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CONTENTS.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST:	
Inefficiency and Evils of the Protective Policy	477
The Condition of the Labouring Classes—Food and Raiment ...	478
Classification of Sugar Duties ...	479
Proposed New Poor Law for Scotland	479
Free Trade Club	480
New Treaty with France	480
The Duke of Newcastle upon the State of the Country	480
American Manufactures	481
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT	481
Court and Aristocracy	483
Metropolis	483
Provincial	484
Ireland	484
Foreign Miscellany	485
ECONOMIST'S LIBRARY:	
Publications Received	485
CORRESPONDENCE AND ANSWERS:	
Letter on Ireland	486
POSTSCRIPT	487
EPITOME OF NEWS	487
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES:	
Liverpool Markets	488
Brazil Market	488
The American Ice Trade	489
Eastern Markets	489
Indigo—The Coming Crop	489
Weekly Summary	489
THE GAZETTE	491
Imports, Exports, &c.	492
Weekly Prices Current	493
RAILWAYS	494
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE:	
Money Market	495
The Bankers' Price Current	497
Corn Markets	498
Provision Markets	498
ADVERTISEMENTS	498

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

INEFFICIENCY AND EVILS OF THE PROTECTIVE POLICY.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

On Monday night Lord John Russell will bring before parliament 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 labouring classes.
2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective, tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.
3. That the present corn law tends to check improvements in agriculture, 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 cautious 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 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 improvements 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 foregoing resolutions before her Majesty.

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. 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 protection; 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 articles 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 produce of all other countries; and the price of the proportion retained 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 interests; 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 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, therefore, 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 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 deficient, and which other countries produce in abundance, acts as a direct and serious impediment to the disposal of those commodities on the production of which not only the existing but the increasing 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 disadvantageously 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 remuneration 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 increasing. 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 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, altogether unprotected, depend for a market on the whole world, over



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 rents 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 producer has 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, and, 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 manufacturer has improved so rapidly, that fast and great as the reduction 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*l.*, according to the "official" rate of value; but the same by the "real declared value" amounted only to 47,012,651*l.*; 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 fixed:—

Agricultural Produce.	Official value.	Real declared value.	Manufactures and Minerals.	Official value.	Real declared value.
	£.	£.		£.	£.
Beef and pork	153,958	208,916	Cot'n manufactures	177,837,401	47,681,361
Beer and ale	418,898	1,115,105	Cotton yarn	33,732,270	22,139,705
Bread and biscuit	12,242	21,915	Coals and culm	4,952,784	1,974,249
Butter and cheese	189,266	548,742	Iron & steel, wrought	12,664,340	7,840,755
Corn, flour, &c.	55,659	145,647	and unwrought ...	14,145,204	8,907,689
Cows	4,046	18,022	Linen manufactures	4,427,558	2,364,117
Horses	92,481	339,792	Linen yarn	1,637,730	1,028,937
Lard	31,632	42,735	Soap and candles ...	18,241,430	16,256,549
Tongues	6,551	12,886	Woollen manufac-		
Sheep's wool	692,660	1,264,525	tures		
Total, 3 years ...	1,557,993	3,778,321	Total, 3 years	267,636,717	107,173,382
Increase of real value on official value, 143 per cent.	2,220,328	—	Reduction of real value on official value, 60 per cent.)	...	160,463,385
	3,778,321	3,778,321		267,936,717	267,636,717

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) 1,557,993*l.*, but which have now increased to a value of 3,778,321*l.*, 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, 267,636,717*l.*, but which are now reduced to a value of 107,173,382*l.*, being a reduction in price of 60 per cent, thus

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*l*, would at the present price be worth 243*l*; while a quantity of manufactured goods which, in 1694, was worth 100*l*, would now only be worth 40*l*; so that a quantity of agricultural produce which, in 1694, would have exchanged for 100*l* value of manufactures, would, at the present relative value, command the same quantity that would, at that period, have sold for 600*l*. Or a quantity of manufactures which, in 1694, would have exchanged for 100*l* value of agricultural produce, would, at the present relative value, command only the quantity which would then have been worth 16*l* 9*s* 2*d*. 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.

Cows have risen in price 269 per cent.

Horses have risen in price 267 per cent.

Wool has risen in price 169 per cent.

While cotton manufactures have fallen in price during that period 78 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 pursuits 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 340*l* 8*s* 4*d*; it is now 2,050*l*. The land is altogether used for ordinary agricultural purposes, and the present value of the estate is estimated at 150,000*l*. 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 manufactured goods, has increased much more. The original rent of 340*l* 8*s* 4*d* would now purchase, at the present prices, as much manufactured goods as would then have been worth 850*l*, and the present rental of 2,050*l* is, therefore, worth as great a quantity of manufactures as could have been purchased in the beginning of last century for the sum of 5,100*l*. 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*l* 8*s* 4*d* then, to 5,100*l* 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 restriction, 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, 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 premium 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 go to Holland; the inferior third will come here, to be taken into consumption at the duty of 23*s* 4*d*. The

former would, under any circumstances, be effectually excluded by the duty of 28*s*.

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 eminent authority (Dr Ure) was officially applied to for a chemical analysis of both that and the standard sample, and the investigation has established 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. True 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. 1. *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 colour 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 16*s* 4*d*. 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 2*s* 4*d* 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 14*s*, 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 granulation, 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 without amending them, which forms so conspicuous a part of the legislation of this country, 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 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 parishoners, 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, unacquainted 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 confess we do not know what other result could have been than what is. The law, as it stands, imposes no limit to the discretion of the dispensers of the public bounty in relieving the really disabled

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 forsaken 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 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 Supervision." "The powers of this irresponsible body," as the *Times*, in an article, having much good sense on the subject, on Wednesday, says, "are ample for inquiry and deliberation, but utterly worthless for action or redress. They are, indeed, 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:—

"Be it enacted, that it shall not be competent for any court of law to entertain or decide any action relative to the amount of relief granted by parochial boards, unless the Board of Supervision shall previously have declared that 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:—

"In every landward 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 Advocate'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 consideration the best means of rendering its advantages more extensively 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 present 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 Sedgfield 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 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 intercommunication 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, presents ample scope for this purpose, containing, as it does, a reading room, supplied with the daily and weekly journals, and all the leading 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 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 commercial and manufacturing gentlemen, and all classes generally favourable 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 exceedingly desirous of supporting such a club in the metropolis.

Hitherto the entrance fee has been 10 guineas, and the annual subscription 5 guineas; but with a view to extend the benefits of the institution to the utmost possible limits, upon the motion of Mr James Wilson, seconded by Mr Bright, M.P., the following resolution was 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 5l 5s, and an annual subscription of 2l 2s; and for members resident beyond a distance of fifty miles, an annual subscription only of 2l 2s; but that, in order to secure the trustees for the existing liabilities which they have undertaken, 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 2l 2s, unless the finance committee shall declare, at the end of the first year, that the additional 3l 3s from 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 Majesty's Government, have, we hear, definitively settled the conditions. 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 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 Endowment bill, has the Duke of Newcastle come forward to proffer his advice to the Protestants of England. The letter is long, and an amplification 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 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, especially mischievous and shuntable. I shall cheerfully and fearlessly proceed, in conjunction with you, to rescue our religion, our state, and our national and individual interests, from the intolerable oppression and thralldom 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."

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

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 perceived 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 interests."

He inquires of his fellow countrymen whether their expectations have been fulfilled; whether they are satisfied with the honesty, 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 calling 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 calculation, 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 purely Protestant constitution in church and state, to the exclusion of all noxious measures. If you cannot find them among those who have usually represented you, search for others—look for worth, wherever and in whomsoever it lies—look for devotion to his country's cause, 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 considerations. 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 or surpass the pure, the simple, yet sublime and earnest doctrine of the established church of England? Join her if you can, and make one of an united brotherhood; but if you cannot, still give all your support to a church and state which tolerate all. To those who entertain party views I will say, Throw aside party, and act upon principle. You are Britons—you love your country and your Queen; let us all unite for their welfare; they pressingly require your manful aid and pious defence; they are in difficulty and danger, and demand your honest and strenuous support.

