	30s 0d 31s 3d	21s 9d 21s 3d	29s 7d 30s 7d	37s 3d 36s 1d	37s 0d 36s 6d
Imp	ported and a	leared for	consumptio	n in the wee	ek.	
	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	A mount of duty on barly
Foreign Colonial	quarters. 491	quarters. 1,719 831	quarters 8,619	quarters. 3,990	£ 1,719 163	£ 1,396
Total	491	2,570	8,619	3,990	1 1,882	1 1,396
NOTE.—Imported— Duty paid—Oats 15,78 The following are the q Wheat. I	33 qrs; Bea M quantilies oj Barley. O	ONTHLY	Findian Constant RETURN Constant instant. Peas.	orn 208 grs		

5,171 58,752 Total ...298,327 6,691 294 5,088 16,809 3,238 238,824

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS-Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.) The demand for produce continues limited, prices are not lower, but the trade buy with extreme caution.—The speculative demand for cotton has fallen off, and last week's prices are now barely maintained.—For guano, a more general inquiry has arisen, and the low rates last quoted are now freely paid for cargoes of good quality. —The iron trade continues in the same state as last week; there are speculative buyers of Scotch pig at 72s 6d to 75s per ton, at which

speculative buyers of Scotch pig at 725 bu to 755 per ton, at which rates a fair quantity is offering. Dyrewoods.—The sales this week consist of 20 tons Campeachy logwood at 81 per ton, 130 tons Honduras at 51 10s to 51 15s; 260 tons Savanilla fusite at 41 7s 6d to 41 10s, 30 tons Cuba at 81 to 91 10s; 50 tons small Nicaragua wood at 91 10s to 91 12s 6d; and 30 tons Lima wood at 121 10s to 151 per ton. TURMENC.—About 1,000 bage Bengal have changed hands at 12s per ewt. TURPENTINE.—Therefare no sales to report, the market is very firm, and cond the stock in a very small compase.

and the stock in a very small compass.

#### FLAX AND LINEN MARKETS.

BELFAST.—Our flax markets continue very barely supplied with flax—and the late prices are firmly supported. Scarcely any flax was brought out for sale on Friday's market. The demand for linen and tow yarns still continues brisk. DUNDEE.—Trade is still in the same state as reported for some weeks back. Riga advices of the 5th current w. s. quote some small transactions at S.Ro. 34, 30, and 27, for PTR, DC, and RT; but the two lower sorts taken alone were in demand at 303 to 31 the S.Bo. two lower sorts taken alone were in demand at 30% to 31 the S.Bo. and 27½ S.Ro. The vessels were arriving daily at the Bolderas. MANCHESTER.—With the exception of printing cloths, which have slightly declined in value, and in which but little has been done, there

has been a good amount of business transacted; prices are firm, at last week's quotations.

#### BRAZIL MARKET.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 28 .- The intervention of the Easter holidays, added to a paucity of arrivals, have rendered the transactions so very limited and uninteresting, that we determined not to publish any report this week, but the announcement, at 10 A.M. this day, that the nail for the *Penguin* packet will be closed to-morrow evening, has induced us to alter our determination, and to notice the state of the various markets from the date of our last until the close of business this evening.

IMPORTS. The arrivals with merchandise consist of 1 vessel from Gefle with deals, 1 from Liverpool with dry goods, earthenware, and iron, 3 from Richmond with flour, &c.

#### EXPORTS.

EXPORTS. Coffee.—The supplies continue very moderate, and a fair inquiry exists, Prices meanwhile have further improved about 100 rs, which is in part attri-butable to the recent continental advices, by which means a better feeling prevails in the market. Exported, to Boston 3560 bags, Copenhagen 3500, Genoa 1645, Hamburg 2360, and to Lisbon 90, in all, since 22d, 11,555 bags Shipped since 1st instant, 68,591 bags. SUGAR.—Arrived from Campos about 950 cases, all packages included, and from Pernambuco, 1025 brls and bags. Sales for export 200 cases choice, for Portugal at 2 rs 700 an, and 1 rs 900 an, and about 100 cases for consumption and the south. Exported, 2 cases for Africa, 115 Lisbon, 281 the River Plate, in all, since 22d, 398 cases. HIDES.—Except some unimportant lots light at 200 rs nothing has been done. Exported 1500 to Hamburg. FREIGHTS continue dull by reason of the little of our principal article of

FREIGHTS continue dull by reason of the little of our principal article of

export at market.

MONEY MARKET. EXCHANGE.—The various rates are without alteration, and although the business yesterday and this day was extensive, the total amount of the tran-sactions for the *Penguia* packet is inconsiderable. LONDON.—The closing transactions for H. M. S. Viper, on 22d, were principally at 24§ and §, River Plate and other indirect bills having been passed at 24§ and 25 d.

# THE ECONOMIST.

#### THE AMERICAN ICE TRADE.

THERE are in Boston sixteen companies engaged in transporting ice to the East and West Indies, New Orleans, and to other warm cli-mates. In 1830 the quantity of ice shipped from Charlestown to dis-tant ports amounted to 30,000 tons. No less than 50,000 tons were exported from Boston. The expense to the shippers was 12,340 dol-lars, or about a quarter of a dollar a ton. The average receipts were 5,570,000 dollars; a single firm in Boston freighted 101 vessels, and a cargo was sent to the East Indies and exchanged pound for pound for cotton, which was sold at a handsome profit in England. Sawdust for packing sells at three dollars per cord. Formerly, ice sold in New Orleans for six cents (*threepence*) per pound, and now sells for one cent (*one halfpenny*); but more money is made from the increased consumption at one cent than was made at six cents. The ice is sawed into blocks by a machine, and is packed on board the vessel with straw and hay, in thin timber boxes, air tight. One company expended 7,000 dollars for hay alone. The annual crop of ice is good at 200,000 tons, and can be cut and housed in three weeks. THERE are in Boston sixteen companies engaged in transporting ice at 200,000 tons, and can be cut and housed in three weeks.

#### EASTERN MARKETS.

By extraordinary express, in anticipation of the bi-monthly mail, intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th April, Cal-cutta the 7th, and Madras the 14th. From the Overland Englishman of April 7, we learn that British manufactures have been rather in better demand, with an upward tendency. Exports have been checked by the scarcity of tonnage, but there is no material altera-tion in prices. The late news from England has scarcely at all affected the markets; and although the fact of the Court of Directors having lowered their rate for bills on this country from Is 10d to 1s 9d having lowered their rate for bills on this country from 1s 10d to 1s 9d per rupee has caused more firmness to be shown by drawers, buyers, from the small amount to remit, seem equally determined on not giv-ing way much, and the consequence will be that considerable part of the shipments will continue to go through the Company's hands.

the shipments will continue to go through the Company's hands. SUGAR.—Our bazaar has continued well supplied with all but good Benares, for which the demand principally exists, and which fully maintains its former value, whilst for all lower sorts we have still to notice a declining market, caused by the difficulty in procuring freight. Transactions previous to the receipt of the first February mail were on a moderate scale, but since this came to hand there has been more doing, although the accounts received of the advance caused by the speculative demand in England have not had any effect on prices here. The stock of date sugars being still heavy, prices have again given way, and there appears a general disinclination to operate in this description. The comparatively low figure at which good Khaurs have been obtainable, has induced a few transactions, but this has again been checked, as the article cannot now be shipped under 5/ 15s to 6l per ton.

and prices have scarcely at all varied since our last. The Americans continue in the market, and are taking off large quantities. For Great Britain transactions to a fair extent have been effected, which would we think he materially increased but for the continued scarwould, we think, be materially increased but for the continued scarcity of tonnage. Ruм.—Shipments continue on the increase, all the European ma-

Rum.—Shipments continue on the increase, an the European ma-nufactories being in full work, principally for export. Rice.—We have again to notice a very trifling amount of business in this article, which must continue until tonnage becomes more plen-tiful, of which at present we see no prospect, as few parties are dis-posed to pay 6/ per ton, and no heavy shipping orders could be ob-tained under that figure. Raw Sure — Transactions since our last have not been very exten-

RAW SILK.—Transactions since our last have not been very exten-sive, although a fair amount of business has been done in Junghypore, Cosimbazar, and Conatea, at a slight reduction of former rates.

Cosimbazar, and Conatea, at a slight reduction of former rates. SILK PIECE GOODS.—The late accounts from home, noticing the in-creasing consumption, and the decreasing stock, notwithstanding the heavy imports, have given more firmness to this market. SHELL LAC AND LAC DYE.—In shell lac there has been but little doing. In lac dye a moderate business has been done in native marks at former rates, and we also notice a sale of W.B. at 67-8. COTTON.—We have still to notice an entire suspension of all opera-tions in this staple, purchases having been entirely for local use. On comparing the shipments to China during the past three months, with those of the same period last year, we find a falling off of 28,713 mds.

#### INDIGO-THE COMING CROP.

By the Indian express, arrived this morning, we have received the

By the Indian express, arrived this morning, we have received the following communications respecting Indigo from one of the leading houses in Calcutta, dated the 7th April :--"Our season for this staple is now over, and all that remains to be dis-posed of is a few parcels of low up-country"sorts, for which holders have hitherto been asking too high a figure, although it is possible they may now succeed in obtaining it, as there are at present but few articles offering a better chance of a fair remuneration, especially when we consider the low ruling of exchange. Since our last issue a small public sale was held, at which full prices were obtained, and a parcel consisting of A and E F. Nos 1 to 112, and E F. Nos 1 to 16, also found a purchaser at Company's rupees 120 fy md with the usual rejections. "With regard to the coming crop, there are, as usual at this season, very contradictory accounts current. In the weatern provinces, Tinhoot, Bhau-gulpore, and Purnesh, the plant, generally sneaking, is said to look well

gulpore, and Furnesh, the plant, generally speaking, is said to look well, (although we are aware of several concerns in Tirhoot in which this is not (athough we are aware of several concerns in Tirhoot in which this is not the case, as no rain has fallen for several months.) but in Rejeshaye, Pubna, Mymunsingh, Furreedpore, Dacca, Jessore, and Kishnagur they were, at the date of our last accounts, complaining much of the want of rain ; how-ever, as during the past week several fine showers have fallen here, we hope they will have extended to these districts, to revive the plant which was suffering considerably, and enable the planters to complete their spring sowings. Several planters, now in Calcutta, give it as their opinion that even had the late rains been experienced, they were not heavy enough to

enable them to sow their high lands, but as it is quite uncertain what quantity (if any) has fallen in the Mofussil, we place but little dependence on this

EXPORTS from 1st November, 1844, to 6th April, 184	5, are un Chests.	follows, viz. Fy. Mds.
To Great Britain	24,885	92,388
France,	.10.251	35,836
North America	. 643	2,183
Red Sea, Bombay, and Gulphs,		6,279
All other parts,		21

the purchase of about a hundred chests of low Madras and Kurpha for the American markets; and we hear of an advance of 1d per lb upon April lots of such descriptions of indigo. Bengal and simi-lar sorts for export are at present little inquired after, but we hear of no parcels offering at lower than the April rates. The next quarterly sales have been fixed by the brokers for the 8th of July next, but as yet very few declarations of parcels to be sold have followed. We have, however, no doubt that it will, as usual, be a considerable sale; and, from all appearances, an extensive de-mand will manifest itself from all parts where indigo is consumed.

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

THE foreign arrivals of the week have been without the slightest interest or importance, except the packet from Brazil, and the Overland Mail by express this day, the particulars of both of which we furnish below.

We last week called the attention of our readers to the remarkable fact of a vessel having arrived at Liverpool, direct from Cincinnati (the Maskingham), with a cargo of provisions. In remark-ing upon the fact, the Morning Post, in its city article of Wednes-day, endeavours to depreciate this event, and more especially the day, endeavours to depreciate this event, and more especially the quality of American provisions; and exhibits not only great ignorance of their market value, but also of their quality, when compared with Irish provisions. It talks of the "price being 50 per cent lower, but the quality 75 per cent worse." Now these are questions not to be determined by mere opinion, but by refe-rence to market value. There is no doubt that a prejudice, to a certain extent, still exists in the minds of dealers in favour of Irish brands, but not price that for an optimity of the standing the brands; but, notwithstanding that fact, and notwithstanding the additional trouble of passing American provisions through the customhouse, which does not apply to Irish provisions, the present relative prices in Liverpool are the best evidence of the close approximation of quality. The following are the latest quotations :-

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These quotations sufficiently show that the quality and estimation of American provisions are rapidly rising, and we have no doubt that a trade mutually beneficial to both countries, might be and will be established in these articles. The *Post* is somewhat angry that no one will hazard a speculation in the import of American brown cloths, for the use of our agricultural classes. If such an importation would pay, it would not require the Post to prompt the transaction, and especially of late, while the exchanges have been so high and the balance due to us so great. For ourselves we should be glad to see all duty and restrictions taken off brown cloth as well as off beef and pork. In neither case is the revenue dependent on them, and we should, therefore, be glad to see all such duties abolished. Nor should we in any way object to such a course if it enabled the Americans to send their brown cloths to this method. this market. There would be nothing inconsistent with our ma-nufacturing interests to see brown cloths imported from America, and the English fine goods exported to America; as at the present moment we export largely of silk goods to France of one kind, while we import as largely, or more so, of other sorts of silk goods from France. A manufacturer in England, who would object to the competition of America, little knows either our own powers or our best interests.

#### Latest City Accounts.

ENGLISH WOOL.—More business doing in short wools, the lower sorts at a trifling advance; combing wools still but little doing, except-ing in the finest sorts of Down fleece wools. The Leicester and other descriptions of long combing wools are dull of sale, and with a slight description.

decline in prices. FOREIGN WOOL.—Our quotations are fully maintained by the prices paying at the public sales which are now going on. The attendance of buyers is very large, and the biddings every day spirited. COTTON.—The cotton market continues inactive, but prices remain unchanged. There are no sales reported. 4608 bales Madras, 1518 Surat, and 420 American are advertised for public sale on 29th inst.

Surat, and 420 American are advertised for public sale on 25th inst. SILK.—The Italian market continues flat, but the unfavourable news from Italy of the state of the crop, has apparently given a firmer tone to the market. In China silk a fair business was done in the early part of the week. FLAX.—The flax market is still in a very quiet state. HEMP.—Hardly any of the lower qualities remain. It is difficult

to sell the first descriptions at the prices named in our price current. 343 bales Bombay at public sale sold at good prices, middling coarse 15/10s to 16/15s, ordinary 11/10s to 13/15s. 180 bales taken out. DRUGS, DYEWOODS, &c.-220 chests shellac were bought in above the market value.-130 bales Bengal safflower were chiefly taken at the previons value, good realised 7/5s 6/10s, and middling to good middling 5/10s to 72.-1300 pockets and 304 bags turmeric sold from 10s 6d to 12s for very ordinary and wermy to good ordinary Bengal, and 10s 6d to 11s for fair Madras.-50 tons Manilla sapan wood sold from 11/1 to 15/7s 6d.-730 baskets gambier sold steadily, from 13s to 13s 6d for good quality. 13s 6d for good quality. COCHINEAL-The article is held firmly, but little or nothing has

been done this week. SALTPETRE.—The market is flat, but prices are supported in conse-quence of importers buying in freely. 1865 bags Bengal at public sale went as follows; low dry grey 10 to 81 lbs taken in at 24s to 24s 6d, fine strong grey 21 lbs 26s, good and fine strong grey 31 to 24 lbs cold at 26s vor cut

sold at 20s per cwt. METALS.-We have nothing new to report in the metal market this week, the advances anticipated in English and foreign tin are quoted in our price current.

LEATHER .-- During the past week there have been, among the im-mense number of visitors to London, many buyers of leather, the transactions in which have been more numerous than extensive; but the aggregate is considerable, particularly in butts. We cannot, however, report any advance in prices. Dressing hides are very abundant. The articles most in demand are prime crop hides, of all weights, and good foreign butts, best calf skins 28 lbs to 50 lbs per doz. and horse hides of all descriptions. As many of the buyers are still in London, we hope to continue a good report next week. OIL.—This afternoon 24 pipes Ceylon cocoa nut sold at 26s 6d to 27s 3d, 48 cks American lard oil out, 110 tuns southern of fine quality partly sold at 27l to 28l 5s for good and fine, and 25l 15s to 26s 15s for inferior, 2 tuns British sperm sold at 74l 5l to 82l for very low, 30 tuns pale seal sold at 29l 15s to 30l per tun. WHALEBONE.—7 tons southern at public sale partly sold at 275l to transactions in which have been more numerous than extensive; but

WHALEBONE.-7 tons southern at public sale partly sold at 2751 to 280/ per ton.

