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THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST.

DEBATE ON THE SPANISH TREATIES.

We will not apologise to our readers for the unusual length at which we discuss the important question brought before both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday night—by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons. We regard it as a discussion pregnant with more important results to the future interests and commercial policy of Europe than any which has been brought before Parliament of late years, not as respects the immediate claims of the Spanish Government for the admission of Cuba sugar, but in the general effects which the construction placed upon the treaties which have hitherto preserved the trade of Spain, in particular, and upon our numerous treaties with other countries, in general. It is a subject of so much importance, and one which will excite so much future interest throughout Europe, that we conceive it the duty of every one, taking any interest whatever either in the commercial or political welfare of the country, to understand it.

It is only on these considerations that we have ventured to treat the subject at such length.

The defence of the Government, in refusing to Spain the right, which she has demanded under existing treaties, to send the sugar of her colonies to this country on the same terms as the "most favoured nation," was left entirely in the hands of Mr Gladstone, no member of the Cabinet in the House of Commons taking any part in the debate.

Lord Palmerston, in stating the case of the Spanish Government, took a broad and enlarged view, not only of the meaning and obligations imposed upon both parties by the terms of the treaties, but also of the unquestionable policy, on our part, readily and cheerfully to have acknowledged the interpretation sought to be affixed to them by the Spanish Government. Mr Gladstone, on the other hand, confined his defence of the Government to a consideration of the *strictest* and *most technical*, and we think we may say, and without any charge of unfairness, *narrowest* view to which those treaties could be subjected. We will not complain of the course pursued by the right hon. gentleman, if all that he undertook was a *defence of the strict right* of the Government to give such a reply as is contained in the letter of Lord Aberdeen to the Duke of Sotomayor (though we are still prepared to deny that right); but, unquestionably, the motion of Lord Palmerston demanded more from the Government. It demanded not only a justification of the *strict right*, but far more of the *policy* of such an interpretation of those treaties being voluntarily assumed by this country.

We will readily concede that the speech of the right hon. member for Newark exhibited an extraordinary amount of patient investigation, and an ingenious application of every circumstance, however trivial, which has occurred in the commercial relations of Great Britain or Spain during the last two hundred years; and we are further willing to concede, that the general impression which was conveyed by the speech was, that the immense amount of facts which it accumulated, apparently in contradiction of the

interpretation of the treaties supported by Lord Palmerston, vindicated at least the *right*, if not the *policy*, of the course pursued by the Government.

It cannot be a matter of any surprise that the lengthened statement made by Mr Gladstone received no reply, when it is considered that in some important respects he altogether changed the ground assumed in the Government, and introduced an immense mass of alleged facts and arguments neither relied on nor alluded to by Lord Aberdeen. But we have no doubt that an examination of these arguments and facts will convince every candid mind that not only does Mr Gladstone not succeed in vindicating the act of the Government, but that, on the contrary, the whole effect of the circumstances, to which he has referred, tend strongly, and, before we are done, we will show, unanswerably, to confirm the rights demanded by Spain.

Mr Gladstone divides his argument into the following distinct heads:—

FIRST, He denies that the treaties in question, under which the demand of Spain is made, have at this time a full existence.

SECONDLY, He contends that even though they have a perfect existence, he denies that they are capable of the construction placed upon them by the Spanish Government, and urged upon Parliament by Lord Palmerston, for three distinct reasons:—*first*, that the meaning of the words will not bear such an interpretation; *second*, that an enormous amount of accumulative facts, during the last two centuries, not only show that no such meaning or interpretation could have been affixed to those treaties by those who made them, but even if it were, that the constant infraction on the part of both has now rendered such construction obsolete and void, by common consent; and, *third*, that it is impossible such construction could ever have been intended, because its being acted upon would inevitably have landed both countries into such absurdities, as of themselves would be sufficient to upset the construction relied upon.

And, **THIRDLY,** That even though the treaties were all in full force at this day, and even though they were capable of being construed in the way sought by Spain, yet that they do not in any respect apply to the colonies, but only to the parent state. We will consider the various questions in the order thus indicated. First, then—

ARE THE TREATIES OF 1667 AND 1713 IN FULL FORCE AT THIS TIME OR NOT?

In the letter addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the Duke of Sotomayor, his lordship distinctly avows that these treaties are now in full force for every object for which they were ever intended. He clearly admits the undeniable fact, that the last treaty made with Spain in 1814 renewed all the commercial treaties that were in existence in 1796—that the treaty of date next preceding 1796 (that of 1783), in distinct terms referred to, renewed, and confirmed all the treaties in question by name; the same having been done in equally express terms by the treaty preceding that, namely that of 1763. Mr Gladstone is at issue on this point with Lord Aberdeen. He denies that the treaties are in force, in all their provisions and parts. But what parts are in force and what parts are not—what parts are to be construed as existing, and what parts as obsolete, he will not take upon himself to define; but he does argue that at least the provisions contended for are obsolete. Now let us examine on what grounds. They are curious. Mr Gladstone admits that the treaty of 1763 renewed the whole of the treaties, and gave them all their original force. But he contends that the renewal of 1783, which, being the treaty next preceding 1796, would immediately affect and explain the expression used in the last treaty of 1814, implied a narrower and more limited application of the treaties of 1667 and 1713.

The treaty of 1783 was made on the cessation of hostilities in that year. In article II of that treaty, it states that "the treaties of Madrid of 1667; . . . those of peace and commerce of 'Utretcht of 1713; . . . and the definite treaty of Paris of '1763; . . . are all renewed and confirmed, in the best form, . . . and especially all those which are specified and renewed in the aforesaid treaty of Paris, in the best form, and as 'if they were inserted *word for word*; so that they are exactly to

"be observed for the future in their full tenour, and religiously executed by both parties, in all points which shall not be derogated from by the present treaty of peace." The treaties of 1667 and 1713 were among those named, renewed, and confirmed in the said treaty of Paris. This is all as plain and strong as words can be. But then Mr Gladstone finds that, at the same time this treaty was made, a declaration was made respectively by the British and Spanish Governments, of which he seeks to make a singular and most untenable use, in interpreting the distinct terms of the treaty above quoted. The above treaty was signed at the conclusion of the war. Both parties admitting that there might be many questions requiring to be provided for arising out of the new state of the two countries, in addition to those provided for in the treaty, agreed to the appointment of commissioners on each side for the purpose of making a future treaty, to provide for such new state of things.

Mr Gladstone professes to rely on the wording of these declarations, to show that it was the intention of the parties to modify the treaties of 1667 and 1713 in conformity with his view of their meaning. Never was there a more groundless insinuation. In the first place, the declarations are in themselves null and void, for they clearly do not refer to a treaty then made, but to a treaty that was to be made, and are only intended to define and restrict the duties of the Commissioners appointed to make such treaty. Now it does not appear, if this was even so far acted upon, that the Commissioners were ever appointed; but certain is it, that if they were, they never produced either a treaty or the proposed conditions of one. These declarations were, therefore, never acted upon, and are merely waste paper. But suppose it otherwise, how surprised must people be, on referring to them, to find that their import, so far from destroying the effect of the treaties of 1667 and 1713, now contended for, shows in the strongest manner that that very effect was present and strong in the minds of both parties in making these declarations, as being the most essential to be preserved, and especially on the part of GREAT BRITAIN,—the truth being, that at that time we were jealous of the superior influence of France with Spain, and of the disposition of the latter to evade our treaties to favour the former. See the words of these two declarations on which a future treaty was to proceed.

The British Declaration says:—

"In some of the treaties of this sort, there are not only articles which relate merely to commerce, but many others which ensure reciprocally, to the respective subjects, privileges, facilities for conducting their affairs, personal protections, and other advantages, which are not, and ought not to be of a changeable nature, such as the regulations relating merely to the value of goods and merchandize, variable from circumstances of every kind."

When, therefore, the state of trade shall be treated on, it is to be understood that the "privileges and advantages, mutual and particular, be not only preserved on each side, but even augmented, if it can be."

The Spanish declaration says:—

"SPANISH COUNTER DECLARATION.—The Catholic King, in proposing new arrangements of commerce, has had no other design than to remedy, by the rules of reciprocity and mutual convenience, whatever may be defective in preceding treaties of commerce. The King of Great Britain may judge from thence, that the intention of his Catholic Majesty is not in any manner to cancel all the stipulations contained in the above-mentioned treaties; he declares, on the contrary, from henceforth, that he is disposed to maintain all the privileges, facilities, and advantages, expressed in the old treaties, as far as they shall be reciprocal, or compensated by equivalent advantages. It is to attain this end, desired on each side, that commissaries are to be named to treat upon the state of trade between the two nations, and that a considerable space of time is to be allowed for completing their work."

How could words more distinctly demand that the spirit of the treaties of 1667 and 1713, now contended for, should be preserved in whatever treaty should be made. And yet these declarations form the only excuse for that most important and dangerous argument on which Mr Gladstone contends that treaties, which we have been urging on the Spanish Government, and demanding compliance with up to the month of January last, are null and void!!! In the first place, these declarations were never acted upon, and the treaty contemplated by them was never made; and, in the second place, if it had, the declarations themselves, and the known policy of England at that time, would have guarded most strictly the clauses of the treaties of 1667 and 1713. So much for Mr Gladstone's first great ground of objection to the demands of Spain.

Next then:—

THE TREATIES BEING ALL IN FULL FORCE, WHAT IS THEIR CONSTRUCTION?

Mr Gladstone contends that, even though these treaties are all in full force to-day, they are incapable of such a construction as will entitle the Spanish Government to the demands now made. He supports his views on three distinct grounds:—

First, That the wording of the treaties will not bear the construction.

Second, That the accumulative facts of two hundred years show that no such meaning was ever intended or attached to them, or show a mutual assent to their abrogation.

Third, That such an interpretation would lead to absurdities which, in themselves, would be sufficient to abrogate the treaties so far as these clauses go.

First: THE WORDING OF THE TREATIES.—There is an important consideration connected with this discussion, which it will be

most convenient to put right in this place, as we shall frequently have to refer to it in the course of our observations, in showing the untenable nature of the arguments with which Mr Gladstone supports his views.

In the letter addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the Duke of Sotomayor, his lordship introduces the treaty of 1667, and argues from its terms as to the rights demanded on the part of Spain. In Mr Gladstone's defence of the Government, he alludes throughout, almost exclusively, to the terms of that treaty, and especially to the date at which it was made, and, as it will afterwards appear, he seeks most unwarrantable and unfair advantages from this fact. Now the truth is, the Duke of Sotomayor never so much as once alludes to that treaty, but founds his claim wholly on that of 1713, forty-six years afterwards. The reason for dragging in the treaty of 1667 will be more apparent as we proceed. Let us put this question clear, that there may be no further mystification on this part of the subject. A treaty was made in 1667 containing the article referred to; another treaty was made in 1713 at Utrecht, which repeated word for word the treaty of 1667, and then contained several new and additional clauses. The treaty, therefore, of 1667 became part of that of 1713, but the additional clauses contained in that of 1713, of course, had no relation with the treaty of 1667, during the forty-six years while it remained alone in force prior to 1713. The Spanish Government relies only on, and alludes only to, the treaty of Utrecht, December 9th, 1713, which contains as part of it the repealed article of that of 1667, as follows:—

TREATY OF UTRECHT, December 9th, 1713.

ART. I. (Extract xxxviii. Article of the Treaty of 1667 incorporated.)

"It is agreed and concluded, that the people and subjects of the King of Great Britain, and of the King of Spain, shall have and enjoy, in the respective lands, seas, ports, havens, roads, and territories of the one or the other, and in all places whatsoever, the same privileges, securities, liberties, and immunities, whether they concern their persons or trade, with all the beneficial clauses and circumstances which have been granted, or shall be hereafter granted by either of the said kings, to the most Christian King the States-general of the United Provinces, the Hanse Towns, or any other kingdom or state whatsoever, in as full, ample, and beneficial manner, as if the same were particularly mentioned and inserted in this treaty."