"Party has done but little for you of late years. Where has it promoted any good end but a competition of change and destruction?—one side, when in power, scarcely differing in a shade from the other. Reform has proved to be a delusion, political economy a mischievous conceit; but of all the subtle contrivances for misgovernment planned by the great corrupter 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; engendering perfidy, deceit, treacherous dereliction, and every nameable political 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 progress 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 ahead. 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 useless, 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 other articles are not forgotten or neglected. In Maine, charters have been granted for 13 cotton and woollen mills, and two iron factories; 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."

WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.—The following paragraph, which appeared in the *Globe* of Monday, affords a very striking illustration 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^s were offered to the Nether Compton men on Saturday night, but refused 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 landed 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 labourers' 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 present 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 may be enabled to pay a little more rent to the landlord. 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 1828, 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 amendment 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 documents."

"An act for enabling certain parties to be examined in the trial of civil actions." And

"An act for furthering the administration of criminal justice."

—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 Scotland against the Game Laws, and himself observed on the necessity of a remedy for the evils which these laws lead to. Lords HATHERTON 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.

"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 practical result had as yet followed from its labours. The present measure was intended to remedy the abuses which had been detected in the superintendence 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 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 Cottingham 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 Ireland 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 establishments, 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 Cholmondeley, 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 noble 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 clamour, 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 expressing 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 recognised in the distorted accounts of it which he had lately seen."

Messrs Wyse and Darly having spoken, 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 who had eight millions of subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion. At Exeter hall they were told that 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 union which he was anxious to maintain—namely, that between Great Britain and Ireland. He believed the grant 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 Messrs Plumptre, Ferrand, and Maclean, when

Sir R. PEEL addressed the house at length, saying that he 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 cure 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 coast, 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 measures 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 arrayed itself in hostility to the law. Ministers had, therefore, addressed themselves to the consideration of remedial measures, and had taken their present course after full deliberation upon all the consequences which it might entail upon them. He deeply regretted the severance to which it had led from those political friends, who now declared their intention 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 risk the confidence of their supporters rather than abandon the conviction of what they deemed to be right. . . . He now repeated, not in arrogant defiance of public opinion, which he respected highly, that there were circumstances within his knowledge which induced him to adhere, with still greater force than ever, to the course which he had taken. If he thought that the principles of the opposition to which this measure had been exposed would prevail in the country, he should indeed despair of maintaining amicable relations between Great Britain and Ireland. It was therefore of the utmost importance that public men should show to the people of Ireland that they would not lightly abandon the course upon which they had entered, but that they were prepared to make every sacrifice for the principles which they had placed on record. He expressed the deep sense of gratitude which he felt towards those public men, who, though opposed to him in public life, had yet given him their cordial support on this occasion. They had been influenced by a sense of public duty alone; that had been their motive, and must be their reward. Ministers were aware that this measure would alienate from them the support of many of their former friends. They had knowingly incurred the risk of it, but their compensation would be complete, if they should succeed in engendering a more kindly feeling between Great Britain and Ireland, and in increasing the chances of maintaining amicable relations between the component parts of this great empire."

—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.

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 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 copies of the short-hand writer's notes of the judges' decisions, the arguments, &c. 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 Mahon, Mr Warburton, Mr Wynn, Mr Bernal, Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Pigot, and the Lord Advocate.

TRINITY 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 opportunity 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 Trinity College being founded by the Crown, and endowed with forfeited property (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 division by a majority of 52 to 53.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 177 Police (Ireland); Returns.
- 207 Customs Duty; Abstract of Expository Statement.
- 218 Classification of Railway Bills; Fifth Report of the Committee.
- 215 Dockyard Apprentices; Return.
- 225 Railways (Lancashire and adjoining districts); Report of the Board of Trade.
- 226 Railways (various districts); Report of the Board of Trade.
- 119 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.
- Occupation of Land (Ireland); Evidence. Part 2.
- Pentonville Prison; Third Report of the Commissioners.
- 209 Circuits of the Judges; Paper.
- 216 Education (India); Paper.
- Post Office; Additional Articles agreed upon with the Post Office of France respecting the Convention of 1843.
- 210 Soap; Accounts.
- 219 Exports to Brazil; Account.
- 231 Railway Bills; Resolution of the Committee.
- 206 Ships, Shipping; Returns.
- 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.
- 248 Post Office; Returns.
- 115 Corn; Accounts.
- 221 Earl of Lucan; Copy or Correspondence.
- 234 Constabulary Force (Ireland); Paper.
- 20 Corn and Flour (Grain); Accounts.
- 246 Cheese; Accounts.
- 245 New Zealand; Copies of Correspondence.
- 246 New Zealand; Returns of Claims for Land.
- 252 Atmospheric Railway; Report of the Committee.
- 153 Railways (London and Yorkshire Division); Map.
- 162 Civil Contingencies; Account and Estimate.
- 161 Commissariat; Estimates.
- Framework-Knitters; Appendix. Part 1. (Leicestershire).
- 238 Geological Survey (Ireland); Copy of Correspondence.
- 147 Finance Accounts; Classes 1 to 8.
- Metropolitan Improvements; Third Report of the Commissioners.
- 260 Public Income and Expenditure (Balance Sheet); Account.
- 191 Tea; Returns.
- 240 Loan Societies; Abstract of Accounts.
- 242 Fire Insurance; Accounts.
- 243 Barley; Account.
- 231 Exchequer; Account.
- 257 Miscellaneous Services; General Abstract of the Grants.
- 257 (1 to 7) Miscellaneous Estimates; Classes 1 to 7.
- 258 County Treasurers' (Ireland) Account.
- 261 Church Leases (Ecclesiastical Commissioners); Report of Estates Committee.
- 252 Atmospheric Railway; Index to the Report of the Committee.
- 259 Property Tax and Windows; Return.
- 225 Railways (Lancashire, South Devon); Map.
- 265 Agricultural Statistics; Copy of Correspondence.
- Prisons (Ireland); Twenty-third Report of the Inspectors-General.
- 250 Army (Half-pay); Return.
- 255 East India (Sea and Inland Customs' Duties); Papers.
- 273 Cured Provisions; Account.
- 154 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.
- 173 Railways (Leeds and Thirk Division); Map.
- 279 Railways (Proposed Amalgamations); Report of the Board of Trade.
- 287 British Museum; Accounts Estimates, &c.
- 280 Kew Gardens; 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 eleven, 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

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 passage 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 obeisance 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 Countess Dietrichstein, the Austrian Ambassador, 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 Koenig 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 Koenig'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 attraction during the evening for the more ardent devotees of the dance. The whole of the diplomatic corps, and also all the foreigners of distinction, 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 corporation 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 Edgcumbe, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Col. Wyld.

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 be celebrated on Tuesday the 27th inst.

DEATH OF MR ST JOHN MILD MAY.—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 Dogmersfield 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 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 distinguished families into mourning, including those of Radnor, Ashburton, 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 Directors 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 unsold goods, and the decorations of the Gothic Hall will be removed at once to Manchester, preparatory to holding another 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 Fishmongers'-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 Fortescue. 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 Cottenham, 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 Lushington, 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 demonstration had a liberal air about it,—increased by two Bishops of

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 entertainment was given at the Mansionhouse, on Tuesday, to the Bishops, by the Lord Mayor, after the celebration at St Paul's Cathedral of the 144th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel 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 Hereford, 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 Chamberlain, 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. Cabell, Sir Thomas D. Acland, and others, surrounded his royal highness, and took part in the proceedings. Amongst the subscriptions were—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, 50*l*; the Bishop of Durham, 10*l*; Lord Sandon, 10 guineas; J. Matheson, Esq. M.P. 10 guineas; Mrs Perceval, 5 guineas; Sir T. D. Acland, 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. Jodrell, 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, read the report of the council. At the last general meeting in December, the society consisted of 6327 members; since that date 314 members had been elected, while 161 had been struck off the list, and 47 died. The society consists at present of 96 life-governors, 204 annual 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 5730*l*, and at the general meeting in December the arrears stood at 6609*l*, showing a reduction of 879*l* during the last half-year. The present funded capital was 8200*l*, with a cash balance of 2030*l* at the bankers, not including 1000*l* 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, delegates from metropolitan and provincial congregations, have had various meetings at Crosby Hall throughout the week, to give expression to the anti-endowment, in contradistinction from the no-papery, opposition, to the proposed Maynooth grant. The delegates are from all parts of the country, and number about a thousand. They are organising themselves to have their views better represented in parliament 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 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 Maynooth. 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*l*, 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 misrule 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 abhorrence 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 eating 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 followed by addresses from the Rev. T. Spencer of Bath, Dr Epps, Mr Heyworth of Liverpool, Mr Dawson of Birmingham, Colonel Thompson, Mr Miall, editor of the *Nonconformist*, Dr Price, editor of the *Boletic 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.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday May 17:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases	155
Diseases of uncertain seat	63
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	146
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	275
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels	25
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	55
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	13
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.	8
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles	5
Diseases of the skin, &c.	3
Old age, or natural decay	64
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	23
Causes not specified	0
Deaths from all causes	835

Males 413 | Females 422

Births in the Week.—Males, 619; females, 599.—Total, 1,218.