Tallow.—At public sale to-day 529 cks South American sold at full rates—very fine 38s 9d, middling good lard 36s to 37s 3d, low 34s 9d to 35s 6d, 107 csks N. S. Wales 35s 3d to 39s 6d, 176 pkgs Cape 39s to 41s 6d, but 50 skins Ibrial were taken in at 38s 9d to 39s per cwt.

SEEDS .- There is no variation to notice in the prices of any description of seeds from this day week.

SUGAR.—There was no public sale of any description to-day, but mer-chants were firm, and for the small parcels sold, rather better prices were obtained. The show of West India was scanty to-day, grocers and refiners were free purchasers. 450 hhds and tierces were sold to-day; making 3300 for the week, and prices are full is to is 6d per owt higher than this day week. Havannah continues in good request, and were it not for the firmness of holders a much larger business would be done. A floating cargo of yellow has been sold at 27s. Of Porto Rico 200 hhds are reported sold at 22s for good yellow. 50 chests Pernams at 26s 9d for white, and 50 chests Bahia at 25s for white, also 500 bkts Java of middling greyish yellow at 25s per cwt. REFINED SUGAR.—There has been more demand in the home for lower goods, at an advance of Is per cwt, and a fair business doing; fairer descrip-

goods, at an advance of is per ewt, and a fair business doing; fairer descrip-tions are quite neglected. Refined sugars in bond have again advanced for the St Petersburgh market about is per ewt, with a moderate business doing. By the advices from Holland there has been a large business doing doing. By the advices fi there at advanced prices.

there at advanced prices. TEA.—The business of the week has not been extensive. Some unfavour-able impressions were probably the result of last Tuesday's sale, at which very few parcels found buyers, and amongst those were some of the finer greens, at depressed rates. Merehant holders, however, are little inclined to sacrifice what may be considered fair holding property, as the "trade" are increasing their stocks largely; the market consequently may be quoted "firm, though flat." We notice the general report of a further fall in the small parcel which sold on Tuesday last was of the old import, and in no way comparable to the large bulk of the recent arrivals—which state such at from 28 9d to 3s and upwards. Some districts—the best of these tens are scented with the blossom of the olea fragrans (sweet flowering olive), and in imitation of them the compound vended to the public under the assumed name of "Howqua's mixture," is made up. We cannot make the slightest variation in the quotations for either Congou, Twankay, or Hyson; all are steady. The express, in anticipation of the overland bi-monthly mail, brings only the hacine amonumement, "the news from China is devoid of interest." The letters for India are despatched this day. Duty paid spon Tea up to Saturday last.

Duty paid upon Tea up to Saturday last. London Liverpool Bristol Hull	9,233,689 lbs 1,968,187 337,587 138,510	
1845 1844	11,677,973	

..... 11,063.911

COFFEE.-200 bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily from 72s to 75s for middling. The Madonna has arrived in the Downs with 8,000 bags of the new crop. Small parcels of good ordinary continue to realise 45s 6d to 46s; 253 bags at public sale chiefly sold, fine fine ordinary greyish 73s to 75s, fine fine ordinary dull 58s 6d to 61s, pea berry coloury 81s to 85s 6d, brownish 54s to 69s, triage 33s to 56s 6d, and good ordinary, little mixed, 45s 6d per ewt. In foreign coffee scarcely anything has been done to-day, holders looking for higher prices. Two floating cargoes of St Domingo have been sold for Treiste at 29s, and one for Port au Prince at 30s to 30 6d per cwt.

f May were-	Ja low n	mai aid &				eylo	
1845			88s				46a 6d
1844				******	50		51
1843	90		112		45		46
1842			114		71		73
1841	98		104		70		-

rives of Jamaina and Caylon College at this nort for the last for

\* FRUIT. — Nothing particular worth notice in dry fruit this week. The market for currants continues healthy, nothing offering under 47s of new crop. Shipments for the continent continue in Turkey raisins, where they are evidently wanted. A sale of some damaged took place yesterday, part sold and taken in at 36s to 40s. PEPPER. — The better kinds of Sumatra were in good request to-day, and stiffer rates were paid; at acction 373 bags Singapore sold readily, good bold sifted 24d, first damaged 24 to 24d, second 24d to 24d, and sea damaged and re-packed 24d to 24d per lb. NUTMEOS.— 11 chests 1 bag Singapore, at public sale, sold at the former value, fine bold brown 3s 10d, good small 3s 4d, slightly mouldy, large 5s 3d per lb.

value, fine bold brown as 100, good and 12 a

	ENSUING SALE	IN LONDON.
	Tuesday, 27th May.	800 baakets gambier
125	hhds Barbadoes sugar	12 tons Sapan wood
1500	bags Mauritius do	39 chests E. I. tortoiseshell
2500	do Bengal do	117 bags mother-o'-pearl shells
187	chests white Pernambuco sugar	Thursday, 29th.
	brls Trinidad cocoa	50 casks Jamaica coffee
60	casks Berbice Coffee	1518 bales Surat cotton
300	bags Pimento	4606 do Madras de
. 8	boxes mace	417 do American cotton
6	do nutinegs	Wednesday, June 4th.
	bags Bengal rice	471 chests lac dye
40	do Honduras cochineal	Thursday, 5th.
17	do Mexican do	900 bags turmeric
100	chests lac dye	Tuesday, July 8th.
300	bags turmeric	1000 chests E. I. indigo

#### PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS. BUTTER.— The arrivals last week of Irish were only 860 firkins. There is no old hutter left in the market. So short a supply of Irish butter, in the months of April and May in this market, has not occurred for the last ten years; it is entirely dependent upon the supply of foreign, the receipt of which last week was 9230 casks, nearly equal to 18,000 firkins of Irish; and such is the present large consumption, that nearly the whole of that quan-tity has been sold for this and the northern markets. There is a small quan-tity of mild cured Irish just landed, for which 100s is asked. There is a further advance on the finer Dutch of 4s per cwt above last week's price. BACON.—Notwithstanding the continued large arrivals of bacon, the market price remains firm, varying from 40s to 42s according to size. The

market price remains firm, varying from 40s to 42s according to size. The deliveries show a large weekly consumption, being 1220 bales more than cor-responding week last year, and 630 more than 1843. The increase of con-sumption, and the continued improvement in the price of live pigs in Ireland and advanced prices of fresh meat in this market, leads the holders to

land and advanced prices of fresh meat in this market, leads the holders to expect higher prices. LARD.—There is more inquiry for this article, owing to the scarcity and high prices of butter. Many of the holders are asking 62s for Waterford bladdered. The stock of American is very short. CHEESE.—There is more demand for English cheese, owing to the small quantity on hand and the advanced prices at the late fairs. A considerable quantity of Dutch cheese continues to arrive; prices remain firm. Little American left on hand, and that of inferior quality. AMERICAN BEEF is more inquired after; fine India is worth from 95s to 105s per tierce; prime mess 75s to 80s; inferior, last season's, 25s to 85s per tierce.

per tierce

AMERICAN PORK, real fine, from 60s to 65s; inferior, 45s to 50s.

C		TTER.	BAC	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844	11,900	2,400	17,540	2,840
1845	300	1,140	24,740	4,060
		Arrivals for th	e Past Week.	
Iris	h Butter	C		870 firkins
For	eign do	******	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	9,230 casks
Tris	h Bacon			5.420 bales

#### FOREIGN MARKETS.

 

 FOREIGN MARKENS.

 Aves, May 19.-Colon-The accounts functions of the states, stating freese particularly for the lower descriptions of America, interpretentions of America, and the ports, have had an unfavourable effect on the mark states, and way. The seles for the wock anount to 4500 bs.; artivals, 10,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the wock anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work and the spect and to artive. Holes to work, artivals being heaving the tase and to warrive. Holes to work, artivals being heaving the tase and the spect and to artive. Holes to work, artivals being heaving the value and 12,000 bs.; for the work and the bese and the spect anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 11,000 bs.; for the work and the spect anount of 4500 bs.; artivals, 12,000 bs.; artivals HAVRE, May 19 .- Cotton-The accounts from the United States, stating

# THE ECONOMIST.

quantity at market; refined is again dearer, and refiners, having sold so much beforehand, are not inclined to offer any more. *Indigo* continues in demand; about 30 chests have been sold for export. *Hides and Skins*— -Very little doing. *Cotton*—Only small lots have been sold. *Seeds*—All in demand at advancing prices. *Wheat and Rye*—Both dearer, and large purchases made on speculation and for dealers. -P.S. Since the above was written doubts have arisen about the ratifica-tion of the sale of the 330,000 bales coffee, which will only be cleared up by the next mail.

by the next mail.

by the next mail. ANTWERP, May 22.—Coffer—The demand has improved, and no advance has been paid for St Domingo. There are purchasers for large parcels, but holders are not disposed to sell. Sugar—A cargo of Havana has been sold for export, at the full value. Cotton dull; sales triffing. Wheat and all other descriptions of Grain, as well as Seed, are dearer, and in great de-mand. mand.

# The Gazette.

## Twesday, May 20.

Twesday, May 20. FOREIGN OFFICE, May 20.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr John King as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for his Majesty the King of Prussia—Mr Charles Maynard as Consul at Graham's town, Cape of Good Hope, for his Majesty the King of the Belgians—Also Mr Saul Salomon as Consul at St Helena for the free Han-seatic city of Hamburgh—And also M. de Vaubicourt as Consul as Dublin for his Ma-jesty the King of the French.

seatic city of Hamburgh-And asso M. de Vaudscourt as Consult as Putonin for the asso-jesty the King of the French. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Hickey and Agnew, Liverpool, bootmaker-Threlkeld and Edwards, King street, Cheapside, accountanta-Nicoi and Co. Bombay, merchants, as far as regards J. D. Nicol-Sims and Shaw, Stockport, Cheshire, chymists-Bernard and F. Ullathorne, Preston, Lancashire, silk mercers-Cowgill, Hirst, and Co. Huddersfield, fance woollen manufacturers-W, and J. S. Kingdon, Exeter, solicitors-Smithson and Pearson, York, ale merchants-Cocker and Co. Cowlishna in Crompton, Lancashire, octon spin-ners, as far as regards J. Worral-Moore and Christian, Liverpool, merchanits-Grace and Co. Liverpool, painters, as far as regards G. Carlyle-R. and W. Young, Brede, Sussex, drapers-Dods, J. and J. H. Linklater, St Martin's lane and Leadenhall street, attornies-Pickering and Shaw, Kligston-upon-Hull, printers-Isaacs and Dyer Brom-ton, Kent, provision merchanis-J. Beil and G. and J. Harries, Shrewsbury, tobacco manufacturers, as far as regards J. Beil-R. and J. Johnson, Langley place, Commercial road, leather sellers-Atkinson and Sidebottom, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners-Mallin-son and Dobson, Halifax, grocers-Anderson and Bruce, North Shields, esbinet makers -Blackbourn, Burrows, and Co. Preston, Lancashire, worsted stuff manufacturers-W. and R. Williams, Liverpool, joiners-C. Greenwood, W. H. Ebbs, and W. W. Green-wood, Great street Thomas Apostle, toy merchants, as far as regards W. W. Green-wood. wood.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Lee, Odiham, Hampabire, tailor-first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, on Weines-day May 21, and two subsequent Wedneadays, at the office of Mr Turquand, Old Jewry. Muller, Addle street, Wood street, furrier-second dividend of 3d in the pound, on Saturday May 2i, and two subsequent Saturdays, at the office of Mr Groom, Ab-charable actions of Mr Groom, Ab-

Saturday May 21, and two subsequent Saturdays, at the office of MF Groom, Ab-church lane. Stutchbury, Theobald's row, Bedford row, bookseller—first divided of 3s 6d in the pound, on Saturday May 24, and two subsequent Saturdaya, at the office of Mr Groom. Nash and Tomlinson, jun. York, mustard-manufacturers—second dividend of 9d in the pound; and first dividend of 7s 5d in the pound on new proofs, on Tuesday May 19, or any subsequent Tuesday at the office of Mr Fearne, Leeds. Palmer, Daventry, wine-merchant—dividend of 4s in the pound, on Wednesday May 21, or any subsequent Wednesday, at the office of Mr Follett, Sambrook-court, Basing-hall street.

hall street

hall street. G. and T. Francis Cambridge, corn merchants—second dividend of 5d in the pound, any Wednesday, at the office of Mr Graham, Coleman street. Thornley, Hinckley, Leicestershire, money-scrivener—second dividend of 1s 2gd in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr Valpay, Birmingham. Cooley, Spalding, Lincolnshire, tailor—first dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, any Thursday at the office of Mr Valpy. Walker, Birmingham, hatter—first dividend of 8s in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr Valpy.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED. Jacob Wick, Bristol, tea dealer - William Aston, sen. Aston-juxta-Birmingham,

#### BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTS. CLEMENTS and SAMMONS, Nelson terrace, Stoke Newington, tea dealers, to surren-der May 27 at half-past one o'clock, July 1 at one, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr Green, Great Carter lane, Doctors' commons; official assignee, Mr Belcher. VICTER GUIQUES, Leicester street, Leicester square, hotelkeeper, May 27, July 1 at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Dawes, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet street; official assignee, Mr Belcher. HENERY TEREN, Battersea, licensed victualler, May 29 at two o'clock, July 5 at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Fisher and De Jersey, Aldersgate street; official assignee, Mr Green, Aldermaubury. GEORGE T. PEERS, Ironomoger lane, Chespside, plumber, May 28 at eleven o'clock, June 25 at one, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Pain and Hatherly, Basinghall street and Great Marlborough street; official assignee, Mr Bell, Coleman-street baildings.

baildings. WILLIAM STOCKS, Huddersfield, merchant, June 5, July 3 at eleven o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptey: solicitors, Jacques and Edwards, Ely place; Mr Kidd, Holmfirth, and Mr Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee. Mr Freeman, Leeds, WILLIAM WATSON, Wakefield, licenaed victualler, June 9 and 27 at eleven o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptey: solicitors, Mr Clarke, Chancery lane; and Mr Watson, Wakefield; official assignee, Mr Fearne, Leeds. WILLIAM DAYIS, Tettenball, Staffordshire, butcher, May 20, June 23 at eleven o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptey: solicitors, Motteram and Knowle, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Birmingham. JACOS PARKER, Cheltenham, cabinet maker, May 30 at one o'clock, June 27 at eleven, at the Biristol Dustrict Court of Bankruptey: solicitor, Mr Packwood, Chelten-ham; official assignee, Mr Acraman, Bristol. DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

June 20. Smith. Southampton, com merchant—Kilford, Southampton, cabinet-maker—June 12, Pile and Staunton. Bishopsgate-street Without, wine merchanta— R. and G. Charles, Liverpool, ship chandlers—June 11, Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal d-aler—June 12, Carpenter, Chippenham, Withshire, inakeeper—Peli, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper—Peters, Coventry, wine merchant.

### CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause he shown to the contrary on the day of

CERTIFICATES to be granted, whices cause he showen to the contrary on the day of meeting. June 12, Wagner, Bloomsbury square, draper—Breckels, North street, Finsbury, bedstead maker—June 10, Dingley, Strutton ground, draper—Clover, Holhorn, linen-draper—Christie, Nottinghill, stonemason—Paulton, Portland town, marble mason —June 11, Gibbs, Jermyn street, scrivener—June 13, Aick, Leeds, carver—June 18, Robinson, Wolverhampton, grocer—June 19, Pritchard, Lilleshull, Shropshire, bullder—June 11, Phillips, Leicester, innkeeper.

# CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the

contrary, on or before June 10. J. and J. Woodhead, Bradford, worsted stuff manufacturers – Wells, Winchcomb, Glocesterabire, common carrier – St A. Fleetham, Hartlepool, grocer-Coleman, Union-court, Old Broad street and Camberweil grove, merchant-Pears, Old Jewry, wine merchant-Turner, Bolton is Moors, ironfounder-W. and J. Decea and J. Hogg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Darlington, builders-Gorton, jun., Grosvenor-row, Pim-lico, bookseller-Gray, Manchester, upholsterar-Pollock, Liverpool, commission merchant-Chapman, Bradford, and Birkenbead, civil engineer.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Shirreff, Glasgow, gaspowder manufacturer, May 27, June 17 at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Catchcart and Wardlaw, Glasgow.

W. Buchanan, see. Paisley, tea merchant, May 24, June 14 at 1 o'clock, at the office of Reid and Henderson, Paisley.

#### Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, May 23. DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. Richard Evans, Broseley, Shropshire, tallow chandler, May 22.

BANKRUPTS.

