

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1853.

No. 506.

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## The Political Economist.

### ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS.—THE COUNTRY PARTY AND THE INCOME TAX.

Nothing that was done by Lord Derby's Government appeared so disinterested, especially when taken in relation to the party in Parliament and in the country whose interests they professed especially to represent, as their proposal in relation to the income tax. The discrimination in favour of trades and professions popularly contended for, was clearly a concession demanded by the Government from the owners of land and other real property. Mr Disraeli made, and his whole party accepted, a proposal to charge land with *sevenpence in the pound*, and trades and professions at three-fourths of that rate, or *fivepence farthing*; the mode of charge in every way remaining exactly as before. For this proposal Mr Palmer, the member for Berkshire, and the other representatives of the country party all voted.

Then came Mr Gladstone's Budget. Mr Gladstone showed, in a way that carried the House of Commons as well as the public out of doors with him, that a discrimination was not only impracticable, but that the mode proposed by Mr Disraeli would only have effected more grievous inequalities than at present exist. After the concession which had been offered to the popular notion of discrimination by the country party, whose interest was directly against such a course, it was no doubt a bold step for Mr Gladstone to take his stand in favour of the uniform rate as it has hitherto been levied. And one of his chief arguments in favour of such a course was, that already by the present law, though land pays nominally the same, yet really it pays a much higher rate, inasmuch as the tax is computed on the gross rental, and not on the net receipt of income which the landlord enjoys. In short, Mr Gladstone showed that at present land pays equal to *ninepence*, while other net incomes pay *sevenpence*.

Well, but the country party was not disposed to permit so favourable a chance of opposition to the Government to pass unimproved. Accordingly, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, on behalf of the country party, proposed as an amendment to the income tax resolution, that "*the continuance of the income tax for seven years, and its extension to classes heretofore exempt from its operation without any mitigation of the inequalities of its assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic.*" This amendment fairly raised before the House the two rival propositions:—Mr Disraeli's discriminating scale and Mr Gladstone's uniform scale—Mr Disraeli's *sevenpence* on land and *fivepence farthing*

on trades and professions, and Mr Gladstone's equal *sevenpence* all round. The House of Commons decided in favour of the latter by a majority of seventy-one on Monday night; but Mr Palmer, the member for Berks, voted in the minority—that is for Mr Disraeli's *sevenpence* on land, and *fivepence farthing* on trades and professions.

Well, we have heard of persons blowing hot and cold at the same time. But surely no one could have expected such an example of that operation as has been shown by Mr Palmer and his political friends between Monday and Thursday. For what has that gentleman done? After voting on Monday night for *sevenpence* on land and *fivepence farthing* on trades and professions, he hastens to the House on Thursday, and places a notice on the books, not in conformity with his vote of Monday placing land at a disadvantage—not in conformity with Mr Gladstone's plan of placing all on an equal footing; but, reversing his position of Monday, he asks the House to retain trades and professions at *sevenpence*, and to put land down to *fivepence farthing*. Such is the effect of Mr Palmer's amendment. The words are that the income tax shall be charged on "*the annual value of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, being the net annual value thereof, after due allowance for repairs, insurance, and management.*" One of the comparative elements between the incomes from real property, and those derived from trades and professions, has always been, that whereas the former has been collected at the source according to the rent paid by the occupier, and therefore without deduction for repairs and management, and the latter has been returned as the net income of the tax-payer, a certain principle of self-adjustment has thus existed between the different sources of incomes. On this Mr Gladstone relied in some degree for maintaining the present equal rate of tax. But Mr Disraeli and his friends evidently thought that not enough, for leaving that character of the tax exactly as it had been, they nevertheless voted that land should be *sevenpence*, and trades and professions *fivepence farthing*. Now, retaining trade and professions at *sevenpence*, they will vote virtually that land shall be reduced to *fivepence farthing*.

So much for the consistency of the country party:—so much for the sincerity of their professions in favour of casual and temporary incomes:—so much for the parts of Mr Disraeli's Budget that we have always admitted were so disinterested an aspect.

### UNDUE AND ILLICIT INFLUENCES.

The "massacre of the innocents" continues. The Election Committees are still going on with their work of slaughter, and every week adds to the list of victims. Already 19 members have been unseated for bribery or treating, and many more will probably follow. By the end of the session the House of Commons will have completed its task of self-purification: that is, not all the criminals, but all the convicts, will have been eliminated. The exposures that have been made have startled the public much more than the senators themselves; an amount of corrupt practices have been brought to light which is sufficiently astounding and disgraceful; and it is justly enough inferred that the amount still shrouded in darkness is greater still. From what has been discovered, we may conjecture what is undiscoverable. Few look upon the ejected members as peculiarly guilty; they have merely been the most unlucky of those mixed up with a system out of which scarcely any escape with clean hands; and they retire into private life, unfortunate indeed, but for the most part undamaged in prospects or in reputation.

Simultaneously with the ordinary election disclosures, we have had the Derby, the Chatham, and the "Stafford" cases—on the individual features of which we do not desire to make any comment here. All combined prove beyond a doubt the enormous amount of corrupt and undue influence which was brought to bear upon the last election—far greater and more general, we hope and believe, than for many previous years;—but still rather displaying the rule than forming the exception—

rather an indication of what takes place in a milder and more modest form at every general election, than a monstrous, unexampled, and temporary ebullition. The result of all this upon the public mind and upon the minds of members of Parliament is a strong impression that the matter is getting too serious to be any longer winked at—that “something *must* be done” to strike out bribery at least from among the list of illegitimate influences which prevail at elections, and which vitiate the constitution of the House of Commons.

We have assuredly no wish to say one word to extenuate the force of this conclusion. We have more than once, in language the severity of which was blamed, expressed our detestation both of the buying and the selling of the conscience of a voter. We still deem the prevalence of such practices a grievous stain—though, we trust, rather a local than a national one. In this point we are far below our neighbours—ill as they understand and unsuccessfully as they have worked representative institutions. French electors even of the lowest class are, with rare exceptions, inaccessible to bribery. They are ignorant, they are excitable, they are gullible, but they are not corrupt. A specious and insinuating talker may cajole a French peasant into voting for a worthless rascal; a demagogue or a journalist may persuade him into supporting an enemy to society, to property, and to peace; a priest may bully or preach him into casting down his liberty at the foot of some mere nominee of the altar or the throne;—but no man dare insult him by offering him money to vote against his conscience. He can be led—and often lead astray—but he can not be bought. In these points their feelings are far more correct than ours.

Still we confess that we look with some uneasiness at the strength and determination with which public feeling seems to be setting against electoral corruption;—and we should regard it with still more uneasiness were it not for the assurance that next session the whole subject of Parliamentary reform—of which this forms only one branch—is to be taken up in earnest. It is true that in England we can never see more than one evil, or make head against more than one enemy, at a time. It is true that, in order to get good things done or ill things crushed, we must be content to take them in succession,—and to take them when public sentiment has been accidentally turned in their direction. But two points in the present matter require consideration—and at least a cautious pause. The first is this:—Bribery is very bad,—but it is only one of several bad influences which corrupt electoral returns: it is in some measure an antagonist to others; it is by no means certain that it is the lowest, the most fatal, or the most corrupting; and if it be destroyed, and no other purifying or protecting steps be taken, it is by no means certain that we shall have mended matters by our interference. We shall have removed the influence of the purse, which—bad as it is—is sometimes placed in good hands and wielded in a good cause,—and we shall have left rampant, triumphant, and unchecked, the influence of the landlord who can coerce by a threat of ejection from the farm,—the influence of the attorney who has a thousand ways (most formidable to the ignorant and poor) of compelling compliance with his wishes,—the influence of the employer who can menace the unmanageable voter with loss of work and wages,—the influence of the demagogue who can corrupt a constituency wholesale by an appeal to their lowest passions and their meanest interests,—the influence of the local jobber who gains them by a promise to think, not of the well-being of the empire but, of the prosperity of “Sunderland” alone,—and the influence of the customer, whether elector or non-elect, who bullies, and perhaps ruins, by the weapon of “exclusive dealing.”

A politician of the last generation used to say that “the custom of bribery was among the greatest proofs and instances of our individual liberties—that having to purchase a man’s vote showed that you could not *take* it.” Now without going so far as this, and not wishing to settle questions of degree and precedence between rival iniquities, we think it can scarcely be denied that more wrong is done, more damage inflicted, by intimidation than by bribery; that a man who allows himself to be bullied or coerced into voting against his conscience is lower in the scale of degradation than a man who does the same thing for an adequate “consideration;” and that a man who offers a poor elector a price for his support which is agreed upon between them, shows at least a greater sense of justice and decency—imperfect and mutilated enough, God knows—than a man who compels him to yield his support for nothing. The one bargains; the other robs. Nearly the same thing may be said of all the other corrupt and illicit influences: they are all degrading to the constituent who submits to them, and all sinful in the partisan who exercises them; but the more they partake of the character of unjust, insolent, and cruel *pressure*, and the less they bear the character of *contract*, the more outrageous and wicked do they seem. These considerations should be duly weighed. The present indignation against bribery is true and righteous:—what we deprecate is *exclusive* indignation; and above all, *exclusive* action while under its influence.

The second point is this. We cannot acquiesce in the justice of disfranchising or withholding the writs from places in which bribery has been proved. This is military execution—not justice. For, not to reiterate what we have urged above—that these boroughs are by no means always nor necessarily the chief of

sinners,—it is notorious that the corruption is generally confined to a certain class of electors. A hundred or a hundred and fifty, either old freemen, or *vauriens* of various descriptions, are quite sufficient to give a character of general rascality to the whole constituency; and the sound part of the community is punished for the sins of these men who are its reproach and its detestation. Because a certain set of voters whom the Legislature, in defiance of its clear duty, in defiance of most urgent and repeated representations, and from the want of moral courage in its members, has persisted in endowing with the suffrage, misuse it and prostitute it, as it was prophesied they would,—the respectable inhabitants are not only discredited and scandalised, but are threatened with a withdrawal of their political privileges. In spite of their protestations they are saddled with bad associates, and then punished for having them. This will never do. We must adopt a more discriminating system. We must disfranchise, not corrupt boroughs—but corrupt electors. The strictest investigation should follow any successful petition;—tribunals on the spot should inquire into each case, and every elector who can be convicted of having received a bribe should simply and for ever lose the vote he has abused. In this way only can corruption be first checked, and then rendered discreditable; in this way only can the innocent be spared and the guilty punished; in this way, and in this way only, can constituencies be purified, by the gradual and merited elimination of the corruptible element within them.

#### THE IMPERIAL PAMPHLETEER.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable *brochure* has just issued from the French press. Its title is “Du principe de l’autorité.” It is stamped with the public seal, with the figure of Justice and the words “*Timbre national*;” it is sold in the principal shops, and is understood to be the production of the Emperor himself. It was given to us as such by a bookseller in Paris, and it bears, we think, many indications of genuineness. Its style is terse, dignified, and calm, and it is almost entirely free from the inflation, declamation, and violence which distinguish the writings of most party journalists and pamphleteers in France.

It is remarkable in more than one point of view. It is singular to see a man in the position of the French Emperor—still more a man who has achieved his position as Louis Napoleon has done—condescending to appeal to the reasonable judgment of his subjects, and to expound the ideas which govern his proceedings, and the considerations which he conceives to prove that his is the fittest and the only fit Government for France. It is remarkable as showing a certain serious *bonâ fide* fanaticism, and is written in a tone which impresses the reader with the conviction that, however selfish may be his conduct, and however regardless of the rights of others may have been the means by which he grasped his power, he is still in earnest in believing himself the one need and the one love of France. “*Cet homme ira loin* (as some one said of Robespierre): he believes every word he says.”

The pamphlet is remarkable, too, for the tone of respect and dignified forbearance in which it speaks of both the fallen dynasties. Not only is there not a word of contempt or animosity towards either the House of Bourbon or the House of Orleans, but there is a studious air of calm and measured politeness and almost of deference. The writer begins by developing his main idea—viz., that France requires above all things the assertion of the principle of legitimate authority, and the concentration of that authority in hands strong enough to wield it, and resolute enough to enforce it in all cases and at all hazards. He affirms that power is the best guarantee of freedom, and that there can be no security for the personal liberties of the citizen if he be too jealous of his rulers to allow them sufficient authority to compress the wild elements of society, and to curb and crush the bad ones. He then explains that the old *régime* and the Government of Louis Philippe fell because they were at once too weak to control turbulence, to resist innovation, or to enforce reform. Napoleon, he says, fell not because France had deserted him, but because he would not make peace on terms which would have left unaltered the frontiers of France—not because Europe was banded together to restore the Bourbons, but because she insisted on a guarantee against perpetual wars, and imagined that it could obtain that guarantee only by a restoration of the legitimate sovereigns.

He then proceeds to assert that neither the elder nor the younger branch of the ancient dynasty can give France what she needs, or can return to the throne without exciting the natural fears and antagonism of one or other important part of the nation. The elder branch is inadmissible, because on the one hand it has suffered too much from the revolutionary spirit of 1789, not to be too much on its guard against it, and too fearful of and hostile to even what was good in that great convulsion; and because, on the other hand, all those parties, interests, and ideas in France, who look upon that era as the glorious one in their history, and who are sincerely attached to the reforms which were then inaugurated and the liberties which were then won, will always suspect the Bourbons of ulterior designs and retrograde intentions;—and to have a *suspected* Prince upon the throne would be neither permanent, peaceful, nor safe. The younger branch of the Royal house is disqualified by the fact

that it rose out of a revolution, and was founded on a compromise:—it was based upon a "transaction" (i. e. a bargain, a contract, an underhand arrangement) with the revolutionary and republican element, and must therefore be necessarily impotent to restrain that element;—the child of resistance to authority, it can never control that resistance as sternly and effectually as it ought.

The Imperial dynasty alone remains—the sole possibility for France. No one can suspect it of an alliance with the abuses or a disposition to return to the injustices of the *ancien régime*:—no one can accuse it of the culpable weakness towards popular demands and the deplorable irresolution in the face of popular violence which brought the House of Orleans to the ground. Rich in historical glories, rich in the affections of the people, strong alike as the supporter of equal justice and the stern represser of turbulence and crime, it alone can make and ensure the happiness of France. "It represents the Revolution in all that it has of good, of prolific, of enduring; and restrains and represses it in all that is evil, mischievous, and mistaken."

Such is this simple production, which well deserves to be read by all who desire really to understand the character of this extraordinary and anomalous man. Its reasoning will not indeed convince the friends of freedom, but we can quite believe that it may have convinced himself.

TRADE TABLES.

THE Board of Trade Returns for the third month of the year continue eminently satisfactory. The imports and the consumption of all the great articles in daily use, whether for food, for enjoyment, or for manufacture, and the exports of all the products of our industry, with slight exceptions, continue to increase in almost a wonderful manner. We will place a few examples of our imports and our exports before our readers:—

Articles.	Imports.			
	In the month ending April 5. 1852.	1853.	In the 3 months ending April 5. 1852.	1853.
Oxen.....No.	1,255	1,556	4,045	4,169
Sheep.....	4,880	10,149	19,940	27,805
Cocoa.....lbs	135,907	263,525	779,747	851,840
Coffee.....	205,267	2,308,806	2,143,688	4,936,908
Wheat.....qrs	187,459	286,477	429,387	864,801
Flour.....cwt	334,793	769,296	699,674	1,328,797
Flax.....	34,475	44,116	101,292	174,838
Hemp.....	18,107	48,666	74,678	110,154
Hides.....lbs	155,320	634,997	599,726	957,414
Potatoes.....cwt	49,759	157,535	138,514	436,276
Quicksilver.....lb		983,123		991,787
Silk.....	506,735	909,431	1,495,918	2,691,298
Sugar, unrefined.....cwt	373,690	607,795	1,145,517	1,264,462
Tea.....lbs	4,945,941	8,698,236	22,538,929	22,680,102
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	778,306	678,584	2,541,011	3,318,091
— manufactured.....	190,774	316,658	428,412	751,475
Wine.....gals	271,095	862,825	815,251	1,525,772
Wool, cotton.....cwt	423,090	1,125,436	1,457,281	2,328,212
— sheep and lambs, lbs	1,608,155	4,161,745	6,784,452	10,449,631

These are specimens of the increase of our imports, and wherever the consumption of the article is known from its being subject to duty, it has kept pace fully with importation. There is one remarkable exception which deserves especial notice, because it shows how easily and how much commerce is and may be deranged by changes in fiscal regulations. There is an increase in the quantity of tea imported, both in the month and in the three months; but because there was an expectation that the duty would be reduced, the quantity taken into consumption in the month is 1,605,720 lbs less, and in the three months 2,551,557 lbs less, than in the corresponding periods of last year. That is a striking illustration of the important truth, that Government never does meddle with commerce but to derange it, and that even in relieving it may injure trade.

The few articles of which the importation has declined—such as oats and beans, cochineal, madder, currants, oranges, guano, some species of provisions, and seeds—are of comparative unimportance, and the decline is generally to be accounted for by the supply being short at the place of production. All the raw materials of our manufactures—hides, cotton, wool, silk—and all the great articles of our consumption—wheat and flour, sugar and coffee, and wines—are greatly increased in quantity, and plainly inform us that, as long as we can make what other people want, we shall never want what they can make or can produce.

It is a part of our increasing transit trade that our exports of foreign and colonial merchandise—such as coffee, flour, glass, gloves, cotton, &c.—have also increased in the month and in the three months, though some articles—such as hides and wool—for which the home market is better than the foreign, have fallen off. But the increase in the exports of our manufactures and produce is remarkable. The following are specimens:—

Articles.	Exports.—Declared Value.			
	In the month ending April 5. 1852.	1853.	In the 3 months ending April 5. 1852.	1853.
Beer and ale.....	22,981	41,173	207,264	329,337
Cotton, entered by the yard.....	2,032,839	2,228,126	5,454,484	6,253,553
Laces and patent net.....	46,919	56,296	155,476	144,109
Wrought leather, not gloves.....	36,972	100,261	83,747	267,073
Saddlery.....	12,911	23,345	34,707	63,210
Linen, entered by yard.....	336,866	360,014	974,429	1,035,967
— yar.....	108,314	109,426	270,521	281,805
Iron, bar.....	266,262	506,670	568,655	1,104,981
— wrought.....	134,818	323,654	302,542	508,275
Milkstuffs, &c.....	62,173	90,233	130,583	248,509
— tallow.....	11,190	27,91	25,478	72,895
Woolens, pieces.....	525,334	694,878	1,319,523	1,531,927
— yards.....	238,643	292,428	677,867	805,180

These are specimens of the increase which extends over almost every branch of our manufactures, giving the following

Totals.....	TOTALS.			
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
	6,400,415	7,857,233	16,575,746	20,391,723

In the month, therefore, there is an increase of no less than 1,486,818, and in the three months of no less than 3,815,975. A more rapid and a continued extension of trade is not on record, except it be found in the United States; and it cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in stimulating all the nations of the world to cultivate the arts of peace and release industry from fetters.

It may be noticed of the shipping, that vessels which have been long abroad are beginning to find their way home. The entries inwards for the month amounts to 548,531 tons, against 406,784 tons in the corresponding month of last year, and of this increase no less than 104,126 is British tonnage. There is a decrease in the month and in the three months of tonnage cleared outwards, as against the tonnage cleared outwards in the corresponding periods of last year; but, taking the totals, the clearings inwards and outwards together amount in the three months to no less than 283,288 tons more than in the same period of 1852, which represents the greater quantity of goods carried in and out in the three months of 1853 than in the three months of 1852. The increased number of ships was 645, giving an average of 440 tons to each. That statement implies that a large fleet has been added to the mercantile marine of the world, chiefly British ships, and employed by our trade since the beginning of 1853. And at all our shipbuilding ports, and at all the shipbuilding ports of our colonies, and of the United States, and of the North of Europe, men are going on to build more and more ships, heralding a time when the whole ocean shall be peopled, as it were, almost like the land.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TESTIMONY TO OUR PROSPERITY.

THE Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General informs us that the marriages in England and Wales, in the last quarter of 1852 and in the whole year, greatly exceeded in numbers those of any previous return. The number of marriages in the quarter was 47,208, being 1,740 more than in any previous last quarter of a year since the commencement of the returns, and the next highest quarter was that of 1851,—the number at the beginning of the series being 11,107 less than the number at the end of the series. The number of marriages in the whole year 1852 is 4,699 in excess of those of 1851, which were again higher than the number in any preceding year.

94,416 persons (says the Registrar-General) were married in the last quarter of the year 1852, the three months after harvest, the Christmas quarter, in which, according to the customs of England, the greatest number of weddings are celebrated. This number however, exceeds the numbers in the corresponding quarter of any previous year; and if the whole year is taken, it shows a proportional excess. There were 158,429 marriages in the year 1852, 158,740 in 1851, and, only ten years ago, 118,825 in the year 1842. The marriages in the five years 1838-42 were 605,219, in the five years 1846-52 they were 745,030. The marriages in England from 1843 to 1852 were at such a rate that 1 in 60 people married annually; the proportion in 1852 was 1 in 57; while in the last quarter of the year 1852 it was 1 in 46. The increase is greatest in London, where 7,101 marriages took place in the last quarter of 1852.

The increase of families, says the Registrar-General, confirming other accounts, implies that the condition of the great body of the people is prosperous. Of course every marriage implies with the habits of our people some provision for a family, and, as the rule, is not contracted without some previous saving and accumulation of capital, however small. Every increase in the number of marriages implies an increase in the capital of the nation; and the Registrar-General's return, therefore, confirms the fact which has been repeatedly stated, that the saving of capital last year was throughout the community very great. In the long run it is quite impossible to disconnect prosperity with the increase of the people. If it were at any time true that as "wealth increases" "men decay," it is not so now; and it is from the continual increase of men that we have the best and most satisfactory proof of the increase of wealth. If the population declined, notwithstanding a temporary increase of marriages, the condition of society would be disastrous, and the number of marriages must soon decline; but the condition of our society is an increasing number of marriages, an increasing number of people, and an increase of wealth.

161,598 births (says the Registrar) were registered in the quarter ending March 31, 1853. The number is slightly less than the number registered in the corresponding quarter of the year 1852, but in excess of the number registered in the winters of any previous years. The greatest number of births is registered generally in the spring, but in 1852 it happened exceptionally that the births in the winter exceeded the births in the spring quarter. The annual proportion of births since 1843 has been 1 in 30; in the winter quarter the average rate is 1 in 29; in the winter quarter of the present year it has been 1 in 26. He adds, as the births registered in the winter quarter were 161,598, and the deaths 118,241, the national increase of which we have an account is 43,359.

That is the excess of births over deaths in the quarter; but as the rate of mortality has been very high in the quarter, as the weekly bills have shown, the increase of population is not so great by 12,000 as in the corresponding quarter of 1852. Emigration, too, continues, and in the quarter 57,729 persons left the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration

agents. What number of these were Irish is not known; but there is no reason, we presume, to suppose that the number of emigrants equalled the excess of births over deaths. At the same time, while the addition to the population is of infants, the bulk of the subtraction from it by emigration is of mature people, which must, if the process continue—and it has now been going on for some time—give to our population that peculiar characteristic which distinguishes the American population, a great proportion of the young to the aged. The moral consequences of such a change ought not to be disregarded. It will make the elements of hope and enterprise predominate, and be the means of rapidly promoting further changes and further improvements.

The Registrar-General's observations on the rate of mortality implies that atmospheric changes have been very influential. He says:—"118,241 deaths have been registered in the first three months of the present year, a number exceeding by 11,599 the deaths in the winter quarter of 1852, and by still more the deaths in any previous winter, except the winters of 1847 and 1848, when influenza and cholera prevailed. The annual mortality in England has, within the last 10 years, been at the rate of 2.252 per cent.; on an average of the 10 winter quarters the rate has been 2.467 per cent.; in the winter of the present year 2.620 per cent. The annual rate of mortality was raised in both the town and the country; in 117 districts, comprising the chief towns, from 2.759 to 2.888 per cent.; in 507 country and small town districts, from 2.246 to 2.397 per cent. The excess of mortality has been general, but it has been greatest in the South-Western Division (V.) in the Division (VI.) on the Severn, in Wales, and in Lancashire: on the whole, the western side of the island appears to have sustained the heaviest losses."

#### THE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

THOUGH the opinion still prevails in some quarters that in all probability there was some connection between the foreign refugees and the warlike stores which have been seized at Rotherhithe, yet it does not seem likely that this connection can be made out by any satisfactory or creditable evidence. Perhaps this result of the affair is the most desirable that could have occurred. We have shown to those exiles who have found shelter on our shores, that we are vigilant and resolute; that we shall tolerate no attempt to make England a centre of warlike action or open conspiracy against the peace of Europe; and that if they remain, they must remain inactive, and be satisfied with being in safety. We are acting as their truest and best friends in doing this. We are saving them from premature efforts—from ruining their own cause—from damaging their own character—and from alienating those generous sympathies in which lies their chief strength, and in which for the present must lie their chief consolation.

At the same time we have shown to our allies the sincerity of our professions and the watchfulness of our Government; we have proved signally and indisputably our resolution to be loyal to our engagements to them, and faithful to our duties to our own internal order and external peace. We should be sorry to go beyond this. We shall be glad if it shall prove that M. Kosuth cannot be legally connected with the Rotherhithe manufactory. It would have been painful and revolting to every Englishman had we been compelled to make ourselves as it were the policemen and executioners of Austria, and to have punished a man whose cause at least is good if his conduct has been injudicious and indefensible, in compliance with the undeniable claims of an ally whose conduct has entirely struck her out from the pale of our regard, and for whose recent and actual proceedings no language of condemnation and loathing can be too severe. Whatever repressive course we may be compelled to hold towards the exiles and victims of Austria, whether Italian or Hungarian, should be characterised by grave reluctance; so as to leave no doubt that we act in obedience only to our own sense of what is just and right, and no question as to the side on which our natural sympathies are engaged.

#### WORKMEN AND MASTERS.

THERE has been much less legislation of late than formerly to regulate the relations between employers and workmen—but two measures connected with the subject occupied the House of Commons on Wednesday. Sir Henry Hallford moved the second reading of the Payment of Wages Bill, which aims at enforcing the payment of wages to the stocking-loom weavers in coin, without any deduction for the hire of the frame they borrow to work with. The other measure was one to define and legalise combination on the part of the workmen, as other classes may combine or unite when they please.