Population enumerated.	Average weekly Deaths, 1840-1-2-3-4.		Deaths in the Week.	
	1841.	5 Springs.		5 Years.
West Districts	301,326	137	142	136
North Districts	306,303	165	176	144
Central Districts	374,759	171	186	141
East Districts	393,247	185	209	187
South Districts	479,469	230	250	227
Totals	1,915,104	888	963	835

THE PROVINCES.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT YARMOUTH.—The coroner's jury re-assembled on Saturday last, when a letter from the Home Secretary was read, stating "that Mr James Walker, a civil engineer of eminence, will arrive at Great Yarmouth on Tuesday morning next, and, after having inquired into the causes connected with the falling of the suspension bridge over the river Bure, he will be prepared to assist the coroner and jury with his evidence." Further proceedings were, therefore, suspended until Wednesday, when, Mr Walker having been examined at great length, the jury returned the following verdict on one case, and will, of course, return the same on all the others:—

"That the deceased, Louisa Utting, came to her death by the falling of the suspension-bridge across the river Bure, on the 2d May last, and that the falling of the bridge was attributable immediately to the defect in the joint or welding of the bar that first gave way, and to the quality of part of the iron and workmanship, being inferior to the requirements of the original 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 *soiree* 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 the seconds interfering to adjust the quarrel, 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 6s. 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.

DEATH OF THE CENTENARIAN COUPLE.—It is but three or four 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 their lives were passed when agues were so prevalent in the Fens that very few escaped the disorder, 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 William 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 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 EDUCATION.—The meeting of the Irish Roman Catholic bishops took place on Wednesday, in Dublin. The attendance was numerous, including 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 Graham. Although disposed to look favourably upon any measure emanating from the government which proposed the Maynooth bill,

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 influence or controul, would be exposed to all the dangers of immoral habits and associations." The meeting was, however, adjourned until 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 respectable gentleman, it was written under a total mistake respecting the principles of the association. Theirs was not a fighting association; on 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 10th and 14th clauses. The hon. gentleman said that he had other motions to make:—

"Their progress towards repeal during the present year had not been so rapid as it might otherwise have been, if they had not been impeded by various causes. The Charitable Bequests bill had created some dissension among themselves, and was one of the impediments to which he alluded. The discussion on the Maynooth bill was another; but as it was not likely that similar obstructions would be encountered in the ensuing year, he would give notice of several motions for the guidance of the future course of the association. The first resolution referred to the necessity of spreading repeal reading-rooms through the country. The substance of the second was, that the repeal wardens should exert themselves to prevent the distribution of improper documents at public meetings; of the third, that an arrangement be made in every county, city, and town in Ireland, for the registration of voters in the repeal interest; and of the fourth, that in every quarter of the country petitions in favour of repeal should be prepared for the ensuing session of parliament. They should obtain, at least, 2,000,000 of signatures, and their plan would be to have from three to five petitions presented every day the house sat during the session. They would take that legal and constitutional course, the more especially because the dispute between England and America, on the subject of the Oregon territory, was anything but settled. It must end in an abject submission on the one side or the other, and he wanted England to enlist the people of Ireland in her behalf, and if she did so by giving them the protection of a native parliament, she might set not only America, but the world, at defiance. (Cheers.) Sir Robert Peel had been making efforts to conciliate the Irish people, some of them not happy ones, and they would stimulate him to advance further in the same course by these petitions. (Hear.)"

—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 extension 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 embodied 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 43/ 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 *Nation* and Mr O'Connell), has burst forth into a furious and irreconcilable 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 question 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 *Nation* 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 pecuniary embarrassments chiefly through the generous aid of the friends of temperance in England:—

"Cork, May 9th, 1845.—Rev. Dear Mr Fitzgerald—To you and your generous 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 mission, 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 certainty of being able to liquidate them by the aid of a rich relative. In this hope I pursued my career, but a sudden death frustrated the benevolent intentions of my friend, and I was left to my own private resources. By the sacrifice of family property I paid off the medal manufacturers (my only creditors), but I was crushed and crippled, and unable to proceed. My circumstances 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 Killulugh, 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,

THEOBALD MATHEW."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

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 precautions of the Russians, they have received considerable supplies of arms and ammunition from Turkey. There is at Constantinople a society of enemies to the Russians, chiefly consisting of Poles, which has considerable pecuniary resources, and provides the Circassians 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 Russian 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.

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 300,000f (12,000l British) per annum each—in all 900,000f (36,000l). 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 article in question informs us that M. Duveyrier has converted the property so created into a joint-stock company with a capital of 2,000,000f (80,000l) divided into 8,000 shares, of 10f each. Of these a small portion have found their way into the money market, "and have already," says a private letter, "reached a premium of 100f (4l) each, although a supplementary article of the treaty with the proprietors of the journals named, stipulates that they shall receive respectively over and above the annual sum of 300,000f a clear moiety of the 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 intended to consist in the more economical application of the ingredients. At present, the most valuable parts of the different manures used are applied in a state of extreme solubility, and are, in consequence, washed away by the rains; whilst, in the manures of Liebig, 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 immediately, 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 over as a sample by the above steamer. In boiling they are said to be of even superior quality to those of home produce, being less watery. The same vessel has also brought over a quantity 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.

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME.—*Arabian Tales and Anecdotes.* 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 Dietetics. By Andrew Combe, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., one of the Physicians in Ordinary, in Scotland, 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.

It 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 distinguished 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

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 human 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 ascribing 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.

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

MR DENHAM, it appears, is a poor man—a very poor man, and publishes 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 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 Denham 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:—

"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 thralldom 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 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; a Tale. By Harriet Martineau. Manchester: J. Gadsby.

A VERY 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 savagism 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 VOLUNTARY 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 individual," the third, "illustrating the harmony of the Voluntary Principle with the social nature and position of man," the fourth, "showing the agreement of the Voluntary Principle with the genius of 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 altogether 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 disinterested 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 Robert Owen, to whom, however, in genius and kindness of disposition, we are led to think him much inferior. In point of practicalness the schemes of both gentlemen are upon a par. Mr Morgan very appropriately dedicates his work to Lord Ashley.

COLONISATION ON PRINCIPLES OF PURE CHRISTISM, 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. 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 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—

1st, Increased grants to Maynooth College, to educate efficiently and to render more comfortable 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 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 landlord 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 unhappy 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 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 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 fatal evil 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 England, 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 away 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 establishment to which he belonged, as evidenced in his celebrated Peter Plymley's Epistles, to which the Whigs, no doubt, can bear honourable witness.

That this measure, by itself, would not altogether restore universal and continued prosperity to Ireland is generally admitted, even accompanied by increased academical and educational facilities; together also, with the settlement of the landlord and tenant question;—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.

By it Ireland is drained of its resources, to the extent of from six to seven million pounds sterling annually, to support the absentees in England and elsewhere, that amount being so much of the profit and capital, arising from the rent and produce of land, yearly withdrawn, which ought to remain in Ireland for circulation, to give increased 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 population, which inundates this country to the detriment of our own labourers, 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—repeal the act of legislative union; but the history of Ireland furnishes us with sufficient facts and data to show, that even when the Irish Parliament existed *absenteeism was co-existent with it*, and as great an 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.