BECLARKAHOK OF INSOLENCE.
 Richard Evans, Broseløy, Skropskire, tallow chandler, May 23.
 BANKRUPTS.
 ROBERT KIMBLE, 27 Great Marylebone street, boot maker, May 30 at half-pastone, and July 4 at welve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr Ponneli, official assignee, Basinghall street; and Mr Strick, solicitor, Doughty street, Bedford row.
 ALEXANDRA MACDONALD, 102 Loadenhall street, City, merchant, June 4 at twelve, dt July 11 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr Follett, official assignee, Sambrook court, Basinghall street; and Keddell and Co. solicitor, Lime street.
 Jons Warrs, Warninster, Witshire, currier, June 3 at two, and June 27 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall street; and Galsworthy and Nichola, solicitors, Cook's court, Carey street.
 Jons Warrs, Warninster, Jondon. Mr Turquand, official assignee, Old Jewry chambers; and Mr English, solicitor, Old Jewry.
 Toxaa Sina, 235 Whitechapel vond, vietualler, June 3 and 30 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr Graham, official assignee; and Wire and Child, solicitors, 616 within's tang.
 Joaw CANN, Woolvich, Kent bricklayer, June 3 and 30 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr Colqhour, solicitor, Woolvich.
 Thomas Woon, Likie Queen street, Holborn, wine merchant, June 10 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, London. Mr Colqhour, solicitor, Woolvich. Mr Groom, official assignee, Abchurch Iane, Lombard street; and Collins and Rigley, solicitors, Creacent place, Beidge street, Blackfriar.
 Thomas Woon, Likie Queen street, Blackfriar.
 Thomas Manna, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, currier, June 3 and 27 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Liverpool. Mr Bird, official assignee, Liverpool, Gregory and Co. solicitors, Eddford row, London; Mr Jones, solicitor, Netown, and Rogerson and Radeliffe, solicitors, Liverpool. Mr Kr

Mackinson and Saunders, solicitors, Temple, Lougon; and Structure and Saunders, solicitors, Temple, Lougon; and Structure and July 5 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Christie, official assignee, Birmingham; Mr Eades, solicitor, Evenham; and Motteram and Knowles, solicitors, Birmingham. Worcestershire, upholsterer, June 5 and July 2 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham, Solicitors, Bedford row, London; and Motteram and Co., solicitors, Birmingham.

Birmingham; Parkes and Co., solicitors, Bedford row, London; and Motteram and Co., solicitors, Birmingham. JOHN BARKER, Gayles, Yorkshire, malister, June 5 and 26 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Mr F. J. Spiller, solicitor, S Gray's inn square, London; Mr W. J. Hutchinson, solicitor, Barnard castle; and C. B. Courtenay, solicitor, Leeds. JOHN THACKREY, Leeds. dyer, June 5 and 26 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr Preeman, official assignee, Leeds; Milton and Nealor, solicitors, South-ampton buildings, London; and Dunning and Co., solicitors, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED. Lee, Liverpool, locker in her Majesty's Customs, first dividend of 1s 7jd in the pound, payable at 12, Cook street, Liverpool, on May 28, or any subsequent Wednesday. Taylor, first and final dividend of 13s 8d in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

any Saturday. Law, Great Portland street, upholsterer, final dividend of 1s 7d in the pound, payable

Law, Great Portland street, upholsterer, final dividend of 1s 7d in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday. Hugginson, Liverpool, pawnbroker, second dividend of 2s in the pound, payable at South John street, Liverpool, on May 22, or any subsequent Thursday. Watson, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, smith, first dividend of 5s 9d in the pound, payable at 9, King's Arms yard, Coleman street, on Wednesday next, or any subsequent Wednesday. F. B. and W. Stacy, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, warehousemen, first dividend of 6gd in the pound, payable at 7, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, on May 24, or any subsequent Saturday. Hinchliff, 11. Marlborough road, Chelsea, haberdasher, first dividend of 4s 8d in the pound, payable at 7, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, on May 24, or any subsequent Saturday. Rochester, Hartlepool, butcher, first dividend of 1s in the pound, payable at 57, Grey

Hinchiff, 11. Mariborough road, Chelsea, haberdaaher, first dividend of 4s šd in the pound, payable at 7, Frederick's place, Old Jewry, on May 24, or any subsequent Saturday.
 Rochester, Harliepool, butcher, first dividend of 1s in the pound, payable at 57, Grey street, Newcastle upon-Tyne, any Saturday.
 Pringle, Morpeth, carrier, first and final dividend of 1s 4d in the pound, payable at 57, Grey street. Newcastle upon-Tyne, any Saturday.
 Donally, late of Newry, but now of Liverpool, merchant, first dividend of 3d in the pound, payable at 1, Liver court, Liverpool, any Monday.
 Herdman and Herdman, jun., Congleton, Cheshire, milere, second dividend of 5j in the pound, payable at 1 Liver court, Liverpool, any Monday.
 Swainson and Gardman, jun., Congleton, Cheshire, milere, second dividend of 5j in the pound, payable at 1 Liver court, any Monday.
 Carbuet, Liverpool, publican, first dividend of Ja 16d in the pound, payable at 18 Cook street, Liverpool, any Wednesday.
 PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
 W. T. F. Saunders and John Bloor, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordahire, common brewers--Clement and Inskipp, Hastings, Jinen drapers--Wood and Cooper, late of Leicester, but now of Woodhouse Eaves. Leicestershire, surgeons-Gomperts and Haswell, exhibitors of dioramic pictures---Ridway and Dent, Manchester, Johers--Hey-Mary Hard and Hugh Unthank, Manchester, wine merchanta--Ash and Parsons. Nationsham, pure manufacturers--Campling and Creake, Norwich, haberdasher---White and Balston, Poole, ruwessite upon-Tyne, functional stress and Spencely, Church lane, Whitechapel. and Beas and Creake, Norwich, Haberdasher---White and Balston, Poole, nursarymen-S. and G. Green, Langsett, Yorkahire, inthespers--Stelfs, Ramagate, cabinet monor, Poley, Staffordshire, manufacturers of china-Lowe and Morrison, Leicester, manufacturers--Holtham and Hynew, Brighton, milliners---Bodfordshire, litenseed vietualler--June 14, Welch, Holloway,

ham, seedsman-York, Cheltenham piace, Westminner, Susser, but now of Brighton, Rochester, Hartlepool, butcher-Knott, iate of Treyford, Susser, but now of Brighton, Roller-Roberts, formerly of Liverpool, and afterwards of Bootie, Lancashise, grocar-Reeves, Walcot, Somersetshire, coach builder-Kewley, Liverpool, callor-Mamhall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder-Burchett, late of Whileshapel road, chemistr-Conyer, Riddale, Sonior, Bailey-Milnes, Mayman, Oldroyd, Castle, Oldroyd, Brearey, Den-ton, Ellis, Healey, Bailey, and Clegg-Batley Carr, Yorkshire, woollen millera-Burrage, Norgate market, carcase builder. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Robb, of Aberdeen, china merchant, May 29 and June 30, at one, at the Lemon Tree Tavers, Aberdeen.<sup>4</sup> Robert Taylor, jun., of Glasgow, wholesale ten dealers, May 29 and June 19, at twelve, at the writing chambers of Mr John Monteith, Glasgow.

492			30		THE 1	ECO	NOM	<b>IIST</b>				E	May	24,
81	TATE	MEN	т		COFFEE	1842	1843	1844	1845	CINNAMON	1842	1843	1844 1	1845
Of comparative Imp	orts, Expl	from Ja	Home Cons nuary 1st	to May	Imported :	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt		Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
17th, in each of showing the sloo	the years	1842, 184	5, 1844, a	ind 1845,	British Plantation Ceylon	7,554	6,820 18,673	4,450 26,013	11,670 27,410	Imported	910	889	3,520	6,819
each year, FOR TH				sacy en	BP not otherwise described	2,624	14	472	1,040	Exported	1,854	869	2,610	2,553
Of those art	icles duty	free, the d	leliveries f	or expor-	Total BP	23,425	25,507	30,935	40,120	Duty Paid	181	312	270	369
tation are included East and We					Mocha	7,123	12,453	6,177	17.218	Stock	3,517	2,574	3,189	7,692
SUGAR	1842	1843	1844	1845	Foreign East India Malabar	20,876	20,196 124	7,797	30,132	PIMENTO Imported	bags 2,927	bags 8,262	bags 885	bag 13,42
British Plantation	tous	tons	tons	tons	St Domingo Havana & P Rico	9,377 303	4,208	12,004 4,618	188 456	Exported	2,823	8,904	1,456	
West India	16,242	14,568 15,531	12,277	21,901 25,001	Brazil	11,383	37,824	10,063	24,572	Duty Paid	449	986	893	8,09
Mauritius	13,553	9,612	11,332	22,318	African	***	84	523	***	Stock		_		1,44
Total	46,305	39,711	38,224	69,220	Total Foreign		76,443	41,734	72,566		17,402	13,459	7,276	7,58
Duty paid :	15,811	22,913	21,535	22,614	Grand total Exported :	72,487	101,950	72,669	112,686	. 1.516.27	-	_		•
East India	15,544	14,918 6,479	10,533	18,191 14,311	British Plantation Ceylon	378 200	192 257	306 2,720	1,176	Raw Mat	erials,	Dye S	tuffs, &	ke.
Total	42.783	44,310	39,080	55,116	BP not otherw. des.	4,754	11,864	4,396	2,682	COCHINELE	1842	1843	1844	1845
Stock :		5,219	1,919	10.498	Total BP	5,332	12,313	7,422	4,849	COCHINEAL	Serons	Serons	Serons	Seron
East India	9,453	6,518	8,039	14,753	Mocha	138	246	1,041	1,039	Imported	3,678	1,971	1,600	1,206
Mauritius	4,047	4,159	5,694	10,054	Foreign East India Malabar	1,455	7,543	2,258	14,271	Exported	1,840	714	1,147	
Total	21,647	15,896	15,652	35,305	St Domingo Havana & P Rico	392 1,773	2,806 3,321	5,012 844	65 534	Duty Paid	1,079	1,401	1,586	2,574
Average price of West India	364 84	36s 7d	378 34	30s 10d	Brazil	5,814	13,333	5,605 662	13,312	Stock	3,467	3,570	2,709	1,330
Foreign Sugar					African		62		319	INDIGO: E.India		chests	chesta	chesta
Imported :- Cheribon, Siam, &					Total Foreign	9,572	27,311	15,981	29,561	Imported		7,538	11,915	14,639
Manilla	744 609	793 4,232	2,696 1,883	4,160 2,732	Grand total Duty Paid :	14,904	39,624	23,403	34,410	Exported		4,392	7,680	411
Porto Rico Brazil	2,105	689 2,973	143	1,624 3,105	British Plantation Ceylon		16,014 40,295	13,412 39,463	12,894 51,053	Duty paid	3,552	3,009	4,592	12,318
Total	3,458	8,687	6,263	11,621	BP nototherw. des.		40,295 13,968	39,463 5,920	3,324	Stock	16,540	22,265	21,191	28,515
Exported :					Total BP	65,940	70,277	58,795	67,271	Spanish	serons	serons	serons	ARTON
Cheribon, Siam, &c Havana	1,843 2,812	2,187 3,419	412 4,622	3,497 3,282	Mocha	1,771	3,715	3,259	6,949	Imported	148	1,794	43	28
Porto Rico Brazil	797 2,182	1,147 2,685	493 1,677	619 3,577	Foreign East India Malabar		7,276	6,390 37	5,623 18	Exported	138	357	74	
Total	7,634	9,438	7,204	10.775	St Domingo	1	3	***	696	Duty paid	90	721	158	379
Stock :					Havana & P Rico Brazil		1,354 3,224	2,916 2,821	14,141	Stock	854	1,774	659	795
Cheribon, Siam, &c Havana	4,998 3,454	3,096 4,704	5,689 5,961	5,758 9,822	African	***	***	140	116	LAC DYE	chests	chests	chests	chest
Porto Rico Brazil	710	859 1,779	1,163 1,341	1,752 2,477	Total Foreign	11,093	15,630	15,363	27,543	Imported		2,415	675	2,08)
Total		10,438	14,154	19,809	Grand total Stock :	77,033	85,907	74,358	94,814	Exported	325	288	832	45
MOLASSES Imported :		cwt		ewt	British Plantation		22,002	15,686	26,216	Duty Paid	752	920	1,753	1,263
West India	cwt 2,255	2,390	ewt 6,452	4,398	BP not otherw. des.	32,355 281,884	44,465	42,115	61,848 123,470	Stock	13,784	13,815	10,983	10,761
Duty paid	5,422	3,527	5,991	4,832	Total BP	336.827	246.203	198,351	211,534	LOGWOOD Imported	tons 1,705	tons 2,093	tons 1,931	tons 2,224
Stock	5,059	2,255	4,950	9,655	Mocha	11,544	18,823	16,981	25,228					
RUM Imported :	- mail	- mail		1	Foreign East India	76,455	71,106	59,286	84,612	Exported		690	422	
West India	gal 456,840				Malabar	. 11.955	1,452 18,091	1.273 20,792	1,108 20,294	Duty Paid	1,437	1,710	2,383	2,117
East India	273,870				Havana & P Rico Brazil	18.267	8,361 44,951	11,182 59,715	3,880 57,231	Stock	4,193	3,198	1 1,103	1,887
Total	738,720	763,155	344,835	790,425	African		1,769	1,367	280	SALTPETRE Nitrate of Potass	tons	tons	tons	tons
Exported :					Total Foreign	123,727	164,553	170,596	192,633	Imported	6,228	6,648	2,692	3,83
East India Foreign	119,115	73,980	128,700	93,465	Grand total	460,554	410,756	368,947	404,167	Exported	. 818	695	708	484
					RICE Imported :	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Duty Paid	. 3,512	3,875	2,464	3,09
Total-					British East India Foreign East India	104,175	36,919 10,331	34,234 30,555		Stock	3,502	4,081	3,032	2,80
West India	42,345				Total		47,250	64,789	66,700	Nitrate of Soda				
Foreign	630		1,710		Exported :-					Imported		1,525	1,105	1,7
Total	453,825	478,213	457,650	441,180	British East India Foreign East India		33,039 11,726	18,625 21,073	21,797 15,117	Exported	* ***	358	139	
Stock :	819,135	1,244,700			Total		44,765	39,698	36,914	Duty Paid		1,429	920	1,32
East India	425,025				Duty Paid :- British East India	-		45,932	44,041	Stock	1	361	1,531	2,81
Total					Foreign East India	a	15,052	45,552	540	FUSTIC	1	1	1	
GINGER	1	1	1	1	Total	. 50,262	19,711	46,589	44,581	Imported		1,073		25
Imported :	Cwts 241	Cwts 88	Cwts 125	Cwts 180	Stock :	a 137,468	81,333	64,134	54,474	Exported	. 77	35	450	
East India		. 810		604	Foreign East Indi	a 9,121	8,487	38,496		Duty Paid	. 389	433	698	57
Total	. 1,336	898	575	784	Total	. 146,589	89,820	102,630	58,253	Stock	. 546	1,910	1,066	22
Exported :	. 949	649	608	1,050	PEPPER White-Imported	1,381	1,877	419	996	COTTON	1	1.	1	bag
Duty Paid :	1,067	1,129	984	1,332	Exported		380			Imported :	bags 1,193	bags 1,517	bags 1,421	3,6
East India	376	2,028		1,129						Brazil EastIndia	276	1,276 8,882	1,141	
Total	. 1,443	3,157	2,046	2,461	Duty Paid			910		Liverpool, all kinds in 1843 & 1844			440,164	1
Stock :		1,188		1,518	Stock		7,651	7,261	6,761				455,373	-
EastIndia		18,912	15,666	13,385	Black-Imported	24,718	12,848	8,267	41,895	Exported :		11,675	-	-
Total	. 23,940	20,100	16,659	14,903	Exported	. 17,022	7,904	6,706	20,701	American Brazil	301 42	369 185	760 127	
Imported :					Duty Paid	6,838	8,668	9,963	11,004	East India Liverpool-1848-4		10,566	15,664	
British Plantation Foreign		546 883		3,222 816	Stock	. 89,271	82,732	73,222	93,342			11,120	24,161	
Total		1,429		4,038	NUTMEGS	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Total			2,510	
Exported :-					Imported	421	436	169	294	American Brazil		2,435 1,018	1,936	5
British Plantation Foreign		826 1,955		145 657	Exported	. 30	35	\$2	115	East India	75,535	64,299	61,233 655,510	83,5 884,7
Total		2,781		802	Duty Paid	. 204	268	192	244	Liverpool-1843-4	70.007	67 759		
Duty paid : British Plantation		7,782		6,472	Stock	717	696	723	628	Total		67,752	and the second se	
Foreign	25	1,102		481	CASSIA LIG.	1	1	1	1	For Liverpo				
Total		7,789	7,511	6,953	Imported		24,164	5,408	2,577	*** In conseque			m of the	duty .
Stock :		8,408		3,719	Exported	5,817	15,454	6,783	4,632	omu riar, nemp	9 676611 G	Child Product	was hart a	18 8008
Foreign	3,662	2,127		2,658	Duty Paid	. 526	1,411	959	1,121	turns are not entered Government compl accurate returns of	ele their	arrangen	cill resum	nd OMI 6
	A DESCRIPTION OF TAXABLE PARTY.	and the second division of the second divisio	-			A REAL PROPERTY.		A Real Property lies and the local division of the local divisiono	The subscription of the local division of th	ACCHTALF TREMT 28 OF	*/*COC 61/08	BD.CI		