When this kind of legislation was frequent and considered a matter of course, it was directed against the workmen. Its main object was to keep them in subordination and keep them dependent. Aided by circumstances, the law was in this respect eminently successful, and, according to the common complaints, the moral degradation of the working classes became complete. The rupture between them and their employers was equally complete. Harmony between them was at an end. No classes have a closer or more enduring common interest than the men who plan and the men who execute an operation by which both live—the head, as

it were, and the hand of every great undertaking. Labour groping in the dark, or pursuing its way in the light of the sun, seems an apt representation of the difference between isolated muscular exertions, and those exertions guided by knowledge. But while masters with masters, or workmen with workmen, or tradesmen, or merchants, or professional men deal with one another on the square, between masters and workmen there is no equality, but jealousy and mistrust, and too often hostility. One is necessary to the other. Neither can prosper or even exist without mutual labour, and yet they often regard each other more as enemies than friends. That the general interference of legislation between them, directed almost uniformly for a long period in favour of the masters, brought about this result—so different from what takes place between trading men, whether born in the same or different countries, mutually and freely exchanging products for products, or services for services—is not the fact. Legislation only perpetuated some of the evils to which the most civilised and the most free of modern communities are still exposed from that slavery which at some time or other prevailed in them all.

Debased or enslaved, however, as men may be, they cannot be deprived of power. No art has yet been discovered to render the master, however absolute, wholly independent of the slave. As long as they exist together, their fate is mutually interwoven. They are not and cannot be even independent of each other's good opinion. Of that general fact, the inevitable result of society, the continued or even the growing influence of the humblest classes amongst ourselves is a part. Their power makes itself continually felt, and, latterly, the tendency of all legislation between employers and workmen has been to impose restrictions on the employers. It is concluded, apparently, that the proper way to correct the restrictive laws formerly made for the workmen is now to make some similar laws for the masters. In the workmen, who felt, perhaps, every day of their lives the restrictions or the penalties of legislation for behoof of the employers, the suggestion naturally arose to ask protection from the power the heavy hand of which they felt. In other men the suggestion arises not so readily, nor does it appear wise to continue and extend, though in a different direction, the system which has contributed to perpetuate strife, where there should be only peace and concord. It is easier, however, to run in a track than make a new road; and so country gentlemen, peers, and others, who have felt the power of the working multitude and sympathised with their sufferings, have laboured, by factories acts, and truck acts, and payment of wages acts, and similar Acts, to redress the perverted political relations which slavery introduced, and which legislation has contributed to perpetuate between the head and the hand, the eyes and the feet, of combined industry.

That legislation ought not to interfere with industry, of which it can know very little—for industry is continually shooting out in new directions, each of which is more extraordinary and apparently more beneficial than the preceding ones—is now an axiom of statesmanship. But practice halts lamely after enlightened theory, and the fact that legislation has already interfered with industry, though admitted to be an error, is alleged as a justification for further interference. The least attention to what is really going on in society—the new arts which are continually called into existence requiring new classes of workmen—the new wealth which is continually created and is distributed amongst new classes, altering all the mutual relations of the industrious classes—ought to convince the most sceptical of the truth of the axiom, and the propriety of unswervingly obeying it. Never before, perhaps, were the relations between employers and workmen undergoing more rapid and more beneficial changes.

The real source, it cannot be any longer doubted or denied, of the superiority of one class to another is intelligence; and at present the tendency, contrary to the old practice of monopolising and accumulating it in one or two classes, is to diffuse it pretty equally over every class. A little extension of industrial freedom has opened many new roads to wealth, and they are increasing and enlarging day by day. To all classes they are opened or opening, and lead to independence. Without any help from the State, emigration, on a scale that a few years ago was held to be impossible, is actually carried out. Everywhere services are in demand; wages of all kinds are rising; and there is now much more reason to apprehend, in relation to the demands of the capitalist, a scarcity than a redundancy of labour. Never, therefore, was there a time when legislation should more cautiously abstain from interfering with relations so rapidly changing, and when it should more carefully eschew placing restrictions on the capitalist about to be exposed to perfectly new and untried circumstances.

Sir Harry Hallford, however, Mr Packe, the Marquis of Granby, Lord John Manners, and the gentlemen who attribute all the modern changes in the condition of society to legislation, instead of regarding the most important part of legislation as forced on statesmen by the condition of society, imagine they can do something more effectual to improve the condition of the stocking weavers of the midland counties than can be effected by emigration raising up new markets, and by art creating more produce at a less cost. Overlooking all that is now really important in our social changes, they would make a law to compel the capitalists of the midland counties cease from exacting rent

for stocking frames, which is the sole condition on which they will or can lend them. To help the workman, they would disable the capitalist from employing him. Why should legislation interfere with the rents of stocking-frames any more than with the rents of cottages? If the landlords could not exact rent, would they allow cottages to be inhabited? Landed gentlemen, it is understood, know very well how to secure the high and even monopoly rent they exact for every foot of ground on which a cottage is built. There is no restriction on increasing the number of stocking-frames, but the building of cottages is restrained by the interest and pleasure of the landowners. If the Legislature is to interfere in order to deprive the stocking-frame owner of his present security, will it not, and ought it not, to be called on to guarantee the agricultural labourer against the ordinary means now employed by farmers and landlords to raise the payment of cottage rent? The project of Sir H. Halford, carried out to its legitimate consequences, might be more adverse to the interests of landlords than stocking-frame owners. We do not say with Mr Biggs, that the political economy of the rabble and the Tories is identical; but the ideas and prejudices of both belong to the past rather than to the present and the future, and partake more of that insolent disregard of the right of property which was more general the further back we go, than of that deference for it which is the honour and the security of civilised society.

That some distress has existed in the midland districts is quite true; but it was the consequence of other circumstances, and has now passed or is passing away. The causes of that distress were rightly explained by Mr Biggs. We have lost, to a great degree, the foreign market for our cotton stockings, and Saxony has superseded England. This change did not begin since 1849. More than fifteen years ago we knew of merchants buying Saxon stockings for exportation because they were cheaper than English stockings. To meet that competition, it became indispensable to manufacture cheaper. The price of food was kept up, and the cost of manufacturing stockings enhanced. Skill came to the aid of the manufacturer, and helped to avert, though it could not annihilate, the consequences of dear food, restricted markets, and unprofitable exchange. The improved frame, as Mr Biggs explained, was invented, by which a strong boy or girl could turn out as much work as six men with the old frame. The demand for the services of stocking weavers was lessened, though they did not readily adapt themselves to the new circumstances. They fell into distress like the hand-loom weavers, and like every other class of men who suffer from such changes. Their condition would have been much worse had not the abolition of the Corn Laws lowered the cost of food and extended the foreign market. It is clear, however, that no legislation, except that which may further reduce cost and extend the markets, can improve their condition or alter for their advantage the relation between the supply of and the demand for their services. Change for the better is in progress; and, had the bill passed, the evils it was supposed adapted to remedy, would have disappeared before it could have been brought into operation. The Commons, therefore, wisely rejected it.

If Sir H. Halford and his friends had consulted the Board of Trade returns, they would have found that the quantity of stockings exported in March, 1853, was nearly double the quantity exported in 1852, while the value was more than double. In the three months of the present year, both the quantity and value of the stockings exported are more than double those of 1852. Including haberdashery, in the three months of the present year the increase in the declared value is more than 530,000*l.*, as follows:—

	DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS.—Three months.	
	1852.	1853.
	£	£
Cotton stockings .....	44,906	101,331
Haberdashery and millinery...	439,853	920,943
	484,759	1,022,274

That is evidence of trade extending and of workmen finding increased employment. If Sir H. Halford's measure had been passed, it is very probable that the rapid improvement now in progress would hereafter have been ascribed to the law to enforce the payment of wages without deducting the rent for the use of the frames.

As to the Combination Bill, a difference of opinion exists between the judges concerning the existing law. Baron Rolfe has decided one way and Mr Justice Erie another, and Mr Drummond proposed a declaratory act to settle the difference. But his proposition goes to settle it by making combination legal. That all men have a natural right to combine cannot be doubted. It is the foundation of all society. But neither as individuals, nor in combination, must men do wrong; and a State, by an unhallowed, unjust, aggressive war, may commit crimes proportionably as great as murder by an individual. Combination may be for a bad end, and there is some danger that by declaring a particular kind of combination—a combination of workmen—legal, which is already a natural right, you may bestow the sanction of law on a combination for a criminal purpose. It is quite right for men to agree, if they please, what wages they will take, how many hours they will work, what clothes they will wear, and

what eatables or drinkables they will consume; but it is wrong to deny to any individuals the liberty of acting differently from them. In giving a legal sanction to men meeting to persuade one another not to accept a low rate of wages, there is a possibility of giving a legal sanction to a meeting to intimidate masters or other workmen. Members of Parliament, however, continue to suppose, contrary to all experience, that such difficulties can be very easily settled by declaratory and other laws. In fact they cannot. Each case can only be decided by its own circumstances, and it must be extremely difficult to lay down a precise and definite rule to distinguish proper and just from improper and unjust combinations. It is one of those matters which should be left to judges and juries, who neither can nor ought to be made the mere automatons of law.

THE BUDGET DIVISION.

QUESTION proposed, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that towards the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be raised annually during the term hereinafter limited, the several rates and duties following (that is to say):—For and in respect of the property, in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the United Kingdom, and for and in respect of every annuity, pension, or stipend, payable by Her Majesty or out of the public revenue of the United Kingdom; and for and in respect of all interest of money, annuities, dividends, and shares of annuities payable to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, companies or societies, whether corporate or not corporate; and for and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person or persons whatever, resident in the United Kingdom, from any kind of property whatever, whether situate in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, or from any annuities, allowances, or stipends, or from any profession, trade, or vocation, whether the same shall be respectively exercised in the United Kingdom or elsewhere; and for and in respect of the annual profits or gains arising or accruing to any person or persons not resident within the United Kingdom from any property whatever in the United Kingdom, or from any trade, profession, or vocation exercised in the United Kingdom; for every 20*s*. of the annual value or amount thereof:—For two years from April 5, 1853, 7*d*.; and for two years from April 5, 1855, 6*d*.; and for three years from April 5, 1857, 5*d*.; and that on April 5, 1860, except as to the collection of monies then due, the said rates and duties shall cease and determine. And for and in respect of the occupation of such lands, tenements, or hereditaments (other than a dwelling-house occupied by a tenant distinct from a farm of lands), for every 20*s*. of the annual value thereof, one moiety of each of the said sums of 7*d*. 6*d*. and 5*d*. for the above-named times respectively." Amendment proposed, to leave out the words "towards raising the supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be raised annually during the term hereinafter limited, the several rates and duties following;" in order to insert the words, "the continuance of the income tax for seven years, and its extension to classes heretofore exempt from its operation without any mitigation of the inequalities of its assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic;" instead thereof. Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed resolution." The Committee divided: Ayes 323, Noes 252.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION.

Majority—Tellers included .....	323
Minority—Tellers included .....	254
Paired .....	26
Absent Liberals .....	18
Absent Conservatives .....	17
Chairman (Mr Bouverie) .....	1
Seats vacant .....	23
	653

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The division of Monday night is so complete a key to the state of parties, that it is important to examine its statistics with some accuracy. In order fairly to estimate the declining influence of the Derbyite leaders over the prudent and patriotic members of the party which so long adhered to them, the proper comparison to institute is between the relative force which they commanded on Mr Disraeli's Budget on December 16, 1852, and on Mr Gladstone's on May 2, 1853. The first remark we have to make is that the proportion of members present was, with relation to the whole number of the house, exactly the same on both occasions. The two divisions stand thus, including pairs:—

For Mr Disraeli's Budget .....	301
Against it .....	321
Majority against .....	19
Number voting .....	623
For Mr Gladstone's Budget .....	325
Against .....	367
Majority for .....	71
Number voting .....	695

From which it appears that the balance in favour of Mr Gladstone, as compared with Mr Disraeli, is represented by 90 votes. It is true that in the first division there were 18 more members present than in the second, but it must be remembered that, exclusive of the four seats vacant last year, there have been exactly 18 vacated since December.

Having thus reduced the whole numbers to an absolute equality, we find that, while the apparent force of Lord Derby's followers has since that time diminished by 35, the numbers of the Government have increased by 17.

But this estimate would give a very insufficient idea of the change which has really occurred in the heart of the Derbyite party, owing to the high-minded and honourable determination of so many of its members to prefer the interests of their country to those of faction. The number of those who have taken this wise and upright course is,

much larger than appears in the arithmetical result. We subjoin a list of the members, including pairs, who voted with Mr Disraeli on December 16, 1852, and who did not participate in his factious tactics on May 2, 1853. It must be observed that this list is exclusive of members unseated on petition. Those who were absent without a specified cause are marked (a):—

Acland, Sir T.	Emlyn, Lord	Lindsay, Hon. Colonel
Baring, Hon. F.	Farrer, J. (a)	Lopes, Sir Ralph
Beckett, W.	Ferguson, Sir R.	Macgregor, James
Benbow, J.	Filmer, Sir E. (a)	Masterman, John
Berkeley, Sir G. (a)	Fitzgerald, W. R. (a)	Miller, T. J.
Blandford, Marquis (a)	Gilpin, Colonel (ill)	Murrough, J. P.
Bramston, T. W.	Gladstone, Captain	Owen, Sir J.
Brembridge H. (a)	Goold, W.	Pennant, Col.
Campbell, Sir Archd. (a)	Gordon, Admiral	Phillips, J. H.
Cholmondeley, Lord H. (a)	Greenall, Gilbert	Powlett, Lord W.
Colville, C. E.	Hale, R. B. (a)	Rolt, Peter
Christy, S.	Harcourt, Colonel	Russell, Francis W.
Cocks, T.	Hearn, T.	Sandars, G.
Cubitt, Alderman	Henage, G. H. W.	Smollett, Alexander (a)
Deedes, W. (ill)	Herries Rt. Hon. J.C. (ill)	Stephenson, Robert
Dering, Sir E.	Hope, Sir T. (a)	Stirling, W.
Drummond, H.	Hudson, G.	Taylor, Hugh
East, Sir J.	Hughes, W. Bulkeley	Welsh, Sir J. (a)
Egerton, Sir P. (a)	Inglis, Sir R.	Wellesley, Lord C.
Egerton, W. Tatton	Kerrison, E. C. (a)	West, F. R.
Egerton, E.	Lascelles, Hon. E. (a)	Willoughby, Sir H. (a)
Evelyn, W. J.		

From this list it appears that sixty-two members (excluding the sick) who voted with Lord Derby in December have ceased to support him in May. Of these sixteen stayed away, and forty-seven voted with the present Government and against the Derby-Disraeli Opposition.

We wonder whether at this moment Mr Disraeli realises the scene which his vindictive imagination has painted in the "Biography of Lord G. Bentinck." He is describing the division on the Irish Arms Bill:—"In almost all previous divisions where the fate of Governments had been depending, the vote of every member, with scarcely an exception, had been anticipated; that was not the case in the present instance, and the direction which members took as they left their seats was anxiously watched. Nearly eighty Protectionists followed Lord G. Bentinck. But it was not merely their numbers that attracted the anxious observation of Sir R. Peel, as the Protectionists passed in defiance before the Minister into the hostile lobby. It was impossible that he could have remarked them without emotion—the flower of that party which he had been so proud to lead. They had stood by him in his darkest hours, and had borne him from the depths of political despair to the proudest of living positions. Right or wrong, they were men of honour, breeding, and refinement, high and generous characters, great weight and station in the country which they had placed at his disposal. And these country gentlemen—these gentlemen of England, of whom but a few months ago the very same building was ringing with his pride of being their leader—they trooped on, all the men of metal and large-acred squires, whose spirit he had so often quickened, and whose counsel he had so often solicited in his fine Conservative speeches. When Prince Metternich was informed at Dresden, with great ostentation, that the Emperor had arrived, 'Yes, but without his army,' was his reply. 'They say we are beaten by 73,' whispered the most important member of the Cabinet in a tone of surprise to Sir R. Peel. Sir Robert did not reply, or even turn his head. He looked very grave, and extended his chin, as was his habit when he was annoyed, and cared not to speak. He began to comprehend his position, and that the Emperor was without his army."

On this occasion, "the Emperor," finding that his army had ceased to trust him, he has beat up for fresh recruits. Three months, it appears, has reduced the effective force of those who follow the lead of Lord Derby and Mr Disraeli from 302 to 240; but they have succeeded in swelling their numbers to 267 by the help of a new alliance. Perhaps some of Mr Forbes Mackenzie's constituents will be a little surprised to find that the quarter in which they have sought assistance is no other than the extreme section of the Irish Ultramontanists. The hope of Protestant Toryism is reposed in Mr Lucas. We have given a list of those who have found it incompatible with their sense of public duty and obligation to follow Lord Derby's standard any longer; we now give a list of the new adherents whom he has secured by a special compact. We call the special attention of Messrs Newdegate and Spooner to the names of their new-found allies in the ranks of the Irish Brigade. The following members voted with Mr Disraeli on Monday night:—

Duffy, Gavan	Corbally, M. E.	Keating (Waterford).
Moore, G. H.	Devereux, J.	Kennedy, T.
Lucas, Frederick	Dunne, M.	McCaun, J.
Fagan, W.	Esmonds, J.	McMahon, P.
Blake, M. J.	French, F.	Magan, R. H.
Bland, Loftus	Greene, J.	Maguire, J. F.
Bowyer, George	Greville, Colonel	Meagher, T.
Brady, J.	Henchy, D. O'Connor	O'Brien, —
Swift, R.	O'Brien, Sir T.	Sullivan, M.
Power, N.	Shee, W.	

We hope that the Tory gentlemen who still place confidence in Lord Derby will be gratified at the negotiation which he has effected, by which he has lost the 62 supporters we have enumerated above, and obtained in exchange these 29 gentlemen of tried Conservative and Protestant principles to assist Mr Disraeli in preventing "a first-rate kingdom from becoming a second-rate republic." To these 29 we may add a select supplementary list of new adhesions, which we do not presume to classify:—

Anson, Viscount	Muntz, G.	Vyryan, Sir R.
Burke, Sir J.	Tomlins, G.	

These, added to the former 29, make a total of 34 gained against 62 lost; and with this analysis of the situation of their party we leave the Derby Disraelites to reflect on the hopefulness of their prospects, and the sagacity of their leaders. We have only to add that the country

will know how to appreciate the upright and honourable feelings, and the enlightened perception of public interests, which have led so many supporters of the late Ministry to prefer the welfare of the community, and the cause of good government and practical improvement, to the personal and party objects of a few disappointed politicians.

## Agriculture.

### THE SEASON.—AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THERE has again occurred that excess of rain which has been the characteristic of the season since August last. Some fine days in April enabled the farmers on the light lands to get in their spring corn seed very well, though upon the heavy soils the seed has in most cases gone in but indifferently. During the past week we have had an immense fall of rain, it having commenced to rain heavily on Tuesday last and continued for twenty-four hours without any cessation. This has occurred with a comparatively high temperature. One consequence likely to ensue is that a very small breadth of mangold wurzel can be planted. We hear on all sides that the heavy land farmers have found it impossible to prepare their land for mangold, and that they have given up altogether attempts to grow it this year in any quantity. This again will be a great loss, for on the strong soils mangold wurzel forms the mainstay of the stock. Even before the rains of the past week many low-land districts had again been flooded; and if the same amount of rain as has fallen in the home counties has been general, we must expect to hear of serious injury from floods, both to pastures and to low-lying arable lands.

Prices of corn, which lately exhibited a tendency to advance, have this week somewhat fallen back; but the range of prices is now within such narrow limits, that practically it does not materially affect the farmer. He may perhaps by watching the markets obtain one or two shillings per quarter extra for his wheat or barley, but on mere price he cannot find any important calculation—quantity and quality must be the main objects of all his exertions.

The young wheats are generally looking healthy, and even the late sown wheats on the heavy lands are coming up with more vigour and promise than could have been anticipated. The spring wheat late sown has a great apparent advantage over the winter wheat sown at the same late period. What will be the case at harvest remains to be seen; the majority of English farmers seem to prefer the winter wheat even for late sowing. The general estimate of the deficiency of wheat sown is one-fourth, so that a large acreable produce must be required to yield an average return of wheat at the coming harvest. As we have before had occasion to remark, this is not a source of apprehension either to consumers or farmers, for foreign imports will supply any deficiency of bread corn, while farmers will find more than a compensation in the high prices and good returns they may obtain from their stock. Of course such observations apply chiefly to occupiers who have the means to farm well and to avail themselves of existing opportunities, and are only partially applicable to those who, from insufficient capital, cannot keep a good stock, or may be unable to incur some temporary increase of outlay in growing green crops.

The following are a few notices of the state of the crops in several rural districts:—

In Surrey it is said—

Up till the 20th fine weather predominated, and several days were sunny. On that day our register enumerates fourteen of the previous days without rain. The wind changed by S. and W. to East, and then clouds formed, with much rain for four days; and on the 25th the day dawned with a coating of snow on the ground, and one degree of frost; the whole day was wet and winterly. Here was another serious check to retarded vegetation. Occasional opportunities had been afforded to inspect and learn something of the crops; and now it must be acknowledged that, notwithstanding every obstacle, great works have been done, such as ploughing on a very fine staple, and sowing seeds on considerable breadths. Perhaps there is less autumnal wheat visible than is usual, but there are magnificent fields of great extent—that is, in places where the farmer is skilful, and alive to his duty as to generous treatment and economy of time.

But spring corn was little advanced.

From Berkshire we hear—

Field work went on merrily till the 21st, and a great deal of land was seeded in good order; but since then nothing has been done; and as much remains to be sown, fair weather is much to be desired. Most of the fallows are in a foul state, and but little has been cross-ploughed; so that great energy and perseverance will be required in preparing for the root crops, which must be backward in sowing. It is but too likely that little extent of land is in a fit state for mangold wurzel; therefore we anticipate a short breadth only of that valuable root will be grown. The wheat plant is much improved: the spring-sown is up, and looking well. Altogether we think that there is not more than two-thirds of the usual quantity of wheat planted; and as the results of spring-sown are very casual, much deficiency is to be apprehended, although it is as yet premature to hazard an opinion. Rye and Italian ryegrass are now coming in as food, and very useful they are found to be, as most of the roots are consumed, and hay is short. The winter beans have suffered much this season, and in many places are thin on the ground. Those beans sown in the spring, and the peas, are making their appearance, and are considered backward.

Store sheep are in great request, and very dear.

The Leicestershire report states:—

We seldom remember so large a breadth of land sown in so small a space of time as in the last week of March, and under the most favourable circumstances as the land worked admirably. On the last day the wind changed to the south, and a lighter temperature was the consequence; and this, connected

with a fine mild rain which fell on the 1st and 2nd of April, caused the grain to germinate quickly, and from the fine tilth it soon made its appearance above ground. Such being the favourable state of the land which lay over unsown, though intended for wheat in the autumn, many persons were induced to put in that grain at a later period than that in which it is generally sown. We are glad to remark that from present appearances these late-sown wheats have exceeded the most sanguine expectations; the young plants soon showed themselves above ground, and the crop is now looking healthy, and much better than some put in during the rainy season, though some months earlier.

The general appearance and colour of the autumn-sown wheat is well spoken of.

The sowing of spring corn is nearly completed, as there remains only a few pieces on which turnips have been lately consumed; and as this consists of light soils, there is no hazard as to getting in the seed in good time. The spring corn sown the last week in March is looking well; it came up in a short time, and the mild beginning of the present month forced it rapidly forward, and the most sanguine hopes are entertained that these crops will prove productive. The pulse crops sown early lay a long time in the ground; they have not long made their appearance, and therefore may be classed as backward; though should genial weather succeed the rough hail and snow storms which are now prevalent, they will, like all other vegetation, progress rapidly. We cannot say that the strong land is in a forward state for the reception of roots.

Outlying stock, from the wet winter, have not done well, and the sheep, especially the last year's lambs, have suffered severely; losses both of these and lambing ewes having been considerable. Fortunately there are few cases of pleuro-pneumonia amongst the cattle. Sheep are here, as elsewhere, selling higher than last year.

#### In Derbyshire—

The wheat plant on the best strong marly soils is looking well and has kept plant wonderfully, while the cold undrained clays and light loamy soils have lost plant and begin to look patchy. One feature we have noticed in relation to the growth of wheat this year, and that is the application of lime and its beneficial effects on the plant. For the last twenty years the use of lime has gradually become nearly obsolete, which, contrasted with the mania for it the twenty or more prior years, that is, from 1810 to 1830, is particularly worthy of remark. During those 20 years the farmer who applied the greatest amount of lime was ever contented to rank among the first class farmers, and we remember the astonishing effect produced by it, both as regards wheat and clovers. But twenty years' experience amply taught the farmer that there was a limit to its beneficial application, and that it was either an exhauster, or required a material in the soil of corresponding amount along with it to produce the former effect. It gradually, however, fell into comparative disuse.

The land has now recovered from over lime, and therefore benefits by a fresh dose. The following remarks on restrictions imposed by landlords on growing potatoes for sale have a wider application:—

The quantity which will be planted will be something like the usual breadth; for though the crop becomes more precarious, the high price which the sound ones realise compensates on the whole for the deficiency. On some estates in this county the farmer is prohibited from selling, the landlord placing him in the position of whether he shall give his peck of potatoes worth 1s 4d to his pigs or cattle, thereby making 3d per peck as consuming price, and losing 1s 1d by it, or selling it to his ready money neighbour for its full value. Covenants to a great extent are in force with penalties for selling a single peck, let the price be what it may. We think it a disgrace to some of our noblemen to place a tenant in such a position.

On this point, which involves much of the existing anomalous state of the relations of landlord and tenant, the following remarks by a Scotch farmer in England are pertinent. Our correspondent is acting temporarily on behalf of a friend, an East Lothian farmer, who has taken a farm in Herefordshire on a yearly holding. Referring to the farming of this district he says:—"I am more astonished at the inferiority of the cereal grains here than anything else. This arises from the land being so exhausted with white cropping. Wheat, wheat, is the only thing the farmers trust to. .... I hope Mr N— will get through with this undertaking [the farm on a yearly holding], but I already see difficulties that he appears not to have calculated upon. The landlord was to put the steading all to rights, the agent promised everything, I now see he will perform nothing. Part of the steading was burned down some years ago, and being insured they got the insurance money, and still the steading stands roofless and otherwise dilapidated. The late tenant expected this to be repaired; wood was cut down and cut out for roofing, but after a time it was used for other purposes. The agent, Mr —, was to be here last week to go over the farm to take a note of everything. Unfortunately Mr N— called, pressing him to repair the steading, or at least the stable, and left him with the impression that he (the agent) will never come. The tenant-at-will system is one of the humbugs of agriculture. Of course the tenant must himself repair and trust to repayment, which he may or may not obtain. There is a host of parties interested in the estate."

This is just what might have been expected by a tenant who has been imprudent enough to take and enter upon a farm without an express contract for the performance and erection of the necessary repairs and conveniences. When will farmers learn that the same arrangements and securities all men engaged in other business find to be necessary and conducive to good understandings are equally necessary to contracts for letting and taking farms?