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 *ynosure* 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 their 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 19th 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 support 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 benevolence have been ostentatiously paraded and exported), consuming Irish provisions (such as salted beef, pork, hams, herrings, butter, &c.) in comparative abundance, whilst the English journals have been teeming with reports of the general poverty and destitution of the Irish peasantry, and with heart-rending accounts of eviction by hundreds of the tenantry, amid all the horrors of hunger, in the most inclement season of the year. What an anomaly presents itself here; and my only surprise is that the Irish are as peaceable and long-suffering 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, without 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 measures, 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 unerring 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 evil arising out of the sudden increased demand for a manufactured article, to which the supply is at present quite insufficient. There is, however, no means of curing this, but by the most legitimate and surest free competition. This exists among refiners, and the present high profits which they are making, will 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 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 committee, 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 occasions. 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 house by not persevering with his motion.

Sir James Graham, in reply to Sir R. H. Inglis, stated that numerous applications had been made to him for the postponement of the second reading of the bill for the establishment of academical institutions in Ireland, which was fixed for that evening, and he therefore 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, and inconsistent with the usages of parliament, that the avowed enemies 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 disrespect 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 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 inspected 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 committee for the public service, and the house 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, "Lucy's Flitting," and various contributions to natural history and general literature, besides being peculiarly distinguished for his long and confidential intercourse with Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford. Mr Laidlaw died on Sunday morning, the 18th inst. at Contin, in the county of Ross.—*Inverness Courier*.

LIVERPOOL, 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. Brazil and Egyptian continue heavy of sale, whilst Surat is rather lower.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 23d May		Whole import from 1st Jan. to 23d May		Computed stock May 23d.	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
608,530 bags	450,450 bgs	766,869 bgs	473,156 bgs	884,450 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 ordinary, and 56 bags Mocha, at 10s for black triage, to 58s 6d for middling. There is a very good inquiry also for coffee suitable for export, and 2000 bags Laguayra, and 200 bbls 1000 bags Maracaibo have been sold within the range of quotations; 400 bags Singapore are also reported at 30s per cwt, and 40 bbls 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 Manila, 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 Berbice at 15s 3d per cwt.

RUM.—The business comprises 270 casks Demerara, 51 to 38 per cent O.P., at 2s 11d to 9s 1d, with a few casks of a choice mark at 3s 6d, and 60 casks East India at 1s 5d per gallon, proof.

GRAIN.—The grain market is steady; wheat may be quoted a shade higher. United States flour has advanced 1s per brl.

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 important 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 adventurer, who had found no scope for his abilities among his 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 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 particularly 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 Parliament 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 their services. If the *Morning Chronicle* is rightly informed, one 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, professors, 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, 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-slidings. 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 milieu* 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.

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

Monday, 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.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	121,695	15,926	40,662	145	7,489	547
Weekly average price	45s 9d	30s 0d	21s 9d	29s 7d	37s 3d	37s 0d
Six weeks' average ...	45s 11d	31s 3d	21s 3d	30s 7d	36s 1d	36s 6d

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
Foreign	quarters. 491	quarters. 1,719	quarters. 8,619	quarters. 3,990	£ 1,719	£ 1,396
Colonial	—	831	—	—	163	—
Total	491	2,570	8,619	3,990	1,882	1,396

NOTE.—Imported—Oats 17,022 qrs; Beans 1,833 qrs; Indian Corn 4,378 qrs.
Duty paid—Oats 15,783 qrs; Beans 912 qrs; Indian Corn 208 qrs.

MONTHLY RETURN.

The following are the quantities of GRAIN, &c. in the warehouses in the United Kingdom, on the 5th instant.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Peas	Beans	Maize	Flour
Foreign ...	297,525	6,691	58,752	294	5,088	16,809	2,452	233,653
Colonial ...	802	—	—	—	—	—	786	5,171
Total ...	298,327	6,691	58,752	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 rates a fair quantity is offering.

DYEWOODS.—The sales this week consist of 20 tons Campeachy logwood at 8*l.* per ton, 130 tons Honduras at 5*l.* 10s to 5*l.* 15s; 260 tons Savanilla fustic at 4*l.* 7s 6d to 4*l.* 10s, 30 tons Cuba at 8*l.* to 9*l.* 10s; 50 tons small Nicaragua wood at 9*l.* 10s to 9*l.* 12s 6d; and 30 tons Lima wood at 12*l.* 10s to 15*l.* per ton.

TURMERIC.—About 1,000 bags Bengal have changed hands at 12s per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—There are no sales to report, the market is very firm, 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 *n. 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 30*l.* to 31*l.* the S.Ro. and 27*l.* S.Ro. The vessels were arriving daily at the Bolderaa.

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 mail 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.

COFFEE.—The supplies continue very moderate, and a fair inquiry exists. Prices meanwhile have further improved about 100 rs, which is in part attributable 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 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 transactions for the *Penguin* packet is inconsiderable.

LONDON.—The closing transactions for H. M. S. *Viper*, on 22d, were principally at 24*l.* and *s.*, River Plate and other indirect bills having been passed at 24*l.* and 25 d.

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 climates. In 1830 the quantity of ice shipped from Charlestown to distant ports amounted to 30,000 tons. No less than 50,000 tons were exported from Boston. The expense to the shippers was 12,340 dollars, or about a quarter of a dollar a ton. The average receipts were 3,570,000 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.

EASTERN MARKETS.

By extraordinary express, in anticipation of the bi-monthly mail, intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 5th April, Calcutta 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 alteration 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 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 giving way much, and the consequence will be that considerable part of 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 Khauras have been obtainable, has induced a few transactions, but this has again been checked, as the article cannot now be shipped under 5l 15s to 6l per ton.

SALTPETRE.—A steady business continues to be done in this staple, 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, be materially increased but for the continued scarcity of tonnage.

RUM.—Shipments continue on the increase, all the European manufactories 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 plentiful, of which at present we see no prospect, as few parties are disposed to pay 6l per ton, and no heavy shipping orders could be obtained under that figure.

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

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The late accounts from home, noticing the increasing 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 operations 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 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 disposed 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 western provinces, Tirhoot, Bhau-gulpore, and Purneah, the plant, generally speaking, is said to look well, (although 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, Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Dacca, Jessore, and Kishnagur they were, at the date of our last accounts, complaining much of the want of rain; however, 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, 1845, are as follows, viz:—

	Chests.	Fy. Mds.
To Great Britain.....	24,885	92,388
France.....	10,251	35,836
North America.....	643	2,183
Red Sea, Bombay, and Gulphs.....	1,945	6,279
All other parts.....	9	21
Total.....	37,733	136,704

"P.S. Since writing the above we are in receipt of several letters from the districts near Calcutta, by which we are glad to learn that the rain we had here was pretty general, and will have the anticipated effect, and in some concerns will enable them to complete their spring sowings."

There have been a few transactions in indigo in our market in the course of the present week, but we believe that they are confined to 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 similar 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 demand 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 remarking upon the fact, the *Morning Post*, in its city article of Wednesday, 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 reference 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, 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:—

Irish pork.....	62s to 64s per barrel
American pork.....	58s to 61s per barrel
Irish beef.....	80s to 82s per tierce
American beef.....	71s to 75s per tierce

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 market. There would be nothing inconsistent with our manufacturing 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, excepting 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 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.

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 previous value, good realised 7/ 5s 8/ 10s, and middling to good middling 5/ 10s to 7/—1300 pockets and 304 bags turmeric sold from 10s 6d to 12s for very ordinary and wormy to good ordinary Bengal, and 10s 6d to 11s for fair Madras.—50 tons Manilla sapan wood sold from 11/ to 15/ 7s 6d.—730 baskets gambier sold steadily, from 13s to 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 consequence 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 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs sold at 26s 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 immense 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 27/ to 28/ 5s for good and fine, and 25/ 15s to 26s 15s for inferior, 2 tuns British sperm sold at 74/ 5/ to 82/ for very low, 30 tuns pale seal sold at 29/ 15s to 30/ per tun.