1845.]	THE ECO	NOMIST.	493
	Hides-Ox & Cow, per fb s d s d	Seeds sdsd	SUGAR-REF. contd. bd s d s d Dutch No. 2
Commercial Times'	B A and M Vid. dry 0 5g 0 4	Caraway, foreign, p cwt 46 0 48 0 English 48 0 50 0	Pieces
Weekly Price Current. For Remarks, see our "Latest City	Prazil, dry 0 5 0 6	Canary per qr 48 0 52 0	Bastards 19 0 22 0 Treacle
Accounts" in Weekly Summary.	salted 0 34 0 49	white	Tallow Duty B.P. 3d, For. 3s 2d p cwt
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.	Rio, dry	Coriander 12 0 16 0 Linseed, foreign per qr 42 0 50 0	N. Amer. melted, p cwt 39 0 0 0
tdd Five per cent to duties, except spirits.	Cape, salted 0 3 0 42 West India, dry 0 4 0 52	English 54 0 56 0 Mustard, brownp bush 12 0 15 0	N S Wales
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 24s 0d 24s 6d Montreal 24 6 25 0	salted 0 31 0 5 New York 0 31 0 33	white	Archangel 17 # 0 0
First sort Pearl, U.S 25 0 25 6	East India 0 4 0 11	silk duty free	Stockholm 14 3 14 6 Tea duty 2s 1d
Montreal 25 0 25 6 Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb, For. 2d	Kips, Russia, dry 0 92 0 103 S America Horse, phide 9 0 14 6	Bauleab, &c per ib 7 9 13 0 Gonatea	Bohea Canton, per lb, bd 0 4 0 5 Fokien 0 9 0 10
Trinidad, red per cwt 40 0 47 0 grey 40 0 43 0	Russiado 6 6 8 6 Indigo duty free	Cossimbuzar 10 0 15 0 Comercolly 16 0 19 0	Congou, ord and com 0 83 0 10
Grenada and St Lucia 37 0 44 0	Bengal per 7 2 0 5 10	China Ttaatlee 16 0 19 0 Raws, Lombardy, 1st 23 0 24 0	Souchong, ord to fine 1 0 5 0
Para, Bahia,&Guayaquil 33 0 38 6 offee duty B.P, 4d p lb, For. 6d	Madras 2 2 4 0	Do 2nd do 20 0 22 0	Pouchong 0 3 0 10 Caper 1 0 1 8
Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond	Manilla 1 6 3 3 Java 3 0 5 9	White Novi 26 0 30 0	Pekoe, Flowery
good and fine ord 52 0 66 0	Carraccas	Naples Royals, 1st qu 21 0 22 0 Do 2nd do 19 0 21 0	Twankay, ord to fine 1 1 1 9 Hyson Skin 0 10 1 9
fine middling and fine 95 0 120 0	Leather, per 15 Crop Hides 30 to 40 10 0 11 1 02	Bologna	Hyson, common 2 0 2 0
Berbice and Demerara triage and ord 25 0 42 0	do 50 65 1 01 1 5 English Butts 16 24 1 1 1 6	French	Imperial 1 10 3 6
good and fine ord 40 0 58 0 low middling to fine 58 0 75 0	do 28 36 1 2 1 11	Piedmont, 20-22 27 0 28 0 Do 24-26 26 0 27 0	Gunpowder
Ceylon, ord to good 43 6 45 6 super and plan kind 46 0 86 0	do 28 36 011 1 4	Lombardy, 20-22 25 0 26 0	Teake, Afr. duty 10sp ld 11 0 12 0 Oak, Que. duty 1sp load 7 0 7 10
Mocha, fine 68 0 76 0	Calf Skins 20 35 1 0 1 7 do 40 60 1 2 2 1	Do 28-30 22 0 23 0 French, 24-26 29 0 32 0	Fir duty B.P. 1s p load, For. 25s Riga per load 4 7 0
ord and ungarbled 59 0 56 0	do 80 120 1 1 1 7 Dressing Hides 0 101 1 0	TRAM, Lombardy, 22-24 24 0 26 0 Do 26-28 22 0 24 0	Dantzic and Memel 4 0 4 10
Sumatra	Shaved do 1 0 1 3 Horse Hides, English 1 0 1 3	Spices-PIMENTO, duly 54	Swedish 3 17 4 0 Pine, Quebec, red 4 5 4 7
Batavia	do Spanish, per hide 13 0 18 0	PEPPER, duty 6d p lb	yellow 4 0 0 0 Miramichi & St John's 4 10 0 0
Brazil, ord to good ord 27 0 29 6 fine ord and coloury 30 0 34 0	Kips, Petersburgh, per 15 1 2 1 52 do East India 0 8 1 6	Black-Malabar, half- heavy & heavybd 0 31 0 32	Wainscot Logs, 18fteach 5 10 0 6 Lathwood duty B.P. 1s, 21 fm
St Domingo	Metals-COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. fb 0 9 0 0	light 0 3 0 3 Sumatra 0 21 0 25	Memel, &cfm 9 0 0 0 Deals duty B.P. 2s p id, For. 1i 12s
fine ord and coloury 37 0 60 0	Bottoms 0 100 0 0 Old 0 83 0 0	White, ord to fine 0 3 0 7 GINGER duty B.P. 5sp cwt, For. 10s	Gefie, 14ft 3in by 9 31 0 32 0
Porto Rico	Tough cake,p ton £84 0 0 0 Tile	Bengal, per cwtbond 17 0 60 0	Stockholm
Suratper lb 0 28 0 34	South Amer. in bond 00 0 00 0 IRON, per ton $\pounds * \pounds s$	Jamaicad p 75 0 260 0	first qualitys. h. 17 0 18 0 second do 13 0 0 0
Bengal	Bars, &c. British 9 5 9 10	Barbadoes	White spruce 120 18 0 21 0 Dantzic deckeach 0 18 1 6
Pernam 0 41 0 6 <sup>8</sup> Bowed Georgia 0 34 0 5	Nail rods 10 0 0 0 Hoops 11 10 11 15	ord to good, p cwtbd 54 0 62 0 fine, sorted	Plank, Dan. oak, p load 9 0 10 0 Staves duty free
New Orleans 0 34 0 54	Sheets	CINNAMON duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d Ceylon, per lb-lstbd 3 0 4 9	Baltic per 1200 110 0 0 0
Demerara 0 5 0 6 West India 0 4 0 5	Bars. &c	second	Quebec pipe1200 ps 00 0 0 0 Tobacco duty 3s per lb
Egyptian 0 6½ 0 7½ Smyrna 0 3½ 0 4½	Swedish. in bond 12 10 13 0	third and ordinary 1 9 3 0 CLOVES, duly 6d, per lb	Maryland, per lb, bond fine and good coloured 0 6 0 0
Drugs & Dyes duty free Cochineal	sheet 19 10 0 0	Amboyna & Bencoolen 1 6 2 3 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 84 0 104	coloury 0 6 0 0 light brown and leafy 0 5 0 5
Black per lb 5 5 6 5	red lead 19 10 20 0 white do 25 10 0 0	MACE, duly 25 6d, per lb 2 0 3 4 NUTMEGS duly B. P. 25 6d, For. 35 6d	brown and leafy 0 4 0 5
Silver 4 8 5 3 LAC DYE	patent shot 21 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 0 0 0 0	ungarbled, per lb 2 8 4 0 shrivelled and ord 1 0 2 0	Virginia fine Scotch & Irish spin 0 5 0 5
D T per lb 1 8 1 10 Other marks 0 5 2 5	STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 17 5 17 10	Spirits-Rum duty 9s 4d p gallon	good middling do 0 4 0 4 ordinary to middling 0 22 0 3
SHELLAC	SPELTER, for. per ton 22 10 0 0	Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per galbond 3 0 3 2	fine black sweet scent 6 3 0 4 Kentucky-stem'd fine 0 5 6
Orangep cwt 36 0 56 0 Other sorts 28 0 42 0	TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s English blocksp ton 90 0 0 0	30 to 36 3 3 3 6	do good and leafy 0 41 0 4
TURMERIC Bengal per cwt 12 0 14 0	bars	Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 2 0 2 4	do mid, part short 0 31 0 4 Amersfoort for segars, &c. 0 5 0 10
China 12 0 16 0 Java and Malabar 9 0 14 0	Straits do	30 to 40	Cavendish
TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, pcwt 25 0 27 0	Charcoal, 1 C 37s 0d 0s 0d	Bengal, proof, with cer. 1 5 0 0 without certificate none	Cuba (fine) 1 2 1 4 East India leaf 0 4 0 1
Gambier 13 0 13 6	Coke, 1 C 35 0 0 0 Molasses duly B.P. 5s 3d, Foreign	Brandy duty 22s 10d p gal 1st brands, 1838 3 6 3 8	Havana cigars, bd duty9s 5 0 14 ( Negroheaddo 0 2 0 10
Dyewoods duly free Logwood £ # £ #	8s 9d & 23s 9d West India, d p, per cwt 17 0 21 0	1839 3 6 3 8	Turpentine per cwt 9 0 9 6
Jamaica per ton 4 15 5 5 Honduras 5 5 6 0	Refiners', for home use, fr 18 0 22 0 Do export (on board) bd 13 6 14 6	1841 3 9 3 11	Spirits of, duty For. 5s 40 0 39 6
Campeachy 7 15 8 5	Oils-Fish duty ls p tun £ s £ s Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 31 0 0 0	Geneva 3 9 3 11 Geneva 1 10 0 0	Fleeces, So. Down hogs 15 0 15 10
Fustic Jamaica per ton 6 10 7 10	Straw	Extra fine 2 4 2 6 Sugar duty B.P. 14s or 16s 4d	Half-bred hogs 15 0 16 0 Kent fleeces 14 0 14 16
Cuba	Brown and yellow 27 0 28 0 Sperm 84 0 86 0	W I, B P br, d p, p cwt 38 0 43 0	S.Down ewes & wethers 13 0 13 10 Leicester do 12 10 13 0
Limaper ton 10 0 16 0 Other large solid 11 0 15 0	Head matter	middling	Sorts-Clothing, picklock 17 0 18 0
Small and rough 9 0 10 0 SAPAN WOOD	South Sea	fine	Prime and picklock 14 0 14 10 Choice 13 10 13 15
Bimas per ton 12 0 14 0 Siam 10 0 11 0	Spanish and Sicily 40 0 41 0 Palmper tun 26 10 27 0	yellow	Super
BRAZIL WOOD	Cocoa Nut	dry brown and yellow 35 0 42 6	Picklock 15 5 16 0 Common
Unbranded per ton 18 0 50.0 Fruit-Almonds	Seed, Rape, pale 37 0 38 0 Linseed 25 0 25 5	Madras, brown 31 0 38 0	Hog matching 20 10 21 10 Picklock matching 18 0 18 10
Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, l s l s ditto, new	Black Sea p qr 46s 0d 0s 0d St Petersbg Morshank 44 0 44 6	For. free labour with certificate,	Super do 15 0 15 10
Valentia duty 10s per cwt new	Do cake, p 1000, 3 bea 11/ 0s 11/ 5s do Foreign per ton 7 10 8 5	duly 23s 4d or 28s Java, brown and yellow 18 0 24 0	FOREIGN—duty free Spanish, per lb
Barbary sweet, in bond 2 8 2 12	Rape, do 5 5 5 10	white and grey	Leonesa, R's 2 0 2 3 Segovia 1 10 2
Currants, duty 15s per cwt	All articles duly paid, except beef & pork.	yellow 23 0 24 6	Soria 1 8 1 10 Caceres 1 6 1 1
Zante & Cephal, new 2 7 0 0 Patras 2 8 2 10	Butter-Carlow	Other Foreign, 63s Rio, brown and yellow 16 6 21 6	Seville 1 6 1 8
Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 1 15 2 10	Limerick & Waterford 90 0 94 0 Freisland, fresh100 0 0 0	white	German Fleeces
Spanish 1 10 1 12 Plums duty 20s per cwt	Kiel and Holstein, fine100 0 0 0 Leer 82 0 86 0	white	and prima 2 6 2 5
French per cwt d p 2 10 4 0	American 70 0 84 0	white	Silesian (secunda 2 0 2 4 tertia 0 0 0 0 (Electoral 2 9 4 0
Imperial cartoon, new 4 0 7 7 Prunes, duly 7s, new d p 1 4 1 10	Canadian	Havana, brown & yel 22 0 27 6 white	Austrian, prima 2 0 9 H
Denia per cwt d p 1 10 0 0	merick bladder 59 0 61 0 Cork and Belfast do 58 0 59 0	fine white	Bohemian, tertia 0 0 0 0
Valentia	Firkin and keg Irish 50 0 52 0 American & Canadian 40 0 44 0	REFINED	Hungarian Pieces 1 6 2 9
red chesme 1 14 2 3	Cask do do 33 0 39 0	Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined single 17s, double 20s, bastards 14s	Australian and V D L
Muscatel	Inferior 56 0 57 6	Db loaves, 8 to 10 lb free 77s 0d 79s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14lb 69 0 72 0	1 st Combing 1 5 1 3 2d do 1 3 1 8
Flax duty /r ee £ # £ # Riga, PTR per ton 44 0 49 0	Beef-Amer.& Can. p tc 67 0 76 0 Inferior 25 0 35 0	Patent titlers, 22 to 28 lbs 69 0 71 0 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 67 0 68 0	3d do 1 1 1 4
St Fetersburgh, 12 head 0 0 0 0	India	Pieces 50 0 54 0	Lamb 1 4 2 3
Friesland	Bengal, white, per cwt 10 9 12 3	Bastards	2d do 1 0 1 8
St Petersb, clean, p ton 0 0 30 0	Madras 9 3 10 6	In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 42 0 45 0 6 lb loaves 40 0 0 0	3d do 1 0 1 6 Lamb 1 9 2 8
outshot	Java	10 lb do	Cape 0 5 1 9
Riga, Rhine	Pearl, per cwt 15 0 30 0 Flour 16 0 18 0	Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 38 0 38 6	Wine duty 5s 6d per ga £ s £ s Port per pipe 17 0 52 0
Rest Indian Sunn 12 10 16 0	Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 23 6 27 0 Madras	Crashed 37 6 38 0	Sherrybutt 12 0 76 0
bombay		Dutch annerior	Madeira pipe 18 0 55 0