ART. II.

"The subjects of their majesties, trading respectively in the dominions of their said majesties, shall not be bound to pay greater duties, or other imposts whatsoever, for their imports or exports, than shall be exacted of, and paid by the subjects of the most favoured nation; and if it shall happen in time to come, that any diminution of duties, or other advantages shall be granted by either side, to any foreign nation, the subjects of each crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same. And as it has been agreed, as is above-mentioned, concerning the rates of duties, so it is ordained as a general rule between their majesties, that all and every one of their subjects shall, in all lands and places subject to the command of their respective majesties, use and enjoy at least the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, concerning all imposts or duties whatsoever, which relate to persons, wares, merchandize, ships, freighting, mariners, navigation, and commerce, and enjoy the same favour in all things (as well in the courts of justice, as in all those things which relate to trade, or any other trade whatsoever), as the most favoured nation uses and enjoys, or may use and enjoy, for the future, as is explained more at large in the 38th article of the treaty of 1667, which is especially inserted in the foregoing article."

Here is the full ground of the Spanish claim, and we have nothing whatever to do with what occurred before 1713, in the interpretation we give to it.

The first and great argument on which Mr Gladstone relies in support of his interpretation of the Spanish treaties, is, that they refer to the "goods of Spanish subjects," but not to their produce. That Spanish subjects are entitled to import into this country the goods of any other country, on the same terms as the subjects of the most favoured nation, but not to import their own produce on the same terms that they or others may import the similar produce of other countries. That, in truth, the privileges are only of a personal kind, applying to the simple act of importing into this country, but do not extend nationally to their produce. It will not be difficult to show that no such limitation can be applied, even by the partial view of the case taken by Mr Gladstone, and less when the full application of the treaty, kept out of sight in his speech, is considered, but more especially still, when we refer to our own acts and demands from Spain under it. To support his view, Mr Gladstone refers very properly to the great change which has, during that period, occurred in the practice of trade, and seeks to show that no such meaning could at that time attach to such words. Mr Gladstone refers to the GREAT STATUTE, made in 1771, by which it appears that various modes of taxation of commodities were then resorted to; "sometimes they were taxed as particular commodities, raised in particular countries;" "sometimes as particular commodities imported into particular countries;" and in a great variety of other ways. This statute is only referred to in order to show the nature of commerce at that time, and that a variety of distinctions attached to subjects, places, and duties, unknown now. Now, can there be any doubt in reading the two articles of the treaty, as given above, that they intended that, in all existing regulations, the subjects of Spain should be put upon the most favoured terms? One of the distinctions of taxes was, "as particular commodities raised in particular countries." Had a Spanish merchant, therefore, imported a cargo of sugar from Cuba or Spain at that time, could he not have demanded its admission on the same terms as afforded to a Dutch merchant importing a cargo of the same article from Java or Rotterdam? But the numerous and ample expressions which are used, show that language was exhausted in order to provide for all conceivable privileges then known, and for all that in future should be given. But, farther, the expression used clearly shows, in respect to future privileges and reductions of duties, that they were not confined personally to the subject, but had an extended and national meaning. "And if it shall happen, in time to come, that any diminution of duties or other advantages

"shall be granted by either side, to any foreign nation, the subjects of each crown shall reciprocally enjoy the same." This clearly shows that it was not simply the individual and personal rights of Spanish subjects, resident in England, that were in view, but had an extended and national application to Spain and her subjects generally. It was really saying, "If in future any diminution or reduction of duty shall be granted to Holland, the same shall be extended to Spain." Of course Spain could only avail herself of such rights through and by means of her subjects.

But Mr Gladstone relies chiefly on the want of a strict correspondence between the expressions used in the treaty before us, and other treaties, which are acknowledged to have had the meaning contended for by Spain. Let us see how much there is in the cases cited.

First, the Methuen Treaty.—He quotes this treaty with Portugal made in 1703, and he argues, that because that treaty specifically mentions the produce, "wine"—had never been the subject of evasion, and had never failed to cover similar cases with regard to Portugal, now demanded by Spain—that had the same meaning been intended to apply to the treaty with Spain, similar expressions would have been used. This language is greatly calculated to mislead and misrepresent the case. Mr Gladstone continued:—

"By the second Methuen treaty we were bound to admit the wines of Portugal—not of the subjects of Portugal, but of the country—into Great Britain at a rate of duty, therein stated, below that which was charged upon French wines, and the treaty further stipulated that at no time, and under no circumstances, whether there was peace or war between the kingdoms of Great Britain and France, should a higher rate of duty be demanded upon such wines (not from such subjects, remember), either as customs' duties or otherwise, and whether imported in pipes, hogshenda, bottles, or in any other way. He showed the house, then, that when the object was to secure a minimum duty on the produce, a form of expression was adopted differing from that which was to be found in the Spanish treaties."

Now, what are the facts connected with this far-famed and much-talked-of Methuen treaty? It is not a general treaty, of commerce, is perfectly destitute of any general privileges, or favoured nation clause, but has in it only one single object on either side. The woollens of England had been prohibited in Portugal. Portugal assents, by this treaty, to their introduction, on the condition that the wines of Portugal shall be admitted into England at a duty one-third less than those of France. These are the whole provisions of the treaty—it has no relation whatever to general commerce, reciprocal rights, nor in any other way affects the general duties of either country. It is exclusively and nothing else than a treaty for the introduction of woollens and wine into the respective countries; and it would be strange, indeed, did such a treaty not specifically mention woollens and wines, its only objects. And so far from its being calculated to meet any such case as the present demands of Spain, as Mr Gladstone says it is, it would be impossible that any such demand could arise out of it. There is no kind of analogy between the two cases.

But Mr Gladstone thinks that he has a conclusive argument in referring to the terms of modern treaties, and to those made by Lord Palmerston when in office. This point is well worth examining.

Dutch Treaties.—He quotes the treaties made with the Netherlands in 1837, and that with Turkey in 1838. In these treaties he contends that two things were intended, first, to give the privileges to the subjects, and next to their produce—that these two objects were obtained, by two distinct clauses; and thus Mr Gladstone contends that the privileges given to subjects could not extend to produce, or the second clause, referring only to produce, would not have been required. The article of the Dutch treaty is:—

"ART. 1. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between and amongst the subjects of the two high contracting parties: and the subjects of the two sovereigns, respectively, shall not pay in the ports, harbours, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom, any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce and navigation, that are granted, or may hereafter be granted, in either kingdom, to the subjects of the most favoured nation."

"No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of one country, upon importation, by sea or by land, from such country into the other, higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind, the produce of, or imported from, any other country; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, do hereby bind and engage themselves, not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects of any other state, which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects of the other high contracting party, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other state shall have been gratuitous; and on giving, as nearly as possible, the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional."

In comparing the treaties with Spain with modern treaties, Mr Gladstone appears constantly to have in his mind only the clause of that of 1667. His mind seems never to have got beyond the idea of subjects. But let any one carefully compare the two articles in the Spanish treaty of 1713, and the two clauses of that with Holland in 1838, and say if, in reality, there is not as strict an analogy as could be expected in two documents at such a distance of time. Mr Gladstone has prejudiced the claims of the Spanish treaties by studiously avoiding any reference to the important clause in 1713. Take them as a whole. The Spanish treaty of

1713 first provides, by one article, that the subjects of each country shall have all the privileges, securities, liberties, and immunities, which shall be granted to any nation whatever, and though it is much larger and more general in its sense, may be considered as analogous and corresponding with the first paragraph of the Dutch treaty.

The second article of the Spanish treaty, as if it had not been considered that the first sufficiently extended the meaning of the parties, goes on to include the *wares and merchandise and ships*, and may be considered in its application as analogous (only much more general and extensive) to the second part of the Dutch treaty. But there is a point of most strict and singular correspondence and analogy between the two treaties in the expression granting future privileges, which we think must convince Mr Gladstone that his disregard of Article II of the Spanish treaty has led him to a wholly erroneous conclusion. Compare the two expressions. In the Spanish treaty the provision is—

"And if it shall happen, in time to come, that any diminution of duties, or other advantages, shall be granted by either side, to any foreign nation, the subjects of each crown shall reciprocally and fully enjoy the same."

In the Dutch treaty the contracting parties bind themselves "Not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce or navigation, to the subjects of any other state, which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects of the other high contracting party."

A similar clause, almost word for word, is introduced into all the modern treaties, including those with Austria, Russia, and Portugal, the latter two having been made by the present government. The above is the only clause on which, in any of our treaties, we rely for the extension of privileges granted in future to other countries. Now is Mr Gladstone about to upset the whole of our treaties, made during the last thirty years, by contending that the word "subjects" only being used with respect to prospective advantages, does not extend to the goods and produce of these subjects. Why, then, did you admit the sugar of Venezuela and the United States? Of the two forms of expression, *ancient and modern*, used to express the right of future and prospective advantages, the former, and under which Spain now claims, is the widest; the latter, on which hangs all our modern rights, is the narrowest, and most strictly applicable only to subjects.

The Ottoman Treaty.—With respect to Turkey, Mr Gladstone is still more unfortunate, if it be possible. The clause in the treaty with that country, made in 1838, which, Mr Gladstone admits, secures the advantages of the most favoured nation, now and in future, does not even contain the word *produce* at all—it mentions only "subjects and ships." The clause is as follows:—

"ART. 1. All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing capitulations and treaties, are confirmed now and for ever, except in as far as they may be specifically altered by the present convention; and it is moreover expressly stipulated, that all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants, or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects of any other foreign power to enjoy, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects and ships of Great Britain."

It is true that Mr Gladstone refers to some additional articles to that treaty in which *produce* is mentioned, but that article does not confer the rights of the most favoured nation, but is only for the purpose of specifically determining that all *produce* (not of this country only, but including all merchandise whatsoever, in British vessels, and the property of British merchants) shall only pay 3 per cent duty. This does not confer the privileges of the most favoured nation, but only specifies the rate of duty; and, as far as this clause goes, there is nothing to prevent the Turks admitting the produce of France free, while that of England is not. The clause is:—

"ART. 1. All articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, and all merchandise, of whatsoever description, embarked in British vessels, and being the property of British subjects, or being brought over land, or by sea, from other countries by the same, shall be admitted, as heretofore, into all parts of the Ottoman dominions, without exception, on the payment of three per cent duty, calculated upon the value of such articles."

So that, unless the words "subjects and ships" confer the privileges to our goods the most favourable, we are altogether without such privileges in Turkey, in relation to present duties, and altogether without such privileges in relation to future duties, not only with Turkey, but in every country with which we have modern treaties. Does Mr Gladstone now see the conclusion to which his reasoning will bring the whole of our commercial relations?

We are ready to admit that, had the treaty of 1667 been the only one made with Spain, the reasons for extending its application to "produce" would have been much weaker than they are when taken in connexion with that of 1713. But when taken in connexion with, and, as repeated, being actually a part of, the treaty of 1713, the claim becomes indisputable. And here we will put a case to Mr Gladstone, drawn from his own reasoning in another part, which he will find it difficult to reconcile with such reasoning. In another place he denies that it could have been intended in 1814, that the colonies were comprised in the previous treaties, because he finds in that year a separate clause providing distinctly for the right in relation to the opening of the colonies, which it is contended was embraced already in the former existing treaties.

He says that could not be the case, because, if so, the new clause in 1814 would be merely surplusage. Well, now, by Mr Gladstone's own rule, applied at another time, when the treaty of 1713 was made, the clause of that of 1677 was copied into and became part of the first article of the new treaty; now this clause is of itself sufficient, and more than sufficient, for the whole purposes to which Mr Gladstone seeks to confine the interpretation of all the treaties put together; for what purpose, then, if not to express more, and give more extended rights, was the 2nd article of that treaty made which we have quoted at length? If surplusage is a good reason for rejecting the meaning of a treaty, because we find a new clause having the same meaning introduced in another one hundred and fifty years afterwards, while only referring to and repeating the old treaty, what are we to say when we find two articles in the same treaty following each other? Are we not entitled to say that the clause in the first article did not express all the meaning and intention of the parties, and that it was therefore further carried out and amplified in the next succeeding article? Article I gave everything of a personal kind to subjects, and more; Article II extended the rights and privileges more amply to *subjects, wares, merchandise, and ships*, and especially provided for the duties thereon.