WHALEBONE.—7 tuns southern at public sale partly sold at 275/ 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 cks 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 merchants 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 hds and tierces were sold to-day; making 3300 for the week, and prices are full 1s to 1s 6d per cwt 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 hds 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 bks 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 1s per cwt, and a fair business doing; fairer descriptions are quite neglected. Refined sugars in bond have again advanced for the St Petersburg market about 1s per cwt, with a moderate business doing. By the advices from Holland there has been a large business doing there at advanced prices.

TEA.—The business of the week has not been extensive. Some unfavourable 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. Merchant 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 price of scented orange pekoe; this however seems merely nominal, as 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 2s 9d to 3s and upwards. Some other teas of the scented kind are in favour, and may become popular in some districts—the best of these teas 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 laconic announcement, "the news from China is devoid of interest." The letters for India are despatched this day.

Duty paid upon Tea up to Saturday last.

London	9,233,689 lbs
Liverpool	1,968,167
Bristol	337,587
Hull	138,510
1845	11,677,973
1844	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; 233 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 36s 6d, and good ordinary, little mixed, 45s 6d per cwt. 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.

The prices of Jamaica and Ceylon Coffee at this port for the last five years on the 23rd of May were—

	Jamaica	Ceylon
	low mid & mid	good ord
1845	68s ... 88s	45s 6d ... 46s 6d
1844	86 ... 104	50 ... 51
1843	90 ... 112	45 ... 46
1842	102 ... 114	71 ... 73
1841	98 ... 104	70 ... —

* **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 auction 373 bags Singapore sold readily, good bold sifted 2 1/2d, first damaged 2 1/2d, second 2 1/2d to 2 1/2d, and sea damaged and re-packed 2 1/2d per lb.

NUTMEGS.—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 3s 3d per lb.

MACE.—4 cases Singapore, at auction, sold at 2s 2d to 2s 4d for good ordinary, and 2s for mouldy, being the previous worth.

ARROWROOT.—207 tins fine St Vincents were taken in at 7 1/2d per lb.

RUM.—Merchants were firm to-day, and obtained rather better rates. Proof Leeward sold at 1s 7 1/2d. Calcutta is asked after, and several purchases made in proof at 1s 5 1/2d to 1s 6d per gallon.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, 27th May.	Thursday, 29th.	Wednesday, June 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Tuesday, July 8th.
125 hhds Barbadoes sugar	800 baskets gambier	12 tons Sapan wood	39 chests E. I. tortoiseshell	117 bags mother-o'-pearl shells
1500 bags Mauritius do				
2500 do Bengal do				
187 chests white Pernambuco sugar				
180 brls Trinidad cocoa				
60 casks Berbice Coffee				
300 bags Pimento				
3 boxes mace				
6 do nutmegs				
300 bags Bengal rice				
40 do Honduras cochineal				
17 do Mexican do				
100 chests lac dye				
300 bags turmeric				

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The arrivals last week of Irish were only 860 firkins. There is no old butter 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 quantity has been sold for this and the northern markets. There is a small quantity 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 deliveries show a large weekly consumption, being 1220 bales more than corresponding week last year, and 630 more than 1843. The increase of consumption, 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 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 35s per tierce.

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

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844.....	11,900	2,400	17,540	2,840
1845.....	300	1,140	24,740	4,060

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish Butter.....	870	firkins
Foreign do	9,230	casks
Irish Bacon	5,420	bales

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, May 19.—*Cotton*—The accounts from the United States, stating increased arrivals in the ports, have had an unfavourable effect on the market, and prices, particularly for the lower descriptions of American, have given way. The sales for the week amount to 4500 bs.; arrivals, 11,000 bs.; stock, 85,500 bs., against 116,000 bs. in 1844, and 162,500 bs. in 1843. *Coffee*—The low prices have at last attracted the attention of buyers, and considerable purchases have been made at an improvement. The market generally has become firmer. About 5500 bags, principally St Domingo, have changed hands. *Sugar*—In the beginning of the week purchases were small, but at a further reduction a considerable parcel has found buyers; since then more quiet again. The state of the Paris market renders a further decline of Colonial sugar probable; foreign sugar in demand; 2000 bags Pernambuco, and 160 cases of Bahia, sold for export. *Rice* firm, but not brisk. *Indigo*—Within the last few days an increased demand has begun to arise, and prices appear to stiffen; 140 chests have been sold at, and in some instances, above valuations. *Ashes* lower again; about 300 barrels sold on the spot and to arrive. *Hides* lower, arrivals being heavy, and several more soon expected. *Whale oil* in considerable demand, and higher; about 600 tuns sold both on the spot and to arrive. *Seed oils* looking up. *Whalebone* likewise held and sold higher, notwithstanding a considerable supply being soon expected.

HAMBURG, May 17.—*Coffee*—An extensive demand has arisen, and the sales for the week exceed 20,000 bages; for some descriptions, principally Rio, 6d to 1s per cwt advance has been obtained. *Sugar*—There has been an extensive demand, at improving prices, and more would have been done if importers did not hold back. The sales consist of 1000 boxes of Havana, 1000 cases of Bahia and Pernambuco, 12,000 boxes of Manilla, and 150 hds of Porto Rico. *Hides*—About 15,000 South American sold without change of price. *Spelter* in demand, at higher prices, both for France and England.

AMSTERDAM, May 20.—*Coffee*—Already, towards the end of last week, the demand improved, and considerable parcels of Java were taken at rather better prices; since then the whole of the quantity of bought-in coffee of former sales held by the Company, being above 330,000 bags have been taken half a cent above last sale's taxation, by a combination of speculators. It is understood that the company has engaged to offer only a limited quantity in the autumnal sales, and likewise to fix a higher upset price. St Domingo and Brazil has, in consequence, experienced an advance equal to about 1s 6d per cwt. *Sugar*—Sales of raw limited by the small

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 ratification of the sale of the 330,000 bales coffee, which will only be cleared up by the next mail.

ANTWERP, May 22.—*Coffee*—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 trifling. *Wheat* and all other descriptions of *Grain*, as well as *Seed*, are dearer, and in great demand.

The Gazette.

Tuesday, 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 Hanseatic city of Hamburg—And also M. de Vaubourcq as Consul at Dublin for his Majesty the King of the French.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hickey and Agnew, Liverpool, bootmaker—Threlkeld and Edwards, King street, Cheapside, accountants—Nicol 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, fancy woollen manufacturers—W. and J. S. Kingdon, Exeter, solicitors—Smithson and Pearson, York, ale merchants—Cocker and Co. Cowlishaw in Crompton, Lancashire, cotton spinners, as far as regards J. Worral—Moore and Christian, Liverpool, merchants—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, attorneys—Plekering and Shaw, Kingston-upon-Hull, printers—Isaacs and Dyer Bromton, Kent, provision merchants—J. Bell and G. and J. Harries, Shrewsbury, tobacco manufacturers, as far as regards J. Bell—R. and J. Johnson, Langley place, Commercial road, leather sellers—Atkinson and Sidebottom, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners—Mallinson and Dobson, Halifax, grocers—Anderson and Bruce, North Shields, cabinet-makers—Blackbourn, Burrows, and Co. Preston, Lancashire, worsted stuff manufacturers—W. and R. Williams, Liverpool, joiners—C. Greenwood, W. H. Ebbs, and W. W. Greenwood, Great street Thomas Apostle, toy merchants, as far as regards W. W. Greenwood.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Lee, Odiham, Hampshire, tailor—first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, on Wednesday May 21, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at the office of Mr Turquand, Old Jewry.

Muller, Adde street, Wood street, furrier—second dividend of 3d in the pound, on Saturday May 24, and two subsequent Saturdays, at the office of Mr Groom, Abchurch lane.

Stutchbury, Theobald's row, Bedford row, bookseller—first dividend of 3s 6d in the pound, on Saturday May 24, and two subsequent Saturdays, 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 Fearnle, 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, Basinghall 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, Hincley, Leicestershire, money-scrivener—second dividend of 1s 2d in the pound, any Thursday, at the office of Mr Valpy, 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, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.