494			Т	HE	E	CC	DNOMIST. [May 24
		Railways					Deputies. In fixing at 41 years, after a long debate, the maximum of the duratio the concession of the Northern Bailway, the Chamber has shown more prudence of
		RAILWAY SHARE M	ARKET			-	the rival companies without doubt would have done, but a bind competition may
N. 1	Die. på-yr		Shares   Pai	id	Prio	-	Measers Carette and Minguet are the bankers, has appeared in the market, for the c and St Quentin Railway, which has obtained withous a contest the maximum of the ration of the concession for 75 years, as well as the branch to Huzebrouck.
No. share	Dao. b # 31		L. B. D. L. S.			-	Paid. Highest price. Lowest. Lat
9500	2f p sh		100 0 0 100	0 1	35	6	f.         f.         f.         c.         f.         f.<
10,000	104	Ditto New, iss. 71 dis Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings	25 0 0 17 10 50 0 0 10 0	0 0	33 251	42	Rouen and Havre 350 927 50 877 50 91
46649	1/8s p sh 1 m p sh	Bristol and Exeter Ditto and Gloucester	100 0 0 70 0 50 0 0 30 0	0	824 59	10	Strasbourg and Bale (all paid) 350 278 75 268 75 278
36,000 50,000		Caledonian	50 0 0 5 0 25 0 0 1 10	0	71	10	Orleans and Boulogne 100 650 0 630 0 63 Amiens and Boulogne 50 739 0 730 0 730 0 739 0
42,000	-	Chatham and Portsmouth Chester and Holyhead	20 0 0 1 0 50 0 0 10 4 10 6	0 1	161	158	Antwerp and Ghent 200 710 0 700 0 71 Scrip.
50,000	-	Chichester and Brighton Churnet Valley	20 0 0 2 0	0	6	6	Northern (Lafitte, Blount, and Co.) 100 532 50 527 50 53 (Rosamel) 50 517 50 510 6 51
	=	Direct Northern	50 0 0 2 10 20 0 0 1 0	0	3	i	Lyons (Lafitte and Blount) 50 529 0 517 50 52 (Ganneron) 75 510 0 508 0 50
35,000	=	Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth Dublin and Belfast Junction	25 0 0 1 10 50 0 0 2 10	0	21	103	(Calon, jeune) 50 502 0 502 0 50 Bordeaux and Toulouse (Lebideux) 50 505 0 509 0 50
19,000	4r p sh	Ditto and Galway Eastern Counties	50 0 0 2 10 25 0 0 14 10	0	31	19	Paris and Strasbourg (Ganneron) 50 519 0 512 50 51 Lyons and Avignon (Talabot) 25 537 50 539 0 53
144,000	-	Ditto Perpetual, No. 1 Ditto Ditto, No. 2	6 13 4 4 13 6 13 4 0 13	4	11 p	m	- (Lecointe Desarts) 50 527 50 529 0 52 - (Meridionale Co.) 50 512 50 512 50 51
4000	17 fie fiel to a	Eastern Union Edinburgh and Glasgow	50 0 0 10 0 50 0 0 50 0		641	51	Bourdeaux and Cette (Espeleta) 50 520 0 519 0 51 Tours and Nantes (Mackenzie) 50 519 0 512 50 51
18,090	Ss 7hd p sh	Ditto i Shares	12 10 0 12 10 25 0 0 1 3		154		Creil and St Quentin
14,000 10.918	51 p et	Grand Connection Grand Junction	50 0 0 2 10 100 0 0 100 0	0 0	-		Mulhouse and Dijon (Allegri) 50 509 0 505 0 50 O. RODRIGUES, 19 Rue neuve des Mathurin
10,918 10,916	5/ p et	Ditto Shares Ditto Shares	50 0 0 50 0 25 0 0 25 0		-		MANCHESTER, Thursday-Closing prices this day:
20,000	-	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	50 0 0 5 0		<b>23</b> 08	15	Bristol and Gloucester
10,000	3/ p sh 10s p sh	Great North of England Ditto New	100 0 0 100 0 40 0 0 5 0 100 0 0 80 0	0 1	531 87	5	Ditto Perpetual, No. 1 60 60 Ditto Ditto No. 2 228 258
25,000	4/ p cent 4/ p cent	Ditto & Shares Ditto Fifths	100 0 0 80 0 50 0 0 50 0 20 0 0 20 0	0	42	1	Grand Junction 232 234 xd Ditto Half-shares 116 117
37,500 20,000 10,500		Guildford, Farnham, &c. Harwich	50 0 0 2 10 20 0 0 1 0	0	41	ž	Ditto Quarter-shares 58 584 Great North of England
8000		Hull and Selby	50 0 0 50 0 12 10 0 12 10	0 10	07	8	Ditto New shares 53 55 Ditto 301 shares 25 27
5000	-	Kendal Windermere Lancaster and Carlisle	25 0 0 1 10 50 0 0 15 0	0	41	40	Great Western
8000		Leeds and Bradford	50 0 0 5 0 100 0 0100 0	0	-		Ditto Fifth shares
7968	441 p et 451 p et	Ditto i Shares Ditto i Shares	50 0 0 50 0 25 0 0 25 0	0	-		Lancaster and Carlisle
,1250002		London and Birmingham Ditto New Thirds	32 0 0 2 0	0 0	36 46	9 61	London and Birmingham 236 237
48,000	51 p ct	Ditto New 1 Shares London and Blackwall	25 0 0 2 0 Avr 16 12	3 4	339 91	*	Ditto Quarter shares 33 33
	1/ 10s p h	London and Brighton Ditto Loan Notes	50 0 0 50 0	0 0	631		Ditto Loan notes
43,077 11,136	10s p.s.	London and Greenwich Preference or Privilege	Avr 12 1 Avr 18 1	7 2	104	44	London and South Western
40,200	Be p sh	London and South Western Ditto New	Avr 41 50 0 0 2 1 Avr 13 1	0 0	79 127 182	13	Ditto New shares 13 13 Manchester and Leeds
\$3,000 100,000	-	Ditto guaranteed 5 p cent London and York		0 0	7 44	-	Manchester and Birmingham
8000 13,000	2/ 160 0 0	Lynn and Ely Manchester and Leeds	25 0 0 2 1 100 0 0 73	0 0	64	58	Manchester, Bolton, and Bury
13,000		Ditto Shares Ditto Shares	50 0 0 32	0 0	71 212	8	Ditto Preferential
22,750 30,000	1/ pah	Ditto Sixteenths Manchester & Birmingham	6 5 0 2	5 0	584		Do. Birming, & Derby
\$0,000 4,155,0002	31 pc	Ditto i Shares Midland	10 0 0 4 Sto	0 0 ck 1	169	71	North Union A 145 146
978,500/	2/ 6r 3d p		Sto		301	11	Ditto         B         88         90           Sheffield and Manchester
20,000 20,000	10s p sh	Newcastle and Berwick Newcastle and Darlington	25 0 0 11	4	15	163	South Devon
36,000 10.256	1/ 104	Junction	25     0     0     25       25     0     0     10       50     0     0     45	0 0	492 17 67	50	Ditto No. 1 149 15 Ditto No. 2 133 14
\$136	1/ 2x 6d 7a 6d	Ditto Scrip. iss. at 54 dis. Ditto 2 Shares	50 0 0 30 12 10 0 12 1	0 0	181		Bouth Wales
19.000	-	North Kent	50 0 0 2 1 20 0 0 10	5 0	5 19	5 163	JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arca
19,000	-	Ditto New		0 0	48	1.04	LEEDS, Thursday The holidays prevented our writing last week. Since th
2600	=	Preston and Wyre Richmond and West End	50 0 0		30		opening of our Stock Exchange we have had a fair amount of business doing, the
	-	Junction	20 0 0 1 20 0 0 1		41	1	England, has run up to 210, the 401 shares to 557, as a treaty with Mr Hudson, lean at 10 per cent is all but concluded of indeed it is not settled already; the
26,000	=	Ditto 2nd Preference, 1842 Sheffield and Lincoln	25 0 0 1		-		shares must still advance, and the contemplated issue of new stock, to the exce
7000	Ξ	Sheffield and Manchester Ditto & Shares	100 0 0 82 1 25 0 0 8	0 0	-		traffic continues to be most encouraging, by its progressive increase over the co ponding receipts last year. With the present prospects of this line the shares i well worth buying at 1681 as they were when at 1301, as then the question of the e
22.000		Shrewsbury, Wolverhamp. Dudley, and Birmingham South Devon	50 0 0 21		44	44	sive lines was not settled so satisfactorily as at present. The Nyston and Petero
56,000 28,000	15s 6d p s	South Devon h South Eastern and Dover h Ditto New iss. at 324	Avr   33	0 0 2 4	274	61 1 2	London and York is got, its injurious tendency will be much diminished. The a
30,000		South Wales	50 0 0 8 50 0 0 2 21		144	CONT.	Week; when the bill is got, then shares must run up to something like 300 pre-
45,000	=	Thames and Medway	Avr 19	5800	181	2	how far the House of Commons will confirm the decision of the committee.
75 <b>00</b> 1875	24 3d	Ditto New	20 0 0 20	0 0	184	4	These shares have fallen from 9' to 8' per share, and West Yorks have account There appears to be little doubt as to the Third hill which is going on favourable
6700 6700	5/ p ct	York and North Midland Ditto   Shares	50 0 0 50 25 0 0 25	0 0	1052	5	easy, at 104.
-	6/ p ct	Ditto Scarborough Branch Ditto Selby Scrip	a 25 0 0 25 50 0 0 20	0 0	49 691	85	R. B. Warson & Co, Sharebrokers, 7 Bond str
25,300	-	Ditto Extension	25 0 0 1	5 0	174	2 34	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Wednesday Closing prices this day :-
75,000	=	Boulogne and Amiens Orleans and Vierzon	20 0 0 4 2	0 0	10	142	Bishop Auckland and Weardale 60 to 61 Caledonian
130,000	-	Orleans and Bourdeaux Paris & Lyons (Ganneron')		0 0	11	11	Churnet Vailey
120,000 60.000	-	Paris and Strasbourg Paris and Orleans	20 0 0 2 20 0 0 20	0 0	48	8	Do New guar, 5 per cent, and and and and 44
-	17	Paris and Rouen	20 0 0 20		428	27	Edinburgh and Glasgow 63 03
72,000 40,000		Rouen and Havre	20 0 0 14	0 0	294		Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle 11 12 Great North of England 205 210

remarkable manner on the shares of the principal railways; the Orleans, Housen, and she Have have risen considerably. The market for promises is equally animated, in proportion as the discussion of the Northern Railway is advanced in the Chamber of

# THE ECONOMIST.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.— Edinburgh and Glasgow railway 661 0s; ditto quar-ter shares 164 15s; ditto new 64 9s.—Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway 154 15s; dino Preference 134.— Dalkeith and Leith Branch railway 104.—Glasgow and Greenoek alway 186 0s; ditto new 84 15s; ditto preference 24.—Glasgow and Garnkirk rail-way 381 0s; ditto new 204.—Glasgow and Ayrshire railway 604 15s; ditto new 164 10s. —Dundee and Arbroath railway 354 10s; do new 114 10s.—Arbroath and Forfar railway 271 10s; ditto half shares 144 0s.—North British 174 5s; ditto halves 44 10s 0d.—Całedo-riam 114 0s.—Scottish Central 64 7s 6d.—Dundee & Perth 34 7s 6d.—Aberdeer 44 080d. —Edinburgh and Northern 14 15s 6d.—Glasgow, Dumfries, & Carliale 14 4s 0d.—Monk-land and Krikintilloch 304 15s.—Slamannan 204.—Wishaw and Coltness 404.—Orlydes-dale Junction 84 0s 0d.—Scottish Midland 44 0s 0d. Jonx ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

way RETURNS .- The following are the gross receipts of traffic

on the undermentioned railw	ave		0					
on the undermentioned railw. Bristol and Birmingham	May16				£4.197	11	8	
Eastern Counties,	18				5,427	1	0	
Edinburgh and Glasgow,	17				3,001	0	03	
Great Western,	18		***		19,915	2	2	
Grand Junction,	17				10,096	9	10	
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr,	17				2,373	11	0	
Great North of England,	17				2,281	8	2	
London and Birmingham,	17				23,549	14	5	
London and South Western,	20				7,369	2	4	
London and Blackwall	18			***	1,448	3	8	
London and Brighton,	17		0.6.0		5,573	15	8	
London and Croydon,	20	***			618	9	8	
Manchester and Leeds,	17				7.365	0	1	
Midland.	17			-	13,495	16	9	
Manchester and Birminham	17				5,556	4	5	
Newcastle and Carlisle,	17				1,605	3	9	
Newcastle and Darlington,	17				1,420	3	2	
Paris and Rouen	19				5,547	0	0	
Paris and Orleans,	19				5,848	0	0	
South Eastern and Dover	17	***	***	***	8,391	3	4	
York & North Midland, with	Leeds & Selb	y, 1	7		2,826	10	9	
Yarmouth and Norwich,	18				287	3	0	

# THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

ISSUE DEF	ARTMENT.
Notes issued 29,340,425	L. Government debt
29,340,425	29,340,425
BANKING D	EPARTMENT
L. Proprietors' capital	L. Government Securities, includ- ing Dead Weight Annuity .13,385,797 Other Securities
33,435,595 Dated the 22d day of May, 1845.	33,435,595 M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
THE OT	D FORM.
	, if made out in the old form, pre-
Liabilities. L. Circulation, inc. Bank post bills 21,666,978 Deposits	Assets. t. Securities

notes, but rather to diminish it. Notwithstanding the rapid increas<sup>®</sup> of banks of issue in England, from 1833 to 1837, there was no ten-dency for the whole circulation to increase; and the same has been the case in Scotland, while the number of banks has been nearly doubled. An increase in the number of issuers has only the effect of dividing the circulation more; and surely if the Irish banks gene-rally are to share the other husiness of Dublin these non-issuers rally are to share the other business of Dublin, these non-issuing banks ought likewise to share the advantages of the circulation.

#### MONEY MARKET.

**DENSE VALUE OF CONTROL OF CON** 

were rather firmer, though the amount of hisiness transacted was limited. Spanish five per cents improved nearly one-half per cent on purchases, but the three per cents showed no material advance. THURSDAY.—The public securities remain steady and firm, without much alteration. Not a large amount of business has been transacted, either in the shape of purchase or anie. Consols for money and the account closed 99½ to 3. The foreign funds in most cases had a very healthy appearance. The speculative descriptions were particularly good, with a slight tendency to advance. FRIDAY.—The funds have been very firm to-day. Cousols for the account have been done at 994 §; the same far money. The premium upon exchequer-bills is 58; bank atock is at 211, and India stock at 280. Not a single bargain has been quoted in the Spanish securities to-day. The Portuguese converted are worth 674; Maxicana 374. The Russian metalliques have failen from 1164 to 1174. The Dutch four per cents are at 984, and the Belgian four-and-a-half per cents at a fall from 994 to 984. COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 19 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3/178 ligd per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 63; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 7174, it follows that price of gold is 4374 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3/178 logd per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 114; and the exchange at Hamburgh the price of gold is 4374 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3/178 logd per ounce for standard gold, gives un exchange at New York on London is 1094 per cent, si follows that the exchange is 0.33 per cent against England. But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.

#### BANK ISSUES.

 

 BANK ISSUES. (From the Gazette.)

 An Account, pursuant to the Act secentia and eighth Fictoria, cap. 32, of the Avenage Anoust of Bank Norts of the secence Banks of Laux in England and Wales, in cirulation during the Week ending Saturday the 3d day of May 1845:— PRIVATE BANKS.

 Abingdon bank, Abingdon-Knapp & Co.
 27,759

 Andover bank, Andover-Heath & Co.
 15,110

 Ashord bank, Ashford-Jemmet & Pomfret
 8,713

 Aylebury bank, Aylesbury-Ricaford & Hunt
 60,869

 Baingdon bank, Baidock and Biggleswade bank, Baldock - Wells, Hogg, and Lindsell
 34,639

 Barnstable bank, Barnstaple-Drake & Co.
 16,208

 Basingstocke and Odinam bank, Basingstocke-Cole, Seymour & Co.
 23,995

 Bedford Bank, Bedford-T. Tapp, Halfhead & Co.
 8,432

 Bedford Bank, Bedford-T. Barnard
 22,895

 Birmingham bank, Birmingham-Atwod, Spooner, & Co.
 22,895

 Birmingham and Warwickshire bank, Birmingham-Lewis, Moilliett & Co.
 11,109

 Birmingham and Warwickshire bank, Birmingham-Lewis, Moilliett & Co.
 14,203

 Birmingham and Warwickshire bank, Birmingham-Lewis, Moilliett & Co.
 14,203

 Briadlord Bank, Beinderd-Mastard & Oak
 9,755

 Boe on bank, Hoston-Ger & Co.
 14,203

 Birmingham and Warwickshire bank, Birmingham-Lewis, Moilliett & Co.
 14,203
 77,989 36,980 47,854 3,530 35,681 12,850 67,057 23,624 31,258 2,880 16.913 24,059 49,738 31,313 19,070 2,483 21,117 Colchester bank, Colchester-Bound, Green, & Ca. Colchester and Essex bank, Witham and Essex bank, and Hadleigh bank, Suffolk, Colchester-Mills, Bawtree, & Ca. Cornish bank, Truro-Tweedy and Co. Coventry bank, Coventry-Little and Woodcock City bank, Excter-Milford and Co. Craven Bank, Settle-Birb becks and Co. Christchurch Bank, Christchurch-Tice, Welch, and Co. Cardiff Bank, Cardiff-Towgood and Co. 42,975 42,810 9,288 21,135 78,959 2,315 6,824

36,300,396 39,488,975 The balance of assels over liabilities being 3, 188, 5791, as slated in the above account under the head R war.

THE above accounts exhibit a decrease in the circulation of 522,533/; an increase of deposits of 1,176,455/; an increase in securities of \$20,995/; and an increase of bullion of 137,684/.