Second: THE FACTS ON WHICH MR GLADSTONE RELIES.—Mr Gladstone has travelled most laboriously through a period of nearly two centuries, and collected together every fact which appeared to militate against the construction put on these treaties by Spain. He attempts to show that on all hands these treaties have never been acted upon, as if they were intended to bear such a meaning, and, therefore, he contends that they never had such a meaning.

In the first place, we must lay down as a general rule, however little it will turn out that we have to rely upon any advantage from it, that the mere neglect of any party to demand rights and to use them does not invalidate those rights whenever they may be demanded, and that a treaty is no way weakened, though not acted upon, unless it shall appear that it had become obsolete by the mutual consent, direct or implied, of each party. These, we believe, were two distinct rules admitted at the Congress of Vienna. And again, that it is no breach of a treaty or national obligation passively to neglect to extend rights to other countries to which they are entitled, nor until they shall be demanded. It was not our duty to offer the rights given to Holland under the Sugar Bill to the United States or to Venezuela, though, when demanded, we could not withhold them. But had those States neglected to demand them for twenty years to come, the treaties remaining as they now are, we could not refuse them merely because of their former neglect; nor would a continued breach of a treaty on either side, unnoticed and uncomplained of, vitiate the rights of the party. The smallest acquiescence with the breach of a treaty which can render a right doubtful under it is, where the attention of both parties has been called to it, and a tacit consent is implied by a continued permission of such breach.

The first facts which Mr Gladstone adduces, are, the peculiar privileges granted to the wines of Madeira, in the reign of Charles II; a differential duty imposed, in 1678, upon Spanish wines, of *twopence* per quart above those of France; and the more important case of the wine duties in 1685, when *8l* a tun was imposed on French wines, and *12l* on those of Spain.

To the casual reader or listener, these facts, filling half a column in a morning paper, appear very strong; but may not the quoting of these facts, in some measure account for Mr Gladstone having gratuitously carried the Spanish claim back to 1667, in place of confining it to the more ample treaty of 1713, the only one under which the claim is made? We will not charge Mr Gladstone with deliberately having done so, in order to obtain the advantage of arguments to which he is in no way entitled; but it is clear he has done so, however unintentional. All these wine duties, of which so much has been made, have no more to do with the question than if they had been imposed in the year 1500. The latest of them is no less than *twenty-eight* years before the date of the treaty under which the claim is made by Spain; and, whatever effect they may be supposed to have, in giving a meaning to the clause in the treaty of 1667, referring more especially to the citizen rights of subjects, they can exercise none over the second clause of the treaty of 1713, referring to the duties on wares, merchandise, &c.

Mr Gladstone's next fact is, that in 1725 the duty on snuff was *2s 6d* per lb, when imported in British ships, and the produce of America or the West Indies; but imported from Italy, Spain, or Portugal, the duty was *5s* per lb. Now, it is strange that Mr Gladstone should have failed to have seen that this fact has no earthly reference to the subject. At that time America was a colony of the British empire, and all that our tariff then did was to give an advantage to British subjects, British colonies, and British ships, which we do to this day without interfering with the most favoured nation clause, which only extends the same rights given to other foreign nations. So this fact goes for nothing.

The next fact that Mr Gladstone alludes to is, that several differential duties were imposed in 1787, generally unfavourable to Spanish produce. We cannot find that one single differential duty was imposed in that year unfavourable to Spain, as against foreign countries, and as against the produce of our own colonies, they have no bearing on the question.

The next facts named are that, in 1789, the duty payable on American tobacco was *1s 3d* per lb, and that on Spanish was *3s* per lb; in 1790 American tobacco was charged *1s 3d* per lb, and Spanish *3s 6d* per lb; and that in 1786, we had concluded a treaty with France, by which French produce was placed under more favourable terms than that of Spain. Now, with regard to American tobacco, it must be borne in mind that that country had then very recently ceased to be a colony; that it had as such all along enjoyed a lower duty on tobacco, and that, even at the time mentioned, the tobacco of that country could only be imported in British ships, and it was therefore an advantage of which British ships only could avail themselves. Then, with regard to these duties, as well as those under the French treaty, is there any reason to believe Spain acquiesced therein? Quite the contrary. In the House of Commons, on the discussion of the French treaty, both Mr Fox and Mr Sheridan contended that if these lower duties were given to France, we were bound to extend them to Spain. Here is the right decidedly contended for. And Mr Pitt, in reply, said that the rights of Spain arising from these treaties were then under discussion—a clear proof that Spain, instead of acquiescing, was remonstrating on the ground of those rights. Before the French treaty could be carried into practice and acted upon, or the discussion as to the rights of Spain could be concluded, the French Revolution broke out, the treaty with England was disregarded, and the three countries were before long engaged in hostilities. What influence, then, can such facts have in giving a construction to the intentions which the parties had in view in forming a treaty *seventy-three* years before?

Another fact relied upon by Mr Gladstone is, the breach of the treaty on the part of Spain in forming the family compact with France in 1761. This was equally a breach of the treaty of 1713 in whatever way we view it, whether we put upon it the construction contended for by Mr Gladstone or by the Spanish Government. But what was the consequence of this compact? It and other causes led Spain, France, and England into open hostilities, in which, before long, we seized Havana, with three millions sterling of booty, in the west, and Manila in the east; and the future partial recognition of this compact by Mr Pitt in 1786, was included in the existing discussions on the rights of Spain, and was with the French treaty engulfed in the Revolution and general war which ensued.

The next fact relied upon is, that again in 1806 American tobacco was admitted at *2s 2d* per lb, and Spanish was charged *5s 4d*. But surely Mr Gladstone should have borne in mind that no one pretends that any treaties whatever were then in existence with Spain. All had been abrogated by the war, and remained so until 1809 and 1814, when they were renewed, so that this fact has no bearing whatever on the subject.

But from 1814 to 1825 the differential rate of duty in favour of American tobacco was continued, and that too after our treaty with America in 1815 enabled it to be imported in American ships, and, no doubt, was clearly against the rights of Spain under those treaties.

Thus out of the whole list of facts, covering the space of more than a century and a half, quoted by Mr Gladstone, in order to show what was meant by an act done at the commencement of the period, the only one which, taken in connection with the attendant circumstances, tends, in the slightest degree, to bear out the inference which he would draw, is the continuance of a differential duty on American tobacco during the last ten years of that time, and which had been commenced when that country was a colony, and continued, without any notice having been taken of it, until the duties were generally equalised in 1825 with respect to all foreign countries, and preserving only a distinction in favour of the *produce of British possessions in America*. Therefore, as far as the "evidence of the facts" on which Mr Gladstone relies, there is, in truth, not the slightest ground for supporting any such construction as he seeks to place on these treaties, and especially when we consider the strict analogy which they bear in their terms to all modern treaties, the meaning of which is not doubted or denied.

Third. The absurdities to which the construction contended for by Spain would lead if admitted. Mr Gladstone contends that it is a sufficient reason against any given construction of a treaty if it lead to absurdities. But what are the absurdities in this case? The treaties with Spain do not contain clauses of mutual reciprocity; but they contain an obligation to grant to each other whatever privileges are granted to any other nation. Well, then, suppose we form a treaty with Holland, or any other country, by which it is agreed that the produce of each country shall be admitted into the other on very favourable conditions—the construction contended for by Spain would imply that we are bound to confer similar advantages on her produce without receiving any advantage in return. No doubt that would be the effect; but if this is an absurdity, then does the same apply to many modern treaties. The *favoured nation clause* extends to the United States, Sweden, Mexico, Venezuela, and the other South American States, altogether unconditionally. But the same clause extends to the European States only conditionally on their giving a similar equivalent, or as near as can be, that the state does which first receives the benefit or privilege sought to be extended. No doubt, if we made a treaty with Russia or Germany, consenting to take their wheat free of duty, provided they

received our manufactures free of duty, Spain could, under the construction sought to be put on these ancient treaties, send her corn here duty free, without giving any compensation whatever; but so could the United States, Sweden, and all the countries having modern treaties containing the unconditional favoured nation clause. But is it to be contended that this absurdity, as it is called, vitiates all these treaties? It might lead to this absurdity, that French wine should be imported here at a low duty, as was proposed, on condition she would take our cutlery and other goods at a very low duty. Spain could, no doubt, demand a similar privilege with regard to her wine, without granting such with regard to our cutlery. And thus, if we were constantly reducing our duties, and Spain retaining high duties, it might come that a general system of low duties existed on one side, and a system of high and prohibitory duties existed on the other. But, absurd as this may be, it is just what has existed for years between ourselves and some of our largest markets. For many years our goods were all admitted, under treaty, to Brazil at 15 to 20 per cent, while the chief produce of that country was effectually excluded from this market by prohibitory duties. There would be no absurdity arise with regard to Spain under these treaties that does not equally arise with regard to numerous other countries with modern treaties; and if it were otherwise, it would be no answer to Spain that we had of late years introduced a system of reciprocity treaties, to which act she was no party, which rendered her old treaties inconvenient and absurd in their operation to us. All these reciprocity treaties have been made since the Spanish treaties were last renewed in 1814. To complete the case attempted to be made by Mr Gladstone, we have lastly to consider—

IF THE TREATIES ARE IN EXISTENCE, AND HAVE THE MEANING CONTESTED FOR, DO THEY REFER TO THE COLONIES?

Mr Gladstone contends that they do not. In a recent number (5th July), we fully considered the value of this objection. We are perfectly ready to admit that, when the treaty of 1713 was made, the West India colonies of each state were, for all general trade, absolutely closed against each other, by the 8th article of the treaty of 1670. But that was no reason why the two powers should not contract that whatever privileges they granted in future, with regard to these colonies, to any foreign state whatever, should be equally granted to each other. And that is the whole effect of the treaty of 1713.

The treaties extend to "the respective lands, seas, ports, havens, roads, and territories, of the one and the other, and in all places whatsoever;" and again, to "the dominions of their said majesties." Could terms more extensive in their meaning possibly be applied? And these expressions were applied deliberately in 1713, while the treaty of 1670 was in full force. Nor are they in the slightest degree inconsistent with that treaty. The treaty of 1713 implies all that the separate clause in the treaty of 1814 more specifically expressed with regard to the colonies. Now, suppose the treaty of 1814 had been similar to one of our modern "most favoured nation" treaties, and specifically extended to all the dominions of the two states, and without the specific clause relating to the opening of the colonies, can it be contended, that if Spain had opened those colonies the next year to France, we could not have demanded a similar admission under such a clause? The treaty of 1713 has exactly the same effect, and, when made, was perfectly consistent with the existing state of the colonies. When the special clause, regarding the colonies, was made in July 1814, the former treaties including that right had not been renewed, nor were they till nearly two months afterwards, by separate and additional articles, so that it was not, as contended for by Lord Aberdeen and Mr Gladstone, mere surplusage, if the treaty of 1713 included such a right. But Mr Gladstone further relies, with a somewhat triumphant air, on the 9th article of the treaty of 1670, which says—

"But if at any time hereafter either King shall think fit to grant unto the subjects of the other any general or particular licence or privileges of navigating unto, and trading in, any places under his obedience who shall grant the same, the said navigation and trade shall be exercised and maintained according to the form, tenour, and effect of the said permissions or privileges to be allowed and given, for the security, warrant, and authority whereof this present treaty and the ratification thereof shall serve."