CLEMENTS and SAMMONS, Nelson terrace, Stoke Newington, tea dealers, to surrender 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.

VICTOR GUILGUES, 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.

HENRY TERRY, 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, Aldermanbury.

GEORGE T. PEERS, Ironmonger lane, Cheapside, 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 buildings.

WILLIAM STOKES, Huddersfield, merchant, June 5, July 3 at eleven o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Jacques and Edwards, Ely place; Mr Kidd, Holmfirth, and Mr Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Freeman, Leeds.

WILLIAM WATSON, Wakefield, licensed victualler, June 9 and 27 at eleven o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Mr Clarke, Chancery lane; and Mr Watson, Wakefield; official assignee, Mr Fearnle, Leeds.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Tetterhall, Staffordshire, butcher, May 26, June 23 at eleven o'clock, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Motteram and Knowle, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr Whitmore, Birmingham.

JACOB PARKER, Cheltenham, cabinet maker, May 30 at one o'clock, June 27 at eleven, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitor, Mr Packwood, Cheltenham; official assignee, Mr Acraman, Bristol.

DIVIDENDS.

June 20, Smith, Southampton, corn merchant—Kilford, Southampton, cabinet-maker—June 12, Fife and Staunton, Bishopsgate-street Without, wine merchants—R. and G. Charles, Liverpool, ship chandlers—June 11, Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal dealer—June 12, Carpenter, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkeeper—Fell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper—Peters, Coventry, wine merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown 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, Holborn, linen-draper—Christie, Nottingham, stonemason—Faulton, Portland town, marble mason—June 11, Gibbs, Jermyn street, scrivener—June 13, Aick, Leeds, carver—June 18, Robinson, Wolverhampton, grocer—June 19, Pritchard, Lilleshall, Shropshire, builder—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, Gloucestershire, common carrier—St A. Fleetham, Hartlepool, grocer—Coleman, Union-court, Old Broad street and Camberwell grove, merchant—Pears, Old Jewry, wine merchant—Turner, Bolton in Moors, ironfounder—W. and J. Dees and J. Hogg, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Darlington, builders—Gorton, jun., Grosvenor-row, Pimlico, bookseller—Gray, Manchester, upholsterer—Pollock, Liverpool, commission merchant—Chapman, Bradford, and Birkenhead, civil engineer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

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

W. Buchanan, sen. 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 23.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT KIMBLE, 27 Great Marylebone street, boot maker, May 30 at half-past one, and July 4 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Pennell, official assignee, Basinghall street; and Mr Strick, solicitor, Doughty street, Bedford row.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, 102 Leadenhall street, City, merchant, June 4 at twelve, and July 11 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Follett, official assignee, Sambrook court, Basinghall street; and Kedell and Co. solicitors, Lime street.

JOHN WHITE, Warminster, Wiltshire, currier, June 2 at two, and June 27 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall street; and Galeworthy and Nichols, solicitors, Cook's court, Carey street.

JOHN FEAVOUR, Liverpool, hotel keeper, May 29 at two, and June 26 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Turquand, official assignee, Old Jewry chambers; and Mr English, solicitor, Old Jewry.

THOMAS SIMS, 235 Whitechapel road, victualler, June 3 and 30 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Graham, official assignee; and Wire and Child, solicitors, St Swithin's lane.

JOHN CANN, Woolwich, Kent bricklayer, June 3 and 30 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Graham official assignee, Coleman street; Bowers and Co. solicitors, Chancery lane; and Mr Colquhoun, solicitor, Woolwich.

THOMAS WOOD, Little Queen street, Holborn, wine merchant, June 16 at half-past twelve, and July 4 at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Groom, official assignee, Abchurch lane, Lombard street; and Collins and Rigley, solicitors, Crescent place, Bridge street, Blackfriars.

THOMAS HARRIS, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, currier, June 3 and 27 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Gregory and Co. solicitors, Bedford row, London; Mr Jones, solicitor, Newtown, and Rogerson and Radcliffe, solicitors, Liverpool.

DYER B. SMITH, Liverpool, merchant, June 4 and July 8 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Casenove, official assignee, Liverpool. Parkes and Co. solicitors, Bedford row, London; and Mr Greatly, solicitor, Liverpool.

WILLIAM LOWE, Bristol, ivory turner, June 9 at half-past eleven, and July 5 at eleven at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Kynaston, official assignee, Bristol; Mackinson and Saunders, solicitors, Temple, London; and Mr J. K. Habertield, solicitor, Bristol.

RICHARD HOLLOWAY, Evesham, Worcestershire, innkeeper, June 10 at half-past twelve, and July 5 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Christie, official assignee, Birmingham; Mr Eades, solicitor, Evesham; and Motteram and Knowles, solicitors, Birmingham.

HENRY PRIDDEY, Droitwich, Worcestershire, upholsterer, June 5 and July 2 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Whitmore, official assignee, Birmingham; Parkes and Co., solicitors, Bedford row, London; and Motteram and Co., solicitors, Birmingham.

JOHN BARKER, Gayles, Yorkshire, maltster, June 5 and 26 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr Fearnle, official assignee, Leeds; Mr F. J. Spiller, solicitor, 3 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 Freeman, official assignee, Leeds; Milton and Nealer, solicitors, Southampton buildings, London; and Dunning and Co., solicitors, Leeds.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Lee, Liverpool, locker in her Majesty's Customs, first dividend of 1s 7d in the pound, payable at 12, Cook street, Liverpool, on May 28, or any subsequent Wednesday.

Taylor, first and final dividend of 13s 9d in the pound, payable at 13, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

Law, Great Portland street, upholsterer, final dividend of 1s 7d in the pound, payable at 13, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

Higginson, 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 6d 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 street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.

Fringe, 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 2d in the pound, payable at 1, Liver court, Liverpool, any Monday.

Herdman and Herdman, jun., Congleton, Cheshire, millers, second dividend of 5d in the pound, payable at 1 Liver court, Liverpool, any Monday.

Swainson and Gardner, Liverpool, grocers, second dividend of 2d in the pound, payable at 1, Liver court, any Monday.

Carbutt, Liverpool, publican, first dividend of 3s 10d in the pound, payable at 12 Cook street, Liverpool, any Wednesday.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. T. F. Saunders and John Bloor, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, common brewers—Clement and Inskipp, Hastings, linen drapers—Wood and Cooper, late of Leicester, but now of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, surgeons—Gompertz and Haswell, exhibitors of dioramic pictures—Ridway and Dent, Manchester, joiners—Heyman, Webb, and Michell, Stoke, next Guildford, coach builders—Skinner and Robertson, Bermondsey street, cheesemongers—Harrison and Houliker, Preston, attorneys—Mary Hard and Hugh Unthank, Manchester, wine merchants—Ash and Parsons, Nottingham, purse manufacturers—Campling and Creak, Norwich, haberdashers—White and Balston, Poole, nurserymen—S. and G. Green, Langsett, Yorkshire, innkeepers—Fieldhouse, Hawkins, and Coxon, Foley, Staffordshire, manufacturers of china—Lowe and Morrison, Leicester, manufacturers—Holtham and Brewer, Brighton, milliners—Moody and L. Jones, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fruit merchants—Poulson and Spencey, Church lane, Whitechapel, and Devon's lane, Bow, varnish manufacturers.

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

June 17, Burt, late of Harrow road, but now of Lisson grove, boarding housekeeper—Stockley, Ramsgate, cabinet maker—June 14, Welch, Holloway, and of Chalgrave, Bedfordshire, licensed victualler—June 16, Gibbs, Ramsay, Huntingdonshire—Hollingsworth, Paddington street, Marylebone, butcher—June 17, Donald, 84 Albans, lodging housekeeper—Weston, Southampton, plumber—June 16, Farrand, Almond-bury, Yorkshire, fancy cloth, manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before June 13.