#### A HINT ON ROOT GROWING.

THERE can be no doubt that farmers may well take a lesson from the market gardener, especially in reference to root and green crop growing. Thus, a correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says:—

That Mr Charles Bagley, of Fulham, a market gardener of the first magnitude, within the last five years, has grown, and weighed publicly, when topped,

tailed, and well cleaned, upwards of 80 tons of mangel wurzel per acre, and sold it to the London cow-keepers at 27s per ton. I understand he grew about 7 acres of the said mangel. He lays 100 tons of manure per acre per year; and he plants upon the land that is for mangel, after Michaelmas, cabbages, in rows one foot asunder, being 43,560 cabbages upon an acre. Early in the spring, every other row of cabbages, containing 21,780 upon an acre, is taken away, and they are sold in bunches as greens, and a row of mangel wurzel is planted in the place, by the side of 21,780 cabbages upon an acre, being then a row of cabbages and a row of mangel adjoining the cabbages. The cabbages stand until they are fit for market; they are then taken away to make room for the mangel, being one root of mangel in two square feet, alias 24 inches by 12 inches, or 288 square inches for each mangel wurzel. This market gardener occupies about 80 acres of land, a great part of it his own property. I have known him in what they call the gathering season pay 100l a week for labour; and I have seen, not in the busiest time, 80 men labourers leave the gardens to go to dinner, and also with them 25 women, making together 75 people employed upon 80 acres. There being 21,780 plants of mangel in an acre, to produce 80 tons per acre the plants ought to average 8½ lbs each, which amounts to a little over 80 tons per acre.

The great extent of land occupied by the farmer usually interferes with such high cultivation as would give anything like such a weight of roots as that grown by Mr Bagley; but still we believe that fully double or treble the manure now applied to root crops would prove more profitable than the present method of growing roots.

#### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rowe's Circular.)

London, May 2, 1853.

Whilst the Government measures with regard to finance and taxation are under the consideration of Parliament, a degree of uncertainty exists as to their being fully carried out, which serves as a check to commercial operations; but being of a large and comprehensive character, and calculated greatly to promote the prosperity of the country, every step of their progress is watched with the greatest interest. During the past month there has been a general complaint of want of activity in the markets both for produce and manufactures, and in some instances a decline in value has taken place; but the soundness of trade is so manifest that great confidence is expressed as to an early revival, so soon as the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall have become law. The money market has become decidedly easier, and good bills have again been discounted in Lombard street at 2½ per cent.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, April 30, 1853.

There has been a continuous and active home demand for all descriptions of wool during the past month, and owing to the lightness of stocks, even the less current kinds have enjoyed more favour. In all cases higher prices may be quoted, but this is more particularly the case in English combing wools, which, from the brisk demand, have advanced considerably.

The great difficulty the trade have at present to contend with, is the want of stocks, and never at any former period do we remember them reduced to so low a point. It is now quite evident that at our approaching English clip there will be considerable excitement, for, in addition to the urgent demand of the trade, large transactions usually take place at that period partly without reference to prices, buyers being accustomed to secure certain clips which they have bought for years, rather than let them pass into other hands, so that, if they lose at one time, they have a prospect that it may be in their favour the next; there seems, therefore, no reason to expect, notwithstanding the increased supplies which will then be available, that wool will be bought on more favourable terms, but, on the contrary, more firmness will be given to prices.

There is little change to notice in the value of fine colonial wools, and much uncertainty still prevails as regards future supplies. The accounts just received seem more favourable as to the probable receipts, although it is generally admitted they will be subject to greatly enhanced cost, and that a large portion will come forward in the grease; but this will in all probability be more apparent in the later arrivals coming from less favourably situated districts, where the same care could not be bestowed on the flocks. Prices in the meantime may be considered to some extent almost nominal. Arrivals are coming in slowly, which may in a great measure be ascribed to the long prevalence of easterly winds. It is uncertain when the next public sales will take place in London, but most likely towards the latter end of May. The trade on the Continent, which for some time past has been very depressed, has improved during the last few weeks. At the Leipzig fair, which has just taken place, the demand for woollen goods was greater than for a long time, and nearly everything was cleared off at satisfactory prices. During the last year a large quantity of German wools was sent to this country, but the result was not attended with profit, and at present prices are much too high there to compete with colonial wools, and we rather look for a demand for this description from that quarter. Already large contracts have been entered into in Silesia (one of the most important wool-growing districts in Germany), on the sheep's back, and it is almost an exception to meet with any flocks that have not been disposed of.

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

Manchester, April 30, 1853.

At this time of the year we have generally known pretty accurately the growth and probable supply of American cotton, and our friends will find on referring to former years, that the estimate we ventured to give at the beginning of May has, in nearly all points, been borne out by facts. Notwithstanding the difficulties which active speculation in America has thrown in the way of forming correct estimates, we do not hesitate to say, that the yield of the crop will probably turn out to be 3,300,000 to 3,400,000 bales. Whatever uncertainty, however, may

still prevail on this point, it is certain, that the stock both in the English and American ports is considerably larger this year than it was in 1852, while the average weight of the bales is decidedly greater. The excess of stock up to the present time, compared with the same period of 1852, is—in the English ports, 419,250; and in the American ports, 160,000; total excess, 579,250 bales. At the present moment finer numbers of yarns are produced, and the domestic makers work short time, which they did not last year; these two circumstances combined, more than counterbalance the increase of spindles at work at present.

The following statement shows the great reduction in the consumption of cotton, caused by a transfer to higher numbers of yarns on a given number of spindles.—840 spindles will require from 1,260 lbs to 1,340 lbs of cotton weekly to produce No. 20 mule twist; 840 spindles will require from 784 lbs to 846 lbs of cotton weekly to produce No. 30 mule twist; 840 spindles will require from 462 lbs to 525 lbs of cotton weekly to produce No. 40 mule twist; 840 spindles will require from 200 lbs to 224 lbs of cotton weekly to produce No. 60 mule twist.

Any transfer from coarser to finer numbers, however slight, exercises therefore a marked effect on the consumption of cotton. The improved condition of the labouring and other classes has caused an increased demand for better and finer cotton goods, while woollen clothing is now worn in place of the coarser cotton fabrics. Neither for the home or foreign markets are domestics and fustians so much in demand as they were in former years.

Our spinners and manufacturers are justly apprehensive of the spirit which is beginning to prevail amongst their workpeople, who are endeavouring to improve their condition, by insisting upon receiving higher wages, and working fewer hours than they have done. The approaching holidays will, it is generally feared, be prolonged into weeks of idleness or pleasure; and many of the manufacturers now taking orders, do so with the condition, that the time of the delivery be not interfered with by "turn-outs," or otherwise. It seems from this, that the masters meet with the same difficulty now they formerly had to contend with in relation to their workpeople, only in quite a different manner. We already stated in our last report, that a scarcity of hands, owing to the continued emigration of able-bodied men to Australia and other countries, and a belief on the part of the uneducated that the "Golden Age" for all classes is at hand, are the chief causes of the present difficult position of the masters towards their workpeople.

The circumstances which tend to depress the value of the raw material will exert an opposite effect upon that of the manufactured article, particularly under existing circumstances—stocks here being generally light, and manufacturers of favourite makes under contract for several weeks to come. Whilst we must admit, therefore, that prices generally are too high for the capacity of many of our foreign markets, we do not, from the reasons stated, see any chance of a decline; to this we may add that the raw material is proportionately too high in price, and that a giving way thereof would not naturally draw after it a fall in yarns or goods.

## Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, May 5, 1853.

The session of the Legislative Body will be closed on the 13th instant, and the deputies have daily sittings, in order to dispatch all the bills submitted to them. But the public cares but little for their labours, and reads none of the official minutes on the debates. The deputies are deeply discontented at the insignificant part which they are obliged to play. Many have already taken leave of absence without waiting till the end of the session, and they are resolved to give in their resignations, and not to return to the next sitting. When the Government is obliged to proceed to new elections, it will not find it so easy a task, as on the first time, to impose its own candidates. Discontent has already made much progress in the middle class, and chiefly among tradesmen. As trade is now very dull, they no longer forgive Louis Napoleon for the manner in which he has behaved towards the bourgeoisie ever since 1851. They murmur about the gambling in the stocks, which seems countenanced by the Government, and attracts the greatest part of the disposable money. Our tradesmen, instead of using their money in their business, go to the Bourse and invest it in railway shares, and they often lose it entirely by time bargains. Many of the most influential personages are accused of having a hand in the new societies, and of receiving large *pot-de-vins*, in order to obtain the required concessions.

The Geneva and Lyons Railway, with a branch to Bourg and Macon, of which I spoke last week, has been already granted and officially published in the *Moniteur*. The Government grants the company, which is represented by M. Barthelemy, M.M. Blount and Co., General Dufour, &c., a guarantee of 3 per cent. interest, and a subvention of 15,000,000. This company is scarcely formed, yet an amalgamation is already reported between it and the Paris and Lyons. Negotiations are also begun for an amalgamation between the Grand Central of France and the Paris and Orleans Railway Companies.

We have received encouraging news from Constantinople. The Eastern question seems hushed. The last letters say that France has agreed to make some important concessions about the Holy Places, and Prince Menschikoff has abandoned his mysterious behaviour. The armaments have been totally discontinued on both sides, and it is even reported that the official news is so highly favourable, that the French Cabinet has determined upon recalling the fleet to Toulon, to give a decisive proof that it sincerely desires to keep at peace with the rest of Europe.

There is, however, a piece of news which has rather startled the friends of peace. King Leopold of Belgium has been called to Vienna, with his heir-apparent, the Duke of Brabant. The Emperor

of Russia and the King of Prussia, and most of the Sovereigns of Europe, are also summoned to this Congress, which gives rise to many surmises. Political letters from Berlin pretend that this solemn meeting is designed to prepare a sort of treaty of alliance against Louis Napoleon, in case he should make an attack upon Belgium or the Rhenish provinces. They do not trust the Emperor of the French's pacific declarations. This Congress has given some uneasiness to Louis Napoleon, who has instructed his Ambassador at Berlin to watch with great care what is going on among the European Sovereigns.

We have no news of interest in our home politics, except the accident which befel the Empress. She was descending the staircase of the Tuileries, when Louis Napoleon, who was behind her, walked upon her gown. The Empress tottered and fell into hysterics. As she was in an interesting situation, she was ordered to remain for several days in bed, and on Friday last her hope of giving soon an heir to the Emperor was lost. She is, however, as well as possible after such an accident. But it is already supposed that Louis Napoleon will renounce for this year the journey he intended to make in the northern and western departments of France, as he would fear for his Imperial wife a similar accident.

The following are the variations of our securities from April 28th to May 4th:—

	f s	to	f s	and left off at	f s
The 3 per Cents improved from .....	80 60	to	81 40	and left off at	81 30
The 4½ per Cents .....	103 25	—	103 60	—	103 50
Bank Shares declined from .....	2720 0	—	2686 0	—	—
The Northern Shares improved from .....	920 0	—	925 0	—	923 50
Strasbourg .....	890 0	—	915 0	—	915 0
Lyons .....	957 50	—	973 75	—	971 25
Orleans .....	1060 0	—	1121 25	—	1121 25
Rouen .....	1160 0	—	1193 50	—	1190 0
Havre .....	640 0	—	557 50	—	567 50
Western .....	787 50	—	813 50	—	810 0
Charburg .....	610 0	—	647 50	—	647 50

## Correspondence.

### THE PARISH OF CHOLESBURY.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In the report from the Commissioners appointed by Government for inquiring into the administration and practical operation of the Poor Laws, published by authority in 1834, the following passages occur, (page 64):—

We are happy to say that not many cases of the actual dereliction of estates have been stated to us. Some, however, have occurred; and we have given in the extracts from our evidence the details of one, the parish of Cholesbury, in the county of Bucks. It appears that in this parish, the population of which has been almost stationary since 1601—in which, within the memory of persons now living, the rates were only 10l 11s a year, and only one person received relief—the sum raised for the relief of the poor rose from 99l 4s a year in 1816, to 160l in 1831; and in 1832, when it was proceeding at the rate of 367l a year, suddenly ceased in consequence of the impossibility to continue its collection; the landlords having given up their rents, the farmers their tenancies, and the clergyman his glebe and his tithes. The clergyman, Mr Teston, states that in October, 1832, the parish officers threw up their books, and the poor assembled in a body before his door, while he was in bed, asking for advice and food. Partly from his own small means, partly from the charity of neighbours, and partly by rates in aid imposed on the neighbouring parishes, they were for some time supported; and the benevolent rector recommends that the whole of the land should be divided among the able-bodied paupers, and adds that he has reason to think that at the expiration of two years, the parish in the interval securing the assistance of rates in aid, the whole of the poor would be able and willing to support themselves, the aged and impotent of course excepted.

In Cholesbury, therefore (says the Commissioners), the expense of maintaining the poor has not merely swallowed up the whole value of the land, it requires even the assistance for two years of rates in aid from other parishes to enable the able-bodied, after the land has been given up to them, to support themselves; and the aged and impotent must even then remain a burthen on the neighbouring parishes.

Now in the amended Poor Laws introduced about that time, the abuses, which it was supposed had led to such a state of matters as at Cholesbury, were no doubt attempted to be provided against, and I want to know what was the result, and how that parish stood as regarded its poor ten years afterwards, say in 1841, and again at the last accounts you have from them.—I am, sir, your's respectfully,

London, May 5, 1853.

R. M. G.

[In reply we can only state, for the information of our correspondent, the former and the present condition of the parish as they are recorded in the Poor Law returns:—

Parish population in 1831 .....	197
Area .....	acres 176
Expended for the relief of the poor in the year ended Lady-day, 1832	£192
—	1893 165
—	1834 152
Population in 1851 .....	113
Expended for the relief of the poor in the year ended Lady-day 1850	£33
—	1851 25
—	1852 22
The number of paupers relieved in the half-year ended Lady-day, 1852 .....	5

Our correspondent will, therefore, see the expense of the poor is now one-fifth of the sum expended on them in 1832.—Ed. Econ.]

## Imperial Parliament.

### PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday: Jew Bill negatived on second reading. Monday: Conversation on India. Tuesday: Charitable Trusts Bill read a second time. South Sea Annuities Bill passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday: Adjourned debate on the income tax. Monday:



Amendment on the income tax negatived. *Tuesday*: Leave for Mr Locke King's Bill extending the County Franchise refused. *Wednesday*: Payment of Wages Bill negatived on second reading. *Thursday*: Conversation on the war-rocket seizure. Mr Lawless's Amendment on the income-tax resolution debated.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 29.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Lord Aberdeen went on to say that it had been thought, indeed, by those who persecuted the Jews that they were doing God service, but when we recollect that vengeance was not ours, and that it was not for us to repay, we ought to mitigate our resentment. The noble earl then proceeded to comment in detail on the various objections adduced against allowing Jews a seat in the House of Commons, and concluded by observing that their lordships must be convinced from the temper shown in the lower house that this was purely a question of time.

The Earl of Shaftesbury opposed the bill. It had been said that public opinion was in favour of the measure, but in point of fact the public were quite apathetic on the subject. With respect to the bill itself, its principle amounted simply to telling people that Christianity was very good in private but occasionally misplaced in public life. The noble earl then moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of Albemarle said, that two hundred years ago the Protector Cromwell sought to relieve the Jews from a portion of their civil disabilities, but failed. Exactly one hundred years ago a bill removing their disabilities passed both houses and received the Royal assent, but so powerful a clamour was raised against it out of doors that it was repealed the same year. It was prejudice and not argument which had excluded the Jews then, and it was still prejudice that tried to keep them out of the House of Commons.

The Earl of Darnley opposed the bill on religious grounds. The Archbishop of Dublin supported the bill, which, if passed, would not be a triumph over Christianity, but prove a triumph of Christianity, inasmuch as the retaining of these disabilities was contrary to the spirit of our religion.

The Bishop of Salisbury felt constrained to say that he could not, as a member of that house, and still less as a bishop in the church of Christ, pursue any other course than that of opposition to the bill.

The Bishop of St David's supported, and the Earl of Harrowby opposed, the bill; and after some further discussion, in which the Duke of Argyll, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Brougham, and Lord Colchester took part, their lordships divided, when the numbers were—contents, 115; non-contents, 164; majority, 49. The bill was therefore lost.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Monday, May 2.

A petition was presented by Lord Wharncliffe, from the Cutlers' Corporation of Sheffield, upon the affairs of India. A discussion ensued, in which Lords Ellenborough, Granville, and Albemarle took part, and the subject then dropped.

On the motion of Lord Aberdeen, the house concurred in an address, presented by the Commons for a commission to inquire into the corrupt practices at the Cambridge election.

The South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill then passed through committee, and the house adjourned at half-past 8.

Tuesday, May 3.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a bill embodying the various heads of the Government propositions with respect to the management of charitable trusts.

The Duke of Cleveland and the Earl of Chichester thanked the noble lord for introducing this measure, and, after some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Lunatics' Care and Treatment Bill was brought up and received.

The South Sea Annuities Bill was read a third time and passed on the motion of Lord Granville, after some remonstrance from Lords Derby and Montague.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Friday, May 6.

The Lord Chancellor rose to move the third reading of the Registration Assurances Bill, the principal features of which he again glanced at, and the advantages of which in simplifying the law of real property he specified to their lordships.

Lord St. Leonards expressed his fears that the bill would not work efficiently. [LEFT SPEAKING.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 29.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr Moore, in continuation, said that the Budget assumed either that Ireland was not sufficiently taxed, or that she would not be more taxed under the Budget than at present; and neither had been or could be established.

Mr J. M'Gregor defended the main features of the Budget, which was, he said, the most important ever presented to the house, and lamented to see Irish members oppose the application of a miserable portion of the income tax to Ireland.

Colonel Harcourt regretted that he could not, with his party, support the amendment, and, comparing the present Budget with that of the late Government, he gave his support to the measure now proposed.

Mr H. Herbert likewise instituted a comparison between the two Budgets, with a result highly disadvantageous to that of the late Administration. As representing an agricultural constituency, he regarded the surrender of the Consolidated Annuities as a great boon to the tenant-farmers of Ireland.

Mr C. R. Morgan opposed the Budget, in which the interests of the agricultural interests were neglected, and by which the area of the income tax was extended without attempting to remove its inequalities, and a fresh burden of 2,000,000*l* was laid upon the land in the shape of a legacy duty.

Mr C. Forster gave his cordial support to the financial proposition of the Government, one portion of which, the extension of the legacy duty, and the consequent remission of taxation, was a great act of justice.

Lord A. Vane, from a comparison of the present and the late Budgets, drew a conclusion highly favourable to that of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, especially with reference to Ireland, which, by the present Budget, he said, was unjustly encumbered with an increased taxation of 750,000*l* a year. He opposed the legacy duty as unsound in principle, it being thrown upon property instead of income; and with regard to the income tax, which he did not believe would terminate in 1860, he never would vote for it while based upon its present unfair, inequitable, and unjust grounds.

Mr Pollard Urquhart supported the Budget, as based upon sound principles of commercial policy. Ireland, he thought, would, upon the whole, be a great gainer, not only in a pecuniary view, but in the mode in which it was proposed to levy the new tax.

Lord Jocelyn objected to the continuance of the income tax for so long a period as seven years, without any attempt to remedy its vices, and to its extension, with all its imperfections, to classes hitherto exempted from it, which was neither just nor politic. A tax of this kind it was for the honour of Parliament to reconsider at a shorter period, when its prolongation might be unnecessary. He had always maintained that Ireland ought to bear her share of taxation; but it was proposed to tax her 400,000*l* a year without giving an equivalent.

Mr Cardwell observed that the reason assigned by Lord Jocelyn for resisting the continuance of the income tax for seven years—namely, that the reproductive process of the remissions of taxation would be more rapid—only showed that the prospects of the Budget were better than Mr Gladstone had prudently assumed. As to the extension of the income tax to Ireland, it was consistent with an object which ought to be dear to all classes in the United Kingdom, that of uniting all its population in one common bond of common interest. The question was, whether we were so satisfied with past experience of the income tax—upon the happy results of which in effecting financial improvements he dwelt with much force—that we were willing to make another great experiment. The inequalities of the assessment had been pressed into the discussion, but no plan had been offered by which those inequalities could be redressed.

Mr Henley observed that the real issue was, whether the income tax should be granted for several years without any attempt to mitigate its inequalities. Mr Henley then subjected the general scheme of the Budget to a minute critical examination, observing that it did not hold out any particular charm for the landed interests, and that the continuance of the income tax for seven years would, in effect, exempt our whole taxation from the constitutional control which Parliament had always exercised over a certain portion of our revenue.

Mr Cairns supported the amendment upon grounds which concerned England as well as Ireland, namely, the unfairness and inequality of the income tax, and that the committee had not before it the data upon which the amount of the duty upon successions had been calculated—a novel, untried tax, which would operate upon a vast amount of property, including settlements of personal as well as of real property. The most skilful and competent judges said it was perfectly idle to suppose that the amount would be limited to 2,000,000*l*; that it would produce at least 4,000,000*l*. With reference to Ireland, if the income tax was really to be temporary, was it worth while to create a machinery for such a tax, which had never yet been introduced into that country, and which it would be unfair to introduce there?

On the motion of Sir W. Cley, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and the debate was again adjourned, with the understanding that it should close on Monday.

The other orders and motions having been gone through, the house adjourned at a quarter past 1 o'clock until Monday.

Monday, May 2.

In Committee of Ways and Means, the adjourned debate upon the continuance and extension of the income tax was resumed by

Sir W. Cley, who, referring to the Budget as a whole, described it as wise and prudent as well as bold and comprehensive—a combination of immediate relief with prospective advantage. The most important part of the scheme—by which the Government was to stand or fall—was the income tax, and the most important feature of the income tax was its extension to Ireland. Reviewing the objections made to that extension, he came to the conclusion that while England had to answer for wrongs against the civil and religious liberties of Ireland, financial wrongs did not form a part of her transgressions. He defended the income tax generally as a means of relief to the working classes, at the same time that he was in favour of its gradual reduction, and an opportunity being given for its repeal in 1860. He gave his cordial support to the particular resolution, and the Budget as a whole.

Sir F. Kelly opposed the resolutions on the ground that they were part of a scheme of taxation which was pregnant with new, and enlarged, and intolerable burdens on the already oppressed landed interest; because they sought to extend the income tax to Ireland, without any justification, without political necessity, or necessity at all; because, without any ground, it was proposed to continue the income tax, unmitigated and unchanged, for the unexampled period of seven years; but mainly and principally because they sought to perpetuate, for seven years at any rate, those unjust and incurable inequalities which had forced discredit upon the Legislature, and under which so many classes of the people had for so long suffered. He addressed himself in turn to all of these objections. Ireland could not pay the tax, and England should not. The tax itself was unjust and unequal, and must either be corrected or abandoned altogether. Sir Fitzroy concluded a lengthened and careful address by announcing his intention to oppose the resolutions by every means in his power.

Mr R. Lowe stigmatised the speech of Sir Fitzroy, who had dwelt with some effect upon the distinction between certain and precarious incomes, as a sermon upon the vanity of human wishes and the fleeting nature of human treasures. He reminded the hon. gentleman that there was an amendment before the house, and that he had done anything rather than support it. With regard to the real merits of the case, he admitted that the tax was unjust. So was every tax in itself, and it was only in its relation to other taxes, and its general harmony with the entire system, that it could be rendered otherwise. But the present tax could not be made just in the manner desired by Sir Fitzroy: no adjustment, no graduation could make it so; and the exemption of Ireland from its operation was equally impossible as a matter of justice, the exemption of one person being always an undue burden upon somebody else. The Irish preferred retaining the Consolidated Annuities and escaping the income tax, because they did not intend to pay the one, and would be compelled to pay the other. He maintained that equal legislation was necessary, and that the financial measure of the Government was founded upon that principle, and upon general principles of sound and permanent justice.

Mr I. Butt, whose rising was the signal for a general clearing of the Treasury bench, from which Mr Lowe had addressed the house, and where Mr Wilson only remained, gave a decided opposition to the income tax as an imperial measure, and a determined resistance to it on Irish grounds. With regard to the Budget generally he maintained that its effect would be to oppress the poorer classes in both kingdoms, while the principal benefits which it proposed were the belief of those who rode in their own carriages, and an increase in the number of attorneys. Returning to the subject of Ireland (for the third or fourth time), he suggested a select committee to inquire into the capacity of that country to pay the tax with which it was proposed to burden her. He concluded by opposing the motion, whether considered as relating simply to the income tax, or to the Budget as a whole.

Mr Serjeant Murphy could not see why—as an income tax must inevitably, sooner or later, be extended to Ireland—he should now assist in turning out a Ministry whom he had contributed to bring into power. It was the duty of members to consider questions in their relation to imperial interests, and not with reference to particular localities; and the present was essentially an imperial question. He denied that Ireland had gained nothing by free trade

nd had any right to claim exemption on that ground, and instanced the compensatory benefits offered by the Budget as an additional reason why she should submit to the tax. The remission of the Consolidated Annuities had been admitted to be a great boon, and so was the reduction in the tea duties, for so popular was that beverage becoming in Ireland, that in some cases it was substituted for whiskey.

There was a general rising on the opposition side when Mr Serjeant Murphy sat down, but Mr Conolly was the successful competitor. He made a long speech in opposition to the resolution.

Mr E. B. Roche supported the Budget, because he believed it to be a Budget for the working classes, for the farmers, for the artisans, and for the people of Ireland.