Mr Gladstone contends that it was thus clear that each party kept a perfect control over their colonial trade, and could open it on any terms they pleased, without reference to what was done by the other. No doubt of it. But that is, again, not in the smallest degree inconsistent with the treaty. All that follows from it is, that to whatever degree, or in whatever way, either country opened its colonies to any other nation, it was bound to open them to a similar extent to the other power; so that if the present were a question of rights, sought to trade to and in the colonies, to which alone the restrictions of 1670 refer, the claim of Spain would be undeniable;—but it is a right sought in regard to a trade from the colonies to the parent state, which was not referred to in any way in that restrictive treaty. It is true that our navigation laws prevented at that time a direct import from Cuba; but as soon as they were repealed in 1822, and while yet the West Indies were closed, there was nothing to prevent a Spanish ship bringing a cargo of sugar to England. It was a perfectly legal importation.

Mr Gladstone refers to the Spanish decree of 1824, and he infers from the fact, that our order in Council giving colonial rights to Spanish ships, was not issued till 1828, an argument against the right claimed by Spain. In this, Mr Gladstone obviously commits an error. The treaty is not one of reciprocity, demanding the concession from us to Spain, when she made it to us. Spain gave it to us when she gave it to others. The earliest reciprocity treaties which we made with Prussia, Denmark, &c. in 1824, and after extended only to Great Britain and Ireland, and not to the colonies. But in 1826 we made treaties with Sweden and France, giving them rights to trade to and from our own colonies. And in 1828, we issued an order in

Council, declaring that whereas acts had been passed giving, under certain conditions, the right of foreign states to trade to our colonies, and whereas Spain had not fulfilled those conditions, yet the right should be granted to Spanish ships to trade to our colonies from her foreign possessions, and to export goods from thence to any other country whatever. Here we granted to Spain a right to trade with our colonies somewhat modified, but reciting that she had not fulfilled the conditions to entitle her, under the late acts of Parliament, to that privilege, in common with other countries. This circumstance, as far as it goes, is rather favourable than otherwise, as Mr Gladstone would represent it, to the claims of Spain; for it shows that we recognised some other right which she had to have such privileges conceded, over and above what other countries possessed.

The most striking and only important neglect in the observance of these treaties, from beginning to end, is one to which Mr Gladstone did not allude. We allude to the reciprocity treaty made with America in 1815. And this case deserves greater importance from the fact, that it is a modern case, occurring after the last renewal of the treaties. And if Spain had demanded the same rights, there is not the slightest doubt she was then entitled to them. But the fact of her neglect, did not impose upon us the duty of going to tender the privilege, nor, on the other hand, did it affect her rights under those treaties in future.

Having now laboured through Mr Gladstone's arguments, we will briefly refer to what we hold to be far more important than the whole put together in deciding our line of duty towards Spain; we mean our own recent acts, and to the interpretation which they put on that treaty. In 1841, an attempt was made to impose higher duties on British linens in Spain than on those of Belgium. Our ambassador was immediately instructed to remonstrate against the attempt, and to demand the admission of our linens on terms as favourable as those of any other country. In 1842, a new treaty was being negotiated between Spain and Belgium, which contemplated a reduction in the duties on linens of the latter country in exchange for advantages towards the wine and oils of Spain. While that negotiation was pending, the British ambassador was instructed by Lord Aberdeen to notify to the Spanish government that whatever reductions were made on Belgium linens, we should equally expect to be made on British. On what grounds did we make these demands? We have no treaty whatever to refer to but that of 1713; and here we ourselves distinctly apply its provisions to produce as well as subjects. How did Spain act? She admitted our appeal, and at the same time she made the reduction to Belgium she likewise made it to us, receiving from Belgium a distinct compensation and favour, and from us none. And since that time, during the whole of 1843, 1844, and as late as last March, it appears, by Mr Bulwer's correspondence, that he has been applying to the Spanish minister, and demanding the observance of a variety of rights arising out of the treaty in question, and repeatedly quoting it, and referring to it by date.

It can well be imagined with what indignant scorn, a despatch from Madrid would have been read in the British Cabinet in 1842, if Mr Aston had sent a reply to his demand for the admission of our linens on the most favourable terms signed by the Spanish Foreign Minister, stating that British subjects were under the treaty of 1713 intitled to go to Belgium and import the linen of that country at the contemplated lower duties, but not the linen of British manufacture. How would such an evasion have been treated by us? But that is just what we now do towards Spain. She, following our example in 1842, demands admission for her sugar on the most favoured terms. We tell her, that her subjects may go and import the sugar of Java or America on those terms, but not their own sugar.

But it is impossible to say where all the mischief will end. Our treaties with Spain are virtually abrogated, at least those which secure our commercial privileges and advantages. The preponderance of French influence in Spain is a matter of notoriety. The eagerness with which France will embrace such an opportunity to benefit by that influence can easily be imagined. Lord Aberdeen himself admits that he now sees too much disposition on the part of Spain to renew the family compact with France. If Spain increases the duties on our goods into her colonies, and gives an advantage to France and to Germany, where its produce is received at a low duty, what can we do? Shall we retaliate? We already exclude her chief and only important produce, and we can do no more. If Spain increase our duties into the parent state, or reduce those of France and Belgium, shall we retaliate? It is impossible. Our sense of what is due to our own interest will forbid it—the lessons we have been pressing upon all foreign governments forbid it. The most happy opportunity that could have occurred for Ministers to have escaped from a policy, which, more than any other, has annoyed and hampered them, has been lost, and the inconveniences to which that policy subjects the country, assumes a graver and more serious aspect every day. Whether we look to Brazil, already in open commercial hostility with us, or to Spain, having ample provocation, and a wide door thrown open to revenge it, or to the loose and uncertain character that we have given to every existing treaty, we cannot but regard the future results with dismay and anxiety.

EFFECT OF THE REDUCTION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON GLASS.

ONE of the most important articles affected by the changes of duties in the budget of the present year, whether regarded as an article of general consumption and utility, or as one capable of a still further extended use, and calculated to add greatly to the comfort and health of life, was—glass.

With regard to plate glass, it has, till now, been an article of extremely limited use in this country, in consequence of its very

high price. The effect of a low price, consequent upon the absence of excise duties in France, has had a very marked effect in its extensive use, not only for windows of public, and the higher class of private, houses, but more especially for mirrors. So extensive has the use been for the latter purpose, that the quantity of mirrors in a French town is one of the most cheerful and enlivening characteristics.

In order to examine the change produced in the cost of plate glass, we have obtained a tariff of the prices of one of the chief manufactories in England and of one in Paris; and we are highly gratified to find that the reduction which has taken place is such, that English plate glass is now much cheaper than that made in France. The quality of English has long been considered superior, especially in colour and the perfection of the plate; at least we have always found it more highly prized in other parts of the continent than the French manufacture; and we are, therefore, necessarily led to a hope that there will be a very extended consumption both for mirrors and the better class of dwelling-houses.

The following is a comparison of the prices under the last list of one of the most extensive and influential companies in this country and a similar establishment in Paris:—

The English prices are net prices, i. e. 10 per cent under the tariff, and the French prices are net prices.

The dimensions are as nearly the same as can be selected from the two tariffs, and vary but very slightly.

French money is converted into English at the exchange of 25 francs per pound sterling.

Table comparing English and French prices for various sizes of plate glass. Columns include 'Inches' and 'Centimetres' with sub-columns for 'L. s. d.' and 'frcs. c. L. s. d.'.

* The English prices are subjected to a further allowance of 5 per cent for immediate cash payment. † 204 centimetres is the greatest width inserted in the French tariff.

It will be observed that the comparative cheapness of English plate glass materially increases as the sizes increase. In some of the smaller sizes the difference is much less. This has been explained by the fact that the French manufacture is so much less perfect than the English, that a larger portion of the large sized plates of the former, being imperfect, are cut down, and made into small plates. This fact not only explains why the large sizes, with which the risk is so much greater, in France are dearer, but why the smaller sizes, of which the supply is so much greater, are comparatively cheaper.

With respect to common window glass, the inferiority of that made abroad is so marked as to afford no fair comparison with the glass of this country. But we are able to exhibit the change which has been effected by the repeal of the excise duty, which is already very great. We subjoin a tariff of the prices of an extensive manufactory before and since the reduction, by which it will be seen that the price is reduced to less than a half.

Table showing 'Prices before the repeal of the duty' and 'Prices after the repeal of the duty' for various sizes of window glass. Columns include 'Gross', 'Discount', and 'Net' prices.

We cannot but look forward with great pleasure to the effect that such a reduction on the cost of this article is likely to produce upon the cheerfulness and healthfulness of the buildings of this country generally, and especially upon the dwellings of the poorer classes; as well as upon the general architectural improvement it is calculated to produce. We fear, however, that the existence of the window tax will still continue very much to limit its use for dwellings, but that tax we trust ere long to see commuted into a charge on the house itself. In its character of a property tax,

easily collected and not exposed to much evasion, we approve of it, but in its effect on the health and comfort of society, and the taste of our buildings, all must disapprove of it. The whole benefit might be secured by placing the tax on the house, and the whole present disadvantage avoided. As the best evidence that the window tax operates more than the price of glass in limiting the number of windows, we have only to look at manufactories and buildings exempt from the window tax, and see the large number of windows even while glass was dear. For even then the cost of putting windows in a building was not more than the same quantity of plain brickwork. The full effect of the reduction of the price of window glass will not, therefore, be fully experienced till the window duty is also removed. But no doubt, in the meantime, there will be many other uses, and especially for garden purposes, for which the increase consumption will be very rapid.

TARIFF OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

As fixed by the Fifth Congress, and which took effect from and after April 1, 1841.

Table listing various goods and their duties under the Texas tariff. Items include malt liquor, books, calicoes, coffee, farming utensils, iron, linen, liquors, salt, steel, sugar, tea, tobacco, tools, wines, and woollens.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Monday, July 14.

PRIVILEGE.—John Harlow, and Peter Tait Harbin, his attorney, appeared at the bar of the house, and, on being questioned, acknowledged their respective shares in the action brought against Thomas Baker for evidence given before a committee of the house; after which the LORD CHANCELLOR moved that Mr Harlow had been guilty of a breach of privilege.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that he could not but congratulate himself that in the four years during which he had presided over the house it had not fallen to his lot to make such a motion as that he had just heard. It was not that he was ignorant of the true nature of parliamentary privilege; on the contrary, he was well acquainted with it long before he became a member of the house; but while he admitted its value when restrained within due limits, he had never failed to attack with all his energy its undue assertion. On the present occasion he was called to assent to the lawless power claimed by each house, that of declaring, from time to time, what its privileges were, and in what a breach of them consisted. Against such a claim he must enter his protest in the name of the Crown, the people of England, the other branches of the legislature, and, finally, of the highest court of law of the land, the ultimate court of error, which was an emanation of their own authority. In the present instance the house proposed, by the force of its privilege, to stop an action lawfully commenced in Westminster hall; but though they might commit all the parties, the action would still go on, until at last it might come before the judicial tribunal of the house as an appeal, and then their privileges and their regular jurisdiction would clash. It was said that the house must protect its witnesses; but such a protection was only meant to extend to violence and illegal interference, and not to shield witnesses who made false statements liable to action, as was asserted in the present case. The noble lord then proceeded at great length to expose the futility of straining the privileges of the house, and the absurdities into which it would be led in the hunt after precedents; and concluded by imploring their lordships to leave the matter in the hands of the judges, who would be the first to show respect to the house, and the last to shrink from supporting its privileges.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, after explaining the position in which he had been placed when the house ordered the select committee of inquiry, thought that there could be no doubt that parliament had conducted itself on several occasions in a tyrannical manner in matters of privilege; but the question at present was, whether the house

should interpose its authority to stay proceedings taken against a person for doing what he had been compelled to do as a witness before one of its committees? He was surprised at the statement made by Lord Brougham, that the house ought not to interfere to stay an action at law when it was the daily practice of the Court of Chancery to interfere for this purpose. However ridiculous some of the precedents adduced (that of the umbrella case, for instance) might be, still there could be no doubt that the power claimed on the present occasion was essential to the privileges of the house, and their lordships would do well to recollect that unless their privileges were asserted, they might be abandoned and lost.