Mills, Mark lane, wine merchant—Martin, Bexley heath, victualler—Green, late of Liverpool, woollen draper—Lane, Hereford, scrivener, coal merchant—Pim, Clapham common and Stoke Newington, linen draper—Gorbell, Bedford place, Commercial road, bookseller—Swanborough and Oake, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Bress street, London, warehousemen—Hawood, Luton, Bedfordshire, bricklayer—Banks, Birmingham, seedsman—York, Cheltenham place, Westminster road, lodging housekeeper—Rochester, Hartlepool, butcher—Knott, late of Treford, Sussex, but now of Brighton, miller—Roberts, formerly of Liverpool, and afterwards of Bootle, Lancashire, grocer—Reeves, Walcot, Somersetshire, coach builder—Kewley, Liverpool, tailor—Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder—Burchett, late of Whitechapel road, chemist—Coyler, Risdale, Senior, Bailley—Milnes, Mayman, Oldroyd, Castle, Oldroyd, Brewery, Denton, Ellis, Healey, Bailley, and Clegg—Bailley Carr, Yorkshire, woollen millers—Hurrage, Newgate market, carcass butcher.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Robb, of Aberdeen, china merchant, May 29 and June 30, at one, at the Lemon Tree Tavern, Aberdeen.

Robert Taylor, jun., of Glasgow, wholesale tea dealers, May 29 and June 19, at twelve, at the writing chambers of Mr John Monteith, Glasgow.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to May 17th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 17th of May in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for British Plantation, Imported, West India, East India, Mauritius.

SUGAR table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Duty paid, West India, East India, Mauritius.

SUGAR table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Stock, West India, East India, Mauritius.

SUGAR table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Average price of West India.

Foreign Sugar table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla, Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil.

Foreign Sugar table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Exported, Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla, Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil.

Foreign Sugar table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Stock, Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla, Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil.

Foreign Sugar table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Average price of West India.

MOLASSES table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, West India, Duty paid, Stock.

RUM table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, West India, East India, Foreign.

RUM table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Exported, West India, East India, Foreign.

RUM table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Stock, West India, East India, Foreign.

RUM table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Average price of West India.

GINGER table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, West India, East India, Foreign.

GINGER table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Exported, West India, East India, Foreign.

GINGER table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Stock, West India, East India, Foreign.

GINGER table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Average price of West India.

COCOA table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, British Plantation, Foreign.

COCOA table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Exported, British Plantation, Foreign.

COCOA table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Stock, British Plantation, Foreign.

COCOA table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total, Average price of West India.

COFFEE table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, British Plantation, Ceylon, BP not otherwise described.

COFFEE table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total BP, Mocha, Foreign East India, Malabar, St Domingo, Havana & P Rico, Brazil, African.

COFFEE table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total Foreign, Grand total, Exported, British Plantation, Ceylon, BP not otherwise des.

COFFEE table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total BP, Mocha, Foreign East India, Malabar, St Domingo, Havana & P Rico, Brazil, African.

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COFFEE table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Total Foreign, Grand total, Duty Paid, British Plantation, Ceylon, BP not otherwise des.

CINNAMON table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for Imported, Exported, Duty Paid, Stock.

CINNAMON table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for PIMENTO Imported, Exported, Duty Paid, Stock.

CINNAMON table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for PIMENTO Imported, Exported, Duty Paid, Stock.

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CINNAMON table with columns for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and rows for PIMENTO Imported, Exported, Duty Paid, Stock.

For Liverpool Trade of the week see Commercial and Postscript.

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

Railways.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

Table with columns: No. shares, Div. p. 100, Friday Evening, Shares (L. S. D.), Paid (L. S. D.), Price. Lists various railway shares like Aberdeen, Birmingham and Gloucester, etc.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PARIS, Thursday.—As I predicted in my last letter, the rise has continued in a very remarkable manner on the shares of the principal railways; the Orleans, Rouen, and the Havre have risen considerably.

Deputies. In fixing at 41 years, after a long debate, the maximum of the duration of the concession of the Northern Railway, the Chamber has shown more prudence than the rival companies without doubt would have done, but a blind competition may lead to their ruin, if they take this railway for a too short period.

Paid. Highest price. Lowest. Latest.

Table of railway share prices in Paris with columns: Paid, Highest price, Lowest, Latest. Lists shares like Paris and Orleans, Rouen, etc.

O. RODRIGUES, 19 Rue neuve des Mathurins.

MANCHESTER, Thursday—Closing prices this day:—

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

JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.

LEEDS, Thursday.—The holidays prevented our writing last week. Since the reopening of our Stock Exchange we have had a fair amount of business doing, though scrip shares are generally lower in price.

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

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Wednesday.—Closing prices this day:—

Table listing closing prices for Newcastle railway shares including Bishop Auckland and Weardale, Caledonian, etc.

U. W. DICKINSON, Sharebroker, 8 Shdlill.

EDINBURGH, Wednesday.—Edinburgh and Glasgow railway 66½ 0s; ditto quar-
ter shares 15½ 15s; ditto new 6½ 9s.—Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton railway 15½ 15s;
ditto Preference 13s.—Dalkieth and Leith Branch railway 10s.—Glasgow and Greenock
ditto 19½ 0s; ditto new 8½ 15s; ditto preference 2s.—Glasgow and Garnkirk rail-
way 38½ 0s; ditto new 20s.—Glasgow and Ayrshire railway 60½ 15s; ditto new 16½ 10s.
—Dundee and Arbroath railway 35½ 10s; ditto new 11½ 10s.—Arbroath and Forfar railway
22½ 10s; ditto half shares 14½ 0s.—North British 17½ 5s; ditto halves 4½ 10s 0d.—Caledo-
nian 11½ 0s.—Scottish Central 6½ 7s 6d.—Dundee & Perth 3½ 7s 6d.—Aberdeen 4½ 0s 0d.
—Edinburgh and Northern 1½ 15s 0d.—Glasgow, Dumfries, & Carlisle 1½ 4s 0d.—Monk-
land and Kirkintilloch 30½ 15s.—Slamannan 20s.—Wishaw and Coltness 40s.—Clydes-
dale Junction 8½ 0s 0d.—Scottish Midland 4½ 0s 0d.
JOHN ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

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

Railway	May 16...	£	s	d
Bristol and Birmingham	18...	5,427	1	0
Eastern Counties	17...	3,901	0	3
Edinburgh and Glasgow	18...	19,915	2	2
Great Western	17...	10,096	9	10
Grand Junction	17...	2,373	11	0
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr	17...	2,281	8	2
Great North of England	17...	23,549	14	5
London and Birmingham	20...	7,369	2	4
London and South Western	18...	1,448	3	8
London and Blackwall	17...	5,573	15	8
London and Brighton	20...	618	9	8
London and Croydon	17...	7,365	0	1
Manchester and Leeds	17...	13,495	16	9
Midland	17...	5,556	4	5
Manchester and Birmingham	17...	1,605	3	9
Newcastle and Carlisle	17...	1,420	3	2
Newcastle and Darlington	19...	5,547	0	0
Paris and Rouen	19...	5,848	0	0
Paris and Orleans	17...	8,391	3	4
South Eastern and Dover	17...	2,826	10	9
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby	18...	287	3	0
Yarmouth and Norwich	18...			

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending
on Saturday the 17th day of May, 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£	s	d
Government debt	11,015,100		
Other securities	2,984,900		
Gold coin and bullion	13,237,395		
Silver bullion	2,103,030		
Total	29,340,425		

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£	s	d
Rest	14,553,000		
Public Deposits (including Ex- chequer, Savings Banks, Com- missioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,188,579		
Other Deposits	4,357,366		
Seven Day and other Bills	10,276,032		
	1,060,598		
Total	33,435,595		

Dated the 22d day of May, 1845. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities	£	s	d
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills	21,666,978		
Deposits	14,638,418		
Total	36,305,396		

The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,188,579l, as stated in the above account
under the head RESERVE.

The above accounts exhibit a decrease in the circulation of 522,533l;
an increase of deposits of 1,176,453l; an increase in securities of
320,995l; and an increase of bullion of 137,684l.