The foreign exchanges exhibit a very extraordinary degree of steadiness, there being no change whatever since last week, except a wery trifling advance on bills upon Antwerp. Nor is there any change worthy of note in the state of the money market. We are confirmed in the opinion which we have frequently of late

expressed, that all the elements are in operation for inducing, at novery distant time, an improved value of money. A reference to the official statistics of the trade of the present year, will show that there is a considerable increase in the consumption of most of the leading commodities going forward, and that a considerable addition to our foreign credits must be taking place, by the increased amount of our exports. In commerce, however, there is nothing that indicates any dangerous or unhealthy business, and it is only to an increased legitimate employment of money that we look for an advance in the rate of interest. All alarm as to any immediate danger of a serious

rate of interest. All alarm as to any immediate danger of a serious misunderstanding with the United States has subsided, though we may still look for considerable warmth in the newspapers, particu-larly which the next packet will bring. The position of the non-issuing banks in Dublin, in relation to the new bank bill, is one of considerable hardship, and, we think, of un-questionable injustice. By the charter of the Bank of Ireland, they were prohibited from issuing notes; but they nevertheless had less competition in the other business of bankers, from the fact that the other banks which did issue notes had no place of business in Dublin. other banks which did issue notes had no place of business in Dublin. By the change, however, they are exposed to the increased competi-tion of all the Irish banks, who will now, no doubt, have their head offices at Dublin. offices at Dublin, while they are not allowed to participate in the privilege of issuing notes. The exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ire-land are abolished, of circulating their notes in Dublin and its neighbourhood ; but with regard to these particular banks, another act is passed which prevents them now from issuing notes, only because they have not done so hitherto, having been prevented by the Bank of Ireland charter. And this appears still more unnecessary and unjust when the solution of anjust, when all experience has demonstrated that an increased number of issuers has no tendency to increase the whole circulation of

# THE ECONOMIST.

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7.918 13.516

41,664

26,339

26,535 18,332 10,194 14,195 61,545 8,638

84,595

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46,489

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49.335

36,765 22,394 7,630 6,176

5,890

19,842 12,916

34,121 18,950 21,209 19,495

56,405 4,451

15,077

39,918

25.719 20,442

76,960 19,623 24,117 8,572

20.934

44,560 9,764 6,176 5,726

53,753 37,941

15,916 6,311 4,010

6,8

15,108

3.588

Chepstow Old bank, Chepstow bank, Monmouth Old bank, Monmouth Bank, Breeon Bank, and Roas and Herefordshire Bank, Chepstow-Bromage, Snead, and Co. Derby bank, Derby-Messre Evans Derby bank, Derby-Smith and Co. Derby Old bank and Scaradale and High Peak bank, Derby-Crompton, Newton, and Co. Devisee and Wiltshire bank, Devizes-Hughes, Locke, and Co. Diss Bank, Diss-Oakes, Fischam, and Co. Doncaster bank and Retford Bank, Doncaster-Cooke and Co. Doncaster bank, Dover-Latham, Tew, and Co. Dorest Chion Bank, Dover-Latham & Co. Dover Chion Bank, Dover-Latham & Co. Dover Chion Bank, Dover-Latham & Co. Dover Chion Bank, Dover-Latham & Co. Dever Onion Bank, Dever-Latham & Co. Dover Chion Bank, Dever-Latham & Co. Dever Onion Bank, Dever-Latham & Co. Dever Onion Bank, Dever-Latham & Co. East Cornwall Bank, Likearć-Robins, Foster, & Co. East Riding Bank, Beverley-Bower, Hutton, & Co. Ease Cank and Bishops Stortford Bank, Chehmsford-Sparrow, Walford, & Co. 100,743 Exeter Bank, Exeter-Sanders & Co. Knaresborough Old Bank and Ripon Old Bank, Knaresborough—Terry and Co. Kendal Bank, Kendal—Wakefield, Crewsdon & Co ... ... Kettering Bank, Kendal—Wakefield, Crewsdon & Co ... ... Lame End Staffordshire Bank, Lane End—C, Harvey & Son ... Leeds Bank, Leeds—Beckett & Co. ... ... Leeds Bank, Leeds—Beckett & Co. ... Leeds Bank, Leeds—W. Williams, Brown & Co. ... Leek & Staffordshire Bank, and Leek & Congleton Bank, Leek—Fowles, Gaunt, & Co. ... Leicester Bank, Leicester—Pagets & Kirby ... Lewes Old Bank, Leicester—Pagets & Kirby ... Lincoin Bank, Licchfield—Palmer and Green ... 103,705 Pease's Old Bank, Hull, the Hull Old Bank & Beverley Bank, Hull—Pease & Co. Pensance Bank, Penzance—Batten & Co. Peterborough Bank & Oundle Bank, Peterborough—Messrs Yorke Peterborough Bank, Reterborough—Simpson, White, & Simpson Pembrokeshire Bank, Haverfordwest—J. & W. Walters Penzance Union Bank, Falmouth Bank, & Truro Bank, Penzance—Ricketts, Enthoven, & Co. Reading Bank, Reading—Simonds & Co. Reading Bank, Reading—Stephens, Blandy, & Co. Richmond Bank, Richmond—Stapleton & Co. Ringwood & Poole Bank, & Town & County of Poole Bank, Ringwood— Ledgard & Sons Nash & Co. Ross Old Bank, Herefordshire, Ross-Prichard & Allaway Saffron Walden and North Essex Bank, Saffron Walden-Messra Gibson Salop Bank, Shrewsbury-Burton, Lloyd, and Co. Scarborough Old Bank, Scarborough-Woodall, and Co. Shrewsbury and Market Drayton Bank, Shrewsbury-Adams, Adams, & Co. Shrewsbury Old Bank and Shrewsbury and Ludlow Bank, Shrewsbury-Rocke, Eytons, and Co. Sittingbourne and Milton Bank, Sittingbourne-Vallance and Son

[May 24, £ 17,947 14,129 21.91 8,873 8,573 16,520 13,896 31,313 17,768 23,360 2,303 28,825 12,821 12,022 Thrapston and Kettering Bank, Nottannpointer, Antapston-I orke and Eland ... Tring Bank and Chesham Bank, Tring-Butcher and Son Toweester Old Bank, Toweester-J. & S. Percival Union Bank Cornwall, Helston-Vivian & Co. Uxbridge Old Bank, Uxbridge-Hull, Smith, and Co. Wallingford Fank, Wallingford-Wells and Co. Warwick and Warwickshire Bank, Warwick-Kelynge, Greenway, & Co. Wellington Somerset Bank, Wellington-Fox, Brothers West Riding Bank, Wakefield, & Pontefract Bank, Wakefield-Leatham, Tew. & Co. 11,342 12,911 10,330 15,480 24,527 13,642 29,107 29,107 Wellington Somerset Bank, Wellington-ros, brothers
West Riding Bank, Wakefield, & Pontefract Bank, Wakefield-Leatham, Tew, & Co.
Whithy Old bank, Whithy-Simpson, 'Chapman, and Co.
Winchester, Alresford, and Alton bank, Winchester-Bulpett and Co.
Winchester, Alresford, and Alton bank, Winchester-Bulpett and Co.
Weymouth Old bank, and Dorchester bank, Wiekeam and Co.
Weymouth Old bank, and Dorchester bank, Weymouth - Elliott and Pearse ...
Wirkesworth and Ashbourne Derbyshire bank, Wirkesworth-Arkwright and Co.
Wirkesworth and Ashbourne Derbyshire bank, Wirkesworth-Arkwright and Co.
Wirkesworth and Ashbourne Derbyshire bank, Wirkesworth-Arkwright wolverhampton bank, Wolverhampton-Goodricke and Holyoake
Worcester bank, Worcester-Farley, Lavender, and Co.
Worcester bank, Worcester-Farley, Lavender, and Co.
Worcestershire bank, Kidderminster-Farley and Turner
Walsall Old bank, walsall-Charles Forster and Sons
Warninster and Witshire bank, Warminster-Everett and Co.
Worcestampton bank, Wolkell-Charles Forster and Sons
Warnanster and Witshire bank, Warminster-Farley and Suffolk bank, Yarmouth-Gurney, Birbeck, and Co.
Wolverhampton bank, wolfolk bank, and Halesworth and Suffolk bank, Yarmouth-Sir E, Knowles 5,978 38,563 13,12424,9556,02216,125 87,731 57,453 7,344 13,242 14,471 85,449 12,762 19,343 22,444 2,635 10,593 46,244 10,274 Pervillo bank, Yeorl—E. and J. Batten
York bank, York—Swann, Clough, and Co.
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.
Barn sey banking Co. Brandlord
Barnaley banking Co. Brandlord
Bradford banking Co. Bradford
Bradford banking Co. Workshampton.
Bank Korten Mitchaven
Bradford banking Co. Vorentry.
Comberland Linoh banking Co. Coventry
Coventry and Warwickshire banking Co. Coventry
Coventry and Warwickshire banking Co. Coventry
Coventry and Warwickshire banking Co. Davington
Carlisle City and District bank, Carlisle
Dadley and West Bronwich banking Co. Davington
Darlington District Joint Stock banking Co. Davington
Darlington District Joint Stock banking Co. Bailington
Bradford Coumercial banking Co. Haifax
Halfax Joint Stock banking Co. Haifax
Halfax Adning Co. Huidersfield
Huidtar Stoint Stock banking Co. Linita and Huidersfield
Huidtar Joint Stock banking Co. Linita and Huidersfield
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Haifax and Huiddersfield Union banking Co. Haifax
Haifax and Huidersfield Union banking Co. Haifax
Haifax and Huidersfield Union banking Co. Stanferborough
Kingbridge Joint Stock bank, Kingsbridge
Incoln and Lindsey banking Co. Lineofa
Northanghord Marking Co. Lineofa
Northang Co. Leeds
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Matfax and Huidersfield Banking Co. Lineofa
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Storeda Commercial banking Co. Lineofa
Northanghord Banking Co. Matherita and Store 46,433 JOINT-STOCK BANKS. Bank of Westmoreland, Kendal 11,055 3,87029,930 40,930 21,038 9,502 49,318 9,459 31,548 19,261 57,880 10,615 34,150 11,678 27,728 13,320 131,657 42,270 13,429 12,110 24,968 32,941 14,822 19,832 23,370 11,104 22.380 154.089 17,614 34,146 28,317 14,941 40,685 1,440 18,191 28,262 8,148 28,248 22,114 25,920 3,766 61,377 52,959 35,130 22,998 22,836 87,362 45,146 12,954 19,149 12,314 10,016 32.627 23,295 44,597 73,985 10,179 4,925 26,794 13,812 32.627 27,253 29,915 72.765 14,993 12,942 409,985 35,726 58,604 83,348 9.825 26,373 51,370 57,951 4,406 32,854 51,870 11.306 47,883 11,209 12,070 8,941 344.429 29,266 35,418 54,612 40.323 21.929 5,692 52.594 52,223 10,403 7,387 9,427 17,725 1,377 32,010 14,234 32,169 34,325 73,010 5,2669,370,764 14,345 16,645 23,580 13,405 73,010 4.415 73,905 40,615 18,478 24,675 7,515 7,405 4,697 67,999 92,593 117,008 38,000 5,085 P. DEANS, Registrar of Bank Return

1845.]

# THE ECONOMIST.

# The Bankers' Brice Gurrent.

# English Stocks, &c. PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS Fri Sat Mon Tues Wed Thur

COURSE OF EXCHANG

		CC	URSE (	OF EXCI	HANG	E.					
		1		Tuesday.		1			Fri	day.	
		Time	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices no on Cl	egociat hange	ted	Pric print on Char	ed			egociated
Rotterdam Antwerp Hamburgh Paris, 3 day Ditto Marsellies Bordeaux Frankft. ot	at sight	short 3 ms 3 ms 3 ms 3 ms 3 ms 3 ms 4 ms 4 ms 4 ms 4 ms 4 ms 4 ms 4 ms 4	$\begin{array}{c} 12 & 8_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 12 & 6_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ 12 & 9 \\ 26 & 15 \\ 25 & 90 \\ 26 & 10 \\ 26 & 10 \\ 26 & 10 \\ 26 & 10 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 36 \\ 119 \\ 99 \\ 119 \\ 52 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 53 \\ 53$	12 53 12 72 26 10 13 142 25 80 26 5 26 10 122 10 1 36 36 30 65 26 5 40	12 12 26 13 13 15 26 1 25 8 26 1 26 26 1 1 1 29 26 1 1 1 1 29 26 1 1 1 1 29 26 1 1 1 29 26 1 1 1 29 26 1 1 29 26 1 1 29 26 1 26 1 26 1 26 26 1 26 26 1 26 26 1 26 26 26 1 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	5 5 7 2 0 5 2 2 2 0 0 0	12 12 12 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	95 15 15 20 4 5 5 80 15 10 2	13 25 26 26 26 26 122 10 10 30 36 30 26 40 119 119 53 53	50 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 72 26 15 13 15 25 85 26 5 26 10 26 15 1228 10 2 10 2 362 363 30 70
Paid Capital.	Dividend		BANK						Paid		Price pr. share
5,000	6	Scottish U Hercules Insurance North Brit Caledonia Edinburgt	teland nen Comp al seotland e h and Gla asgow ANCE C nion Company tish n Fire h Life	tland	IES	£:10 20 10 10	ares 20 07 10 00 00 00	L. 100 100 100 100 100 50 50 50 510 152 258 8 1100 A11 100 100 100 100 100 10	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 174\\ 168_{2}\\ 228\\ 170\\ 170\\ 15/12s6d\\ 97\\ 81/0s\\ 7/2s6d\\ 14/15s6d\\ 11/17s6d\\ 3i\ 15s\ 0d\\ 14/15s\\ 11/4s\ 6d\\ 14/2s\ 0d\\ 14/2s\ 0d\\ 10/\\ 27/3s\ 6d\\ 24/0s\\ 19/\\ \end{array}$
No. of Shares	Dividends ber annum		Friday e	vening.		Shi	ares		Paid		Price pr share
5000 8000 20,000	61 per ct 41 per ct 64 per ct 51 per ct 51 per ct 51 per ct 51 per ct	County of Commer Colonial	North Am	ster Bank		4 5 2 10 10	11.1	L. 40 50 20 25 20 25 20 25	00000	D. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	42 47 — 15
40,000 60,000 40,000 20,000 20,000	6/ per ct 6/ per ct 8/ per ct 8/ per ct	London Metropo Provinci	and West Joint Sto litan al of Irela	minster ck	*** *** *** ***	2 10 5 2 10	0 5 0 0	25 20 10 7 25 10	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	274 14 52
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20

 PRICES OF BULLION.

 Foreign Gold in bars, (standard)
 per ounce £3 17 9

 Yew Dollars
 2 17 5

 Silver in bars, (standard)
 0 4 91

 21,500
 -- Northamptonshire Union

 21,383
 51 per et
 Gloucestershire

 20,000
 64 per et
 Wales District

 20,000
 -- Union of Australia

 00,000
 51 per et
 Ditto

 00,000
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 Union of London

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Ditto 3 j							***	42	421	18 43	1	42	4:	24	421
Ditto De	eferr	ed						-	134		-	-		-	-
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Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

497

#### Corn Markets.

498

CORN EXCHANCE, MONDAY, May 19.—Having had heavy rains during the last week or two, there is said to be plenty of grass. The arrivals are large of English wheat, foreign harley, and cast. English wheat is 1s dearer, and quick wale: a demand has sprung up for in-ferior honded for Belgium, and asles could be made at 4s advance upon the prices obtainable a fortnight since; fine bonded wheats are also more inquired for. A demand has arises for fine English barley fit for matting; grind-ing larley firm, but no dearer. Oats are better sale than hast week, notwithstanding we have liberal supplies of foreign, and a good many cargoes shipping from Ireland. Heans and peas scarce, and more inquired for. Flour better sale.

CORN EXCHANCE, FRIDAT, May 23.—The wind con-tinues northerly and cold, and a very great deal of rain has failen during the week. The arrivals are short. For Wheat the advance of Monday has been firmly main-tained through the week. Balley firm, but no dearer. Oats are quick sale, and the turn dearer. Beans and peas firm. In flour better sale for all kinds.

#### **Provision Markets.**

BREAD.

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

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. Mownar, May 19.—The arrivals of country slaugh-tered beef and mutton have been comiderably on the increase since this day se'nsight; while the general quality has been good. Those of lamb (600 carcases) and pork have proved only moderate. With meat killed in the metropolis we have been fairly supplied, yet the de-mand for beef and mutton has continued somewhat active, at, in some instances, further improved quota-tions. In lamb and pork very little doing, on some-what easier terms. Several carmase of foreign beasts have found buyers, at prices varying from 1s to 3s 4d per Blas. per Slbs.

per Blos. FRIDAY, May 23.—We had a very steady trade here to-day, and the quotations were on the advance. At per stone, by the carcase.