Lord CAMPBELL contended that all precedent justified them in the maintenance of their privileges.—After a few words from the Earl of Wicklow, the motion was then agreed to.—It was then moved that Mr Harlow, the plaintiff, and his attorney, be committed to the custody of the Black Rod, which was agreed to.

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

Tuesday, July 15.

PRIVILEGES.—Mr Harlow and his attorney petitioned their lordships for mercy, stating that the action against Mr Baker was stopped, and that they exceedingly regretted they had been guilty of a violation of their lordships' privileges.—It was resolved by the house that, in consideration of their contrition and submission, they should be admonished and discharged from the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod upon the payment of fees.—The Lord CHANCELLOR admonished them accordingly, and they were then discharged.

SPANISH TREATIES.—The Earl of CLARENDON then brought forward a motion similar to that moved in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, relative to the construction placed by the Government on the treaties of this country with Spain (of the debate on which, in the Commons, we have given a fuller sketch below), which construction had led to the refusal to admit Spanish produce on the footing of that of the most favoured nations, while the same personal rights were accorded to Spanish subjects as those of the most favoured nations could lay claim to.—The Earl of ABERDEEN entered at great length into the spirit of the treaties with Spain, contending that we were not bound to treat Spanish produce on the same favourable terms as Spanish subjects.—The Earl of Radnor supported the motion, asking,

“What was the sense or meaning of having treaties at all, if they were to be held of no weight? For all he could understand from the noble lord's speech, we might just as well have had no treaties at all. He would ask any one to read the treaties, not with the mind of a diplomatist, but with ordinary common sense, and then to give an explanation of what was meant by the stipulation, that the Spaniard should have all the advantages of the most favoured nations. Could any man of common sense imagine that by the construction of those treaties Spaniards should be allowed to trade with us in articles the produce of other countries, and not in those which were the produce of their own country. On the whole he saw every reason to give his most cordial support to the proposition of his noble friend.”

The Earl of CLARENDON replied, after which their lordships divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 28 to 14.

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

Thursday, July 18.

Their lordships sat for a short time, but no business of any peculiar interest was brought under discussion.

House of Commons.

Monday, July 14.

The subjects discussed were numerous and miscellaneous. At the morning sittings the report of

THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS AND PAUPER LUNATICS BILL was brought up, and, after some new clauses were added to it, and some verbal amendments were made in the old clauses, was agreed to. The third reading of the bill was then fixed for Wednesday at the morning sittings. On the motion of Sir T. FREMANTLE the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) bill passed through a committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THE TURNPIKE ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL, the LOAN SOCIETIES BILL, the HIGHWAY RATES BILL, and the MILITIA SUSPENSION BILL were then each read a second time.

In the evening sittings, in reply to a question put by Mr Hawes relative to the collision which had recently taken place between

THE NATIVES OF NEW ZEALAND AND THE ENGLISH SETTLERS.—Mr G. W. HOPE informed the house that despatches dated the 26th of March had been received from Captain Fitroy. Those despatches agreed substantially with the statements published in the papers last week. He then gave an account of the attack made on the town of the Bay of Islands by the natives of New Zealand in an armed body, consisting of 1,000 men. The natives, after capturing the blockhouse, were driven out of it by Captain Robertson (who was wounded very severely), and a small party of seamen and marines under his command. Owing, however, to two unfortunate accidents—the explosion of the powder magazine, and the spiking of the guns in the second blockhouse without orders—it was determined to take off the settlers. No settler had lost his life, except one gentleman, who had been killed by the explosion of the powder magazine. The loss of the troops, seamen, and civilians, altogether, was thirteen killed and 23 wounded; but the loss of the natives though it could not be accurately ascertained, was supposed to be very considerable. The settlers generally had been removed to Auckland, but the missionaries remained in the Bay of Islands with their houses and churches untouched. The natives were well armed, many with American rifles, and displayed considerable skill and courage. Troops had arrived after the date of this event from Sydney, and had restored a considerable degree of confidence at Auckland.—After some other questions had been put to, and answered by, the different members of her

Majesty's government, public business commenced by Sir G. Clerk moving that the House resolve itself into a committee on

THE COAL TRADE (PORT OF LONDON) BILL.—After a few words from Mr Hume and Mr Hutt, in opposition to the motion on a point of form, the house went into the proposed committee. The bill passed through committee, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of several members to abolish the duty of 1d per ton now levied upon coal brought within the liberties of the city of London coastwise or by inland navigation.—The house then resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up.—On the motion of the LORD ADVOCATE for Scotland, the house went into committee on

THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The rest of the night was consumed in the consideration of the clauses of the bill; at one o'clock the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on the day following.—On the motion of Mr S. HERBERT,

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES were considered in a committee of supply, and agreed to, after a few remarks from Mr Williams upon their amount. The resolutions of the committee were then reported to the house, and were ordered to be taken into consideration on the day following.

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

Tuesday, July 15.

SPANISH TREATIES.—Lord PALMERSTON, in introducing his motion upon admission of the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico, observed, that the subject which he was about to bring under the consideration of the house was one of great importance to the honour and interest of England—it was of great importance to the honour of the country, because it raised the question, whether the engagements of the Crown had been fulfilled; and to the interest of the country, whether its engagements for the advantage of our commerce had not been needlessly and foolishly thrown away. The question arose out of the correspondence which had recently taken place between the governments of Spain and England in consequence of a claim by the government of Spain that the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico, the produce of slave-labour, should be admitted into the British ports on the same terms as the sugars of Venezuela and of the United States. That claim had been rejected by her Majesty's government; and he now came forward to ask the house to join him in presenting an address to the Crown, praying it to adopt a different course with respect to that claim. Having entered into a history of what the late government proposed to do, and what the present had done with reference to the laws affecting the importation of sugar, his lordship proceeded to state that ministers were told, at the time of their making the distinction between slave and free-labour sugar, that their measure was founded on mere childish absurdities, and that practically it must be inefficient, for it would be incapable of preventing evasions of its enactments. Ministers were also warned that it would fail from another cause—they were warned that there were powers who were entitled to all the rights and privileges of the most favoured nations, and that if they admitted sugar the produce of free-labour at a reduced duty, they would be compelled to admit sugar the produce of slave-labour on the same terms. That admonition was treated very lightly by the government; they passed their measure, and what followed? Soon afterwards Venezuela and the United States, having treaties with the most favoured nation clause, demanded that their sugars should be admitted on the same terms as those of Java and other Eastern sugars. The treaties were examined, the claims of these two powers were found to be irresistible, and their sugars were admitted on the terms they required. The consequence was, that General Narvaez made a similar claim on behalf of the government of Spain. The Duke de Sotomayor sent in his paper, and an answer was given to it by Lord Aberdeen, which he was sure that Lord Aberdeen had never written. That answer was not only full of fallacies, but also full of what was usually designated legerdemain logic; for in discussing the construction of the treaties between Spain and England, some new words were very skilfully slipped in, very like those originally used, but essentially differing from them; and upon this superstructure of words, thus unfairly substituted for the words really employed, the reader was brought to a conclusion of which he never could have dreamt, when he first commenced the perusal of it. The noble lord then entered into a minute criticism of the documents signed by the Duke de Sotomayor and the Earl of Aberdeen, contending that the former had made out a valid claim for his country, partly on the provisions of the ancient treaties signed in 1667 and 1713, between Great Britain and Spain, and partly on certain commercial decrees issued by the King of Spain in 1824, and on certain orders of Council issued by the British government in 1828. He admitted that the government had been placed in a very embarrassing situation by this claim of the Spanish government; for if ministers had acted towards Spain as they had acted towards Venezuela and the United States, their boasted system of sugar duties would have been blown to shivers. They would have been exposed to taunts in that house, and to sarcasms in the newspapers, and to squibs at the next elections; but all this they ought to have encountered rather than have sacrificed the honour of their country.

“His objection was, that they had broken faith with Spain, and that they had broken faith without even the common and vulgar excuse that might sometimes be pleaded in popular assemblies—that it was for the interests of the country to do so. They had broken faith for the mere pleasure of doing so. (Cheers.) They had set an example which was sure to be productive of evil beyond Spain. Hitherto England had preached up to other countries freedom of commerce and equality of privileges; she had said, ‘All we want is a clear stage and no favour—we seek for no peculiar privileges—only put us on the footing of the most favoured nation.’ Here we were renouncing such principles, and with what face could we, if another country put our commerce upon a footing of inferiority, say that it ought to pursue the course which we were now rejecting? The right hon. baronet had stated, shortly after he came into office, that the great object which enabled him and his colleagues to go through the various labours which

they had to encounter was the hope of posthumous fame, but it appeared to him (Lord Palmerston) that their fame would not be that of the early Cæsars, but of their inglorious successors. During the four short years that they had been in office they had sacrificed more great interests than it had fallen to the lot of any other government to compromise. They began by sacrificing the territorial rights of this country in North America. They surrendered territories our right to which had been maintained in argument by all governments, and had been asserted by their immediate predecessors by a survey of the territory. This they sacrificed through an unreasoning fear, which was unworthy of the government of a great country. They had sacrificed the commercial interests of this country in their Brazil trade, in the Spanish trade, and in other quarters, for the mere purpose of maintaining a favourite crochets. They had sacrificed the mutual right of search with France for the suppression of the slave trade which former governments had laboured for years to accomplish, and which their immediate predecessors had been fortunate enough to be enabled to obtain, in consideration of services which this country had in a crisis of importance been able to render to France. That arrangement was no advantage whatever either in a military or commercial point of view to this country. We had no interest in it, and nothing but a regard for the general interests of humanity had led the late government to attach the slightest value to it; but the right of search succeeded in its objects until it became convenient to France to give it up. On this occasion the government had sacrificed the good name, the good faith, and the character of this country—a good name which had lived through all the storms and difficulties with which England had had to labour. Whether our arms were defeated or were triumphant—whether our diplomatists were in the habit, at the end of a war, of losing by the pen what had been gained by the sword, or whether they were successful in maintaining the advantages achieved by the war, be that as it may, the good faith of England had never hitherto been justly called in question.

He said, then, that the government assigned bad reasons for a bad course—they had broken treaties which it was our interest as well as our duty to maintain—they had set an example which, if followed, must be productive of great injury to this country. They had already, by this course, given up the security which for nearly two centuries the trade and commerce of this country had enjoyed with Spain; and this they had done for no purpose on earth but to give the government a hollow pretence for making a distinction, which was founded upon no intelligible ground, which was not even successful for the purposes for which it was intended, and which they would have done better to have abandoned, even at the risk of some temporary inconveniences; because by giving it up they would have maintained their good name, and upheld the commercial interests of the country, and whatever sneers they might have been exposed to, their own consciences and the approbation of their country would have afforded them sufficient compensation. He, therefore, said that the answer and the decision of the government were not founded upon a true interpretation of the treaty; and being of opinion that the course which the government had taken was highly detrimental to the commercial interests of the country, he called upon the house to concur with him in addressing the Crown to take, in this matter, a different and an opposite course. The noble lord concluded by making the following motion:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, stating that this house have taken into their consideration the papers which, by her Majesty's gracious command have lately been laid before them, containing copies of a correspondence which has recently taken place between the Spanish minister at her Majesty's court and her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a claim made by the Spanish government, in virtue of the treaties subsisting between the Crowns of Great Britain and of Spain; and praying her Majesty to direct that the subjects of the Queen of Spain should be permitted to import into the United Kingdom all the productions of the territories or possessions of the Spanish Crown, paying thereupon no higher duties of customs than are paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations on the importation of like articles being the production of the territories or possessions of such nations."