The foreign exchanges exhibit a very extraordinary degree of
steadiness, there being no change whatever since last week, except a
very 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 no very
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
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.
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, 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 neigh-
bourhood; 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 all experience has demonstrated that an increased num-
ber of issuers has no tendency to increase the whole circulation of

notes, but rather to diminish it. Notwithstanding the rapid increas-
e 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 business of Dublin, these non-issuing
banks ought likewise to share the advantages of the circulation.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—The stock markets were generally good to-day. There was no great
increase of business in either of the departments, but the tendency of operations
favouring improvement, consols and several of the leading shares advanced a trifle.
Consols for money were last quoted 99½; for the account, 99½ to 1. The foreign
securities have participated to a certain extent in the better condition of the English
stocks, and the dealings were more numerous.

MONDAY.—The English funds were very good to-day at a further advance in prices.
The appearance of several purchasers in the market led to this better state of things.
Consols, which were done at 99½ in the course of the day, left off at 99½ to 1 for money
and the account, bank stock closed at 209½ to 210½, exchequer-bills 56s to 58s premium,
India stock 277 to 279, three per cents reduced 98½ to 99, three-and-a-quarter per cents
101½ to 102, long annuities 11½, and South Sea old annuities 97½. The foreign securities
were also rather firmer, but Spanish became flat at a decline just before the close of the
market on sales effected by the speculators. In other respects the market appeared
very well supported. Spanish five per cents were last quoted at 29½ to 30, the three
per cents 41½ to 42½, Peruvian 29 to 31, Portuguese 67 to 68, Mexican 36½ to 37, the
deferred 17½ to 18, Dutch two-and-a-half per cents 63½ to 64, Danish 88 to 89, Colombian
15½ to 16, Chilean 98 to 100, Buenos Ayres 41 to 43, Brazilian 88½ to 89½, and Belgian
98½ to 99½.

TUESDAY.—The stock markets have been quiet and steady to-day, although the
amount of business transacted was limited. Consols were good at 99½ to 1, which was
the closing quotation both for money and the account. Exchequer bills were 55s to 57s
premium for the advertised, and 58s to 60s premium for the non-advertised. The
notice which appeared in the papers of this morning relative to the payment of the
June bills was expected, and is of the same character as the last one issued. The fore-
ign securities have shown very little alteration, and prices maintain tolerable firmness,
considering the small amount of business transacted.

WEDNESDAY.—The English securities have fluctuated but little to-day, and leave off
much the same as yesterday. Consols during the hours of business were done at 99½,
but closed 99½ to 1. Bank stock was finally quoted 210 to 211. The foreign stocks
were rather firmer, though the amount of business 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
sale. Consols for money and the account closed 99½ to 1. 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. Consols for the account have been
done at 99½ to 1; the same for money. The premium upon exchequer-bills is 58; bank
stock 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 67½; Mexicans 37½.
The Russian metallurgies have fallen from 118½ to 117½. The Dutch four per cents are
at 98½, and the Belgian four-and-a-half per cents at a fall from 99½ to 98½.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—The premium on gold at Paris is 19 per mille, which,
at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange
of 25 63; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 77½, it follows that
gold is 0.56 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—By advices from Hamburg the
price of gold is 437½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce
for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 11½; and the exchange at Hamburg on
London at short being 13 12½, it follows that gold is 0.57 per cent dearer in London than
in Hamburg.—The course of exchange at New York on London is 109½ per cent., and
the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it 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.

(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act seventh and eighth Victoria, cap. 32, of the AVERAGE
AMOUNT of BANK NOTES of the several BANKS of ISSUE in England and Wales,
in circulation during the Week ending Saturday the 3d day of May 1845:—

PRIVATE BANKS.

Bank	£
Abingdon bank, Abingdon—Knapp & Co.	27,759
Andover bank, Andover—Heath & Co.	15,110
Ashford bank, Ashford—Jemmet & Pomfret	8,713
Aylesham bank, Aylesham—R. and E. Copman	not recd.
Aylesbury bank, Aylesbury—Riceford & Hunt	40,869
Baldock bank, Baldock and Biggleswade bank, Baldock—Wells, Hogg, and Lindell	34,639
Barnstable bank, Barnstable—Drake & Co.	16,208
Basingstoke and Odham bank, Basingstoke—Cole, Seymour & Co.	23,995
Bedford bank, Bedford—T. Barnard	33,319
Bedford and Bedfordshire bank, Bedford—Trapp, Halfhead & Co.	8,432
Bewdley bank, Bewdley—Nichols, Baker, & Crane	18,737
Bicester and Oxfordshire bank and Oxford bank, Bicester—Tubb, Wootton and Co.	22,885
Birmingham bank, Birmingham—Attwood, Spooner, & Co.	21,502
Birmingham and Warwickshire bank, Birmingham—Lewis, Mollitett & Co.	15,100
Blandford Bank, Blandford—Hastard & Oak	9,790
Boston bank, Boston—Garfit & Co.	69,575
Boon bank, Boston—Gee & Co.	14,293
Bridgwater bank, Bridgwater—E. & J. Sealey	9,560
Bristol bank, Bristol—Miles, Harford, & Co.	43,167
Brosely and Bridgnorth and Bridgnorth and Brosely bank, Brosely— Messrs Pritchard	25,878
Buckingham bank, Buckingham—Bartlet, Parrott, & Co.	26,418
Bury and Suffolk bank, Sudbury bank, Market bank, Bury—Oakes, Bevan, and Co.	77,989
Banbury bank, Banbury—Gillett and Towney	36,980
Banbury Old bank, Banbury—Messrs Cobb	47,854
Bath City bank, Bath—Moger & Son	3,536
Bedfordshire Leighton Buzzard bank, Leighton Buzzard—Bassett & Grant	35,683
Birmingham bank, Birmingham—Taylor & Lloyds	35,661
Bradford Old bank, Bradford, Yorkshire—H. and A. Harris	12,850
Brecon Old bank, Brecon—Wilkins & Co.	67,607
Bridport bank, Bridport—S. and W. E. Gundry	23,624
Brighton Union bank, Brighton—Hall, West & Borrer	31,298
Burlington and Driffield bank, Burlington—Harding, Smith, & Co.	11,957
Bury St Edmunds bank, Bury St Edmunds—J. Worlidge & Co.	2,880
Bromsgrove bank and Stourbridge and Bromsgrove bank, Bromsgrove— Rufford, Briggs, & Co.	16,913
Cambridge bank, Cambridge—Mortlock & Sons	24,669
Cambridge and Cambridgeshire bank, Cambridge—Messrs Forsters	46,738
Canterbury bank, Canterbury—Hammond & Co.	31,313
Carmarthen bank, Carmarthen—Morris & Sons	19,070
Chertsey bank, Chertsey—Messrs La Coste	2,483
Colchester bank, Colchester—Bound, Green, & Co.	21,117
Colchester and Essex bank, Witham and Essex bank, and Hadeleigh bank, Suffolk, Colchester—Mills, Bawtree, & Co.	42,975
Cornish bank, Turo—Tweedy and Co.	42,810
Coventry bank, Coventry—Little and Woodcock	9,288
City bank, Exeter—Milford and Co.	21,135
Craven Bank, Settle—Birdsbeck and Co.	78,969
Christchurch Bank, Christchurch—Tice, Welch, and Co.	2,315
Cardiff Bank, Cardiff—Towgood and Co.	6,824

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

Table with columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Lists prices for various stocks including Bank Stock, Consols, and India Stock.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Time, Prices printed on 'Change', Prices negotiated on 'Change'. Lists exchange rates for cities like Amsterdam, London, and Rio Janeiro.

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Table with columns: Paid Capital, Dividend, BANKS, Paid, Price pr. share. Lists prices for various Scottish banks and insurance companies.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of Shares, Dividends per annum, Friday evening, Shares, Paid, Price pr. share. Lists prices for joint stock banks.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table with columns: Foreign Gold in bars, standard; Foreign Gold in oin, Portugal pieces; New Dollars; Silver in bars, standard.

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Lists prices for various foreign stocks including Austrian Bonds, Mexican Bonds, and Dutch Bonds.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns: Paris May 19, London May 21, Paris May 21, London May 22, Paris May 21, London May 23. Lists prices for French funds.

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Table with columns: Renewable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, London Prices, Amer. Prices. Lists prices for public securities of the USA.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2.