	8	d		d		d		d
Beef, inferior	2	10	3	0	Mutton, Inferior 3	8	3	10
- middling	3	2	3	4	- middling 4	0	4	4
- prime large	3	6	8	8	- prime 4	6	4	10
- prime small	3	10	4	0	Pork, large J	0	3	-6
Veal	4	- 0	5	0	- small 3	8	4	0

# SMITHFIELD.

SMITHFIELD. MONDAY, May 19.—During the past week the imports of foreign stock for our market have consisted of 87 oxen and cows, together with 151 sheep, all from Rot-terdam. At the outports about 100 oxen and cows have been received. The quality has proved tolerably good; but that of the sheep has been miserably deficient. To-day we had on offer 40 foreign beasts and 20 sheep, the whole of which were disposed of at fair quotations. The bullock supplies on offer this morning were mode-rately extensive, yet the condition was by no means first-rais. The beef trade was active, at an advance in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2d to 4d per slbs; the primest foots and homebreds readily produc-ing 4s 6d per 8lbs, and at which a clearance was speedily effected.

effected. Although the numbers of sheep were on the increase, the primest old Downs moved off steadily, at from 4s 10d m 5s per 61bs; but all other kinds sere a slow in-quiry, and previous rates were not supported. From the Isle of Wight, 240 lambs came fresh to hand; while the receipts from other quarters were to-lerably good. Prime qualities sold freely, at extreme rates; but great difficulty was experienced in effecting asles of other kinds. raies; but great dif sales of other kinds.

In calves a fair amount of business was doing at Friday's improved currencies. The Pork trade was rather dull, yet previous rates were supported.

Do whites.

POTATOES. SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, MONDAY, May 19.—The supply to this market during the past week has been less than in several of the preceding, yet the imminue stock stock on haud was more than sufficient for the durmand. There was considerable business done in the low priced goods, especially in the stale and inferior Scotch and York reds, which were sold at from Nos to 35s. Several fresh and better samples of Scotch realised 40s, and 45s was asked for two or three very superior and fresh am-ples; but there was not a sufficient quantity sold to justify

ples; but there was not a suf	icient quantity sold to ju	stify
a quotation at that price.		
York reds	Do Regents 50s	60:
	Guerneev blues 50	55
Jersey Blues 50 55		50
	Shaws do 50	70
Wisbeach Kidneys 55 65	Blues do	-
Do blues 40 -	Dutch Whites 20	25
Do whites		

HOPS. BOROUGH, MONDAY, May 19.—The market for hops as been inactive, and the accounts from Kent and other districts are, upon the whole, considered favourable to the bine. the bin

the bine. BOROUGH, FRIDAX, May 23.—The accounts from the plantations being of a more satisfactory character than those received for some time past, the demand here is in a very depressed state, at barely last week's quotations. Sussex pockets 71 to 84 38.—Weakis 71 8s to 84, 108.— West Kents 71 7s to 84 38.—Weakis 71 8s to 84, 108.— Uchoice do 114 11sto 134.—West Kent bags 71 15s to 84 15s. —East Kent do 104 10s to 124.

#### HAY MARKETS.

Supply and a singgian demand. CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 3/ 12s to 4/ 15s; useful ditto, 4/ 16m to 5/ 5s; fine upland ditto, 5/ 6s to 5/ 12s; elover hay, 4/ 16m to 6/ 0s; cat straw 2/ 0s to 2/ 2s; wheat straw, 2/ 2s to 2/ 4s per load. Trade tolera-by firm at the above quotations. WHITECHAFEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3/ 10s to 4/ 15s; mend ditto, 5/ 5s to 5/ 4s. for a whand ditto 5/ 5s to

useful ditto, 4/16s to 5/4s; fine upland ditto, 5/5s to 5/8s; clover hay, 4/16s to fi 0s; cat straw 1/18s to 2/ 6s; wheat straw 21 1s to 2/3s per load. A moderate supply and a steady trade.

TALLOW. LONDOW, MONDAY, May 19.—The price of tallow is firm, and a very fair business is doing, both on the spot and for the last three months. Town tallow is scarce, and may be quoted at 28% net cash. It is reported that the quantity of tallow to be shipped for St Petersburgh this year is likely so be vary limited. Particulars of Tallow. 1842 1843 1844 1845

A 107 PRO			P PERCONC.	and the second			-
			1843				
	Cas	ks	Casks	Casks		Cas	ks.
Stock this day	202	07	19845	19791	***	188	66
Delivery last week	7	68	858	777		10	03
Do. from 1st June	978	26	88457	81448		838	36
Arrived last week							
Do, from let June							
Price of Y.C 4	78.9	d4	12a 9d	40s 3d		388	6d
pt	ISs 0	d	-s 0d	40s 9d		398	0đ
Price of Town	19s 0	d	15s 0d	42s 0d		41s	0 <b>d</b>
RAW HIDES,		SH	EEP &	CALF	SI	KIN	S.
At per stone of 14 lbs.			Per	skin.			
s d s	d				d		d
Best steers and		Ma	rket calf	6	6	8	0
heifers	8	Lo	ig woo	lled			
Middling hides4 8 5	2	8	heep	0	0	0	0
Inferior ditto4 2 4	6	She	ort ditto	0	0	0	0
Lamb-skins, 15d to 2	ld ;	Shea	rlings. 6	d to 10	de	ach	J.

COAL MARKET.

COAL MARKET. MONDAY.-Buddles's West Hartley 16s 9d-Chester Main 15s-Hasting's Hartley 17s-Holywell Main 16s--Nelson's West Hartley 16s 6d-North Tanfield 12s--Old Pontop 15s 6d-Ord's Redheugh 14s-Ravens-worth's West Hartley 16s-Taylor's west Hartley 16s-Tanfield Moor 17s-West Hartley 17s-West Wylam 15s 3d-Wylam 14s 6d, 14s 9d. Wallsend: Gosforth 16s 3d-Hilda 15s 6d-Killingworth 15s 9d-Pott 14s-Wal-ker 15s 6d-Wharncliffe 16s-Braddyl's Hetton 18s 3d-Haswell 18s 9d-Hetton 18s 3d-Lambton 18s-Pember-ton 16s-Russell's Hetton 18s-Richmund 17s-Trimton 16s-Russell's Hetton 18s-Richmund 17s-Trim-

Haswell 185 9d-Hetton 185 3d-Lambton 189-Fember-ton 168-Russell's Hetton 189-Richmund 178-Trim-don Main 165 6d-Caradoe 189-Hartlepool 185 3d, 185 6d -Heugh Hail 168 6d-Kelloe 178 6d-Barrett 168-Tees 176 6d-Derwentwater Hartley 168-Elsicar Main 148-Hartley 168 - Powell's Duffryn Steam 228. Arrivals since last day 48. WEDNEDAY - Adair's Main 148 6d-Buddle's West Hartley 178 6d-Charlotte Main 158-Chester Main 158-Hasting's Hartley 17a to 178 6d-Holywell Main 168-Neleon's West Hartley 168 6d-Old Pontop 188-Ord's Redheugh 148-Taylor's Weat Hartley 166 6d-West Hartley 178-West Wylam 153 3d-Wylam 148 6d-Derwentwater Hartley 168 - Hartley 166 6d-West Hartley 178-West Wylam 153 3d-Wylam 148 6d-West Hartley 168 - Hartley 166 6d-Chester Main 188-Ge-Hetton 178 9d to 188-East Hetton 168 3d-Haswell 188 6d-Hetton 178 9d to 188-East Hetton 168 3d-Haswell 188 6d-Hetton 178 9d to 188-East Hetton 178 9d-Richmund 178-Heugh Hall 168 5d-Adelside 178 9d-Barrett 168 6d-Eden Hartlepol 178-Mester 44.

# BIRTHS. On the 17th inst. at Rusham house, Lady Charlotte

acon, of a son. In South Andley street, on the 20th Inst. Lady Dinor-m, of a daughter. On the 19th inst. in Sussex square, the Hon. Mr John R

Gellibrand Hubbard, of a daughter. On the 11th inst. at Leicester, Mrs George Rawlinson, of twins.

of twins. On the 18th inst. at Morwick house, Northumberland. he lady of Henry Mayhew, Esq. of a daughter. MARBIAGES. On the 12th inst. at St Swithin's, J. C. Preston, Esq. wholesale grocer, of 13 Cannon street, to Jemima Louisa, only daughter of the lats Samuel Hitchcock, Esq. of Greenhythe, Kent. On the 20th inst. at All Saints', Derby, by the Vener-able Archdeacon of Coventry, the Rev. B. Lillingston, Incumbent of All Saints', to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Ley Brooks. DEATHS.

#### DEATHS

DEATHS. On the 19th inst. at his residence in Leadenhall street, William John Huggins, in his 64th year, marine painter to his late Majesty William IV. On the 30th inst. at 70 Queen street, Cheapside, Mr Thomas Walter, aged 51.

On the 20th inst. at Shortwood, near Staines, Thomas Whiteley, Esq. late of the Bank of England, in the 66th year of his age. On the 20th inst. at 7 Suffolk place, Charles John Ogden, eldest son of the Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, in the 19th year of his age. At Chilworth lodge, Southampton, on the 18th inst. the Hon. Amelia Quin, reliet of the late Hon. Richard George Quin.

On the 26th inst. in his 82d year, Raphael Raphael, On the 29th Inst. in his scoryers, Raphaes Respond, Esq. of the Crescent, America square. On the 21st inst. in London, Alexander Manson, Esq. formerly of Rue de Jameiro, in his 55th year. On the 15th inst. John Griffith, Esq. of Durham, in

the stid year of his age. On the 17th inst at his residence, Pimlico, Mr George Baber, in the 01st year of his age, 40 years cooke at Brooks's club, St James's.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATTLE of WATERLOO.-New Model BATTLEOT WARANTE and a solution of the solutio the British Interest, Hall, Piccadilly. Open from 11 in the inv the evening. Admission is. Described by Waterles Men.

The modeller has certainly been most successful in placing before the public one of the most complete re-presentations of a battle.—Times, Dec. 25th.

RAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH effec-HAMPTON SPILL of HEALTH effec-tually relieves the stomach and howels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve langour and depres-sion of spirits, while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fail to be appreciated.—Sold by Prout, 229 Strand, London, price is 1½ per box; and by most medicine vendors in the kingdom.

For Closet Meditation.-New Edition, pocket size, price Two Shillings, by post Three Shillings.

M A R R I A G E—(an original Medical "To be or not to be? that's the question!"—Shakepere. By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., &c.

Also, Companion to the same, price 1s, by post 1s 6d,

CHASTITY-its Abuses and Diseases (72 engravings). Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 29 Cornhill; and the Author, 21 Avandel street, Strand. At home daily till 2--Evenings, 7 till 9.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and poliahing the surface when used crossways. This brush scientify enters between the closest teeth, that the inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothjek Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under-wiz. full sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These inmittable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS<sup>9</sup>, and they warrant the hair never to come out, at is each, or 10s per dozen in bone, and 2s each or 21s per dozen in ivory.

Ivory. THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE: the only dye that really answers for all colours, and dess not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint com-mon to all other dyes. ROSS & SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dyeas infailible, if done at their establishment; and ladice or gentlemen re-quiring it, are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them is do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly is the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them. Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their swn residence, whatever the distance. THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE;

At their swn residence, whatever the distance. PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PAMILY. M CEN FUN, the celebrated CHINESE Cosmerique: —The Ladies of the higher classes for the exceeding delicacy of their skins, attributable to the use of a Cosmerique; until recently preserved as an hereditary and inviolable secret amongst a certain sect of the Chinese Priesthood, designated "Teen-se," of "Ce-cestal Doctors." Our recent extended intercourse with this mation has elicited many important communications respecting their hof the industrial Skin Powder." This secret was dis-courd of the Cosmetique, called by them "Meen Fun," or "Celestial Skin Powder." This secret was dis-control of the Scametique is, that the ingre-dients being solely berbaceous, the most delicate com-plesion can apply it without injury ; while rough, red-nother most important feature is that of repressing without detriment to the samatory condition of the services. The rem and residents in warm climates, subject to

perspiration. Travellers, and residents in warm climates, subject to the inervating influence of tropical heat, will, when the skin becomes moist and heated, experience inconceivable comfort by resorting to this Cosmetique, as it will both allay and avert discoloration and coarseness. The Sole Proprietors are FABIAN & Co. late Watson, Fabian, & Co., 24 Mark lane, London; without whose Signature on the Labels none are genuine. To be had Wholesale of them, and Retail of all respectable Per-fumers, Chemists, & c. in Town and Country. In Boxes, price 3s 6d and 7s 5d each.

May 24.

Problem

# 1845.]

STATIONERY of EVERY DESCRIP-STATIONERY of EVERY DESCRIP-TION at Manufacturers' charges. Good letter pa-per 3d per quire, ditto note 2d per quire, or 2s 6d per ream, superfine folicapt 6d per quire, envelopes eight doern for 3d, very best satin ditto eight dozen for 1s. Stocken's patent binding pina 1s per yacket. Card plate engraved in the moat elegant style, including one hun-dred very best superfine cards, for 5s. Envelope cases fitted from one shilling, travelling writing cases, dispatch and work boxes, lower than any other house in London. C. STOCKEN invites the Nobility and Gentry (previ-enty to purchasing elsewhere), to inspect his elegant and extensive assortment of indices' and gentlemen's dressing many from 10s 6d to 100 guiness; every article warranted, many returned should the goods not answer the expec-ation of the purchaser. To be had at Stocken's well-known establishment, 53 Guadrant, Regent Street.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, war-ranted London made.—THOMAS WEST, Work-ing Silveramith, 18 Ludgate street, 8t Paul's, has now war sale a large stock of the best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FOKKS, at the following low prices --

FORKS, at the follow FINDLE	Ping 1	O.M		WICES.	-			
EINDLE	az.	8.			£	8.	d.	
12 Table Spoons	36 at	7	2	******	10	15	0	
12 Table Forks					10	15	8	
12 Dessert Spoons.		7	2		7	3	4	
12 Dessert Forks		7	2		7	3	4	
I Gravy Spoons					3	11		
Soup Ladle		7	2		3	11		
4 Sauce Ladles					3	16		
4 Salt Spoons		-	-		1	0	0	
I Pish Slice		-	-		2	10	0	
12 Tes Spoons		7	8		3	16		
1 Sugar Tonge					0	15	0	
VICTORI		IT:						
	03.	8.	d		£	8.	d.	
12 Table Spoons	40 at	7	6		15	0	0	
12 Table Forks	40	7	6		15	0	0	
12 Dessert Spoons .	25	7	6		9	7	6	
12 Dessert Forks	25	7	6		9	7	6	
2 Gravy Spoons	13	7	6	******	- 4	17	6	
1 Soup Ladle		7	6		- 4	2	0	
4 Sauce Ladles	12	8	0		4	16	0	
4 Salt Spoons			-		2	2	0	

aperior in style to any other. Gold and Silver Watches, very superior, are equally

chesp. Gold Chains and Jewellery at lower prices than ever

onered. For the convenience of parties residing at a distance, T. W. has published a Hand-Book full of useful informa-tion, and containing 100 engravings, which may be had gratis, and post free, on applying at WEST's, 18 Lud-gate street.