Mr GLADSTONE was conscious of the share of responsibility which pertained to him, though no longer a member of the Government, for the part he had taken in the policy so severely condemned by the noble lord in the very serious charges he had made against the Government of his right hon. friend. In what he might say he wished to be understood as speaking his own sentiments only, and not those of the Ministry; and with this understanding he proceeded to contend that it was extravagant to suppose that those treaties upon which the claim of Spain was professedly founded were in full or binding operation; and to show by circumstances that they were distinguished, as regarded their universality and stringency, from the generality of treaties to which this country was a party. At the time the chief treaty referred to by the noble lord was entered into there were two declarations—the one by Great Britain, the other by Spain—both recognising a distinction between personal rights and the rights of produce, and recognising the principle that the personal rights should be unalterable, while the rights of produce should be subjected to alteration from time to time. As a proof of this there was a period of the administration of Mr Pitt during which the goods of France were admitted into this country at a much lower rate of duty than similar goods from Spain were allowed to be imported. Even within the last thirty years, Spanish vessels paid in the ports of Great Britain higher dues than the ships of most other countries, the dues on the latter having been gradually reduced, while on Spanish vessels they remained the same. The right hon. gentleman then entered into a variety of details subversive of the positions assumed by Lord Palmerston, and insisted that neither by the literal construction, or by the spirit, of the treaties, could the claim preferred by Spain be justified; and that the noble lord himself while in office had performed many acts recognising the construction placed upon the treaties by the present Government.

Mr LABOUCHERE said that if the right hon. gentleman who had just sat down had felt any confidence in the soundness of his case, he would never have spoken at such length, nor entered into such extensive details, in order to meet the plain straight-forward positions of his noble friend. He then proceeded to argue in support of Lord Palmerston's view of the question, and warned the house that Spain had it in her power to strike a heavy blow against the commerce of Great Britain.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the arguments of Mr Gladstone were wholly unanswered by the speech of Mr Labouchere, who, he said, seemed to feel that they were, in point of fact, unanswerable.

He then contended that the construction placed upon the treaties between this country and Spain by Lord Palmerston was not the right one, and that the conclusion come to with respect to them by the Foreign Office was strictly, both in letter and spirit, the correct one.

Mr F. BARING said the whole of the arguments of the right hon. gentleman were directly contradictory to those of Lord Aberdeen. The latter considered the treaties as existing, while the former insisted that they did not exist. He contended that the construction placed upon the treaties by Lord Palmerston was the correct one, and stated his opinion that that which was offered by Spain was precisely that which this country ought to be anxious to accede to.

Sir G. CLERK denied that the Government could be charged, with the slightest justice, with having committed any breach of faith with Spain in the course it had pursued with respect to the claim made to admit the sugars of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mr BARLEY contended that Spain had no just claim to the admission of her colonial produce into this country upon the terms of the most favoured nations.

Lord PALMERSTON replied, after which the house divided, and his motion was negatived by a majority of 175 to 87.

Wednesday, July 16.

The house met at twelve o'clock, and got a great number of bills through one stage respectively. It was, however, counted out at half-past four o'clock.

Thursday, July 18.

JEWISH DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.—Sir R. PEEL moved the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill, which had come down to the house sanctioned by the almost unanimous approbation of the House of Lords. The right hon. baronet, in advocating the justice of the policy he recommended in removing these disabilities, adverted to the fact that, under the existing law, Jews could fill the situations of county magistrates, and of deputy lieutenants, and sheriffs of counties, and, in fact, such positions were at this moment held by Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr Rothschild, and others, although they were not permitted to hold municipal offices, owing to a clause in the act for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. While that act was under consideration, he (Sir R. Peel) proposed a form of declaration to be taken by all individuals elected to corporate offices, by which they were bound not to use the influence of such offices for the purpose of injuring in any way the Established Church. In that form there was nothing which could be fairly objected to by a Jew; but in the House of Lords their lordships had seen fit to introduce the words—"On the true faith of a Christian." The law, however, when passed, was so ambiguous on the point as to when the declaration should be made, that its operation was anything but uniform. It was decided by the Court of Queen's Bench in one case, that it was not obligatory that the declaration should be made on or before entering upon office; and, acting upon this decision in Birmingham, Southampton, Portsmouth, and other places, Jews held municipal offices without having previously taken the declaration, and were subsequently held harmless by the Annual Indemnity Act. In London, however, the law was construed more strictly, and the corporation required the declaration to be made before entering upon office. In this way it was that Mr Salomons, who had filled the office of sheriff with so much credit to himself, had been deprived of the power of filling that of alderman, to which he had been elected by his fellow-citizens. The right hon. baronet then dwelt upon the high character maintained by the Jewish merchants of London—their social standing—their liberality in contributing to public charities without distinction of creed—their wealth and influence—and contended that all these considerations entitled them to the liberality of the house, and to the abolition of the existing anomalous state of the law respecting them.—Sir R. H. INGLIS said, he was by no means convinced by the reasoning of Sir R. Peel, clear as he admitted it to have been. He could not admit it to be an historical fact that the impediment to Jews accepting office originated in the year 1828. The impediment was to be found in the distinctive character of the Jews. They regarded themselves, not as a sect, but as a nation, and as such they were the standing miracle of the world. The bill was therefore equivalent to one for the naturalisation of a nation. There was nothing in it to exclude a German Jew, for instance, from exercising a municipal office without having previously taken the oaths of allegiance. The bill was, in fact, but the precursor of a much larger measure, the ultimate effect of which would be to destroy the Christian character of this country. He therefore moved that the bill be read that day six months.—Mr PLUMPTRE seconded the amendment, which was much ridiculed by Lord J. RUSSELL, who took opportunity of reading Oxford University and its member a lesson on Christian duty:—

"My honourable friend," said his Lordship, "reminds me of a comparison, somewhat relevant, which Dugald Stewart makes of the university which my honourable friend has the honour to represent, to a ship or barge moored in the stream, and which served to measure the rapidity of the current. (Hear, hear, and laughter). Dugald Stewart said that the University of Oxford, not making any great progress in science and knowledge, as science and knowledge progressed, reminded him of a ship, which, being moored in the stream, one could always measure by it the rapidity of the current. (Hear, hear). So am I happy to find that, not unfrequently, while my honourable friend remains moored in the stream, we belong rather to the current, and are passing rapidly by him as he remains fixed in his position. (Hear and laughter). I believe that when this question was last discussed it had not the same chance of passing into a law as it now has. It was finally defeated by a majority of the other house of Parliament, and my hon. friend had then an assistance in his opposition which I am glad to think he is not likely in the present instance to obtain. (Hear, hear). Knowledge upon this subject has since greatly increased, and it is now fast outstripping my hon. friend in its course. . . . The right hon. gentleman who favoured us the other night with a most able speech on another subject, but whom I do not now see in his place assisting my honourable friend—I mean my right honourable friend the member for Newark (Mr Gladstone)—made this statement:—"If it was possible to draw a broad line of principle between a bill to admit Jews to municipal offices, and one to per-

mit them to hold other offices, including seats in parliament, the subject would be different from that which they had now to discuss; but he was satisfied that such a line could not be drawn; and the advocates of this measure must, to be consistent, follow it up with another, throwing open to Jews seats in parliament, and all other offices which might be held by Christians. . . . His reason for opposing the bill was this—that the profession of the Jews was of itself in the nature of a disqualification for legislative office in a country where Christianity was interwoven with the institutions of the state. Such was the statement of the right honourable gentleman. I know how well qualified he is to maintain his opinion, and I conclude, from his absence to-day, that he no longer maintains that opinion; and I am happy to conclude that he is of opinion that the admission of Jews to municipal offices will lead to their admission to offices of trust in the state, and to seats in parliament. He was not the only gentleman who held that opinion. The right hon. gentleman—a far greater authority, as holding high office in her Majesty's councils—I mean the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer—made the same objection. In answering my right honourable friend the member for Edinburgh (Mr Macaulay), he said that 'The right honourable gentleman complained that this particular measure was opposed as if it involved the admission of Jews to all privileges whatever. But did the right honourable gentleman really mean to deny that this measure was not viewed as a stepping stone to ulterior objects? Did the right honourable gentleman expect that any member of the house who had witnessed antecedent proceedings, would be so credulous as to suppose that those who urged the present measure aimed at nothing beyond throwing open corporate privilege?' So spoke the right honourable gentleman in 1841. Now, Sir, I am not one of those who are so credulous as to suppose that the Jews will not aim at greater privileges than those contemplated to be conferred upon them by this bill. (Cries of hear, hear.) I myself, some time ago, presented a petition, in which many Jews, belonging to London, and to other places in this country, stated very frankly that, while they would be glad to have this measure passed, they did not abate one jot of their claim to higher and greater privileges. Why, Sir, I agree with them—I agree with the right honourable gentleman the member for Newark, and with the right honourable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the only principle upon which I can agree to this bill is, that it will lead to the admission of Jews to higher privileges. I did not conceal, in 1841, that, if they came and asked for these privileges, I should be ready to grant them. Although there may be times when religious questions may interfere with the performance of duties of this kind, yet, in the great majority of instances, I should be perfectly ready to trust a Jew, having a firm confidence in his own belief, with all the functions which, as holding a political office, he would have to discharge. His religious belief would not, in my opinion, in the slightest degree interfere with the faithful and sufficient discharge of his political functions."

After some observations from Mr MILNES, Mr TRELAWNEY, and another hon. member, the house divided, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 91 to 11.—The house then went into committee on

The POOR LAW AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL, the discussion of which occupied nearly the whole of the remainder of the evening.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- Two Sicilies; Copy of Treaty of Commerce.
- 463 Soap; Return.
- 478 Classification of Railway Bills; Tenth Report of Committee.
- 450 Java Prize Money; Return.
- 464 Militia Estimates; Report from Committee.
- 480 South Eastern Railway Petition; Report from Committee.
- 447 Scientific and Charitable Institutions (Ireland); Further Reports.
- 477 Van Dieman's Land; Return.
- 489 Smoke Prevention; Second Report from Committee.
- 348 Metropolis Improvements; Second Report of Commissioners.
- Criminal Offenders (England and Wales); Tables.
- 473 Pension (Civil List); Account.
- Public General Acts; Cap. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31.
- 420 Railways (Compensation for Lands, &c.); Report and Evidence from the Committee of the House of Lords.
- 509 Naval Medical Supplemental Fund; Return.
- Spain (Commercial Privileges); Correspondence.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Court remained at Buckingham Palace till Tuesday, on the morning of which day the Queen and prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, left in a carriage and four for Osborne house, Isle of Wight. The Royal party arrived there in the afternoon, and enjoyed themselves with rustic pastimes till Thursday, on which day the authorities at Portsmouth received notification that her Majesty the Queen would leave Osborne house, and a special train was ordered to be in readiness, at the Gosport station, at half-past 11, to convey the Royal party to London.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were at the Italian Opera on Thursday night.

It is understood that the Court returns to the Isle of Wight on Saturday (this day.)

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians left on Thursday.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has also been at the Isle of Wight.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday last, Lady Louisa Spencer Churchill, the only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was married by special license, at Blenheim Palace, to the Hon. Robert Charles Henry Spencer, a son of the late, and brother of the present Lord Churchill, of Cornbury. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. On Thursday the marriage of Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of Earl Harewood, and Lady Elizabeth Joanne de Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, was solemnised at St George's Church, Hanover square.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DUNMORE.—The Earl of Dunmore expired at half-past 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at his residence at Streatham. The deceased was eldest son of George, fifth Earl of Dunmore, by Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of Archibald, ninth Duke of Hamilton, the present Dowager Countess. He was born June 1, 1804, so that he had only just completed his 41st year.

The deceased earl married, 27th September 1836, Lady Catherine Herbert, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Pembroke, and in November the same year succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the fifth earl. By his marriage he leaves issue a youthful family.