Mr Disraeli was bound to agree with the general principles of the Budget, for the reason that they were identical with those upon which he had founded his own. In proposing that Budget, he had asserted that it was necessary to assimilate our financial policy to our new commercial system, and he rejected to find Lord John Russell a convert to that opinion. Mr Lowe had advocated a similar policy in an earlier part of the evening, and had also changed his opinions since December last. He reminded Mr Gladstone and other members of the Government of the alarm with which they received his proposal to allow a deficiency, and then to make it up with a new tax; and now this was the very course that they proposed themselves. They had also protested against his anticipating the finances of the country beyond the period of the financial year, particularly Mr Lowe, and now they proposed a Budget for seven years, accompanied with a financial operation extending over nearly half a century. The great political feature of the Budget, according to the *Economist*, was that its operation was permanent; but he had always believed that one of our most valuable safeguards was that the expenditure of the country was controlled by an annual vote of the House of Commons; and Lord John Russell himself had advocated that principle. The next point was with regard to the income tax. The principle upon which he had founded his Budget was the relief of the land from undue burdens by a general revision of taxation, and for this purpose an income tax was necessary. But the income tax which he proposed was placed upon a basis different from that of the present Government, which taxed the classes that they professed to represent twice as much as the landed interest, a concession towards the opinions that he had advocated and they had opposed, which he had not expected. The income tax of the late Government was an income tax, with that difference in the assessment which was demanded by the people. That of the present Government was established on the old basis, and for seven years, and with very little chance of ever being repealed at all, to judge by the temper of the times, and the whole scope of Mr Gladstone's financial policy. Under those circumstances, were they authorised in extending it to new classes and another country, without removing its odious inequalities? He considered that the true policy would be to renew it for a very limited time and with great modifications; and that was what Sir Edward Lytton's amendment in reality proposed. With regard to the extension of the tax to the land of Ireland, he had, while in office, condemned such a proceeding, and his opinion was still unchanged; and in reference to the Annuities, he had himself intended a measure on the subject. Viewing the Budget as a whole, it was conceived in a spirit of injustice to the land. Without objecting to the reduction of the tea duties, he could not forget that it was likely to bring that article into increased competition with articles grown by the British farmer; and he warned them against the consequences of removing the tax from such productions, while it was still continued on malt. But, however bad the effects of the Budget might be upon indirect taxation, they were not the less injurious to direct taxation. The income tax pressed most severely upon the cultivators of the soil, and the extension of the legacy duties would be equally detrimental to the interests of the population. The latter, indeed, which he believed to be utterly unsound in principle, was in reality a new tax upon land; and he repeated that the entire Budget was conceived in a spirit of injustice to the land. The income tax was originally imposed in order to obtain compensatory relief; but he maintained that that principle had been departed from, and that both England and Ireland, under a Ministry of "all the talents," had to endure an accumulation of miseries. Referring to the mode in which the Government proposed to deal with licenses, as being more than a set-off against the unpopular house tax proposed by himself, he alluded sarcastically to the alteration in the scale which he now understood was intended, and took occasion to condemn generally all inequalities in taxation, observing that a privileged noble was not more dangerous than a privileged tobaccoist. He concluded an effective speech, which was attentively listened to by a very crowded house, by urging the importance of the landed interest, and its influence upon the greatness of the country, and the danger of legislating for an illusory progress, which would have the effect of changing a first-rate kingdom into a second-rate republic.

Lord John Russell rose, at one o'clock, to reply. He confined himself to a brief summary of the advantages proposed by the Budget, and addressing himself then to the objections, pointed out the inconsistency of the tone of opposition with the amendment which it professed to support. In the one case the Budget was opposed because it was considered hostile to the land; in the other it was proposed not to take off any of its burdens, but to tax trades and manufactures at a lower rate. The real difficulty in making any alteration in the assessment of the tax was, that an alteration having been once admitted, it was impossible to stop, and the tax must fall altogether. And he maintained that the tax could not be made effective except by avoiding all distinctions whatever. The principle of extending the tax to lower incomes Mr Disraeli had himself adopted. With regard to the extension of the tax to Ireland he calculated that the effect of the measure, coupled with the remission of the Consolidated Annuities, would be to have a balance of remissions, after 1860, of 412,000*l.* a year. But that fact was not so important as the effect of the measure upon the general prosperity of the country. Defending his own consistency with regard to the imposition of such a tax, either in England or Ireland, he reminded the house that when he opposed that measure the corn laws were not repealed, nor had other changes occurred which induced him at the present time to alter his views. After defending the legacy duties as proposed to be dealt with, he cautioned them against the amendment, and condemned Mr Disraeli's policy of opposing the democracy as futile and dangerous, and concluded by a general recommendation of the Budget, an eulogy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as entitled to the gratitude of the country.

Mr R. Moore attempted to address the house, which however would not listen, and would divide.

The house divided accordingly upon the amendment, which was lost by 228 to 252.

A second amendment, proposed by Mr Lawless, was postponed, and the remaining business having been gone through, the house adjourned.

#### Tuesday, May 3.

In reply to a question put by Mr Phinn, whether any direction or instruction had been given by the Secretary of State authorising the Postmaster-General to inspect or open letters,

Lord Palmerston said, no such instruction or order had been given, and, as

far as his knowledge extended, no letter addressed to the individual to whom the question obviously referred had been opened, or any letter addressed to any foreign refugee in England, since the present Government had been in office.

Mr Locke King moved for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the franchise in counties and boroughs in England and Wales, by extending it to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of 10*l.* The question, he observed, had been so often discussed, and had been supported in that house by such large numbers, that he assumed that the measure must shortly become law, in order to remove one of the greatest anomalies of our representative system.

Lord J. Russell said, he did not mean to enter into a discussion of the question, which, it was clear, was intimately connected with the whole subject of our representation. Whether it was wise or not to make this change, it was one of great importance; and, this being the case, it was impossible to allow a bill to be introduced upon the subject without discussing the whole question, and thereby postponing other important matters before the house. He should only say that the present Government were not indisposed to consider the whole question, and they hoped to introduce it at a time and in a manner to occupy the serious consideration of the house. He must, therefore, resist the present motion.

Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr Hume, and Mr Hadfield suggested that, under these circumstances, the motion should not be pressed, and, accordingly,

Mr King withdrew it.

Sir J. Shelley, referring to a resolution of the house pledging it to proceed with the utmost severity against all persons wilfully concerned in the return or attempted return of a member by bribery or any other corrupt practices, and to a resolution of the Chatham Election Committee, that an elector of that borough had been bribed by a situation in the Post-office, obtained for his son by Sir J. M. F. Smith, moved that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Sir J. M. F. Smith for such bribery. He supported the motion upon the ground of precedents, and the peculiar merits of the case, without any personal feeling towards Sir F. Smith, but solely as a matter of public duty.

Sir F. Theiger observed, there had been no instance of such a prosecution unless in such a case of flagrant and gross corruption as called imperatively upon the house to interfere, and to follow out a recommendation of the election committee, and he thought the house should be extremely cautious in directing such a prosecution, where it might be attributed to strong party feeling, and where there was not a fair and reasonable prospect of a conviction. He entered minutely into the circumstances of the case as detailed in the evidence, and without meaning, he said, to cast the slightest imputation upon the committee, he declared that he could not have arrived at the conclusion they did, believing that, in point of law, no case of bribery had been proved against Sir F. Smith. But, supposing the committee to have been right, it was clear that they did not intend that there should be any ulterior proceeding against Sir F. Smith; and, if so, should the house undertake the office of prosecutor? He earnestly implored the house not to proceed hastily in what would cast a stigma upon, and be a condemnation of, Sir F. Smith, unless there were other circumstances than those which appeared in the evidence.

Mr W. Williams thought this case one of a very light character compared with others.

Mr Bramston, Chairman of the Chatham Committee, said the decision they had come to rested not upon one case, but upon the whole evidence. It had been proved, however, that it was quite impossible for any candidate to stand for Chatham without making promises; and the question was whether the house, in not taking steps to correct this evil in dockyard boroughs, did not lay a snare for candidates.

Mr Newdegate, Mr Pigott, Mr W. M. Smith, Mr W. J. Fox, Mr T. Dancombe, and Mr Heywood having spoken against the motion, and Mr Pallat and Mr Stanley in its favour,

Lord John Russell said, the Government had consulted the law officers of the Crown, whose opinion was, that there was ground for a prosecution, though they would not answer for its success. But there was another question, as to what was the meaning of the report of the committee, which was somewhat ambiguous; it would appear that they were of opinion that Sir F. Smith had been guilty of inducing an elector to vote for him by procuring a situation for his son in the Post office, though it admitted of another interpretation—namely, that he had done no more than obtain a situation in the Post-office, without reference to the election. He could not but think that the committee should have stated either that Sir F. Smith had been guilty of bribery or not; but he left the house to decide upon this motion—a decision it was not for the Government to influence.

After some further observations from Mr S. Wortley and the Solicitor-General, and a speech full of mirth and satire by Mr Drummond, which called forth animated remonstrances from Mr Hume and Mr Rich, the motion was negatived upon a division by 188 against 78.

Sir J. Fitzgerald moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the act which regulates the presence of soldiers at elections to Ireland, and was referring to the transactions at Sixmile-bridge as the ground of the motion, when the house was counted out, at half-past 8 o'clock.

#### Wednesday, May 4.

Mr Hadfield moved the second reading of the Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill, intimating, however, that he would have no objection to postpone going into committee until after the holidays, in order to enable the Solicitor-General to bring forward his more comprehensive measure on the subject.

The Solicitor-General said that his own measure was ready to be introduced, but that the question of testamentary jurisdiction was before the Law Commissioners, whose sanction he was now awaiting. In the meantime, however, he was ready to give his assent to the present measure as an instalment of the proposed reform.

A conversation ensued upon the subject, in the course of which some objections were made, which resulted in the bill being read a second time *pro forma*.

Sir H. Halford moved the second reading of the Payment of Wages Bill, explaining the object of the measure, which was to remedy certain evasions of the law which prohibits the payment of wages otherwise than in coin of the realm. The bill was intended especially to apply to the system at present existing in the midland counties, of lending weaving machines to frame-work knitters, and charging for them exorbitant sums of money, which were deducted from the wages. It proposed to subject the hiring of frames to free competition in an open market.

Mr Biggs opposed the bill, as tending to the ruin of the whole trade.

Mr Packer supported the bill, as calculated to put an end to a system of tyranny and slavery.

Mr Strutt opposed the bill, as generally injurious to the working classes.

Mr Hume, believing that the bill would put an end to freedom of trade, and bargaining between master and man, moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Marquis of Granby supported the bill.

Sir J. Walsley took the same side, maintaining that the bill would not interfere with the legitimate operation of demand and supply.

Mr T. Egerton thought that the bill should be made merely local.

Mr Cardwell opposed it altogether.

The arguments pro and con were further urged by Lord J. Manners, Mr Whalley, Mr Chestham, Colonel Blair, Mr Muntz, Mr Heyworth, and Sir H. Halford, who said he should be ready to send the bill to a select committee, if the house would agree to the second reading.

On a division, the second reading was lost by 125 to 186.

On the motion for the second reading of the Combination of Workmen Bill.

The Solicitor-General moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

A discussion took place upon the subject, which was put an end to by Mr Hume, who moved the adjournment of the debate.

A division took place on this motion, which was lost by 102 to 121.

Six o'clock, however, having by this time arrived, the house was unable to proceed further, and adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, May 5.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to a question from Mr Massey, that it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill for improving the constitution of savings banks, and giving additional security to depositors.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the adjourned debate on the issue of the writ to Berwick.

Mr Plinn moved as an amendment to the original motion (for the immediate issue of the writ) that the issue of the writ be postponed to Thursday the 2nd June. He advocated the necessity of further inquiry, the corruption of the borough being notorious and shameful. Owing to a compromise between the sitting members and the petitioners, a great number of cases of bribery had been withdrawn from the cognizance of the committee.

Mr Ker Seymour opposed the amendment, for which he contended that the honourable member had laid no grounds beyond newspaper articles. The evidence had not been printed, and whatever suspicion of compromise might exist, the unanimous opinion of the committee was, that the writ should issue.

Sir F. Theiger made a statement on behalf of Mr Hodgson, one of the defeated candidates, showing that he had been no party to any corrupt compromise relative to the election. It would be unjust to the constituency to suspend the issue of the writ, though it might be desirable to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of the charges brought against a gentleman who had been formerly a member of that house.

After a few words from Mr Whiteside, the amendment was rejected, on a division, by 218 to 66, and the writ was ordered to issue.

The order of the day was then read for going into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr T. Duncombe asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in consequence of two informations of a political character having been laid against William Hale, inventor and manufacturer of the patent war rocket, and the first of such informations having terminated in the said patentee William Hale being adjudged to pay certain penalties to the Crown, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to advise the Crown to proceed with the second information, laid under the provisions of a law passed during the reign of Wm. III., 1697, intitled, "An Act to prevent the throwing or firing of squibs, serpents, and other fireworks?" He argued that Mr Hale had no further violated the law in making rockets at Bermondsey than any manufacturer of fireworks for Cremorne or Vauxhall, and that there was no pretence for instituting a political prosecution against him. The act of William III. was an old statute, which had slept undisturbed for 120 years. Such proceedings were calculated to fill the people of this country with unmitigated disgust, which would be increased by the statements of foreign newspapers to the effect that they were instigated by the despotic Governments of the Continent.

Viscount Palmerston said he had been informed on inquiry that the proceedings of Mr Hale were contrary to law, and therefore thought he should have been neglecting his duty if he had not directed the prosecution in question. He had acted as he thought best for the honour and dignity of the country. He characterised the attempt made to show that the substance used by Mr Hale was not gunpowder as a miserable quibble. Government were perfectly satisfied to have had a decision on the law of the case, and that decision having been made, Mr Hale would not be exposed to suffering by the case being pushed further. There was no evidence implicating any other person in the matter.

Lord D. Stuart expressed his satisfaction that all the statements implicating M. Kossuth had turned out to be baseless calumnies; and, in reference to the taunt of a contemporary, that Guildhall was not far from the Old Bailey, he reminded it that Printing house square was still nearer.

Mr Bright thought it clear, from the noble lord's own account, that he had been engaged in hunting up a mare's-nest. The case, as regarded Mr Hale, was pitiful and shabby, and still worse as regarded M. Kossuth. The noble lord had not said a single word to clear that distinguished man from the imputations brought against him, though he might and ought to have done so. An important organ of the English press was now pursuing a course of reckless slander and false accusation, such as had brought down public vengeance on that of France. It was doubly infamous to single out for such attacks a person in the circumstances of M. Kossuth. He concluded by asking whether it was true that some policemen or other spies were stationed to watch Kossuth's house, and if so, whether the expenses were defrayed by the British or by any foreign Government?

After a few words from Mr Otway,

Viscount Palmerston said he had given no special directions to have M. Kossuth's house watched, but it was the duty of the police, in all cases where they had good reason to believe that any breach of the law was being meditated, to ascertain what the real circumstances were.

Mr Cobden maintained that the only shadow of foundation for the charge against Kossuth was the fact of two or three Hungarians having been employed as workmen in Mr Hale's manufactory. He wished that all exiles should be placed on an equal footing, and again demanded if Government had taken special measures to have M. Kossuth's house watched.

Lord J. Russell described the policy of England towards all foreign refugees, whatever their rank in the social scale or their opinions, as one of just and equal hospitality, whilst there were correlative obligations on their part to an upright and honourable observance of our laws. M. Kossuth was bound by peculiar obligations of gratitude to the scrupulous observance of British laws. He could not wonder, however, that suspicions of a contrary tendency had been aroused against a man who was the author of the Italians' proclamation lately published, and had avowed his intention of prosecuting hostilities against foreign sovereigns. It was natural that the attention of the police should have been turned to him under those circumstances, as it was the usage for the commissioners of police to make reports relative to any crime that they might have reason to believe to be in contemplation. The Government of Austria had made no specific demand on this subject, though communications had passed between the Austrian and British Governments relative to the refugees.

Sir J. Walsley stated his intention of moving for a committee of inquiry into the proceedings of the police.

The house then went into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Bourverie in the chair.

Mr Lawless moved an amendment on the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the words "Great Britain" be substituted for "United Kingdom," with a view to exempt Ireland from the income tax.

Colonel Dunne felt bound to vote for the amendment, though apprehending that it was brought forward inopportunistically, after the division of Monday night. He maintained that the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered Ireland no fair equivalent for the income tax.

Mr V. Scully, though having no abstract love of an income tax, would support the Government on this question. He was indifferent as to what the present direction of opinion in Ireland might be, believing that the public would embrace his own views when they came to understand the subject.

Mr Duffy was determined to oppose the imposition of this tax on the industrious and struggling classes of the Irish people by every means in his power. Some few of the Irish members had acted conscientiously on this question, but he was bound to declare his belief that in the worst days of Walpole and the Pelhams more scandalous corruptions did not exist than he had seen practised under his own eye in corrupting Irish members.

Loud cries of "name" from the Ministerial benches followed this expression, and Mr John Ball moved that the honourable member's words be taken down. A protracted discussion ensued on the propriety of doing this, the Chairman stating his opinion that the language used was disorderly.

Mr Duffy offered some explanation of the terms he had used, but said he was determined not to unsay anything he had said.

Lord John Russell challenged the honourable member either to bring forward distinct and specific charges in pursuance of his allegation, or to retract and express his regret.

Mr Duffy remaining silent,

The Chairman put the question that the words be taken down and reported to the house, which was agreed to immediately.

The Chairman then quitted the chair, and the house resumed. The Chairman reported progress, and reported the words used to the Speaker.

The Speaker called upon the honourable member either to explain the words or to retract them.

Mr Duffy said, if the house granted a committee he would lay before them the facts which had influenced his mind in coming to the conclusion he had expressed. The honourable member then withdrew.

Mr S. Wortley moved that the hon. member's words be taken into consideration at four o'clock on Friday.

Mr Sergeant Shee contended that the words used were not meant in the offensive sense in which they had been taken by many members, and might be ascribed to vexation at the sobriety which had taken place in the Irish party.

After some further discussion, the motion was put and agreed to, and an order was made for the attendance of the hon. member in his place.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

Friday, May 6.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would oppose the issue of a writ for Chatham, and would move for leave to bring in a bill to prevent persons employed in the Government dockyards from voting at elections.

The matter of Mr Duffy's allegation against the Irish members was then brought on, when Mr Duffy having more clearly explained his meaning the matter dropped.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

[LEFT SITTING.]

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- 376 Leicester Election—Report from Committee.
- 382 Huddersfield Election—Report from Committee.
- 378 Burdons on Land (1846)—Appendix, Nos 9, 10, 11, and 12 to Lords' Minutes of Evidence.
- 227 (1) Tavistock Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
- 243 (1) Norwich Election Petitions Withdrawal—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
- 321 Athlone Election—Report from Committee.
- 353 Cirencester Election—Ditto Ditto.
- 403 Dockyard Regulations—Copy of Circular Order.
- 406 Consolidated Annuities (Ireland)—Return.
- 405 Bills—Aggravated Assaults (as amended in Committee, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended).
- Copyholds (amended).
- 401 National Vaccine Establishment—Report.
- 191 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
- 254 Southampton Election—Report from the Committee.
- 357 Cokermonth Election—Ditto.
- 358 Ramsgate Harbour—Account.
- 376 Barnstaple Election—Report from the Committee.
- 396 Capital Convictions—Return.
- 400 Schools (Ireland)—Return.
- 409 Education—Copy of Minutes.
- 419 Committee of Selection—Eighth Report.
- 359 New Ross Election—Report from the Committee.
- 372 Mayo Election—Report from the Committee.
- 382 Barnstaple Election—Minutes of Evidence.
- 387 Poor Relief (Ireland)—Summaries of Returns.
- 404 Bills—Whittlebury Forest.
- 411 — Sales, &c. of Lands (Ireland).
- 417 — Municipal Corporations Act Amendment.
- 416 — Sales of Bullion.
- 423 — Lending Powers (Ireland) (as amended by the Select Committee).

## News of the Week.

### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

ON SATURDAY, Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, arrived at Osborne, at ten minutes before six o'clock.

It is understood, that the Court will return to London on the 27th of May.

### METROPOLIS.

THE CITY REPRESENTATION.—An influential meeting of the electors of the city of London was held on Thursday, when it was unanimously resolved, that Baron Lionel Rothschild should not be called upon to resign his seat, notwithstanding the unfavourable decision in the House of Lords last week. A committee was formed to adopt such measures as they may think fit, to ensure the ultimate satisfactory solution of the Jewish disabilities question, by placing Baron Rothschild in the seat to which the constituency of the city of London have repeatedly elected him.

**CITY TERMINI.**—The deputation which waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday, in favour of the City Termini project of Mr. C. Pearson, received the following reply:—Lord Palmerston said, that prompted as well by personal feeling as by a sense of official duty, he should be happy to do all in his power to promote any measure having for its object so many advantages as had been suggested to him by the respectable and influential gentlemen who had addressed him. In a measure like that under consideration there might be parties who opposed it. He was not aware of any; but, reserving to himself a discretion to consider any fair objection that might be brought forward, he gave the matter his most willing consideration, and, as far as he was at present informed, it was deserving the support of Government. The details of course fell within other departments. The railway portion of the measure would devolve upon the Board of Trade for consideration, and the proposed street improvements would be inquired into by the Office of Works; but he regarded the project as a whole to be highly deserving all the support that the Government and Parliament could fairly give it.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The official report says:—"It is gratifying to observe a decided improvement in the public health. In the first three weeks of April the deaths in London were 1,340, 1,242, 1,182. In the last week of the month the diminution is considerable, the number being 1,089. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1843-53 the average number of deaths was 980, which, if raised in a certain proportion according to increase of population, becomes 1,023. The excess of mortality in last week above the estimated amount is, therefore, 66—a result which is much more favourable than any these returns have yielded since the cold weather set in. In January the deaths were about 1,000 weekly; since that time they have ranged from 1,200 to more than 1,500. Last week the births of 652 boys and 770 girls, in all 1,422 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of 1843-53 the average number was 1,446. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.571 in. The mean temperature was 42.5 deg., which is 6.7 deg. below the average of the same week in 36 years. The wind blew mostly from the north-west at the beginning of the week, and afterwards from the east.

### PROVINCES.

**REPRESENTATION OF TAUNTON.**—This election has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate by a small majority. The numbers at four o'clock were—Sir J. W. Ramsden (Liberal), 213; Mr. H. Baddock (Conservative), 266; majority, 7.

**THE LABOUR MARKET.**—The stonemasons of Nottingham struck on Monday last for an advance of wages. The masters offered them 3d a day, or 1s 6d a week, additional; this was, however, refused. In most departments of labour there has been an advance here. The carpenters last week succeeded in effecting a rise of 1s a week.

**WORKING MEN'S LODGING-HOUSES IN PLYMOUTH.**—It has been determined to erect some spacious lodging-houses for unmarried working men at Plymouth. The scheme, which is promoted by Mr. W. Bryant, a merchant and a member of the Society of Friends, is likely to prove not only a great convenience to the working men in the neighbourhood, for whose benefit it has been set on foot, but also remunerative to its promoters. The site selected is one of the healthiest in the town.

**STRIKES OF WELSH WORKMEN.**—The flannel weavers of Carmarthen have struck for an advance of wages, and the masters being determined not to give the rise demanded, and the men not yielding, the consequence is that the men are still out of employ. At Swansea a number of masons have also left off work, demanding higher remuneration; and in Pembrokeshire the colliers at Saundersfoot have been standing out for higher wages. Higher up the country the journeymen tailors of Aberystwith have followed the movement. The masons and labourers employed by the Cardiff New Dock Company, in preparing and quarrying stone, also left off their employment, the former demanding an advance of 6d per day, and the labourers a rise from 2s 6d to 2s per day. The company met these demands half-way, and offered to the former 3d, and to the latter 2d per day advance, which was accepted by the majority, who returned to their work.

### IRELAND.

**THE EXHIBITION.**—The preparations for the Great Industrial Exhibition are fast approaching to a close, and the progress which has been made in all the departments within the last few days is really amazing. In the galleries, in the machinery court, and in fact in almost every part of the building, the exhibitors are busily occupied in the arrangement of their respective contributions. The Exhibition will be well supplied with music, two additional organs are now in course of erection. Goods continue to pour in with great rapidity and in immense numbers, and a large body of men are kept busy from morning to night in receiving and stowing them away. Altogether the interior of the building presents an animated and busy scene, which of itself forms an exhibition of striking interest and variety.

**THE EXODUS.**—The Galway papers, one and all, continue to report the increased "flight of the population." Batches of emigrants, often amounting to over 100, leave daily by railway for the seaports. Labour is rapidly becoming scarce, and the paucity of the people is strikingly exemplified in the diminished numbers who attend the Saturday's markets. Letters, inclosing remittances from America, are pouring into the country, so that it would be idle to expect any check to the great clearance system now in progress, and which seems likely to last until the Celtic race shall have wholly passed away from the mother country. Vast numbers, too, are going to England, where, it is supposed, in consequence of the migration to Australia, they will readily obtain employment as labourers and servants.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### PRUSSIA.

In the Second Prussian Chamber, the Government have given notice that before the opening of the customs conferences it would introduce a bill into the Legislature for reducing the duty on imported iron.

The *National Zeitung* has an able article on the financial results of the Zollverein's tariff during the last seven years. That the principle of this tariff is radically false, is proved by the fact that the Zollverein's customs revenue was in 1852 less than in 1845, although the population during this period has increased 6 per cent. One of the greatest checks to the progress of revenue was the increased manufacture of beet-root sugar, paying only 4s 6d per cwt excise duty, and the decreased import of cane sugar, paying 15s per cwt.

This evil will, in some measure, be removed by the stipulation of the new Zollverein's treaties, raising the excise on beet-root sugar to 9s, to which the Second Chamber has given its assent, recommending at the same time that the drawback on refined sugar, which now amounts to a bounty, be reduced to a mere repayment of duty actually paid. Hereby a new breach is made in one of the strongholds of continental protectionism; and so, in time, the whole vicious system must fall, though slowly, and not under the force of political economists' reasonings, but because it costs the exchequer too much money.

### UNITED STATES.

Advices are to the 13th.

The United States Senate adjourned on the 11th inst. Previous to adjourning, the nomination of Mr. Buchanan as Minister to England was confirmed.

We have advices from the city of Mexico to the 6th, and from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst. General Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st in the steamer Avon:—"He was received with the greatest enthusiasm, firing of salutes and other demonstrations of joy. The authorities of the city and those recently arrived from the capital went on board and conducted him to Vera Cruz with great solemnity."

Advices of the 30th ult. from Rio Grande state that Caravajal had again crossed the river and taken possession of the town of Reynosa. A rumour was current that the town of Edinburgh had been destroyed, from some cause growing out of a new Filibuster movement.

### CANADA.

Advices from Canada refer to the buoyancy of the revenue from the rapid progress of the province. It appears that duties in the tariff have been reduced to the extent of 70,000 for the year, and that a surplus revenue will still exist of 200,000, of which 75,000 is to be appropriated to the sinking fund.

### AUSTRALIA.

The commercial accounts by the last arrival are satisfactory. The yield of gold from the diggings continued. The produce market was high. The provision market was falling rapidly, especially as regarded flour, and the price of labour was rather lower.

From the Eureka diggings the reports are not so favourable as formerly, but those who work steadily make a good living.

From Bendigo also the report is not favourable, the miners having left for other places in thousands.

Fryer's and Forest Creek are improving, and some new spots have turned out very well. On the Coliban, near the new township of Malmesbury, gold is found in quantities sufficient to remunerate diggers, of whom about 200 are now at work.

The yield of the Owens diggings rapidly increases.

### BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Stafford house, St. James's, Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a son.  
On the 2nd inst., in South street, the wife of the Right Hon. Edward Strutt, M.P., of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at 66 Westbourne terrace, Hyde park, Lady Walker, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 23d ult., at the British Legation, Florence, by the Rev. Robert G. Swayne, incumbent of Bussage, Gloucestershire Theodore Howard, eldest son of J. Howard Galton, Esq., of Hadzor, Worcestershire, to Frances Amelia, fourth daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart.

On the 3d inst., at St. Andrew's church, Plymouth, by the Rev. Edward Pickard Cambridge, M.A., rector of Warmwell, and brother-in-law of the bride, Thomas Francis Roll, Esq., late of the Coldstream Guards, second and youngest son of Major-General Sir John Roll, K.C. and K.C.B., of Great Cumberland place, Hyde park, to Mary Charlotte, second daughter of Captain George Foot, Royal Artillery, of Torr Grove, near Plymouth.

### DEATHS.

On the 2d inst., at Clifton, Captain George Hood, late of the 43d Regiment Light Infantry, and Paymaster of the Bristol district.

On the 30th ult., dearly loved and deeply lamented, Juliana Lucy Sarah, the wife of Henry Dalton Whitte Lyons, Esq., Royal Scots Greys, and youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord John Somerset.

On the 24th ult., at Paris, in the 73d year of her age, Sophia, widow of the Right Hon. George Evans, M.P., of Portrane, county of Dublin.

### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th April show a considerable increase in the arrivals, while in the clearances there is still a falling off, owing to the scarcity of vessels, caused by previous detentions in Australia. This state of affairs, however, is now likely to terminate, the entries from Sydney and Port Philip during the past few weeks having again been numerous, and there being every probability, according to the last accounts, that no serious difficulties in getting away would be experienced by others for the future. At the same time the remarkable period which has just been passed must be contemplated by all with a deep sense of the debt due to those whose successful efforts against the Navigation Laws saved the commerce of the country from the far heavier impediments it must otherwise have sustained. The subjoined table exhibits the aggregate tonnage inward and outward. Entered inward:—

TONNAGE for the month ending March 5.		
	1851	1852
British vessels .....	312,179	343,769
United States vessels ...	67,836	41,234
Other countries .....	137,285	124,903
	517,291	496,744
The clearances outwards were:—		
	1851	1852
British vessels .....	439,369	464,771
United States vessels ...	59,532	58,589
Other countries .....	169,459	99,450
	668,360	562,757

In relation to coasting vessels, the returns, notwithstanding the com-

petition of railways, show a general increase of traffic, consequent upon the unprecedented activity of business throughout the country, and the demand for all descriptions of mineral and other produce on the part of manufacturers. It appears that the tonnage entered in-ward was 1,050,276 tons in the month ending the 5th of April, 1851; 1,080,337 in 1852, and 1,184,368 in 1853. The clearances outward were 1,161,206 in April, 1851; 1,181,892 in 1852, and 1,234,966 in 1853.

Rapidly as Liverpool and the other ports have increased, Belfast carries of the palm, having risen with greater rapidity than any other commercial town in the United Kingdom. In 1817 its shipping was in tons, 73,950; and in 1850, 624,113; in 1852, 684,156; increase in 36 years, 925 per cent. Since 1817 Liverpool has only increased 558 per cent. This fact is of great importance, and affords conclusive evidence against the injustice of classifying her as a second-rate port. The importance of the consumption of Belfast to the imperial revenue may be indicated from the fact, that the value of her imports for the past year was about seven millions sterling, and her exports, eight millions; in which latter we may include about four millions for linen, linen yarn, thread, and flax. Only 35 years ago, Liverpool was just about equal in importance, as regards the tonnage entering her port, to what Belfast now is, and there is good reason for looking forward to this port rapidly rising into a position, which will make it second only to London and Liverpool. Both Liverpool and Belfast are the shipping ports for vast manufacturing districts. The former has already advanced to a point of extension and prosperity which points to a less rapid progress for the future, whilst the latter is, as yet, but in its infancy, having only commenced its onward course within the last few years. The people of Belfast should keep themselves fully alive to their position, which is peculiar, and, perhaps, the most favourable of any in this empire. Their bay is one of the safest in the world. Their harbour, by their own exertions, has now been rendered one of the most convenient, affording every facility and protection to the loading and unloading of goods of every class. They have a canal communication capable of great improvement, with one of the largest inland seas in Europe, branching out rivers through the most fertile portions of the island. They have railways extending on all sides, and spreading their extremities to grasp other more distant lines. They have easy intercourse with all parts of the West of Britain, and they have an enterprising and industrious body of inhabitants; but, above all, their town is the capital of a province equally populous with the entire kingdom of Scotland, and in numbers considerably exceeding two millions, who have no other great point of supply. Is it, then, too unreasonable to imagine that Belfast is destined to become one of the largest cities in the empire, the more particularly as the tendency is to collect within its walls a body of people, perhaps as great as are now scattered in Scotland through her great cities and towns.

The Manchester Commercial Association have addressed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in favour of immediate steps being taken for establishing a decimal currency. They point out that the present period of peace and commercial activity, and the nature of our intercourse with the United States and France, where the decimal system already prevails, demand that the subject should no longer be delayed, while the movement in monetary affairs caused by the gold discoveries also predisposes the public to give it their attention.

The Greek Government has concluded a postal convention with the Glasgow and Liverpool Shipping Company, which engages to establish a communication three times, or at least twice, a month between Liverpool, Gibraltar, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople. The convention is made for five years. The approbation of the Hellenic Chambers is still requisite. The ratifications on either side are to be exchanged within four months, or sooner if possible.

It is stated that a Convention, in which the different Powers interested have taken part, has just been concluded, for the establishment of an electrical communication, which will unite the European continent with Algeria by crossing the islands of Corsica and Sardinia. The submarine telegraph which comes from England to France is to be continued by land, and, after crossing Nice and Genoa, will reach Spezzia at the bottom of the gulph of that name. The new line will start from that point, and, after crossing the island of Corsica, will pass by Sardinia to the coast of Algeria, near Bona. From that place, if it be thought necessary, it will be continued as far as the Regency of Tunis. The works necessary for the accomplishment of the first part of this plan will be completed in two years from the date of the promulgation of the law. At that time the line will be prolonged by the shore of the Mediterranean in Africa as far as Alexandria, in order from that point to reach India and Australia. —*La Patrie*.

The necessity for improvement in the electric telegraph system of this country, and of Europe generally, is illustrated by a fact mentioned in the last American advices of a message of 105 words having been conveyed from New York to New Orleans, a distance of 2,200 miles, in a single hour. The price charged is not stated, but it was probably less than would have to be paid for the most ordinary communication between two towns in this country.

The laying down of the submarine cable, for the electric telegraph between Dover and Ostend, was successfully accomplished on Thursday. Several steamers had been lying in the Channel since Monday, with the cable on board; but the weather had been unfavourable.

## Literature.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. XXXIV. May 1, 1853. Jackson and Walford, St Paul's churchyard. THE number of quarterly reviews now in existence—all of them of a sober, masculine, vigorous character—is a good proof of the healthy condition of the national intellect. It is seriously inquiring into all

things, and has appropriate organs for every inquiry. We have been accustomed to look on the "British Quarterly" as the organ of the serious, rational, inquiring, religious party; but the present number, without departing from its staid character, has fewer articles than usual connected with theology. Even the "Mysticism of Madame Guyon," though an account of her as a religionist and of the mysticism of a former period, is anecdotal, and as much a memoir on many of the conspicuous persons of France and Germany of that period as merely an account of the lady's religion. So "Bunsen and his Critics," though theological, is a sound critical paper, taking some general views of German literary men and their inordinate pretensions, which deserves the notice of the general reader. The other articles are scientific, literary, and political, and treat of the following subjects:—"The Study of Natural History," "Old German Story Books," "Mortmain Law and Charitable Bequests," "French Memoirs from 1700," "India and its Government," "Effects of the New Discoveries of Gold," "America from the Cosmopolitical Point of View." From the article on the "Study of Natural History" we shall quote a passage descriptive of the gradual progress by which matter becomes spiritualised to the man of science and the thinker, and most ultimately—unless first impressions are to be considered as ultimate truths, and the discoveries of the intellect and of time discarded as delusions—become spiritualised to the vulgar:—

THE SPIRITUALITY OF MATTER. It is a curious sort of light which breaks forth at that point in the series of the sciences where mind first makes its appearance. We begin with mathematics and astronomy, which concern themselves with matter alone, and give us no reason to suspect anything behind the scene, as it were, invisible to our senses and yet influencing the matter before us. We proceed to chemistry, and while we trace the laws existing between the matter before us, we begin to be conscious of something behind the material curtain—to have suspicions of some genie, or, at least, of some affections concealed in the matter itself, and hence we talk of chemical affinities. Farther on we reach electricity, and there the phenomena we witness among the material particles are so strange that at last we cannot help supposing a presence, though invisible to our senses, and we call it electricity. We might not inaptly regard it as the mind of inorganised matter. The farther we have advanced hitherto, the more complex have our studies become. Matter, which is alone accessible to our senses, has fallen more and more in importance. Once it was everything, now it is only the face of the clock, and all the wheels and springs behind it are hidden to us. However, we can still wind our clock up and make it do good service for us. We advance again, and find ourselves in the field of vegetation, a region not very different from that we have just passed; but we call the new genie, not electricity, but vitality, and we begin to sympathise with it as being part of ourselves. When a flower droops or dies, we feel sorrowful, and when it shoots up in all the vigour of youth we are pleased. One step more, and we are in the animal world; and here at last we seem to recognise the genie as an acquaintance. We are no longer restricted to what is visible to our senses alone; the forms and positions of matter are mere signs which the genie exhibits. Our business now does not consist, as in chemistry, in the difficult endeavour to connect one of these signs with another by repeated observation of them, and nothing but them. When we now see a sign, we go at once to the feeling which it indicates, and infer what the next sign will be from our knowledge of that feeling. We do not laboriously endeavour to understand the clock by attentively studying the hands on its face. We see its interior machinery, and thence speculate on what will happen. Thus what seems the natural order of the sciences—namely, from the more simple to the more complex—is at a certain point of the series reversed; for in recognising, as we ascend the animal scale, a something immaterial (sensations, passions, &c. which are analogous to some of man), we apply a new method to our investigations, derived from our study of man; a being more complex, it is true, but open to our investigation, because we happen to be one of the species itself.

The article on "Mortmain" contains much matter which would be worth extracting had we room, showing the enormous influence and wealth still continually gained by the Romish priesthood by playing on the hopes and fears of the sickly and moribund as to the life after death. Against such an evil no law can guard; it lies in the general belief, and its correction must be mental, not material. The article on the "Gold Discoveries" impresses on the public the necessity of being cautious in our conclusions as to effects of the gold discoveries, and sets forth some reasons to believe that the precious metals are now very much wanted, and the present supplies are as likely to be insufficient as redundant.

THE CHRONICLES OF HENRY OF HUNTINGDON, &c.: also, THE ACTS OF STEPHEN, &c. Translated and Edited by THOMAS FORESTER, A.M., Author of "Norway in 1848 and 1849," &c., &c. A Volume of "Bohn's Antiquarian Library." H. G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

MR BOHN'S publication of the old chronicles in a cheap and accessible form is a real service to literature, such as Governments have claimed and received honour for performing. The present is a carefully-prepared edition of Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicles, with explanatory notes, so as to make it a very readable and instructive book. Some mooted points of history are brought under notice and cleared up, or left in their original obscurity, with an intimation that they are doubtful points which our present information does not allow us to clear up. So edited, our national chronicles, as published by Mr Bohn, may soon vie in utility with the royal productions of other countries, while in point of cheapness they will be far superior.

MAZZINI JUDGED BY HIMSELF AND BY HIS COUNTRYMEN. By JULES DE BREVAL. *Contemporary French Literature*. Vizetelly and Co., Fleet street.

THIS "authorised translation," we presume, is expected to acquire notice, if not popularity, from the name of Mazzini. It has nothing else to recommend it. It consists of extracts from his own writings, and from the writings of his contemporaries, all chosen with a view to depreciate him. No one piece, letter, or proclamation is given entire—no narrative of his career is supplied; but from his works and the works of his countrymen are culled passages to implicate him. This is not fair. Mazzini may be the most vainglorious, empty, mischievous demagogue that ever stirred up strife, but to convince us that he is

we require better evidence than this book affords. No sensible person will suffer his judgment to be guided or even influenced by such a work, and the author has completely overshoot his mark. If such literature be the result of the present thraldom of the French press—and the book would seem to spring from the police—the sooner the press is set free the better will it be for the reputation of France. With such an opinion of the book, we have only to add that to translate it was quite an unnecessary work. Low as French literature may be sunk under its heavy constraints, it must have some works more worthy of being translated than M. De Bréval's "Mazzini judged by Himself and his Countrymen."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Banker's Magazine for May.  
Lawson's Merchant's Magazine for May.  
The Eclectic Review for May.  
The British Journal for May.  
The Home Companion for May.  
The History and Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. By J. S. Hall. Day.  
Chambers's Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts.  
Chambers's Pocket Miscellany. Vol. XVII.  
Cyclopædia of Useful Arts. Part XXXI.  
The Poultry Book. Part II. Orr and Co.  
The Portrait Gallery. Part XVII. Orr and Co.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 30th day of April, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 31,808,965	Government debt	£ 11,015,108
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,789,811
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,808,965		31,808,965

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£ 14,563,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	£ 12,321,383
Reserve	3,120,987	Other Securities	13,506,745
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,934,322	Notes	8,684,410
Other Deposits	12,922,620	Gold and Silver Coin	546,129
Seven Day and other Bills	1,487,737		
	35,958,666		35,958,666

Dated the 5th May, 1853.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<b>Liabilities.</b>	£	<b>Assets.</b>	£
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	34,522,292	Securities	26,175,127
Public Deposits	5,934,322	Bullion	19,353,094
Other or private Deposits	12,922,620		
	41,409,234		44,530,221

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,120,987, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£ 268,517
An increase of Public Deposits of	221,333
A decrease of Other Deposits of	284,303
A decrease of Securities of	128,752
A decrease of Bullion of	199,087
An increase of Reserve of	6,648
An increase of Reserve of	84,688

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 268,517; an increase of public deposits, 221,333; a decrease of private deposits, 284,303; a decrease of securities, 128,752, the decrease being of private securities; a decrease of bullion, 199,087; an increase of reserve, 6,648; and an increase of reserve, 84,688.

There is a brisk demand for money, and has been for some days. The terms are accordingly higher than last week—2½ for call, and 2½ 3 discount for the best bills, with an opinion that the terms are more likely to rise than to fall.

The exchanges continue very steady, though they are likely to be slightly affected by the value of silver, the market for which is flat, and a decline in its price is anticipated, though none has yet been declared.

The East India Company has announced a reduction of ½d on their bills.

There was a considerable demand for money on the Stock Exchange to-day, and for the two or three previous days and to-day the stock market was rather heavy. Exchequer bills were done at one time in the course of the day at 2 discount, but the market closed at 3 premium. There was not much business done at that rate. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the principal stocks:—

	CONSOLS.		MONEY.		ACCOUNT.	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
Saturday	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Monday	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Tuesday	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Wednesday	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Thursday	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Friday	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	100½	100½
— money	100½	100½
2½ per cents	100½	100½
2 per cent reduced do.	99½	99½
Exchequer bills, large March	2s 7d	par 3 pm
— June	—	par 3 pm
Bank stock	226½ 7½	227½ 8½
East India stock	260 2	261 2
Spanish 3 per cents	47½ 9½	48½ 9½
— 5 per cents new def.	33½ 4	34 4
Portuguese 4 per cents	39½ 40½	39½ 40½
Mexican 3 per cents	26½ 7	27½ 7
— 5 per cents	—	—
Dutch 3½ per cents	65½ 4	66 4
— 4 per cents	95½ 4	96 4
Russian, 4½ stock	104 4	104½ 5
Bardian stock	97½ 8	98 8
Peruvian	—	—
— deferred	68½ 1	69½ 1
New Peruvian Scrip	3½ 4½	3½ 4½
Venezuela	38½ 9½	38 40
Spanish Certif.	—	—
Turkish Scrip	—	—

There has been a steady business in the railway market in the week, with firm prices, but to-day the prices tended downwards. The following is our account of the closing prices last Friday and this day of the principal shares:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices This day.
	Closing prices last Friday.	
Bristol and Exeter	103 105	102 104
Caledonians	65½ 66	67½ 67½
Eastern Counties	13½ 13½	13½ 13½
East Lancashire	73 74	73 74
Great Northern	89½ 90½	88 89
Great Western	92 92½	91½ 92
Lancashire and Yorkshire	79 79½	79½ 80
London and Blackwall	9½ 9½	9½ 9½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	165 166	164 165
London & North Western	119½ 119½	119½ 119½
London and South Western	90 91	90 91
Midlands	75½ 75½	75 75½
North British	35 36	35 36
North Staffordshire	44 4½ dis	44 4½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	52 53	52 53
South Eastern	75½ 76½	75½ 76
South Wales	37 37½	37 38
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69 70	70 71
York and North Midland	59½ 60½	61½ 62½
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	36½ 36½	36½ 37½
Du. 20/3 ½ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14½ 14½	14½ 14½
Paris and Rouen	46½ 46½	46½ 47½
Paris and Strasbourg	35½ 35½	37 37½
Rouen and Havre	21½ 21½	21 22
Dutch Rhénish	1½ 1½ dis	1½ 1½ dis
Paris and Lyons	18½ 18½ pm	18½ 19½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	—	—
East Indian	5½ 6 pm	5½ 6 pm
Dijon and Besancon	3½ 4 pm	3½ 4 pm
Madras	2½ 2½ pm	2½ 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	5½ 5½ pm	5½ 5½ pm
Paris and Orleans	42 43	44½ 45½
Western of France	11½ 11½	12½ 12½ pm
India Peninsular	2½ 2½ pm	2½ 2½ pm
Grand Junction of France	2½ 3 pm	2½ 2½ pm
Central of France	—	2½ 2½ pm

The arrivals from Australia in the week have been numerous, though the quantities of gold they have brought are not so large as were brought on former occasions. Five vessels have arrived, and the estimated value of the gold they bring is 402,800. The Admiral brings 22,000 ounces, the Hero 13,934 ounces, the Statesman 10,339 ounces, the Kate 28,977 ounces, and the Derwent with 25,000 ounces. The Kate is from Sydney, the Derwent from Hobart Town, the other three from Port Philip. These sums, with the arrivals of specie from New York, Panama, and other quarters in the week, will give a total of upwards of 1,000,000. The intelligence from the diggings continues favourable, promising larger rather than diminished supplies. The exportation of the precious metals, however, also continues, and the trade of importing and exporting gold and silver is of growing importance.

The proposal to establish a Mercantile and Maritime College in London, which we have already mentioned, finds favour and support, we understand, amongst the leading merchants and ship-owners. To promote this important object a public meeting will be held, we believe in the course of the week, when an effort may probably be made to infuse new life into Gresham College, and make it worthy of the City and of the reputation of its founder.

The Paris papers inform us that the Chamber of Commerce of Paris has been, after due inquiry and deliberation, authorised to establish a public office for conditioning silk in that capital. From Lyons we learn that the quantity of silk conditioned in that town in the months of March and April, 1852 and 1853, was as follows:—

April, 1853...	2,550 bales, weighing about	486,300 lbs
— 1852..	2,340	460,980
March, 1853...	3,165	575,300
— 1852...	2,392	432,900

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-05, it follows that gold is about 0-48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 127 per mark, which at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-6; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 12-½, it follows that gold is 0-13 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table listing prices of English stocks including Bank Stock, 7 per cent, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., 3 per Cent Consols Anns., etc.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table listing French funds with columns for Paris, London, and exchange rates for various periods.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing the course of exchange for various cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, etc.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table listing prices of foreign stocks including Austrian Bonds, Brazilian, 5 per cent, Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent, etc.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing latest prices of American stocks including United States Bonds, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, etc.

Exchange at New York 109 1/2 INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies with columns for No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, and Price per share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks including Australasia, British North American, Colonial, Commercial of London, etc.

DOCKS.

Table listing docks including Commercial, East and West India, London, St Katharine, Southampton, Victoria.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris .....	May 4	5 days' sight
Antwerp .....	5	3 months' date
Amsterdam .....	3	1
Hamburg .....	3	3 days' sight
St Petersburg .....	April 28	3 days' sight
Madrid .....	29	3 months' date
Lisbon .....	29	3 days' sight
Gibraltar .....	26	3 months' date
New York .....	20	3 months' date
Jamaica .....	11	60 days' sight
Havana .....	14	2 per cent pm
Rio de Janeiro .....	Mar. 17	2 per cent pm
Bahia .....	22	2 per cent pm
Formamboo .....	25	2 per cent pm
Buenos Ayres .....	26	2 per cent pm
Singapore .....	15	60 days' sight
Ceylon .....	14	6 months' sight
Bombay .....	29	1
Calcutta .....	19	3
California .....	16	60 days' sight
Hong Kong .....	21	6 months' sight
Mauritius .....	Feb. 21	90 days' sight
Sydney .....	1	30 days' sight
Valparaiso .....	Mar. 15	60 to 90 days' sight

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	£ 3 17 9
Mexican dollars.....	0 0 0
Silver in bars (standard).....	0 5 11

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

- LATEST DATES.
- On 2nd May, AMERICA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, April 16; Boston, 19; New York, 20.
  - On 2nd May, HAVANA, April 14, via United States.
  - On 2nd May, VERA CRUZ, April 12, via United States.
  - On 2nd May, MEXICO, April 6, via United States.
  - On 2nd May, AUSTRALIA, per Admiral, via Portsmouth—Adelaide, Jan. 12; Melbourne, 25.
  - On 2nd May, AUCLAND (N.Z.), Dec. 18.
  - On 2nd May, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, March 8, per Hotspur, via Plymouth.
  - On 3rd May, INDIA AND CHINA, per Bengal screw steamer, via Southampton—(Dates as received 28th ult., via Madras).
  - On 4th May, WEST INDIES AND PACIFIC, per Magdalena steamer, via Southampton—Tampico, April 3; Vera Cruz, 6; Havana, 12; Greytown, 2; Chagres, 6; Nassau, 7; Cartagena, 11; Santa Martha, March 26; Barbico, April 8; Demerara, 2; Trinidad, 10; Jamaica, 11; Barbadoes, 11; Antigua, 12; Martinique, 13; St Thomas, 16; Valparaiso, March 15; Cobija, 19; Callao, 26.
  - On 4th May, PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, April 25; Cadix, 26; Lisbon, 29; Oporto 30; Vigo, 30.

Mails will be Despatched

- FROM LONDON.
- On 9th May (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADRIDA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Tay steamer, via Southampton.
  - On 9th May (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, via Madras.
  - On 11th May (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Franklin steamer, via Southampton.
  - On 13th May (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Europa steamer, via Liverpool.
  - On 14th May (evening), for CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ST HELENA, MAURITIUS, Ceylon, Madras, and CALCUTTA, per Calcutta screw steamer, via Plymouth.
  - On 17th May (morning), for the WEST INDIES (HAVANA and NASSAU excepted), HONDURAS, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per steamer, via Southampton.
  - On 7th May (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIX, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
- \* If addressed "Via United States."  
† If addressed "via Cape of Good Hope."

Mails Due.

- MARCH 30.—Australia.
- APRIL 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
- MAY 9.—West Coast of Africa.
- MAY 11.—America.
- MAY 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- MAY 16.—Brazil and River Plate.
- MAY 16.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- MAY 16.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
- MAY 16.—West Indies.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Poss.
Sold.....qrs	74,904	22,681	21,523	118	4,190	545
Weekly average, April 30.....	44 4	31 6	18 8	30 0	35 3	23 3
— " 23.....	44 7	31 8	19 0	27 3	34 9	21 11
— " 16.....	44 10	31 11	19 0	29 10	34 8	23 7
— " 9.....	44 9	31 4	18 9	31 10	34 5	22 10
— " 2.....	44 4	31 6	19 0	30 5	34 6	22 5
— " Mar. 26.....	44 9	31 10	18 9	32 0	34 3	22 6
Six weeks' average.....	44 7	31 7	18 10	30 5	34 7	22 9
Same time last year.....	41 2	29 1	19 6	31 11	30 0	29 6
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

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

In the week ending April 27, 1855.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat-meal
Foreign .....	99,804	20,258	21,306	2,631	7,135	4,295	10,950	44
Colonial .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	99,812	20,258	21,306	2,631	7,135	4,295	10,950	44

Imports of week..... 170,149 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The arrivals of corn from abroad this week have been liberal, and the prices generally are 1s lower than last Friday, both for grain and flour. At that reduction a large retail business has been done.

All the corn markets, too, of the neighbouring continent continue dull. Nevertheless, there is an opinion abroad that the price of corn is likely to rise. Thus, Messrs Sturge say, in their circular of the 5th inst., "the consumption of bread must be large, as the price of potatoes is far beyond that of wheat, while the quality of the former is generally very indifferent. Notwithstanding present appearances, we should not be surprised to see some advance in wheat, as it is low compared with other agricultural produce, especially meat: our farmers, therefore, reluctantly submit to the present prices." Writing from Rostock on April 22, Mr Thomas Carr says, "it must be borne in mind that the stocks or crops of 1851 are used up all over, and that, as the winter proved mild, a vast deal of stuff was got off, which, under ordinary circumstances, only finds its way abroad in spring: less supplies must be expected this season." Hitherto our supplies have been abundant from abroad, but the abundance is not likely to continue. Much, however, will depend on the weather, which has been in general unfavourable throughout Europe. The supply of vegetable food for the season is very short; the prosperity of the multitude is generally leading to great consumption of bread, and, according to present appearances, prices are more likely to go higher than lower. Messrs Sturge explain the reduction in the prices of cargoes on the coast to the extent of 4s to 5s per quarter, by saying that "many of the recent arrivals have proved much worse in condition than represented in the reports from Cork and Falmouth, but, when discharged, have contained materially less than the quantity, by the shipping documents. These," they add, "are now selling at so serious loss to the importers, that we think it will have a material effect in lessening arrivals, except so far as engagements have already actually been made."

The market for sugar, which was better last week, has continued to improve, and prices have advanced generally 6d per cwt more. The sales of British West India have not been large in the week, but the market closed firmly. A considerable demand has arisen for the Continent, and fifteen cargoes afloat have been sold in the course of the week. Refined sugar shares in the improvement, and considerable quantities have been sold at an advance of 6d per cwt.

In coffee there is no activity, and prices are rather worse.

The price of tea has advanced, though the protracted debates on the Budget, delaying the time for bringing into operation the proposed reduction of the duties on tea, rather check operations. The quantity on which duty was paid in London in the week ended 28th ult., was 217,444 lbs only, against 634,427 in the same period last year.