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE "HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT has of late taken great interest in the breeding of the Llama, from which a very fine wool is obtained. The cloth made of this is of a perful wool is and agreeable texture; and as some curiosity has been mised by the announcement of the registry of a coat un-der the new act by Messrs NICOLL, of Regent street, Tailors to the Court, it may be remarked that auch was made of this material. The coat itself is termed the REGISTERED PALETOT, and in its appearance there is nothing very singular beyond a very gentlemanly neatness, and an absence of all unsightly vulgarity.---Upon being submitted at Court is met with high appro-baics,"--Morning Deat, April 19. "This parment is so great an improvement on the old warp-macal, that its general adoption by man of taste is ineritable."--The Sum, April 30. "Monogat the Registration of Designs, according to the new act, that of a coat is to found. The notion of meuring the particular substance and cut of a coat is of the insume conce but is method.

the new act, that of a coat is to be found. The notion of menuing the particular substance and cut of a coat is critially a new one, but it speaks well for the working of an att which thus secures the profits of good judgment and well directed ingenuity to those to whom alone it is one.<sup>30</sup>—*Times, April 4. Registered Paletot, Two Guineas.* 114 Regent street, London, Four doors north of Quadrant.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION under U 6 and 7 Vio. cap. 66, for three years, obtained by H. J. and D. NICOLL, COURT TAILORS, 114 RE-GENT STREET, London, for their new introduction, the REGISTERED PALETOT, which is a summer overnead, light in weight, embracing the convenience and Present, light in weight, embracing the convenience and samint of the wrapper of tweed and its moderate price, without its inelegant and universally admitted common Messance

without its inclegant and universally admitted common spearance. The material is of a peculiar softness, made expressly of the finest Liama Wool, and in its fashion is neither ive aggies as it rop Addition is the figure, it cannot encumber free movement, worn riding or walking; it will also, from the neaturess of its form, admit its being used as a light Freek Cost-a desirable advantage in our warmest summer months, or abroad where the heat is found op-pressive, H.J. and D. Nicoll, sensitive to the importance of that eade usecum-a moderately light overcost in a climate as changeable as that of Great Britain, would not submit to the public the Registered Paletot till themselve satisfied of its being perfect, and that when used as a pardezza, riding or walking, or as a summer found as a pardezza, riding or walking, or as a summer found the shove firm might piedge a reputation which, simed by mattered akill and honoursed by royal patronage, is of some standing. This they can do with safety, as they maximal meatness of his attire. As a wide ex-ended and nearents exclassion of the operation of the safety and they maximal meatness of his attire. As a wide wide way to maximal meatness of his attire. As a wide excompromise that characteristic of an English gentleman -the unassumed neatness of his attire. As a wide ex-ission with the second state of the second state Guineas is fixed. Respectable firms will also be treated with relative to an agency for the sale of the Registered Paietot, to whom alone a discount ran be allowed. There being a large and increasing demand, many are hept ready in the extensive warerooms. 114 REGENT STREET, Four doors north of Quadrant.

ur doors north of Quadrant.

# THE ECONOMIST.

SILVER SUPERSEDED,

ND those corrosive and injurious metals A called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new, and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE.

ALBATA PLATE. C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42 Barbican and 16 Norton Folgate, sided by a person of science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered, possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with fits perfect sweet-ness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids, may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Pla e			od dle	8	tr	ong dla	T	hr	eaded		King's		
Table spoons and forks Dessert spoons	16	6	doz	1	0	doz	1	0	dog			doz	
and forks Tea spoons	5	6	-	8	0		13	6	-	13	6		
Salt spoons Egg spoons Mustard do	7	0	-	15	0	gus	13	6	gilt 24		6	gilt 24	
Gravy spoons Sauce ladles	3	6	es	4	6	ea	7	6	each pair	7	6	cach pair	
Soup ladles Sugar sifters	63	6	en	-	-		5	0	each	5	6	each	
Sugar tongs Fish knives Butter knives	5	6	ea -	1 8	6	ea.	12	6	pair each			pair each	
Skewers	-						-	-	's & T	hre	884	led 6d	
			1			gon dles	1	h	readed	1	K	ing's	
Table knives,	with	11	11-		1		1	6	1		4		

and warranted steel									
blades	22	6	doz	25	0	doz	25	0	dog
Dessert do. to match	18	6		19	6		19	6	
Carver and fork				8	6	pair	8	6	pair

C. Watson bega the public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from gold than this metal is from all others ; do its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, anis from the daily increasing culogiums he receives, he n convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming a-article of universal wear. C. Watson's handsomely *His minated Catalogue and Price Currens* is published, and Families, who regard economy and elegance, should possess them-slves of this useful Book, which may be had Gratis and Post Free from the above address. Ivory Table Knives 11s per dozen, dessert 9s ; Carvers 3s 6d per pair. 3s 6 31

id per pair.	Table.		Dessert.		Carvers.		
Balance handle	188	doz	148	dog			pair

handle, largest and best made	208	 168	-	78	6d	
to with Watson's						

4 Dit ha sil

indies, equal to						
VOT	208	6d	18s	-	8s. 6d	

Forks half the price of the above

FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE (which is so rapidly superseding silver) in sets of 24 piccos, with ivory handles, 45s; carved ivory handles, 50s; Albert pattern handles, 50s; if in mahogany cases, 16s extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for 50 years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his mame and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS. 358; a THREE PAPIER MACHE TEA TRAYS, 35s; a set of three Gothic shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s; three Gothic shape japanned ditto, 25s; three Sandwich shape ditto, 15s; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration, hence their uninterrupted success for 50 years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

### THE PATENT PARAGON CAMPHINE,

OR SPIRIT LAMP.

OR SPIRIT LAMP. OR SPIRIT LAMP. The New and Important Invention supersedes every other description of lamp, and possesses the following great advantages, viz...-The Light produced is equal to Gas, but with a mare agreeable brilliancy, and at an ex-pense as triffing that it may be considered as nearly a costless light. For cleanlines it cannot be surpassed, the Spirit being so pure that the operation of trimming does not soil the fingers, and if spilt upon the finnet arti-cle of dress it will not even leave a stain. This Lamp may be used wherever artificial light is required, and can be fixed either to old pedeatals or gas fittings. It is quite free from smoke or smell, having perfect combustion, and is not in any way affected by heat or cold, conse-quently suitable for all climates. The PARMAGON LAMP is the only one that can be used with a straight chimney, which not only renders it very simple for clean-ing, but prevents constant breakages from excessive heat. This splendid Light is equal to three Sperm OH Lamps, or twenty Mould Candles, and costs only Sixpence for the nous, without any trouble after lighting. Kept in svery variety at C. Watson's, 41 and 42 Bar-bien, and at 16 Noveron Following.

Kept in every variety at C. Watson's, 41 and 42 Bar-ican. and at 16 Norton Folgate.

Other Camphine Lamps rendered smokeless, and Per-fected for Six shillings each, by the Patent Paragon Apparatus a above.

The Pure and Odourless Lamp Spirit delivered to any part of London by C. Watson's carts, at 4s per gallon.

Send for his ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

To be had gratis.

1

NEW ENVELOPE.

NEW ENVELOPE. In consequence of the great variety of counterfeit Envelopes of ROWLAND'S KALV-DOR, and other disreputable means reported to by un-principled individuals for imposing on the public their highly pervicious compounds, under the tills of "KALV-DOR," the Proprietors and sole Preparent of the Original and Genuine Preparation, acting under a sense of duty, and regardless of expense in the attainment of their object--THE FRONCETION OF THE FURTHER FROM FRAND AND INFORMATION, have employed those celebrated artists, Messare Perkias, Bacom, and Co. who have succeeded, at great east, in producing from a steel plate a NEW EN-VELOPE of exquisite beauty. It comprises a highly finished engraving of the GRECIAN GRACES standing on a classie pedecata, on

VELOPE of exquisite beauty. It comprises a highly finished engraving of the GRECIAN GRACES standing on a cleasic pederal, on each side of which is a rich profusion of fourers springing from an elegant cornecepies; these tastefully blending with Arabeeque zerolis and wreaths, encircle the Royal Arase of Great Britain, surmounting the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," &c. &e. whilst a pliath at the foot displays the Signature of the Proprietors, in red, thus :-20 Hatton Garden.

20 Hatton Garden, London, Jew. 1, 1845. A. ROWLAND & SON. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

Loadon, Jess. 1, 1945. A. ROWLAND & SON. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, An Oriental Botomical Proparation, perfectly free from all mineral admisture. It exerts the most southing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin; and, by its agreey on the pores and minute secretory vessels, dispels all impurities from the surface, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thas effectually distpates all REDNESS, TAN, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, and either Cutaneous Visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces on the HANDS, ARMS, and NECK, and its expablity of allaying irritation and re-moving sallowness and all unsightly appearances, render it indispensable to every Toilet. Sold in bottles, at s6 dand 85 dd each, duty included. CAUTION. BEWARE OF DELETERIOUS COMPOUNDS, under the title of "genuine" KALYDOR, containing mineral astringents utterly minous to the Complexion, and by their repellent action endangering health. The own's GENUINE article is enclosed in the Zawelope, as detailed above. To protect the Public from Fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have also directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus— A. RO WLAND & SON, 20 HATTON GARDEN, to be engraved on the Government Stamp which is affixel on each bottle.

affixed on each bottle. All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS ! The genuine Preparation is sold by the Proprietors, and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CUES of ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is ensured by DR LOCOCK'S FULMONIC WAFERS.
Read the following Important Teatimonial from Mr cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury:—Daled Ids anaary, 1843.
Bending Important Teatimonial from Mr cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury:—Daled Ids anaary, 1843.
Tent of the second Hall, Canterbury:—Daled Ids anaary, 1843.
Bending Important Teatimonial from Mr cooper, surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury:—Daled Ids anaary, 1843.
Bending Internet of the second teat of the second case.
More CURES OF COUGHS, &c.
More to a letter from Heary Huntley, Edg., 12 Afters an anoat troublesome cough succeeded. I tried were were there months since, which being partially recovered from three months since, which being partially recovered from the more months since, which being partially recovered from the second stated of giving it accomplete and instantaneous head to only succeeded. I tried water, and who, by the bye, with and distersesting cough 1.3 kensel the more function.
More Marker and the second head and head the should with a head statement, and wonderful and a startes were head to a single Water, and who, by the bye, when the dit of coughing was allowed to be the bye in and, distersesting cough 1.3 kensel the more and who, by the bye, in and distersesting cough 1.3 kensel the more anaary water water ana

was the relicfshe experienced, &c. (Signed) Henry Huntley. ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a letter from Mr W. Barton, Apothecaries' Hall, Campbleton, Argyleshirs:-Dated March 1, 1844. Gentlema,-I may here mention that your Wafers give great satisfaction. One case in particular : an old gentle-men, who for years has been much afficietd with asthma, and seldom had a quiet night's rest. He had used very many proprietary medicines, as well as medical prescrip-tions, but all of which were of no use. Since he began to use Lownck's Wafers, he field himself almost well again. He sleeps well at night, and is quite refreshed in the morm-ings &c. (Signed) William Barton. ings, &c. (Signed) William Barton. ANOTHER CURE of a COUGH and IMPROVEMENT of

Ings &c. (Signed) William Barton. ANOTHER CUEL of a COUGH and IMPROVEMENT of THE VOICE. The declaration of Mr Hamiyn, Clerk of Unicorn Chapel, Tooley street, London:— 7 Albion place, Walworth, May 15, 1844. My attention was first attracted to Dr Locock's Walters by their having cured my wife of a had cough and cold, for which she had been a considerable time under medical treatment without effect, and perceiving that they were recommended for the voice, and as 1 often suffered from hoarseness and a tightness of the chest, I took a few, and found the most perfect and immediate benefit from them; and ever since, if I take cold, or have any hoarseness of huakiness of the voice, on taking two or three Walters if is immediately removed. I also find that they certainly improve the voice, increasing its power and fexibility. Dr Lococx's WAFERS give Instant relief, and a rapid cure of Aathma, Consumption, Cougha, Colds, &c.; they are small, and taste most pleasantly. To Sincenes they are invaluable, as in a few hours they free the voice from hoarseness, and give an increase of frow the from the tay organ. Lists of many hundreds of cases may he had of every accent threurshoat the kingdom.

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Lists of many hundreds of ca

Lists of many hundreds of cases may in had to every agent throughout the kingdom. Price is 14d, 2a 9d, and 11s per box. Agents-DA SLIVA and Co. 1 Bride lane, Fleet street, London. CAUTION.-To protect the public from spurious imita-tions, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the stamp ontside each box the words "DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS," in white letters on a red ground, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

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ON CERTAIN TESTS of a THRIVING O POPULATION, in respect of Productive Power and Vitality: Four Lectures delivered before the Uni-versity of Oxford, in Lent Term 1845. By TRAVERS TWISE, D.C.L. F.R.S., Professor of Political Economy, and Pellow of University College, Oxford. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

CLOSE of the BAZAAR .- The Council

of the National Anti-Corn-law League beg to announce that the Bazaar will CLOSE on TUESDAY the 27th INSTANT, up to which time the price of admission will continue to be ONE SHILLING, and the Theatre will remain open until until

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PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS. PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS.— Important to Families Furnishing.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of furnishing iron-mongery, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58 Baker street, Portman squrre, where may be inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMORERI GOODS in the Kingdom, consisting of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing room stoves, ranges, fenders and fire-irons, table catlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advantage resulting from cash payments, as the proprie-tors warrant every article of the best manufacture.— 58 Baker street, Portman square.

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N LEAGUE FREE TRADE BAZAR. The ADMITTANCE to the Bazaar is now ONE SHILLING. The Stalls are replenished with many costly and elabo-rate specimens of art and workmanship, which have not hitherto been exhibited, on account of want of space. THE MODEL ROOM is now complete; and in addition to an almost endless variety of improved

is now complete; and in addition to an annow even addition to an annow even definition of a set of the set of the set of the set Manufactures, there are Working Models of a POWER LOOM from Bradford; A BLOND LACE Machine from Nottingham; a Machine for Weaving Cotton Velvet; a Machine for making Patent Cards; a Stocking Frame from Nottingham, Sc. There is also a POTTER'S WHEEL, With Operatives at work from the Potteries; and Bobbin-lace Workers from Honiton, &c.

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	8.	d.	
Genuine Havannahs	18	0	
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and HOPS. Capital, 500,000/. In 12,500 Shares of 20/ each, and 25,000 Shares of 10/ each. Deposit 3/ per Share, or 1/ 10s per Half-share. Provisionally Registered. Prospectuses will shortly be published : meanwhile applications for shares may be addressed "To the Pro-VISTONAL DIRECTORS," at the Company's Office, 7 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, where samples may be seen and further particulars obtained. H. DIRCKS, Secretary pro. tem.

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The Archbishop of The Marquis of derry Earl Fitzwilliam The Earl of Tyrcon The Earl of Zetlam The Earl of Zetlam The Bishop of Ripo Viscount Morpeth Lord Wearloch Lord Feversham Lord Hotham, M.P. Lord Howden, K.C. Lord Worsley, M.F. Høn, E. R. Petra Sir G. Strickland, B Sir Francis Lawley Actuary and Sec London Agent foi the attention of of this Company for Female Lives.	York London anel drough m S.K.L.H S.K.L.H art, M.P Bart . the Lift wood, 46 the pub br Life Ir	SIF Tattk Sir Tattk Sir Jack M. P. Sir S. Cr. The Archdea Riding The Arch Archdea Riding The Arch Carchea Robert C Robert C Rober	en Sykes, Bart I. Vavasour, Bart H. Lowther, Bart, ompion, Bart, M.P. b deacon of York cour of the East f. chdeacon of Cleve- arlow, Esq intercor, Esq Denison, Esq reston, Esq arshe, Esq uke Wyville, Esq Newman, York nent-Mr Edward street nested to the terms and especially for
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PALLADIU 7 WAT	SOCI	IFE ETY, PLACE, LO	ASSURANCE

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 T WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON. DERETORS.
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 Baakers-The London and Westminster Bank. *Physician*-Seth Thompson, M.D.
 The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-ING of this Society was held on the 10th of April last, when a highly satisfactory REPORT was laid before the Proprietors and Policy Holders, and unanimously adopted. adopted

adopted. The Public will see the advantage of selecting, in so important a matter as Life Assurance, a well-established office, which, from its continued prosperity, and its large additions to policies, offers the greatest inducement to Assurers, combined with the undoubted security of a numerous and wealthy proprietary. ADDITIONS TO POLICIES. The following Table shows the additions made to Poli-cies for 50000, which had been in force for Fourteen Years, to the 31st December 1838 :--

Age at com- Premiums paid mence- in the Fourteen ment. Years.		Additions made to the Sum Assured in the Fourteen Years.			Total Sums now payable in case of death.				
10	£1192	18	4	£586	6	7	£5386	6	7
15	1350	8	4	681	2	7	5681	2	7
20	1525		4	768	5	1	5768	5	1
25	1682	18	4	787	2	8	5787	2	8
30		11	8	813	15	6	5813	15	6
35	2094	3	4	854	6	5	5854	6	5
40	2377	1	8	923	18	1	5923	18	1
45	2727	î	8	1011	2	9	6011	2	9
50	3173	6	8	- 1129	15	7	6129	15	7

A Bonus of Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent, of the esti-mated profits is added to Policies entitled, every seventh year; or an equivalent reduction made in future Premiums.

The Third Septennial Division of profits will be de-clared, to the 31st December 1845. Persons Assuring previous to that date will have their proportion of profit

appropriated. Parties travelling in Europe, by sea or land, in time Applications for Agencies, in places where none a established, to be addressed to the Secretary. NICHOLAS GRUT, Secretary and Actuary. 110

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