THE METROPOLIS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—We learn from a generally well informed quarter, that parliament will be prorogued either on the 5th or 7th of the ensuing month.—*Morning Chronicle.*

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—SIR H. POTTINGER.—On Thursday, a court was held, which, as the paper of business indicated, that the freedom of the City was intended to be presented to Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, agreeably to the resolution of the 13th of February last, was crowded with members, the aldermen being attired in their scarlet robes, and the commoners in their state gowns. It was presented by the Chamberlain in a gold box. Sir Henry duly returned thanks.

THE "EARLY DELIVERY" of the Post-office is about to cease. A correspondent states, that on paying the amount lately, he was told that the system complained of would be discontinued after the current quarter, and that the postmen would have a slight increase of salary to compensate them for the loss they would experience consequently upon the alteration being made.—*Times.*

MESMERISM.—Mr Spencer T. Hall during the past week has had one exhibition of mesmeric phenomena, accompanied with a lecture, at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, and another at the Western Literary Institution, Leicester Square, on Wednesday. At the latter place the audience was much gratified and struck by Mr Hall's experiments on a young man who presented himself for the purpose. He was quite a stranger to Mr Hall, but known to several in the room. He was mesmerised; and, being phrenologically excited, gave some striking confirmations of the theory of Gall. It was altogether a most interesting case, and it was said that at some future lectures, to be given in the same place by Mr Hall, next week, the young man was willing to present himself for farther observation in the same abnormal state. Mr Hall differs from most lecturers on mesmerism in the simplicity of his manners, and the total absence of any attempt to make things more mysterious than they naturally are. We recommend to parties wishing for knowledge in this matter to see and hear him.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dr Ryan delivered a lecture on Monday and during the week, at the above institution, on the explosion of steam-boilers, caused by incrustation, for the purpose of introducing a mode of prevention which has been discovered by Dr Ritterbandt. It is well known that a common tea-kettle soon becomes incrustated with a hard deposit of carbonate of lime, which substance is held in solution in most water used for drinking by carbonic acid, but when the carbonic acid is expelled by heat, the lime is deposited. This incrustation obstructs the heat of the fire and prevents the water from boiling, so soon as it otherwise would. When the crust of carbonate of lime becomes thick as it does in the course of time, it acts as so perfect a non-conductor of heat, that the iron of the steam-boiler may become red hot though full of water, and when the crust, under such circumstances, peels off, there may be a sudden liberation of steam sufficient to burst the boiler. To prevent the loss of heat, and to guard against the danger arising from this circumstance, Doctor Ritterbandt puts chloride of ammonia (*salammoniac*) into the water, by which means the lime is dissolved, and the incrustation prevented. This lecture is explained and illustrated by Doctor Ryan, by numerous experiments, so as to render the lecture entertaining as well as interesting and useful. The institution continues to have about it all the usual sources of attraction, novelties, &c. which make it so great a favourite with the public.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The entertainments of Thursday evening, for the benefit of Mademoiselle Carlotta Grisi, attracted one of those enormously crowded houses for which this season has been distinguished above any other that we remember. Every inch of space from the orchestra to the ceiling was occupied, and from the appearance of the multitude assembled, when the doors were opened, hundreds must have been unable to obtain admission. The great object of interest unquestionably was the peerless *Pas de Quatre*, which can only be seen once again, as Carlotta Grisi this evening makes her last appearance this season, and her departure breaks up this unparalleled *partie quarrée*. We are glad, however, to observe that Mdlle Taglioni's engagement is prolonged beyond the number of nights originally announced. The *Pas de Quatre*, last night, produced a scene of enthusiasm. The efforts of the fair *danseuses* were brilliant and beautiful—the peals of applause were equally loud and incessant, and the bouquets were showered upon the stage in profusion. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and several other members of the Royal family were present, and we observed in the boxes many persons of rank and distinction.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—Number of deaths from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday July 12:—

Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.....	167
Diseases of uncertain seat	69
Diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses	142
Diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration	219
Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels	31
Diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion	59
Diseases of the kidneys, &c.	6
Childbirth, diseases of the uterus, &c.....	10
Diseases of the joints, bones, and muscles.....	3
Diseases of the skin, &c.	0
Old age, or natural decay	52
Deaths by violence, privation, or intemperance	16
Causes not specified.....	3
Death from all causes	777

Males 384 | Females..... 353
Births in the Week.—Males, 513; females, 523.—Total, 1,036.

The authorities of Greenwich have issued a proclamation to the local police to destroy all wandering dogs who may be "suspected reasonably mad!"

THE PROVINCES.

CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.—On Monday morning, the friends of the respective candidates for the representation of this borough, Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., and Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., and their friends, attended at the Town Hall, where the preliminary arrangements were made before his worship the mayor, and the usual oaths taken. Captain Purchas proposed Mr F. Kelly as a fit and proper person to represent them in parliament. T. J. Ficklin, Esq., seconded the nomination of Mr Kelly. Mr Pryme then proposed Mr Alexander Shafto Adair. He had not known Mr Adair until he had arrived in Cambridge, but from all he had seen of him, from the various discussions he had had with him, both publicly and privately, he believed he would do honour to the town of Cambridge. Julian Skrine, Esq., briefly seconded the nomination. He knew Mr Adair when he first entered Trinity College, and he had known him ever since, and he believed they could not choose a better man. The two candidates having addressed the electors, a show of hands was taken by the mayor, who declared it to be in favour of Mr Adair, and a poll was demanded in favour of the solicitor-general, which was officially declared to stand thus:—for Mr Kelly, 746; for Mr Adair, 729; majority for Mr Kelly, 17. The Whig party speak of petitioning against the return on account of alleged bribery, intimidation, &c.

PAUPER TENANCY.—Sir Robert Peel, at his late rent audits at Tamworth and Fazeley, returned ten per cent to his tenants upon their rents then due. Lord Willoughby de Broke returned twenty per cent to his Staffordshire tenants at his audit on Monday last.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has this week been holding its meeting for the year, at Shrewsbury, and the usual number of prizes has been awarded, dinners given, speeches made, &c.

MEETING OF IRON MASTERS.—Contrary to general expectation, and to the decision which was come to at the preliminary meeting, the Staffordshire and Shropshire iron masters, when they met at Birmingham on Thursday last, reduced their price of manufactured iron 40s per ton, making 80s per ton in all from the highest point. A reduction equal to this had been submitted to very generally by the smaller makers previous to this, and the effect will therefore now tell only upon the leading makers of iron. The reduction, further, has been made mainly to get wages reduced, and to bring down also the price of forge pig iron, which was out of proportion. Many of the makers will not sell at the decline, and none of them will take extensive orders.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION met, as usual, on Monday, but the proceedings were unusually flat, notwithstanding the presence of Mr O'Connell. The Liberator's address consisted, for the most part, of extenuation of the Papal power in the treatment of Galileo! He asserted that that astronomer was not confined in the inquisition for advocating the Copernican system. The rent was 3187 8s 10d.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.—**FATAL CONFLICT.**—It will be learned with regret, that the second July anniversary has not passed over without bloodshed and loss of life. A desperate conflict took place in the city of Armagh between the antagonist parties, which ended in the death of one man, and several others, men and women, receiving severe wounds. It is admitted on all hands, if such can be a palliation for these dreadful scenes, that the Roman Catholics were the aggressors in the first instance.

ORANGE PROCESSIONS—TWO MEN KILLED—DREADFUL RIOTING.—The Orange processions on the 12th of July were attended by the usual results—fierce contention and bloodshed. In most of the districts from which there are reports, owing to the forbearance of the Roman Catholics, all passed off peaceably. Armagh was one of the exceptions. In that city there was a desperate and fatal conflict. One Catholic has been killed, and of those wounded three are Protestants, and four Roman Catholics—two of the latter, women, being in the act of filling their aprons with stones at the time the riot was hottest. The origin of the riot is not well explained.

STATE OF CAVAN.—It appears, by a communication addressed by the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, brother of Lord Farnham, to the *Evening Mail*, that the "mixed" meeting, lately held in Cavan, has not been attended by the least beneficial result. On the contrary, matters seem to be worse than ever. Threatening notices, it is stated, of the most frightful description continue to be served on the gentry and magistrates; and on Saturday a large body of insurgents, fully organised, regimented, and armed, and to all appearance courting a conflict, was discovered in full march.

THE BALLINHASSIG AFFRAY JUSTIFIED.—*The Verdict.*—At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, the coroner's jury in this case (having been in deliberation from one at noon) returned the following verdict:—"We find that Cornelius Forde came by his death in consequence of a gunshot wound inflicted on him by a body of police on the 30th June, who attended the fair of Ballinhassig; and that said shot was fired on the above named day by order of sub-inspector Kelly, who commanded said party; and say that he was justified in giving such order. We therefore find it was justifiable homicide." Carried by a majority of 14 to 9.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.—We have accounts from Catalonia of the 7th, which not only confirm the news of the insurrection which has broken out in the towns in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, but states that the insurrection is fast spreading. Two other towns, Igualada and Villa-

franca, have joined in the movement; and General Concha was waiting at Barcelona for a reinforcement of troops before marching against the insurgents. Igualada is a town of considerable importance. This unexpected disturbance, we need hardly say, suspends the decision of the court relative to the journey of the Queen to the Basque provinces.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN ALGIERS.—It is most painful to read the details published by the papers of the terrible and disgraceful tragedy which has just occurred at Dahra, in Algeria. In this affair upwards of 800 men, women, and children have perished by means the most cruel and the most detestable that can be conceived. There was not the shadow of an excuse for the outrage. The victims were not warriors. They were inoffensive and unresisting country people, who, with their wives and families, their cattle, and their property, had taken refuge in the caverns, in which they were destroyed, to escape the lawless violence of their invaders. Of resistance they had no idea, excepting in so far as they wished to make terms, by which their lives and property would be saved from the violence and rapine of the French soldiery, yet the whole of these unhappy people have been destroyed. They attempted to parley, but the terms proposed to them were such that death itself was preferable, and Colonel Pellissier (it is right that his name should be recorded) instantly gave orders that the whole of the entrances to the cavern should be closed up with combustibles and set fire to. The order was executed. Eight hundred miserable wretches perished by the horrid process of suffocation, and the tribe of the Riabs is exterminated. The Arabs had taken refuge in the grotto of Dahra, before which the expedition arrived on the 18th of June. On that day the horrid business commenced.

UNITED STATES.—The *Caledonia* steamer, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, bringing New York papers to the 1st inst. being nine days later intelligence than previously received. The *Caledonia* has made the passage under ten days from Halifax. The *Caledonia* met the *Acadia*, which left Liverpool on the 19th of June, about midway between Halifax and Boston. The only item of much interest in the papers of this arrival, is the proclamation of President Anson Jones, of Texas, announcing officially the proposition of Mexico to treat unconditionally as to the independence of Texas, and ordering a cessation of hostilities in consequence. The publication of the proclamation created no little excitement in Texas. The particulars of the negotiation or treaty did not accompany it, but it was generally understood that the articles were few in number, and related only—1. To the recognition of independence. 2. The refusal of Texas to be annexed to the United States, or any other power. 3. The establishment of boundaries. 4. The providing of an arbitration in case of disagreement as to the boundary. A letter of the Mexican correspondent of the *Havana Diario de la Marina*, has the following under date of Mexico, May 27:—"It is said that the propositions which have been made in relation to Texas, to the Mexican Senate, are the following: the recognition of independence; an indemnification of 20,000,000 dollars—5,000,000 to be paid at once, and 15,000,000 at some future time, &c." The *New Orleans Picayune*, of the 19th ultimo, however, says:—

"The indemnity spoken of by the Mexican letter writers, as gathered from the *Havana press*, does not appear, as we learn in the treaty, nor does the guarantee of England and France that there are other understandings and stipulations than those written for the public eye, we have little doubt."

—The same paper speaks confidently of the complete failure of the "plot to prevent annexation."