The silk trade is improving. Mr H. W. Eaton says:—

I have much pleasure in being able to report a decidedly improved demand for silk, during April, as compared with that in March. China silk still forms the leading feature in consumption, at least 3,500 bales having been sold at fully previous rates, the trade generally evincing a disposition to purchase. The accounts just received from Shanghai, up to the 26th February, report the unsold stock as not exceeding 200 bales, and that prices had slightly advanced. The effect of the above operations, combined with the fear that the internal disturbances in China may affect trade, seems to be an increased firmness in this market. The exchange, both in India and China, was rather more favourable to shippers. The deliveries are still very large, indeed far more so than could have been expected, considering those of previous months. In Italy there has been rather more doing in throws, at rather easier rates.

The transactions in the Liverpool cotton market during the week amount to 55,000 bales. Of these spinners are reported to have purchased 46,000 bales, exporters have bought 5,000 bales, and 4,000 bales have been taken for resale. The tone of the market has improved day by day, and both buyers and sellers have evinced more confidence; quotations, however, as yet have not acquired any decided change beyond the difference that is always apparent between a languid and a strong market. The discrepancy between the actual and the estimated stock at Liverpool was ascertained on the 30th ult. to amount to 65,000 bales. So large a deficiency, though easily explained, was quite unexpected, and is highly satisfactory, as it proves the correctness of the dictum of the Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who spoke of 40,000 bales as the present weekly consumption. Referring to the still prevailing uncertainty as



to the extent of the American crop, attention is pointed to the large excess of the stock of cotton, which in English and American ports is stated to be 579,250 bales; but it has been omitted to be shown that the quantity afloat from the United States to Great Britain is now about 200,000 bales less than at this date last year, the respective figures being, on arrival of the last American mail, about 170,000 versus 370,000 bales. Happily for all parties interested in the subject, the stock of cotton is now not at the low ebb it exhibited in April, 1852, and those who reflect on the immense interests involved in the cotton trade, on the sudden changes that have marked its progress, and on the casualties to which the growing crop is always subject, will not be deluded into a false security that a permanence of the present comparatively moderate prices is secured by the stock now accidentally appearing larger than it was twelve months ago, whilst it is well known that in a few weeks hence, the present apparent surplus will have disappeared. The sales at Liverpool to-day are reported as 6,000 to 8,000 bales at firm prices. In London the business of the week has been about 4,200 bales, consisting of 1,500 bales Surat, 1,900 bales Madras, and 800 bales Bengal, for which full prices have been realised.

The ensuing colonial wool sales are fixed; they will commence on the 19th inst. The quantity of colonial wool at present on hand consists of 29,340 bales; but as ships are now arriving every week, it is expected that the quantity may amount to 40,000 bales before the sales begin. They will probably be very animated, as the wool market is generally very bare, the demand active, and the prices high.

**MONTHLY COTTON STATEMENT.**

The Total Stocks at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow were:—

	1851	1852	1853
On the 1st of January	bales 321,120	bales 494,600	bales 657,570
Importation from Jan. 1 to April 30	611,959	692,215	962,669
Export from Jan. 1 to April 30	1,113,079	1,180,845	1,640,189
	38,500	73,460	60,700
Total stock in the three ports, April 30	1,094,579	1,113,445	1,559,489
Deliveries for home consumption	613,060	465,170	884,120
Or, per week	473,512	642,373	673,069
Prices on April 30:—			
Georgia	per lb 5½d to 7d	per lb 4d to 6d	per lb 4½d to 6½d
Surat	3½d to 5½d	3½d to 4½d	3d to 5d

**INDIGO.**

In the month of April there were imported into London 1,274 chests, against 112 chests in the corresponding month of last year,—delivered for home consumption 876 chests, for export 1,759 chests—total 2,635 chests, against 3,031 chests in April, 1852. The total importation for the first four months of this year amounts to 4,745 chests, consisting of 1,024 chests Bengal, &c., 3,699 chests Madras and Kurpah, and 22 chests Manila, &c. On the 7th instant there remained on hand here 24,573 chests, consisting of 17,608 chests Bengal, &c., 6,774 chests Madras and Kurpah, and 191 chests Manila, &c. The stock of Bengal and similar descriptions in London on the 1st May, 1852, was 17,157 chests; in 1851, 21,002 chests; in 1850, 21,977 chests; and in 1849, 20,134 chests.

Of Spanish indigo the landings during the first four months of this year amount to 1,226 serons, against 1,567 serons in 1852; the deliveries for home consumption and export to 1,224 serons, against 866 serons in 1852; stock on the 1st inst., 1,359 serons, against 1,094 serons on the 1st of May, 1852.

TABLE of the total quantity of Indigo delivered from the London warehouses in the first four months of the last five years.

	Home Consumption, chests.	Export, chests.	Total, chests.
1849	5,091	5,919	9,009
1850	3,177	6,376	10,692
1851	2,429	4,189	6,618
1852	4,001	7,635	11,636
1853	3,439	5,984	9,443

These figures show only for the year 1851 a considerable falling off in the outgoings of indigo from London; it will be recollected that in that year various circumstances combined to exercise a depressing influence upon all branches of manufacture. In the other four years specified above, 1849, '50, '52, and '53, the quantities have not varied much, being for every one of the corresponding periods about 10,000 chests. In the seven winter months, from 1st October to 30th April, the deliveries hence have been for the last five years as follows:—

	1849-49	1851-52	1852-53
chests.	16,702	20,649	16,727
1850-50	19,653		
1850-51	16,815		

TABLE showing the Exportation from London during the first four months of the last five years.

	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
chests.	1,379	1,954	1,217	2,305	1,798
Hamburg	290	195	470	603	350
St Petersburg	195	181	106	140	60
Other Baltic ports	2,040	2,493	939	2,405	1,937
Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend	41	57	30	40	40
Calais (transit)	83	184	60	110	144
Smyrna and Constantinople	291	365	257	463	137
Genea, Leghorn, Trieste, &c.	815	565	467	650	145
Mediterranean, sundry ports	670	621	494	500	1,233
Canada, New York, &c.	254	330	158	230	240
Amsterdam and Bremen					
Total	5,916	6,978	4,189	7,636	5,904

The exports from London, as will be observed, have been less this year than they were in 1852. To Russia the shipments have commenced on a larger scale this week.

TABLE showing the supply and distribution of crops.

Total stock in London of indigo in chests, 1st May, 1853	24,000
From which must be subtracted that portion of the crop of 1852 which arrived here before May 1st, 1853	650
Consequently out of the crop of 1851, and what had previously arrived from Calcutta, Madras, &c., there is here	24,000
The crop of 1852, according to the last Calcutta accounts (March 21) mounds, has produced, of British and native plantations, about	109,000
From the crop of 1851, there were left over at Calcutta	...
Total, about	109,000
Or, at 3½ mounds per chest	26,700
Which, probably, will be distributed as follows:—	
To London	about 15,200
Liverpool	450
France	7,700
Persia, &c.	2,100
United States	1,100
Genoa, Hamburg, &c.	150—26,700
From Madras, Bombay, &c., there are expected here in the course of the ensuing twelvemonth about	10,000

Consequently the total of supply to, and stock in London, for the year from the 1st May, 1853, to the 30th April, 1854, would amount to about 49,900

\* It is supposed nothing.

From this statement it appears that for the ensuing twelvemonth we may look forward to an aggregate supply to our markets of very nearly 50,000 chests, being about the same quantity as the estimate made a year ago for the twelvemonth just brought to a close.

The declarations for the approaching quarterly sales—10th instant—terminated last Tuesday, being in catalogue A 12,162 chests, in catalogue B 2,954 chests, altogether 15,116 chests; these consist of about 10,000 chests Bengal and similar descriptions, about 700 chests Oude, about 3,900 chests Madras and Kurpah, and about 400 chests low qualities, Manila, figs, &c. It is supposed that a considerable portion of the sale will be withdrawn.

**COTTON.**

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 6.

PRICES CURRENT.

	1852—Same period					
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.
Upland	per lb 5½d	per lb 5½d	per lb 6½d	per lb 6½d	per lb 7d	per lb 7d
New Orleans	5½d	5½d	6½d	7	7½	8
Pernambuco	6½	6½	6½	7½	7½	8
Egyptian	5½	6½	6½	7½	9	13
Surat and Madras	3½	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to May 6.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to May 6.		Exports, Jan. 1 to May 6.		Computed stock, May 6.	
	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales 922,526	bales 814,454	bales 632,550	bales 684,510	bales 69,630	bales 64,680	bales 748,500
						bales 508,580

A steady quiet business has been transacted in the cotton market this week. In the early part, owing to the large deficiency in the stock, as compared with previous estimates, some animation was apparent, and holders obtained an advance of 1-16d per lb upon previous rates. The market has been more tame during the last few days, and the above advance is only partially retained. The better grades of American are firmly held, whilst the inferior are very difficult to sell. There has been a fair demand for longstapled kinds at previous rates. East India are slightly dearer than last week. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. The reported export amounts to 4,120 bales, consisting of 2,520 American, 380 Brazil, and 1,220 East India.

**EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.**

From January 1 to April 27, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852 (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—pkgs	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1276	1126
Hamburg	11382	9640	2146	1493	2985	2249	4234	4744	2302	2250	18040	18900
Bremen	126	42	8	2	26	7	79	80	12	12	468	...
Antwerp	580	430	201	214	358	507	170	295	267	522	9360	14968
Rotterdam	6136	3773	515	528	703	719	2162	2136	891	867	6399	5324
Amsterdam	670	380	54	95	136	89	1001	1090	392	273	128	...
Zwolle	805	147	...	2	31	7	16	14	4	3	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	720	1036	1	...	6	10	14	8	21	9	263	222
Denmark &c	789	615	7	3	343	68	285	152	201	125	1634	823
Otr. Ero. Pts	38	116	17	12	12	16	5	...	6	4	901	...
Other parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21286	18535	3949	3289	4609	3772	7091	8023	4046	4096	33940	42665

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

EUROPEAN STANDING ARMAMENTS.—The Peace Congress Committee have offered to pay the sum of 250l to the author of the best essay upon the European Standing Armaments; to embrace the following points:—A succinct history of the origin and growth of standing armaments in modern Europe. An accurate statistical account of the present number of men employed by European nations upon their naval and military establishments. An estimate of the cost of these establishments. A prize of 100l will be awarded to the second best essay.

**MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.**  
**MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 5, 1853.**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.**

	Price May 5 1852.	Price May 1852.	Price May 1851.	Price May 1850.	Price May 1849.	Price May 1848.
<b>RAW COTTON:—</b>						
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6½	0 5½	0 5½	0 6½	0 4½	0 4½
Ditto good fair.....	0 6½	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½	0 4½	0 4½
Pernambuco fair.....	0 5½	0 6½	0 7	0 7	0 5	0 5½
Ditto good fair.....	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 5½	0 6½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 10	0 9½	0 9½	0 16½	0 8½	0 7½
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 9½	0 7½	0 7½
36-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 10½	4 6 4	4 1½	5 0	4 4	3 9
37-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	5 7½	5 3	6 0	5 3	4 7½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 5	8 3 8	8 1½	8 9	7 9	7 1½
40-in., 65 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 6	9 1½	8 10½	9 7½	8 3	7 6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.....	10 9	10 3	10 0	10 4½	8 9	8 3
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 6	7 4½	7 9	7 6	6 6	6 6

**TWIST PRICE CURRENT.**  
*(From Messrs Merck and Co.'s Circular of May 3.)*

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

MULE	Best Second.		Very good 2nd.		Good Second.		Ord. to best ord	
No. 4 to 12	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
20	0 8½	0 8½	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	0 7½	0 5½	0 6½
30	0 9½	0 9½	0 8½	0 8½	0 7½	0 8	0 7½	0 7½
40	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 0	0 9½	0 10	0 9½	0 0
50	1 1½	0 0	0 11½	0 0	0 11½	0 0	0 11½	0 0
60	1 2	1 3½	1 1	0 0	1 0½	0 0	1 0½	0 0
70	1 7½	0 0	1 3½	0 0	1 3	0 0	1 2½	0 0
80	1 11	2 0	1 7	0 0	1 5½	0 0	1 4½	0 0
90	2 2	0 0	1 10	0 0	1 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
100	2 8	0 0	2 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	...	...
120	3 6	3 8	0 0	0 0	...	...	...	...
<b>WATER.</b>								
No. 4 to 12	0 7½	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	0 7	0 7½	0 6½	0 6½
20	0 8½	0 0	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½	0 8½
30	0 10½	0 10½	0 10	0 10½	0 9½	0 10	0 9½	0 9½
40	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	...	...

Our market this week shows a slight improvement upon the dull state of things we have had to report for some weeks back, more especially in yarn which may be quoted all round ½d per lb higher, and nothing in stock of any description, everything apparently going off as produced. In cloth a fair amount of business is going on for our eastern markets and South America; the home trade is also taking off more, and likely before long to increase the amount considerably. So far there is no quotable change in prices, but the prices asked are more easily obtained. Domestic, longcloths, and T cloths are still neglected, and are the most unprofitable articles of our cotton manufactures.

**BRADFORD, May 5.**—There are but few lots of wool offering, and equally disposed are the buyers to purchase at the rates now sought, consequently there is more quietness in the operations of the buyers than has been observed for some months past, and we incline to think that the spinners will see the necessity of acting with caution in their future purchases, as it is impossible to be reimbursed at present prices. The cost at which yarns are now made, suggests the propriety of narrowing down the consumption of wool to the closest point possible, as the consumers say it is impossible to pay present prices for yarns—especially for Lancashire, where some hundreds of looms are nearly weekly turned from worsted to cotton. The high prices of worsted totally preclude the general use of mixed goods with the printers, and consequently a less supply is required in the busy districts of the mousseline de laine manufacture. For home and shipping there is no change, either in demand or prices. There is a fair amount of business doing in piece goods suitable for the approaching season, and the stocks of goods in the manufacturers' hands continue limited, and prices firm.

**HUDDESFIELD, Tuesday, May 5.**—Business continues good for the advanced state of the season, but we believe that orders on hand are mostly for the home trade. Makers continue to be well employed. Checks and unions are mostly in request, and fancy woollens generally; indeed, the fancy trade at present is extremely busy. There is a falling off in the demand for low quality goods, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the shipping houses being generally quiet.

**ROCHDALE, Monday, May 5.**—The piece market to-day has been more inactive, fewer buyers have attended, and a more limited amount of business has been transacted than on the previous Monday. For what has been sold the manufacturers have obtained good prices. English wools are scarce, and the dealers continue to demand a small advance.

**HALIFAX, Saturday, April 30.**—Very little business has been done to-day in our piece hall, either in plain or fancy goods; and there is no noticeable change in yarns or wools. The high prices tend greatly to check transactions in every department of the worsted trade, from the raw material up to the finished goods.

**LONDON MARKETS.**  
**STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.**  
**MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.**

There was a moderately fair supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, and, from the more genial state of the weather, the trade was languid, and the sales effected were principally confined to the best-conditioned

parcels, which were on the average about 1s per qr cheaper: damp samples were offered at a greater decline, but these were not required by the town millers, and some quantity was left unsold for future markets. There was only a limited business transacted in foreign wheat, as the buyers required a greater abatement in price than the factors would submit to; the sales made were about 1s per qr under previous rates. The imports consisted of 120 qrs from Amsterdam, 1,150 qrs from Barletta, 276 qrs from the Danish Isles, 590 qrs from Dantzic, 450 qrs from Dormersell, 5 qrs from Dunkirk, 180 qrs from Emden, 220 qrs from Frederickshaven, 527 qrs from Gothenburg, 776 qrs from Hamburg, 84 qrs from Harlingen, 610 qrs from Heiligenhafen, 1,400 qrs from Ismail, 270 qrs from Kiel, 1,500 qrs from Konigsberg, 2,660 qrs from Leghorn, 600 qrs from Lubeck, 140 qrs from Malta, 630 qrs from New York, 2,526 qrs from Rostock, 87 qrs from Rotterdam, 720 qrs from Stettin, 540 qrs from Stralsund, 3 qrs from Struer, 2,000 qrs from Taganrog, 4,610 qrs from Trieste, 1,700 qrs from Wismar, and 2,630 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 28,219 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 981 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,723 sacks, from foreign ports 1,461 sacks and 8,795 barrels: the trade for this article was dull, fresh supplies alone being wanted, and these brought nearly previous prices; but doubtful brands were offering cheaper and taken to a very limited extent, from a fear of warm weather setting in and the condition thereby much affected. The higher state of temperature induced our maltsters to take very little barley, and prices of all sorts were in favour of the buyers, in most cases a decline of 1s per qr was accepted: there were 1,192 qrs from our own coast, 821 qrs from Scotland, and 16,352 qrs from foreign ports, about half from the North and half from the South of Europe. The arrivals of English oats were only 169 qrs, from Scotland 1,204 qrs, from Ireland 4,276 qrs, and from foreign ports 34,505 qrs. This liberal supply caused the trade to move slowly, and an abatement of 6d per qr was generally taken, the large dealers waiting for a greater decline. The aspect of the market prevented much business being transacted in cargoes afloat, but the holders would scarcely give way in price; the qualities of the wheat from the North of Europe throw those from the Black Sea into the shade, and the former command now most attention.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate, but the attendance of buyers being short, trade was very dull, and prices of wheat were 1d to 2d lower than the previous week, and flour receded 3d to 6d per bri.

There were fair arrivals of foreign grain at Hull, and the quality of wheat and barley being good, no decline was submitted to, but rather lower prices were accepted for English wheat, the millers paying 46s to 47s per qr for samples of red, 63 lbs per bushel.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were short, and there was a very limited demand at lower rates: average, 46s 10d on 1,796 qrs.

The delivery of wheat was limited at Ipswich, and an abatement of 1s per qr was accepted: average, 44s 2d on 549 qrs.

There were short arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, but a moderate import of foreign. Monday's prices were maintained for wheat and oats, with a better sale, particularly for the latter article.

The Scotch markets have been lifeless and depressed during this week. At Edinburgh there was a full supply of wheat from the farmers, for which the demand was slow, at a decline of fully 1s per qr: average, 47s 5d on 629 qrs. The imports at Leith were 3,481 qrs wheat, 8,678 qrs barley: holders of the former article would have accepted readily 1s and 2s per qr less money, but the dealers and consumers held back and few sales were effected. Not much change occurred in the value of barley; a pretty large quantity of Danish has been sold to the distillers and millers at prices varying from 26s to 27s for fine qualities, weighing fully 53 lbs imperial, but weighed up 54, and the market closed somewhat firmer for the article. The imports at Glasgow, both up the Clyde and at Grangemouth, were on a moderate scale, and prices of wheat were 1s to 2s lower, with a decline on barley to about the same extent.

There was a short supply of wheat at Birmingham on Thursday, which met a slow sale at former prices for English: average, 47s 1d on 1,413 qrs.

Bristol market was fairly supplied with wheat, and the millers took it off slowly at 1s per qr decline on English, and 2s on foreign: average, 43s 8d on 233 qrs.

At Newbury there was a large delivery of wheat, with a limited demand at 1s to 2s per qr under previous rates: average, 42s 11d on 1,324 qrs.

The delivery of wheat at Uxbridge was fair, and trade was very dull at fully 1s per qr reduction in price: average, 44s 5d on 569 qrs.

The weekly averages were: 44s 4d on 74,904 qrs wheat, 31s 6d on 23,681 qrs barley, 18s 8d on 21,523 qrs oats, 30s on 113 qrs rye, 35s 8d on 4,108 qrs barley, and 32s 3d on 545 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there was a moderate arrival of English grain, with liberal imports of foreign during this week. Dry samples of English wheat were in fair request at Monday's prices, and there was rather more business transacted in the fine Baltic qualities, at fully as much money. Good brands of American flour were taken off steadily at quite as high rates. Barley was not so ready of sale: a few very large cargoes have arrived from the South of Europe, and grinding parcels could be bought rather cheaper. The abundance of oats on sale this week brought forward buyers more freely, and some quantity has been taken by the large dealers at full prices.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,963	48	3
Barley.....	542	33	8
Oats.....	6,798	19	1
Rye.....	45	29	0
Beans.....	338	33	2
Peas.....	70	34	7

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English.....	2,930	1,220	4,010	210	1,260 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350	.....
Foreign.....	17,140	15,830	.....	17,320	1,010 6,200 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.  
 BRITISH AND IRISH.

		s	d		s	d
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	47	Old	46	52
Do	do do white	47	53	Do	49	56
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	43	45	Do	47	50	
Northumberland & Scotch do	59	46	Do	47	50	
Rye	Old	29s	30s	New	28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	28	Oatstalling	23	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Faleship	55	58
Beans	New large ticks	31	32	Harrow	34	36
Do	do	34	36	Do	28	40
Peas	Grey	32	33	Maple	34	35
White, old	36	37	Boilers	34	40	
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	18	19	Short small	19	23
Scotch, Angus	21	24	New	20	25	
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	.....	.....	New	18	19	
Do, Galway 17s 16s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato	20	21	

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Königsberg, high mixed and white	52	48
Do do mixed and red	48	50
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	44	50
Silesian, red 48; 50s, white	51	52
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	44	46
Do do do, red	44	45
Polish Odessa	42	45
Russian, hard	41a	42a
French, red	45	48
Rhine, red	45	49
Canadian, red	45	48
Italian and Tuscan, do	47	48
Egyptian	37	39
Malze...Yellow	30	35
Barley...Grinding	25	27
Beans...Ticks	32	34
Fens...White 35s 3s, fine boilers	37	40
Oats...Dutch brew and thick	19	21
Russian feed	19	20
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	18	21
Flour...Danzig, per barrel	21	25
Tares...Large Goro 3s 4s, old 3s 3s, new	58	40

SEEDS.

Linseed...Per qr crushing, Baltic 4s 4s, Odessa	46s	48s	Sowing	56	58
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 24/ 25/	24s	25s	Fine new	26/	27/
Hempseed...Per qr large	40	44	Small	36	38
Canaryseed...Per qr new 3s 4s	44	47	Trefoil	24	26
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown	8	11	White	7	10
Cloversseed...Per cwt English white, new	43	65	Red	50	58
Trefoil...Foreign do, do	40	61	Do	42	48
Linseed cake, foreign	Per ton 8/ 0s to 9/ 0s	English, per ton 8/ 5s to 9/ 10s	Choice	24	25
Rape do do	5/ 0s to 5/ 5s	Do	5/ 0s to 5/ 5s		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

**SUGAR.**—A large business has been done, the market closing with a tendency to further improvement, and strong refining colonial sugars are quite 1s, grocery 6d to 1s dearer than a fortnight since. Low qualities meet with more attention, and in foreign the sales are of unusual magnitude. About 1,200 hhds and tierces West India were disposed of to yesterday (Thursday), at prices generally 6d above those current last Friday. 179 hhds and tierces 30 lbs Barbadoes, by auction, sold from 34s to 37s 6d for low to good; grainy, 41s to 41s 6d. 396 hhds 32 lbs Demerara brought 89s to 89s 6d for crystallised; usual quality, 89s to 91s for brown and low grey. The stock of sugar last week showed some decrease, being 55,000 tons, against 63,800 tons at same time in 1852. Deliveries are steady, being rather in excess of the former year's, but will probably be larger, unless the fruit season is very unpropitious.

**Mauritius.**—13,451 bags offered in the early part of the week nearly all found buyers at the extreme rates of last Friday to 6d advance for strong refining kinds, which sold from 34s 6d to 37s 6d; grocery, 35s to 37s; brown, 31s to 34s; dark, 25s to 30s; grainy, 34s to 40s 6d. The deliveries last week were 1,273 tons, or 405 tons above the corresponding one of 1852.

**Bengal.**—On Tuesday 3,527 bags sold at 6d advance for Benares: low to fine, 36s 6d to 39s; good yellow, 35s 6d to 36s. No grainy sugars were submitted. A fair amount of business has been done by private contract.

**Madras.**—1,824 bags soft brown and yellow realised 28s to 31s, being extreme rates, and low sugars meet with more inquiry.

**Foreign.**—The sales have been upon a more extensive scale than usual, and prices do not show any material change. Seven cargoes Havana have sold during the week, chiefly for export, at 20s 9d to 21s 6d for Nos. 9 1/2 to 11 1/2; No. 14, 24s. Three cargoes brown Bahia have brought 19s to 19s 1/2 for bags, and in chests 20s; and two of Pernambuco, comprising 6,500 bags, at 18s 6d to 19s. Numerous parcels have also sold upon the spot, including about 300 tons Manila at 31s 9d for unclayed, and 2,500 boxes Havana at 37s 6d to 39s 6d; florettes, 42s.

**Refined.**—The home market is firmer this week, a steady business having been done in brown goods, which are rather higher than last quoted in consequence of the moderate supply; 46s is now the lowest quotation. Other descriptions are without change. Wet lumps and pieces have been in steady demand. Bonded sugars are quiet as for time past, yet prices do not show any further alteration this week: 10 lb loaves, 35s to 35s 9d; English crushed, 31s 6d to 32s. Dutch is rather quiet.

**MOLASSES.**—No sales of importance have been effected this week.

**COFFEE.**—During the week this market has continued in the same dull state as for some time past, the sales being very limited, and holders generally evince much firmness, so that prices are without change. 100 casks, 40 bags, &c. plantation Ceylon sold at the full value, from 53s 6d to 56s 6d for fine fine ordinary to low middling. Native has been almost neglected, yet few parcels are offering, and good ordinary quality cannot be bought under 47s. The deliveries for consumption from 1st January are 65,119 cwt, against 58,900 cwt last year. The present stock of 182,092 cwt shows an increase of 26,700 cwt. Mocha and other kinds are quiet. Nothing has transpired in foreign beyond a cargo of Bahia afloat at 44s.

**COCOA.**—The market has been quiet, and no further public sales of West India have taken place. Deliveries for home use show an increase of nearly 1,700 brls and bags over last season's, but the stock continues very large.

**TEA.**—A better feeling has pervaded the market, yet business is still restricted by the high rates demanded, and the trade do not appear desirous to make any great addition to their stocks until the reduced duty is received. Common oongou has sold at 11d for fair, but 10 1/2d is the quotation for usual quality: medium to good grades are held for rather higher rates. The transactions in green are generally unimportant.

**PIMENTO** is in steady demand. Yesterday 610 bags sold at previous rates, from 6d to 6 1/2d. The stock of 5,025 bags is about the same as last year's at same time.

**PEPPER.**—Business has been done in black by private treaty at full rates: Sumatra, 3 1/2d to 4d. No public sales have taken place.

**OTHER SPICES.**—Cassia is still scarce. Common cloves are in steady demand at the late improvement. No further public sales of nutmegs or mace have taken place, but business has been done privately at rather higher rates.

**RICE.**—There is no speculative inquiry for East India, and the market remains flat. 2,919 bags Bengal were bought in at 11s for good white. 2,150 bags pinky Madras, chiefly found buyers at easy rates, from 5s 6d to 9s, with a few lots 9s 6d; broken, 7s 6d. 199 trs Carolines, imported from the Continent, were sold at 21s 6d to 23s 6d for low to good.

**RUM.**—A large business has been done in Jamaica and Demerara this week, the latter bringing 4s to 4s 3d for fine. Proof Leewards have sold at 1s 10d per gallon.

**BRANDY.**—The market is firmer with a steady demand.

**SALTPETRE.**—The market is still very dull, a limited business having been done during the week at previous rates. The deliveries are steady, being 1,800 tons last month, leaving the stock on 1st inst. 2,800 tons, against 1,800 tons in 1852, and 3,200 tons in 1851 at same period.

**NITRATE SODA** is quiet at 19s to 20s.

**COCHINEAL.**—Since last week there has been a limited business done; holders are however firm, no public sales having taken place.

**IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES** in the past four months, with Stocks at the close:—

	1852.	1851.	1851.	1850.
Imports.....	serons	serons	serons	serons
Deliveries.....	2,423	3,345	5,033	6,577
Stock.....	4,605	5,227	8,075	2,463
	10,340	8,980	8,600	7,109

**LAC DYE.**—462 chests submitted this week were bought in at full rates, as there did not appear to be any demand: good to fine marks, 1s 3d to 2s 1d; ordinary to middling, 9d to 1s 3d; low, 4 1/2d per lb.

**OTHER GOODS.**—A speculative demand for Cutch has led to a further advance in price, 35s being paid, and there are now few sellers under 40s. Gambier is firm at 30s to 31s, but not much business done. Galls were held for rather higher rates yesterday, and chiefly taken in at 5l 10s to 6l. Turmeric is steady.

STOCKS OF DRY-SALTY GOODS.

	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.			
Catch.....	tons	728	1,330	Safflower.....	bales	2,862	2,264
Gambier.....	tons	378	407	Turmeric.....	bags	1,158	784
Lac dye.....	chests	10,270	7,108	Cream tartar.....	casks	412	393

**DRUGS.**—There was not much animation in the demand at the usual fortnightly public sales yesterday, yet prices showed scarcely any alteration, and a moderate proportion of the goods brought forward met with buyers. Castor oil sold rather easier: good pale, 4 1/2d; other kinds—yellow to good seconds 3 1/2d to 4 1/2d. A large parcel of ordinary and wormy China rhubarb, imported from the Continent, was chiefly bought in, as 320 chests just landed are declared for the ensuing sales. Opium is firmer. Peruvian bark brought extreme rates for good qualities of Carthagena. Oil cassia sold at 2s 9d; aniseed at 5s 6d per lb for a few lots. The stock of castor oil keeps very large, far exceeding any former year's; and the deliveries, though steady, show some falling off. Deliveries of camphor in April were 150 chests, and the stock is 4,716 chests. Deliveries of nearly all kinds of East India gums are progressing steadily. Olibanum is still scarce.

**INDIA RUBBER.**—249 packages East India were bought in at 7 1/2d.

**GUTTA PERCHA** was taken in at 1s 3d for good.

**LINSEED.**—The market remains inactive. Black Sea commands 46s to 46s 6d on the spot; 45s per quarter for summer and autumn shipments.

**METALS.**—The only feature in the markets this week is an improved demand for Scotch pig iron, which has advanced 2s to 3s, 5s to 5s 1/2 being paid for mixed numbers. Railway bars and other kinds of iron are without change. Spelter remains exceedingly dull. Scarcely a transaction reported in East India tin, yet holders appear unwilling to press sales, and prices are almost nominal: Banca 108s to 110s. No further alteration has been made in British. Tin plates are very dull. Copper is firmer, and the recent arrivals of foreign have been sold.

**HEMP.**—The market is quiet. Clean Petersburg continues inactive. Jute shows no further change in the absence of public sales.

**OILS.**—A limited business has been done in common fish. Pale seal sold at 33s, which is rather lower. Sperm remains the same as last quoted. Lined seed has been steady at 23 1/2s to 23 1/2s, with a moderate inquiry, or 5s to 10s higher than on Friday last. Rape has advanced quite 1d from the lowest point: foreign refined, 36d. Olive is firm, but quiet. Palm has met a ready sale at last week's rates. Cocoa-nut without further change to report.

**SPIRITS TURPENTINE** are dull and lower. English sold at 46s to 46s 6d; American now quoted 48s to 49s.

**TALLOW.**—At commencement of the week a good demand prevailed at our last quotations, but the market since assumed a quiet appearance, and some sales have been made at lower rates. Yesterday 1st sort Petersburg Y.C. on the spot was sold at 47s to 47s 3d. The stock shows a further decrease.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, May 2.

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock this day.....	34,479	42,996	25,109
Delivered last week.....	693	930	2,256
Do. since 1st June.....	87,750	98,730	98,081
Arrived last week.....	610	1,883	1,493
Do. since 1st June.....	96,711	106,192	89,561
Price of YC on the spot. 38/6 39/0			47s 6d
Do. Town last Friday ..	39s 6d	38s	49s 3d

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—The market was firm to-day, yet closed without further alteration in prices, good refining sugars meeting with ready buyers at the advance previously quoted. Nearly 1,600 hhds and trs West India sold for the week, including 156 to-day. Mauritius—9,906 bags were chiefly disposed of at Tuesday's rates: fine strong yellow went as high as 37s 6d. Bengal—5,839 bags were nearly all realised as follows: white Benares, 35s to 39s 6d; grainy yellow, 37s to 40s 6d; white, 41s to 42s 6d. Foreign—A large business was again done to-day, which is included in our summary of the week's transactions.

**COFFEE.**—1,008 bags good ordinary native Ceylon sold at 46s to 46s 6d, being 6d to 1s under the late nominal value.

**COCOA.**—445 bags Trinidad partly sold at easier rates: grey to mid red 31s to 35s.

**COCHINEAL.**—55 bags Mexican sold at 9s 11d to 4s for good ordinary silvers, being lower rates by 1d.

**TALLOW.**—309 casks Australian about half sold at lower rates: beef, of which the bulk consisted, brought 45s to 45s 3d. 98 casks palm oil were taken in.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

**REFINED SUGAR.**—The home market is rather firmer for the better descriptions, and are 6d higher for the lower qualities. Treacle not quite so much in demand. The bonded continues firm without any alteration in prices. Dutch loaves were held for 6d advance. Crushed is firmer and in demand, with a tendency upwards. Several sales have been made at 27s f.o.b. in Holland for the middling qualities.

**DRY FRUITS.**—The only article in which extensive business has been done is Cheesne raisins, which are still speculated in at 44s. Further news from Turkey is anxiously looked for, as also from Greece. A little demand for currants has come on, but holders are too firm to lead to much business.

**SEEDS.**—At the quotations of last week, the trade ruled steady for all seeds.

**ENGLISH WOOL.**—The demands continue to the full extent, and prices are again a trifle higher.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.**—The prices of all kinds of wool remain equally firm as for some time past, and are likely to be maintained. The public sales of colonial wool will commence on Thursday, 19th inst.

FLAX.—Very quiet; it would be difficult to effect sales except at some reduction in price.

HEMP.—Very quiet; sales made with difficulty. COTTON.—The market has been steady, and, although apparently quiet, a good business has been transacted at last week's prices.

TOBACCO.—There has been more business during the last few days, and extreme quotations firmly supported.

LEATHERS AND HIDES.—The transactions during the past week, although not equal in extent to the preceding week, have been to a fair average amount, and the prices have scarcely varied in any article.

METALS still continue inactive. Copper remains quiet, owing to the uncertainty as to what will be done at the meeting of the trade on the 10th inst. as regards price, many large orders being held back until over that day.

PROVISIONS

The bacon market active; fresh arrivals making 64s landed, and the same price on board for choice shippers; considerable business done at 63s on board.

The supplies of Irish very small, and much wanted. The foreign market brisk for all kinds.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns: Stock, Delivery, Stock, Delivery. Rows for 1881, 1882, 1883, and Irish butter, Foreign do, Bale Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 3.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets continue seasonably good, and of full average quality, a large business is doing.

FRIDAY, May 6.—The general demand was in a sluggish state, as follows:—

Table with columns: s d s d, Mutton, inferior, Ditto midding, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Lamb.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, May 2.—During last week the imports of foreign stock into London were seasonably good, the total supply having amounted to 3,568 head.

To-day's market was well supplied with each kind of foreign stock, the general quality of which was good; yet a clearance was easily effected, at full prices.

There was a falling off in the arrivals from our grazing districts, but the weight and condition of all breeds was unusually prime. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, the beef trade ruled steady, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday so far.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,100 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 436 horned and polled Scots.

The number of sheep was materially on the increase, hence the demand for that description of stock was less active than of late. In the quotations, however, we have no change to notice.

Lamb.—The supply of which was moderately extensive—moved off steadily at full prices, viz., 5s to 6s per 8 lbs.

We had a good demand for calves, at extreme rates—the best veal having realized 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

The pork trade was tolerably active, and the currencies were well supported.

Table with columns: May 5, 1881, May 3, 1882, May 2, 1883. Rows for Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, May 6.—To-day's market was fairly supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was very inferior. For all breeds the demand ruled heavy, in most instances a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. Sheep moved off slowly.

We had an improved demand for lambs, at extreme rates. The general quotations ranged from 5s to 6s; but a few very superior Down qualities realized 6s 4d per 8 lbs. Calves sold readily, and late figures were freely supported.

Table with columns: s d s d, Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Sucking Calves, Lamb.

Total supply—Beasts, 940; sheep and lambs, 8,400; calves, 204; pigs, 300. Foreign supply—Beasts, 363; sheep, 609; calves, 140; pigs, 20.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, May 2.—Since our last report, the arrivals have been more limited; still trade is quite as dull as the previous week, owing to large quantities being left over, and in most cases lower prices have been submitted to.

SOUTHWARK, May 5.—The supply of home produce at this market to-day was tolerably good, but the arrivals from foreign are still short, at the following prices:—York regents, from 160s to 170s; Kent and Essex ditto, 110s to 120s; Kent and Essex shaws, 100 to 110s; ditto middlings, 80s to 90s; Scotch regents, 120s to 130s; Scotch cups, 90s to 100s; foreign, 90s to 100s per ton.

BURBONK AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 2.—The arrivals of potatoes from abroad last week were seasonably good, viz., 219 tons from Rouen, 383 tons from Rotterdam, and 148 tons from Dunkirk. Several parcels have come to hand per railway, in very middling condition; whilst the general demand is heavy, on the following terms:—York Regents, 105s to 115s; Lincolnshire ditto, 50s to 125s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 125s; Foreign, 50s to 110s per ton.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, May 2.—There is only a moderate inquiry for hops of all descriptions; but as the supply is trifling, quotations are well maintained. Mid and East Kents, 120s to 160s; Weald of Kent, 115s to 125s; Sussex, 115s to 125s per cwt.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 86s to 94s; inferior ditto, 75s to 80s; old clover, 90s to 95s; inferior ditto, 80s to 88s; wheat straw, 30s to 35s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 92s to 96s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; superior clover, 105s to 107s; inferior ditto, 70s to 80s; straw, 26s to 34s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—At this market to-day there was a fair supply, with rather a brisk trade, at the following prices:—Good hay, 84s to 92s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; good clover, 105s to 112s; second cut ditto, 84s to 100s; inferior ditto, 50s to 75s; straw, 28s to 34s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 2.—Car's Hartley 15s 6d—Holywell 15s—Longridge's West Hartley 15s 6d—New Tanfield 15s 6d—Townley 14s 6d—Wylam 15s 6d—Wall's-end:—Bell and Brown 16s 6d—Gosforth 16s 6d—Harton 16s 6d—Hebburn 16s—Hedley 16s 3d—Riddell 16s 3d—Eden Main 17s 3d—Huttons Lyons Main 17s 3d—Lambton's Primrose 17s 3d—Bradyill 17s 6d—Hutton 18s—Lambton 17s 9d—Russell's Hutton 17s 6d—Seewart's:—8s—Hough Hall 17s 3d—Kelloe 17s 9d—Richardson's Tees 16s—Tees 16s—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d. Ships at market, 63; sold, 49; unsold, 14.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Hessing's Hartley 16s—Holywell 16s—Longridge's West Hartley 16s—New Tanfield 16s—Townley 14s 6d—Wall's-end:—Harvey Wylam unscreened 12s 9d—Hebburn 15s 9d—Lawson 16s—Eden Main 17s 3d—Lambton's Primrose 17s 6d—Bell 16s 9d—Hutton 18s 3d—Stewart's 18s 3d—Cawsey 17s 6d—Hough Hall 17s 3d—South Kelloe 17s 3d—Whitworth 15s—Richardson's Tees 16s—St Helen's Tees 16s—Tees 18s 3d—Woodhouse Close 18s 9d—Fothergill's Aberdare Steam, 23s 6d. Ships at market, 38; sold, 30; unsold, 8.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

METALS.

FRIDAY.

There is little or no change to report this week. In manufactured iron the market is inactive, and generally only a moderate demand. Scotch pig iron has somewhat recovered from its late depressed condition, and prices are from 2s to 2s 6d per ton better. Most other metals are dull of sale and rather declining in price.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, April 25.

CORN AND DEALS.—Nominal. FLAX.—Nothing done: 120, 105, 55 ro, cash on delivery, were offered the Brothers Ardamsky, and refused: the dealers are still up the country.

HEMP.—A mixed parcel of about 6,000 pounds old and inferior clean, on the spot, was taken at 85 ro. Something has been done in clean, on contract, at 85 and 86 ro, cash; but business has been limited, and it may be had at later quotations,—say 85, 81, and 76 ro, cash; and 80, 85, and 79 ro, 10 down.

LINSEED.—Quite neglected. TALLOW.—The purchases of the week are upwards of 7,000 casks, at advancing rates, up to 130 ro, cash, and 135, 10 ro down, for August; and 132 ro, cash, and 135, 10 ro down, for May and June delivery. There are very few money sellers.

WEATHER.—Warmer, fine and bright; but the ice continues strong.

The Gazette.

Friday, April 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Jardine, Matheson, and Co., China, merchants; as far as regards A. Matheson—J. Cogswell and Co., or J. Cogswell and Son, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, manufacturers of woollen cloths—Ducker, Minshall, and Edwards, Chester, booksellers—Rushford and Hargreaves, Bradford, Yorkshire, ironfounders—Davidson and Anderson, Pendleton, Lancashire, joiners—Jenkins and Woodhouse, Gloucester, and elsewhere, wine merchants—Manwaring and Woods, Liverpool, coal dealers—J. and E. Copeland, Chelmsford, attorneys—Osmond and Andrea, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate street, merchants—Herrmann and Verhagen, New Broad street, merchants—Barham and Co., Kingston-upon-Thames, cocoa fibre manufacturers—Verity and Richards, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, millmakers—Dowling and Borthwick, Old Broad street, stockbrokers—Bronx, Frankel, and Co., Bury court, St Mary-axe, general agents; as far as regards W. E. Frenkel—Shaw and Newstead, Ely place, Holborn, attorneys—Laffin and Wilson, Princes street, Hanover square, tailors—Thrower and Harvey, Birmingham, schoolmasters—Rickards and Eitwell, Salisbury, livery-stablekeepers—G. and A. Hardy Hanley, Staffordshire, drapers—Jones, Boon, and Co., Coventry, contractors—Kemp and Motherell, Liverpool, surgeons—Rood and Co., Baltonsborough, Somersetshire, skin manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

A. Fraser, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant—first div of 1s, on Saturday, May 7, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. Pettit, Plymouth, confectioner—first div of 4s, on any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hersonman's, Exeter. C. Rogers, Camborne, Cornwall, draper—first div of 6s 6d, on any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hersonman's, Exeter. J. Lee, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, grocer—first div of 4s 6d, on any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds. F. C. Matthews, of Driffield, Yorkshire, chymist—second and final div of 6d, on any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds. S. Flaw, Leeds, jeweller—first and final div of 7d, on any Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds. J. Keron, Altrincham, Cheshire, builder—first div of 1s 8d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester. B. Richardson, Lamb's Conduit street, and Worsley, Staffordshire, glass manufacturer—first div of 1s 6d, on the separate estate, on any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham. J. Potter, Birmingham, mill manufacturer—second div of 1s 11d, on any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's Birmingham.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLD.

William Ward Andrews, Wolverhampton, ironmonger. SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. J. Shaw, Edinburgh, cattle dealer.

Tuesday, May 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. and J. Baker, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, rope makers—Jackson and Purdy, Manchester, wholesale milliners—B. Cooke and Black, Loughborough hosiers—Goode and Cooper, Killymore, and Dublin, contractors—Walker and Brodrick, Gracechurch street, and Millwall, Poplar, iron roof builders—Mullinson and Son, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, grocers—Senior and Butterworth, Batley, Yorkshire, rag pullers—Baker and Hadden, High hill ferry, Upper Clapton, dyers—Fricker and King, Trafalgar square, Watworth road, confectioners—Charles and Hammond, Wolverhampton, oil refiners—Miller and Davey, Dorking, upholsterers—W. Mitheson and Sons, Garford street, Poplar, anchormiths; as far as regards W. Mitheson, sen.—Edwards, Hoit, and Co., Galia, merchants; as far as regards J. Andrew—Harris and Co., Broadwall, Blackfriars road, wholesale tallow chandlers; as far as regards G. Harris—Wood and Parker, Liverpool, attorneys-at-law—R. Williams and Sons, Bristol, goldsmiths; as far as regards R. Williams—Gibbs and Catherall, Back church lane, Whitechapel, mill sawyers—McConnell, Brothers, Creesbrough, Darbyshire, and Manchester, manufacturers—

S. W., and R. Vouden, Clapham, stonemasons; as far as regards W. Vouden—Lloyd and Lawrence, Bath, and Widcombe, surgeons—J. and D. Greenfield, Aston, Warwickshire, brassfounders—H. J. and I. Phillips, Jewin street, Cripplegate, Jewellers—Gorton, Brothers, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, and Melbourne, Australia, merchants—R. and A. W. Seale, Great St. Helen's, and Seale and Co., Liverpool, commission agents—R. E. and J. Peleton, Wrexham, woollen drapers—W. and J. Birmingham, Paddleton, Lancashire, iron manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Keely and E. Williams, Strand and Fleet street, tailors—first div of 5s, on any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.  
R. D. Mercer, Church passage, Spital square, Bishopsgate street without, silk merchant—second div of 4d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.  
W. T. Hannam, Brighton, wine merchant—first div of 6d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.  
J. Moore, jun., Aylesbury, draper—second div of 1½d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.  
W. Noble, Charles street, St George's east, wholesale stay manufacturer—first div of 1s, on any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.  
J. Webster and G. McKonzie Simpson, Great Tower street, merchants—sixth div of 1-9th of a penny, on Tuesday, May 10, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.  
J. Morse, Neithrop, Banbury, woollstapler—second div of 2s 3½d, on Tuesday, May 10, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.  
J. Padgett, Idle, cloth manufacturer—second div of 7d, on any day after May 5, at Mr Young's, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

John Henderson and Christopher Nanson, Windsor terrace, Vauxhall road, Picnic, cabinet makers.  
Donald Macfie, Edgeware road, draper.  
Henry Charles Larkin, Greenwich, coffee house keeper.  
William Siles, late of Shottery, Warwickshire, maltster.  
William Woodyat, Witton, near Northwich, and Marston, Cheshire, joiner.  
Henry Carrington, Stockport, nurseryman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Burt, Old Monklands, Lanarkshire, grocer.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

James William Havers, Judd street, Brunswick square, draper.  
Robert Wood, Commercial place, Lewisham road, Greenwich, cheesemonger, porkman, and poultryer.  
John Honour Crucher, Fonthill place, Clapham rise, boarding house keeper.  
Jones Woodhead and Joseph Woodhead, Bradford, Bio and file iron manufacturers.  
Augustus Rapp, Cranbourn street, watchmaker and Jeweller.  
Benjamin Collett, Sias lane, City, and of Bridge house, Hendon, dealer in mining and other shares.  
William Martin, Hertford bridge, Elvetam, Southampton, smith and ironmonger.  
Thomas Giedhill, Halifax, Yorkshire, tailor and draper.  
Michael Cox, Liverpool, grocer and provision dealer.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MAY.

Subjoined are the railway calls for the month of May, so far as they have yet been advertised. They amount to 342,376, against 260,396 in the corresponding month of last year: and the total called during the first five months of 1853 is 2,394,974, against 2,165,313 in the like period of 1852:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		£
Great North of Scotland, original 10/	2	4 0 0	1 0 0	27,686	27,686
Do, first preference	2	1 0 0	1 0 0	30,000	30,000
Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 4 per cent. preference	21	1 0 0	1 0 0	56,250	56,250
Killarney Junction	2	7 0 0	1 0 0	15,000	15,000
Lake Constance and Basle	13†	2 0 0	3 0 0	24,000	72,000
Maryport and Carlisle; 4½ per cent. 12/ 10s	1	10 10 0	2 0 0	unknown	unknown
Norfolk Dohenture shares 14	4	0 0 0	2 0 0	50,670	101,340
West Flanders, 5½ per cent. preference	16	3 0 0	2 0 0	20,000	40,000
Total					342,376

\* The proportions called by the foreign companies is 112,000, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.  
† Postponed from the 10th of April.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

TUESDAY, May 3.—The railway market opened with firmness and business in some cases was transacted at an advance. The Irish lines were chiefly influenced in consequence of the approaching opening of the Exhibition. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm; South-Eastern of France, ½ to 1 pm; Central of France, 2½ to 3 pm; and Grand Trunk of Canada, 1 pm. The operations in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were more extensive, but a rise which occurred in the morning was not supported up to the close of the day. Australian Agricultural left off 82 to 84; Peel River, 4½ to 5 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 21; South Australian Land, 48 to 50; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Scottish Australian, 2 to 2½ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, ½ discount to par; Australasian Coal, ½ discount to par; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 66 to 67; London Chartered of Australia, 3½ to 4 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 3 to 4 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to 3 pm; Oriental Bank, 50 to 51 ex new; British American Land, 75 to 80; Colonial Gold, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Phillip, 4 to 4½ pm; Berlin Waterworks, 3 to 4 pm; North of Europe Steam, 4 dis.; Metcalf Mining, 15½ to 16 pm; Port Royal Mining, 2½ to 3 pm; Crystal Palace, 4 dis. to 4 pm; Sue River Copper, 2 to 2½ pm; and Jamaica Copper, 5½ to 6 pm.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.—The railway market was better at the opening of business, and prices in several cases advanced, but they were not fully maintained up to the close of the afternoon. French shares were rather higher, owing to improved quotations from Paris. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm; Central of France, 2½ to 3 pm; and South-Eastern of France, ½ to 1 pm. The shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were heavy. A fall occurred in the prices of the Jamaica mines, a pressure of sales having taken place, which produced a greater effect from the fact of their being coincident with the arrival of the West India mail. In the later hours there was, however, some recovery, Metcalf, Port Royal, and Jamaica showing increased firmness. Australian Agricultural left off at 82 to 84; Peel River, 3½ to 4½ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19½ to 20½; South Australian Land, 47 to 49; North British Australian, 1½ to 2 pm; Scottish Australian, 1½ to 2½ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, ½ dis. to par.

THURSDAY, May 5.—The railway market was steady to-day, and French shares in some instances experienced a further improvement. Royal Danish were quoted 2½ to 3 pm; Central of France, 2½ to 3 pm; and South-Eastern of France, ½ to 1 pm. In Australian companies there was no variation, except that Peel River shares were firmer. The fall in the various Jamaica mines continued, and at one period there was extreme heaviness, especially in the shares of the Metcalf Company, a slight recovery, however, taking place before the close of business. Australian Agricultural left off at 82 to 84; Peel River, 4 to 4½ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19½ to 20½; South Australian Land, 47 to 49; Australasian Coal, ½ discount to par; Union Bank of Australia, 77½ to 78½; Bank of Australasia, 66 to 67; London Chartered of Australia, 3 to 4 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to 2½ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2 to 3 pm; Oriental Bank, 50½ to 51½.

FRIDAY, May 6.—Railway shares have been rather weaker, any to the extent of ½ to 1; French shares are steady. The gold mine shares are drooping, and about ½ lower.

STATEMENT OF comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1853-54, showing the Stock on hand on April 30 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. 5-4 Of these articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
West India	13,990	14,602	27,389	23,733	7,121	6,885
East India	19,807	17,634	17,728	19,893	26,786	19,886
Mauritius	12,994	16,244	9,366	12,936	9,990	8,033
Foreign			9,188	9,170		
	46,791	48,480	63,691	64,741	41,497	24,816
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheerican, Siam, & Manila	5,726	1,946	1,737	1,877	6,234	5,486
Havana	311	2,023	8,286	1,374	9,960	5,991
Porto Rico	841		814	794	2,451	744
Brazil	648	3,099	4,026	2,005	8,901	7,163
	6,026	6,968	11,063	5,744	26,579	23,383

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—  
From the British Possessions in America ..... 23 9 per cwt.  
Mauritius ..... 24 3½  
East India ..... 28 9  
The average price of the three is ..... 24 0

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	842	295	2,308
			1,555
			2,483
			419

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
W. India	474,030	492,300	302,305	402,750	462,480	421,155	1,160,790	945,875
E. India	76,500	45,540	108,495	50,490	41,985	3,870	188,696	132,210
Foreign	2,790	17,730	11,385	13,560	2,520	1,800	89,110	78,810
	553,320	555,570	422,185	467,100	446,985	426,825	1,377,596	1,154,895

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	6,475	4,882	885	807	6,877	11,482	15,241	16,073
Foreign	4,573	4,111	1,030	1,911	1,081	1,707	7,427	4,705
	13,048	8,993	1,975	2,718	9,958	13,189	22,668	20,778

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	134	1,074	688	1,184	3,264	3,800	6,564	7,008
Ceylon	24,723	24,823	14,477	12,875	54,812	61,450	152,448	163,967
Total BP.	24,857	25,897	15,165	14,029	58,076	65,250	159,012	170,975
Mocho	2,863	12,981	531	1,518	6,084	6,316	10,186	22,863
Foreign EI.	2,443	2,216	1,393	473	2,723	2,891	11,751	11,068
Malabar			1	105	156	681	428	966
St Domingo		3,361	21	382	8	1,052	2,442	4,796
Hav. & P. Ric			853	67	171	1,089	3,907	6,828
Brazil	13,704	14,085	12,567	6,458	13,114	20,324	40,816	39,981
African	14	89				328	347	283
Total For.	19,034	32,723	15,366	9,083	22,251	32,661	70,077	85,967
Grand tot.	43,891	58,620	30,531	23,081	80,327	97,911	229,089	256,942

RICE.

British EI.	2,815	4,793	4,465	1,228	5,936	6,881	11,200	12,127
Foreign EI.	236	541	291	178	334	346	959	1,631
Total	3,051	5,334	4,756	1,506	6,270	7,227	12,159	13,758
PEPPER								
White	45	104		5	58	85	88	101
Black	65	656	101	508	354	897	1,418	1,776

NUTMEGS	Pkgs 449	Pkgs 540	Pkgs 72	Pkgs 94	Pkgs 413	Pkgs 237	Pkgs 964	Pkgs 1,291
Do. Wild.			3		29	7	555	540
CAS. LIG.	920	226	1,356	896	456	484	711	332
CINNAMON.	2,705	1,743	1,403	1,474	221	213	4,227	2,650
PIMENTO	bags 5,785	bags 6,583	bags 2,840	bags 7,002	bags 1,295	bags 1,627	bags 4,798	bags 5,025

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COGNINAL.	Serons 3,322	Serons 2,025			Serons 3,255	Serons 4,545	Serons 8,966	Serons 10,226
LAC DYE.	chests 448	chests 2,511			chests 1,208	chests 1,919	chests 7,095	chests 10,280
Logwood	tons 1,364	tons 631			tons 1,510	tons 962	tons 1,076	tons 74
FUSTIC	tons 204	tons 436			tons 295	tons 1,402	tons 1,384	tons 409

INDIGO.

East India.	chests 1,716	chests 4,725			chests 11,138	chests 9,670	chests 20,203	chests 24,179
Spanish	serons 1,513	serons 1,128			serons 648	serons 1,302	serons 1,227	serons 1,245

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 1,841	tons 3,673			tons 3,030	tons 4,309	tons 1,407	tons 3,044
Nitrate of Soda	tons 1,000	tons 495			tons 1,262	tons 451	tons 100	tons 166

COTTON.

American	bags 289	bags 847			bags 243	bags 605	bags 159	bags 519
Brazil	40				40	35	82	44
East India	3,783	37,042			14,697	21,467	39,345	61,023
Liverpl., all kinds	665,599	888,679	59,470	59,990	631,170	636,936	414,870	769,570
Total	675,661	926,565	59,470	59,990	646,150	659,046	455,256	831,555

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. All Prices per cent duties, &c. spirits, tallow, sugar, cutmeats, timber.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. per wt 25 02 2 1/2 0d Montreal 25 0 26 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 28 0 28 5 Montreal 28 0 28 5

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

West India per cwt 29 0 41 0 Guayaquil 24 0 35 0 Brazil 25 0 28 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb.

Jamaica, good middling to fine, bond, p cwt 60 0 90 0 fine ord to mid 50 0 58 0

Berbec and Demerara 8 0 0 0 Mocha, garbled 65 0 78 0 ungarbled 46 0 60 0

Ceylon, native, ord to gd 45 6 47 0 plantation, good mid. to fine 61 0 80 0

fine ord to middling 50 0 60 0 Cherbon & Batavia, yel. 49 0 51 0

pale and mixed 44 0 48 0 Suatra and Padang 41 0 54 0

Madras and Tellicherry 44 0 50 0 Malabar and Mysore 42 0 47 0

St Domingo 46 0 46 0 Brazil, ord to fine ord 49 0 45 0

fine fine ord to gd mid 46 0 46 0 Costa Rica 46 0 78 0

Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine 54 0 65 0

fine and fine fine ord 46 0 54 0 ord and good ord 40 0 45 0

Porto Rico & La Guaya 46 0 65 0

Cotton duty free

Surat per lb 2 2 1/2 44 Bengal 2 3 1/2 22

Madras 2 3 1/2 24 Peram 2 0 0 0

Bowed Georgia 2 5 1/2 63 New Orleans 2 0 0 0

Demerara 2 0 0 0 St Domingo 2 0 0 0

Egyptian 2 0 0 0 Smyrna 2 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Cocaine Houdaras silver p lb 3 10 4 3

black 4 6 5 3 Mexican silver 3 8 3 11

black 4 2 4 9 LAC DYE

D.T. 2 0 3 4 B. Mysore 1 10 1 11

TUNNERS

Bengal per cwt 11 6 13 6 Java and Madras 9 0 12 6

China 0 0 0 0 TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch 0 0 0 0 Gambier 28 6 0 0

Dyewoods duty free

BRASIL WOOD per ton 5 6 6 4 CAMWOOD 18 8 28 15

FUSTIC, Cuba 9 10 10 6 Jamaica 5 10 6 0

Savanna 5 10 6 0 St Domingo 5 0 0 0

Zante 7 0 9 0 Louwood, Campeachy 7 5 7 10

Honduras 5 10 5 15 Jamaica 5 5 5 10

St Domingo 3 15 4 0 NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima 16 10 17 15 solid 10 0 15 0

small and middling 8 0 12 0 RED SAUNDERS 5 5 5 15

SAPAN WOOD, Bimas 12 0 14 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 15 p cwt, 1 8 1 8

new 0 0 0 0 old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 10 2 12 bitter 0 0 0 0

Currants, duty 15 p cwt 2 0 3 0

Kante & Cophal, new 2 0 2 15

old 2 7 2 8 Patras, old 2 10 2 5

Figs duty 15 p cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d 2 5 2 15

Spanish 0 0 0 0 Plums duty 10 p cwt

French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0

Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 15, new d p 1 9 1 10

Raisins duty 15 p cwt

Denia, new, p cwt d p 1 9 1 13

Valencia, new 1 14 2 4

Smyrna, black 1 15 1 16

red and Elome 2 2 2 8

Sultana, new, nom 3 5 0 0

Muscadel, new 3 7 4 10

Flax duty 1 p cwt

Riga, P.T.R. per ton 42 0 55 0

St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

9 head 0 0 0 0

Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean, new per 100 28 0 28 10

outshot 27 10 0 0

half cleaned 27 0 0 0

Riga, Rhine 49 0 0 0

Manilla, free 43 0 46 0

East Indian Sunds 0 0 0 0

Jute 15 0 18 0

Hides—Use a Cow, per h

B.A. and M.Vid. dry 0 5 0 5

Do. & R Grande, salted 0 5 0 7

Brazil, dry 0 5 0 7

dry salted 0 4 0 6

Rio, dry 0 5 0 7

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 7

Cape, salted 0 3 0 5

New South Wales 0 3 0 4

New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 9

Kips, Russia, dry 0 10 0 11

S America Horse, p h 0 0 0 0

German 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal per h 10 7 8

Oude 3 0 6 8

Madras 3 0 5 3

Kurpah 3 0 5 3

Manilla 0 0 0 0

Spanish 3 0 5 11

Caraca 7 5 8 6

Leather, per h

Crop Hides 30 to 45 B 0 10 1 1

do. 30 65 0 11 1 3

English Butts 16 24 1 1 5

do 28 36 1 1 10

Foreign do 16 25 1 0 1 3

do 28 36 1 1 5

Calf Skins 20 25 1 0 1 6

do 40 60 1 2 1 9

do 80 160 1 1 1 3

Dressing Hides 1 1 1 1

Shaved do 1 2 1 6

Horse Hides, English 0 8 0 11

do Spanish, per hide 0 8 0 12

Kips, Petersburg, p h 1 1 1 6

do East India 0 10 1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheeting, bolts, &c. B 1 0 0 0

Bottoms 1 2 0 0 0

Old 1 3 0 0 0

Touch cake, p ton 117 0 0 0

Tile 117 0 0 0

IRON per ton

Bars, &c. British 9 0 0 0

Nail rods 10 0 0 0

Hoops 15 0 0 0

Sheets 12 0 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 4 15 0 0

Bars, &c. 8 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 15 0 0

Swedish, in bond 11 10 0 0

LRAD, p ton—Eng, pig 35 0 0 0

sheet 25 0 0 0

red lead 25 10 0 0

white do 20 10 0 0

patent shot 27 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 25 10 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kg 20 0 0 0

in faggots 0 0 0 0

SPELTER, for per ton 20 10 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3 p cwt, For 5d

bars 100 0 0 0

Banca, in bond, nom. nominal

Straits do 0 0 0 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C 25 0 0 0

Coke, 1 C 27 0 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3d, For 5d

British best, d p p cwt 0 0 0 0

Patent 0 0 0 0

B.P. West India 0 0 0 0

Oils—Fish

Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 33 10 25 15

Yellow 31 10 25 0

Sperm 90 0 91 0

Head matter 92 0 93 0

Cod 23 0 23 0

South Sea 25 15 26 0

Olive, Galipoli per ton 65 0 69 10

Spanish and Sicily 65 0 66 0

Palm 60 10 37 0

Cocoa Nut 39 0 41 0

Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn) 25 15 26 0

Linseed 28 5 28 10

Black Sea 46 0 46 0

St Petersburg Morskank 44 0 44 0

Do sake (English) pr 7 15 8 0

do Foreign 6 15 9 0

Rape, do 5 24 0 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford 85 0d 90s 0d

Carlow 86 0 94 0

Cork new 0 0 0 0

Limerick 94 0 96 0

Friesland, fresh 94 0 96 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 90 0 100 0

Leer 90 0 0 0

Bacon, stoned—Waterfd. 62 0 64 0

Limerick 60 0 61 0

Hams—Westphalia 0 0 0 0

Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 70 0 74 0

Cork and Belfast do 60 0 70 0

Firkin and keg Irish 60 0 64 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0

Cask do 60 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p b. 0 0 0 0

Beef—Amer. & Can. p cwt 125 140 0 0

Inferior 100 0 0 0

Cheese—Edam 48 0 54 0

Gouda 46 0 52 0

Canter 20 0 0 0

American 26 0 20 0

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1c

Carolina 0 24 0 0

Bengal, yellow & white 8 11 0 0

Madras 6 10 0 0

Java and Manilla 2 6 13 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt 18 0 34 0

Salt petre, Rough, p cwt 24 0 29 0

English, refined 29 0 25 0

NITRATE OF SODA 19 6 28 0

Seeds

Caraway, for, old, p cwt 0 0 0 0

Eng. new 46 500, 0 0 0 0

Canary 40 0 42 0

Clover, red per cwt 45 0 45 0

white 32 0 60 0

Coriander 12 0 16 0

Linseed, foreign per qr 45 0 50 0

English 26 0 28 0

Mustard, br, p bush 9 0 12 0

white, 6 10 0 0

Rape per last of 10 qrs 20 0 25 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 15 0 17 0

Cosimbuzar 12 0 15 0

Gonata 12 0 16 0

Comercolly 13 0 19 0

Baulnah, &c. 0 0 0 0

China, Teatle 16 0 19 0

RAW—White Nov 23 0 25 0

Fossombrone 20 0 22 0

Bologna 20 0 22 0

Frull 20 0 23 0

Royal 20 0 21 0

Do superior 22 0 23 0

Bergam 22 0 25 0

Milan 22 0 25 0

ORACEMENTS

Piedmont, 22-24 28 6 29 6

Do 24-28 27 9 29 0

Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 0 29 0

Do 24-26 26 6 27 0

Do 28-32 26 0 0 0

TRANS—Milan, 22-24 26 6 27 6

Do 24-28 24 4 25 6

BRUTIAS—Short reel 14 9 15 3

Long do 13 6 14 0

PERSIANS 13 3 13 3

SPICES, in bond

PEPPER, Malabar p rib 0 34 0 44

Eastern 0 34 0 4

white 0 34 0 4

PIMENTO, duty 5s, mid. 0 6 0 6

and good 0 6 0 6

CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d

Caylon, 1, 2, 3 1 5 1 3

Malabar & Tellicherry 0 9 1 9

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway and mining shares with columns for No. of Shares, Amount of Shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (T. F.), and various share details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Three Months ended April 5, 1853.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Articles.	Imports.		Consumption.	
	1853	1852	1853	1852
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....	4,045	4,169	Free	Free
Cows .....	3,242	4,809	—	—
Calves .....	4,176	4,416	—	—
Sheep .....	19,940	27,805	—	—
Lambs .....	14	55	—	—
Swine and Hogs .....	444	254	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....	509	8,911	—	—
Barilla and Alkali .....	360	...	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....	80,232	46,851	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal .....	5,640	4,321	—	—
Brimstone .....	217,825	86,200	—	—
Caoutchouc .....	3,320	4,965	—	—
Clocks .....	19,052	24,352	22,008	22,008
Cocoa .....	779,747	851,840	1,178,754	1,178,754
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe .....	1,405,276	2,377,783	7,269,207	7,269,207
Imported from other Parts .....	738,412	2,361,125	1,379,357	1,379,357
Total of Coffee .....	2,143,688	4,938,908	8,648,564	8,648,564
Corn:—Wheat .....	429,587	864,083	431,428	431,428
Barley .....	122,386	166,030	122,386	166,030
Oats .....	158,649	127,766	158,649	127,766
Rye .....	59	25,400	59	25,400
Peas .....	10,062	19,625	10,152	19,625
Beans .....	141,245	83,035	142,195	83,035
Indian Corn, or Maize .....	275,906	364,965	275,906	364,965
Buckwheat .....	1,879	4,667	1,879	4,667
Beer or Bigg .....	...	600	...	600
Malt .....	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain .....	1,139,773	1,656,171	1,142,654	1,657,624
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	699,604	1,328,797	699,604	1,328,797
Barley Meal .....	20	45	20	45
Oatmeal .....	146	20	146	20
Rye Meal .....	12	5	12	5
Pea Meal .....	5	4	5	4
Indian Corn Meal .....	90	152	90	152
Buckwheat Meal .....	6	15	6	15
Total of Flour and Meal .....	699,883	1,329,038	699,883	1,329,038
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs .....	1,339,725	2,035,896	1,342,606	2,037,349
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....	61,370	62,032	Free	Free
East India Piece Goods .....	23,383	26,238	—	—
Other Articles .....	102,479	121,053	—	—
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up .....	9,861	12,191	5,545	7,626
Do .....	153,755	266,027	Free	Free
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....	17,393	27,916	—	—
Indigo .....	2,339	2,741	—	—
Lac-dye .....	4,110	11,682	—	—
Logwood .....	576	3,588	—	—
Madder .....	3,693	3,826	—	—
Madder Root .....	26,589	21,691	—	—
Shumac .....	61,391	45,741	—	—
Terra Japonica .....	2,170	1,787	—	—
Cutch .....	760	525	—	—
Valonia .....	854	58	—	—
Embroidery and Needlework .....	2,651	550	—	—
Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Flax .....	24,775	33,871	21,139	30,029
Fruits: viz.—Currants .....	112,392	174,838	Free	Free
Fig .....	48,848	25,109	72,651	54,153
Lemons ( .....	725	5,582	6,769	8,894
Oranges ( .....	167,231	139,210	131,384	139,724
Raisins .....	42,789	25,878	42,789	25,878
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders .....	4,170	1,538	10,290	5,116
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness .....	19,669	39,860	30,568	36,896
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented .....	2,143	5,195	2,277	5,496
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass .....	25,406	22,941	30,913	22,520
Guano .....	11,221	9,686	6,448	7,084
Hemp, dressed .....	108,161	51,858	105,046	59,300
Hides, untanned:—Dry .....	46,072	17,669	Free	Free
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides) .....	223	1,361	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace .....	73,678	110,154	—	—
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes .....	18,344	32,854	—	—
...	57,542	62,998	—	—
...	523,840	861,566	—	—
...	22,540	28,848	22,295	26,283
...	4,253	6,251	4,154	4,200



Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853
Leather Manufactures (continued):—								
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles	575	867	599	741	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or			
Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	15,850	28,593	15,066	24,826	Satin, broad stuffs .....	66,977	81,814	77,762
Men's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	5,957	14,299	3,621	7,040	Ribbons .....	61,129	59,853	68,388
Children's Boots and Shoes .....	108	572	108	383	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs .....	2,641	2,183	2,072
Boot Fronts .....	114,880	137,423	114,806	136,653	Ribbons .....	10,044	9,092	9,037
Gloves .....	957,578	1,154,485	983,821	1,079,977	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other	...	24	24
Manufactures of Leather not particularly					materials, in less proportion than one-half	...	1,898	1,954
enumerated .....	646	949	541	720	of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	...	1,303	1,476
Linens Manufactures:—Laws, not French .....	476	322	230	167	Ribbons .....	1,393	2,072	1,640
Cambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	9,322	11,144	9,283	11,265	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs .....	4,141	11,745	11,640
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	1,540	23,015	1,479	15,834	Push for making hats .....	45,320	47,251	47,120
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures					Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes			
unenumerated, not made up .....	3,669	3,417	Free	Free	and other Silk Handkerchiefs .....	57,679	96,349	59,229
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up...	4,552	4,643	4,052	4,289	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....	174,525	117,976	21,542
Mahegany .....	5,281	5,397	Free	Free	Cinnamon .....	38,321	7,908	5,902
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus .....	7,705	5,566	7,869	5,570	Cloves .....	5,139	15,655	25,525
Copper, unwrought and part wrought .....	10,274	15,207	14,056	16,496	Mace .....	43,554	61,039	5,091
Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	1,415	3,216	Free	Free	Nutmegs .....	170,529	1,101,611	28,631
Steel, unwrought .....	101	315	—	—	Pepper .....	3,330	838,350	996,562
Lead, pig and sheet .....	1,403	2,078	2,979	—	Pimento.....	931	814	814
Spelter .....	1,593	2,313	Free	2,491	Spirits: viz.—Rum .....	827,649	740,708	845,636
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....	7,316	5,579	8,113	10,528	Brandy .....	711,731	1,074,982	442,279
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti .....	1,433	2,899	Free	Free	Geneva .....	43,048	92,065	7,071
Palm .....	69,214	96,516	—	—	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses.			
Cocoa-nut .....	11,160	23,675	—	—	in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt			
Olive .....	2,042	1,364	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	1,186	491	1,922
Rapeseed .....	1,701	4,354	—	—	Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed .....	331,485	252,880	636,552
Oil Seed Cakes .....	5,979	7,896	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	9	668	1,074
Opium .....	26,166	42,192	15,448	18,000	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—	340,122	391,371	373,136
Potatoes.....	138,544	436,276	Free	Free	Equal to white clayed .....	2,628	3,609	31,705
Provisions: viz.—Bacon .....	10,600	4,901	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	297,219	360,438	881,824
Beef, salted, not corned .....	20,795	79,609	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed .....	24,666	9,217	6,594
Fresh, or slightly salted .....	840	171	—	—	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed .....	136,514	178,513	212,615
Pork, salted .....	24,921	44,395	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	11,688	31,129	29,531
Fresh .....	6	...	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	1,145,517	1,264,462	1,675,053
Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	9,937	4,978	9,937	4,978	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos. ....	1,006	3,585	1,333
Butter .....	51,783	48,390	62,784	56,398	Foreign .....	20,422	52,650	42,247
Cheese .....	63,671	53,471	67,885	67,592	Melasses .....	46,631	79,209	184,499
Eggs .....	26,965,172	23,937,396	26,965,272	23,937,876	Tallow .....	122,593	90,790	194,175
Hams .....	540	1,190	721	583	Tar .....	561	298	Free
Lard .....	6,630	25,707	Free	Free	Tea.....lasts	22,568,939	23,680,102	11,332,156
Quicksilver .....	...	801,787	—	—	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Battion Ends,			
Rice.....cwt	39,644	111,046	90,435	184,243	Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Fo-			
In the husk .....	5,226	6,034	10,604	8,985	reign, entered by sale.....Gt. hundred			
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre .....	87,949	85,817	Free	Free	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or			
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....cwt	54,706	89,385	73,061	112,500	Wood sawn or split.—Of Brit. Pos. loads			
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	128,652	141,396	Free	Free	Foreign .....			
Rape .....	10,396	7,532	—	—	Staves .....			
Tares .....	6,492	5,220	—	—				
Silk: viz.—Raw .....	1,393,937	1,895,184	—	—				
Waste, Knots, and Husks .....	3,870	5,458	—	—				
Thrown.....lbs	68,539	184,718	—	—				

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Timber (continued):— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	39,247	27,398	42,000	21,018
Foreign Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured .....lbs	23,844	35,362	70,897	57,519
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	2,541,011	3,318,091	7,343,580	7,423,769
Turpentine, common .....cwt	428,412	751,475	50,112	55,509
Watches .....value £	88,494	115,976	Free	Free
Whale Finb.....cwt	40,946	33,228	40,216	30,889
	468	1,075	Free	Free

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

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1852	1853		1852	1853
Cheese.....cwt	993	2,054	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	77,487	65,406
Cocoa.....lbs	705,066	558,219	Cinnamon .....lbs	131,272	127,553
Coffee: viz.—Imported from British Posses.....	2,532,754	2,655,894	Cloves.....	59,516	46,709
Do. from other parts .....	1,228,847	834,938	Mace .....lbs	13,275	16,717
Total of Coffee .....	3,761,601	3,490,832	Nutmegs .....	40,199	34,910
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	12,787	801	Pepper .....cwt	271,119	1,372,956
Barley.....	1,160	...	Pimento .....cwt	4,033	5,990
Oats.....	1,351	3,641	Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof gallons	333,709	475,785
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	20,850	38,079	Brandy .....	185,347	529,577
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	45,504	27,334	Geneva .....	27,542	54,354
Do. ....declared value thereof £	14,728	10,014	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America .....cwt	50	...
Other Articles .....value £	26,370	35,767	Of Mauritius.....	651	...
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	4,319	4,569	Foreign .....	3,170	45,823
Do .....declared value thereof £	136,882	221,610	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	175,964	45,823
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	16,130	23,897	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—Of British Possessions.....cwt	...	...
Indigo.....	1,941	2,572	Foreign .....	9,889	3,258
Lac-dye.....	1,411	1,392	Melasses.....	1,263	3,864
Logwood.....tons	93	324	Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured .....lbs	1,620,310	1,064,386
Terra Japonica .....	39	57	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	2,730,935	2,042,967
Cutch .....	153	95	Wine: viz.—Cape .....gallons	435,926	491,427
Embroidery and Needlework .....value £	3,663	3,841	French .....	309	158
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	314	1,110	Other sorts .....	31,547	42,417
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq. ft.	5,645	13,175	Total of Wine .....	294,212	505,340
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	7,792	5,528	Wool: viz.—Cotton .....cwt	326,268	547,915
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	27,169	16,940	Sheep and Lambs' .....lbs	217,569	187,735
Guano.....tons	11,705	6,236	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....	2,507,894	1,541,258
			Woolen Manufactures not made up...value £	17,000	8,470
			Wholly or in part made up .....	5,356	21,043
				910	1,687

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the three months ended 5th April, 1853, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1852.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
Alkali: viz.—Soda .....	261,343	275,870	104,210	118,216
Beer and Ale .....	68,015	106,347	205,264	328,327
Butter .....	16,139	19,534	57,381	80,350
Candles .....	660,018	739,476	21,580	25,063
Cheese .....	2,036	7,227	6,652	26,296
Coals and Cullm .....	654,545	619,908	252,905	257,682
Cordage and Cables .....	24,556	24,072	41,797	46,910
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ...	394,519,269	420,908,038	5,454,484	6,253,553
Lace and Patent Net .....	32,316,179	29,627,088	158,476	144,109
Thread for Sewing .....	1,151,699	1,292,153	115,936	146,535
Stockings .....	130,578	306,325	44,906	101,331
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	50,157	63,115
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	5,823,959	6,708,643
Cotton Yarn .....	37,172,377	36,815,866	1,679,623	1,672,781
Earthenware .....	23,467,410	22,700,245	291,298	306,043
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	19,670	7,252	19,024	9,073
Of other sorts .....	7,670	9,439	10,781	17,756
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass .....	6,700	7,687	29,246	33,333
Bottles, Green or Common .....	89,343	109,021	45,722	57,564
Plate Glass .....	...	...	7,596	8,515
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	91,617	111,347
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	439,853	920,943
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	617,669	771,113
Leather, Unwrought .....	5,686	4,898	35,865	39,410
Wrought: viz.—Gloves .....	4,498	6,085	3,459	5,557
Of other sorts .....	473,885	1,327,584	83,747	257,073
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	34,707	63,110
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) .....	33,058,265	33,789,163	974,429	1,035,907
Lace of Thread .....	29,568	114,355	634	1,129
Thread for Sewing .....	740,514	919,103	67,982	85,790
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	3,604	3,320
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	1,046,649	1,126,206
Linen Yarn .....	5,774,642	5,366,188	270,521	281,805
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	65,939	96,313
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	144,745	234,115
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig .....	46,122	47,486	100,013	146,360
Bar, bolt and rod .....	101,347	133,404	568,655	1,140,981
Wire .....	1,081	2,189	75,817	110,419
Cast .....	8,747	13,040	302,642	508,273
Wrought of all sorts .....	27,353	32,054	302,642	508,273
Steel, unwrought .....	3,155	4,147	111,488	143,139
Copper, in bricks and pigs .....	38,339	17,055	168,632	99,064
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing) .....	46,301	49,456	205,363	292,182
Wrought of other sorts .....	3,652	4,087	20,679	23,775
Brass of all sorts .....	3,816	3,640	20,347	22,959
Lead .....	4,321	3,233	73,121	75,493
Tin, unwrought .....	2,382	2,120	10,380	10,600
Tin plates .....	...	...	287,967	412,146
Oil, Linnseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed .....	1,322,727	1,153,480	144,278	133,385
Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	66,313	76,201
Salt .....	3,545,032	3,844,563	40,559	44,265
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	98,533	182,619	120,588	248,509
kerchiefs and Ribbons .....	2,457	2,431	4,759	4,188
Stockings .....	...	...	50,110	81,012
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	...	...
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	137,252	206,846	55,479	86,720
Stockings .....	214	7,566	259	5,828
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	9,050	14,844
Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	240,245	441,101
Silk, Thrown .....	32,055	91,299	25,478	72,895
Silk Twist and Yarn .....	110,934	94,105	42,692	44,969
Soap .....	32,539	47,344	50,017	75,921
Stationery .....	...	...	95,086	122,851
Sugar, refined .....	64,845	47,162	83,921	74,817
Wool, Sheep or Lambs .....	3,407,716	1,455,050	204,173	91,672
Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece .....	684,380	794,867	1,319,523	1,531,127
Entered by the Yard .....	18,381,526	18,218,630	677,867	805,180
Stockings .....	17,690	67,888	10,877	46,336
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	22,615	43,613
Total Value Woolen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,030,882	2,426,256
Woolen Yarn .....	21,714	22,186	239,706	249,878
Total declared value .....	...	...	16,575,748	20,391,723

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, May, 1853.

A. W. FONSECA

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

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which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,  
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Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espagnu

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