We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that the appointment of the Hon. Louis M'Lane to the post of Minister to England has special reference to the adjustment of the Oregon question. It will be found, when the facts are clearly stated, that the discussion of this affair at Washington has reached a point which renders it desirable to have a particular proposition submitted to the British Government, and Mr M'Lane takes the mission on this ground. This matter is a subject of much controversy in the American papers. The government paper says:—

"We congratulate the country on the appointment of Louis M'Lane as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to London. He has been invited to the public service without the slightest solicitation on his part. This able and experienced gentleman accepts the office of minister at the most distinguished court in the world, at one of the most eventful crises which could occur in the relations between the two countries, and when the most important interests of his own nation are involved in the issue. He carries with him to the court of St James's great talents, extended experience, particularly at that court, where he formerly represented the interests of the United States with great distinction. Prudent, firm, and sagacious, he will assert and maintain the rights of his own country, without violating the respect which is due to the British Government. He is orthodox on the great questions which now divide the country, and in none more so than on the important questions of Texas and Oregon."

—Mr M'Lane is expected to arrive in Liverpool by the next homeward mail steamer.

PENNSYLVANIAN BONDS.—The August dividend upon the Pennsylvania bonds will, it is said, be punctually paid. Holders of that stock were asking 76½ when the steamer left for the five per cents. The Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says—"I understand that several of our city banks have already expressed to the county treasurer their readiness to advance or take the proposed loan to the county of the amount of the state tax levied for the present year, and to be collected before the 1st January 1846. This arrangement was proposed by the county board, and if completed will, I think, enable the state treasurer without difficulty to pay the interest on the state debt, as it falls due on the 1st of August next."

MEXICO.—The news received in the United States previous to the sailing of the *Caledonia* is calculated to allay the apprehensions of war which existed for some time, on account of the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States. Santa Anna had been released from confinement, and was expatriated for ever. He arrived at Ha-

vana in the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz. On the same day General Bustamante landed at Havana, on his way to Mexico from England. It is not a little singular that he should meet there the same man who expelled him from his country four years since, himself at this time driven from power and a wanderer. It is stated that Santa Anna's personal property is respected, and that he had with him a large amount of money. He was soon to leave for Venezuela.

NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand papers to the 19th of March last have been received. The following extracts are from the *Auckland Times* of March 18:—**BAY OF ISLANDS.**—The British settlement at this place—the earliest, if not the most important over which the British flag has waved—is utterly swept from off the face of the earth, and its inhabitants, to the number of at least 500 souls, despoiled of every possession, are now refugees in Auckland. We are enabled, by the indulgence of his excellency, to lay before the public the following official communications, and we much prefer this course to an attempt to condense or analyse the various reports which are very naturally fluctuating in the town:—

“ Russell, March 11, 1845.

“ On board her majesty's ship *Hazard*, five p. m.
“ Sir,—I have the honour to inform your excellency, that about four o'clock this morning the town was attacked on all sides, by a party of about 200 armed natives. The small arm men and marines of her majesty's ship *Hazard*, under the command of Captain Robertson (who I am sorry to say is dangerously wounded), endeavoured to drive them back, but in consequence of the block house being surprised and taken, his party were obliged to retire into the stockade in the town. Soon afterwards a simultaneous attack was made, and a heavy fire was maintained on both sides for three hours, when the assailants were repulsed, and retired to the hills, where they remained. At one o'clock, the magazine in the stockade unfortunately exploded, and several persons were severely hurt and contused. The greatest portion of our ammunition being exhausted by this fearful circumstance, it was deemed advisable to embark the inhabitants and troops, and evacuate the town, which was then immediately entered by the natives, who are now busily engaged plundering. I am sorry to say that the casualties on the part of the Europeans have been very great. The greatest praise is due to the officers and crew of her majesty's ship *Hazard*, for their conduct on this occasion.—I have, &c.

(Signed) “ GEORGE PECKHAM, Police Magistrate.

“ To his Excellency the Governor.”

—The town is thoroughly sacked, burnt, destroyed; the amount of the loss of life on the natives' part is variously stated, but we think the nearest approximation to the truth would be about 70 killed and wounded. The amount of property of course as regards home and happiness cannot be estimated, but the loss of merchandise we believe to be little short of 40,000*l*. Refugees to the number of about 500 have come into Auckland, many of them favoured by the kindness of Captain M'Keiver, of the United States corvette *St Louis*, and the English whaling ship *Matilda*. It is hoped that sterling exertions will be made, not merely to give our unfortunate countrymen assistance—that of course will be a matter of expectation, but to give them permanent settlement amongst us. At the same time we are desirous to give assurance that no danger is at hand, although much preparation to meet it is wisely on foot. The following we believe to be a correct account of the killed and wounded in this disastrous affair:—

“ **HER MAJESTY'S SHIP HAZARD.**—Serjeant Macarthy, Royal Marines; Alexander May, ditto; William Lovell, seaman; John Love, ditto, F. Minnikins, ditto; Wm. Danky, ditto, killed. Commander Robertson dangerously wounded, Lieutenant Morgan slightly ditto, and about 15 others wounded.

“ **96TH REGIMENT.**—William Giddens, Henry Ireson, George Jackson, William Miller, killed; James Duross, William Gutteridge, Thomas Welton, severely wounded; William Morris, William Scott, wounded.

“ **CIVILIANS.**—Torre, Esq. solicitor, commander of the *Dophia* schooner, killed by the explosion at the magazine; —Thompson, government huntsman, killed; one of the seamen of the *Victoria*, killed; Mrs Abraham, dangerously wounded; Mr Polack and several other, severely hurt; Lieut. Barclay fell on his face.”

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN.—One of the most heart-rending shipwrecks that has happened for some time was yesterday made known at Lloyd's, by the arrival of the ship *Chance*, Captain Roxby, from Sydney, in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the *John Hendrick*, H. W. Edkelenbury master, which was totally lost, together with twenty-three lives, on the rocks forming St Paul's Island, on the morning of the 29th of last May, whilst proceeding on a voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia.

FLAX TRADE OF DUNDEE.

We have no change to report this week in this market, or from abroad in flax. Linens and yarns as before. The following is a table of the importation of flax, &c. to 1st July.

From	Flax			Flax Codilla			Hemp			Hemp Codilla.		
	1844	1845	Total	1844	1845	Total	1844	1845	Total	1844	1845	Total
Riga	1694	906	4634	253	11	866	68	4	560	53	15	79
St Petersburg	178	...	2680	...	...	1043	...	...	289	...	...	96
Archangel	...	...	1156	...	...	1102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narva	...	...	1368	...	...	831	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revel	112	85	411	52	8	124	17	...	17	...	...	...
Parnau	42	...	1478	44	...	627	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liebau	183	249	745	16	26	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Memel	1216	1973	2954	382	172	678	...	...	20	...	...	20
Pilleau	1204	1529	2690	463	226	792	3	...	...	48	18	...
Hamburg	...	87	...	502	771	934	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	40	15	481	184	670	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	16	84	...	21	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stettin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	33	23	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	86	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	5	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Total tons	4663	5123	19,110	2064	1487	7771	91	4	829	101	33	405

To Correspondents.

On account of the extent of our remarks on the Spanish Treaties' Debate, we necessarily postpone many of the favours of our Correspondents.

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

Earl Grey died yesterday (Friday) at his seat, Howick Hall. This will cause a vacancy in the representation of Sunderland, by the elevation of Lord Howick to the peerage. Col. Thompson will probably be the free-trade candidate.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Stanley, in answer to a question put by the Marquis of Clanricarde, in the name of the government, condemned the recent proceedings of the Orangemen in the North of Ireland. A discussion arose between Lord Beaumont and the Earl of Aberdeen, after which Lord Stanley proposed the second reading of the Australian Waste Lands bill which was agreed to, and the other business being disposed of, their lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting, during which and afterwards a number of bills passed through different stages without opposition, and almost without remark. In committee of supply, the naval officers raised a discussion on the small amount of the Chinese prize money, but they took nothing by it. The rest of the evening was spent in voting away money. The house adjourned at a quarter to three.

LIVERPOOL ANTI-MONOPOLY ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening a public meeting of the members of the Liverpool Anti-Monopoly Association, and the friends of free trade generally, was held in the Amphitheatre, Great Charlotte-street. The object of the meeting was to urge upon the electors the propriety of attending to the registration. The chair was occupied by James Mulleneux, Esq., one of the vice-presidents. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were noticed most of the leading liberals of the town. Monsieur F. Bastiat, editor of the *Journal of the Economist* at Paris, and author of the volume upon the proceedings of the League noticed by us last week, was also present. Mr. W. J. Fox was one of the speakers. It was an excellent meeting.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1845.

COTTON.—Speculators have again purchased freely this week; and as the demand from exporters continues large, prices of American have advanced 3d per lb. Pernam and Egyptian have also been much inquired for, and a considerable business has been done in these by both the trade and speculators, at 3d advance upon the former, and 3d per lb upon the latter; Surat is in good demand also, at 3d advance.

Taken for consumption from 1st Jan. to 18th July		Whole import from Jan. 1st to 18th July		Computed stock July 18th.	
1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844
878,370 bags	690,190 bags	1,227,020 bags	1,054,666 bags	1,053,930 bags	996,620 bags

SUGAR.—There continues a moderate demand, and the sales of B. P. are 450 hbls, at former prices. 3000 bags Bengal have also been disposed of, at 52s to 56s 6d for very low to good middling white, and 62s per cwt for strong extra fine. The foreign demand is still good, and parcels are taken off as they arrive.

COFFEE.—The sales of B. P. are unimportant this week, being confined to 46 tonnes Jamaica, at last week's prices. 800 bags, 160 bbls Laguayra, 200 bags Costa Rica, and 50 bags Maracilla have been disposed of, without change in prices; also 50 bales of middling Mocha at 55s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—The market is rather more quiet, but a fair business has been done, at full quotations.

GRAIN.—The market, with fine weather, to-day is dull, and the advance of Tuesday 1st not maintained, prices have therefore receded, particularly of American flour, from our quotations of Friday last.

ENSUING SALES AT LIVERPOOL.

Saturday 19th July.—173 casks tallow, 900 bales Jute, 1200 bbls turpentine.
Monday 21st.—10 tons camwood, 1350 bags saltpetre, 44 casks argols, 20 tons terra umbra.
Tuesday 22d.—2230 ox and cow hides, 600 bags Ceylon coffee, 300 tons African guano.
Wednesday 23d.—700 bgs Myrabolams, 32 chests lac dye, 56 bgs Persian, 52 do Turkey berries, 300 bles paper, 100 bgs galls.
Thursday 24th.—1500 bgs saltpetre.
Friday 25th.—1920 bgs &c. African ginger, 103 boxes Cayenne, 2 bgs Chili pod pepper, 26 boxes arrowroot.
Saturday 26th.—150 boxes wax candies.
Tuesday 29th.—33,800 East India kips.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

PARLIAMENTARY business goes on with increasing rapidity, and the day is already named for the prorogation—the 7th of next month it is said, while some are so bold as to fix it earlier.

The Lords on Monday had a long discussion on their “privileges.” It appears that one who had given evidence before a committee of their Lordships had used words respecting another which that person thought were libellous, and said were false. He proceeded to prosecute the witness accordingly for defamation in the Court of Queen's Bench. Their Lordships have resolved that any such prosecution is an infringement of their privileges; and by way, no doubt, of administering a wholesome lesson of caution, notwithstanding Lord Brougham's eloquent remonstrance against interference with the liberty of the subject, gave a night's imprisonment to the prosecutor and his attorney in this case on account of their “contempt.” The said prosecutor and attorney having since humbly begged pardon, and promised not to go on with the action, have been released. Upon the whole, if Parliament is to have the right of asking and getting answered any questions that they choose to put to witnesses, and the power to summon whomsoever they choose to give evidence before them, the necessity of their having this additional power of protecting witnesses from the consequences of what they may be forced to say, seems to admit of little doubt; though, on the other hand, it cannot be concealed that it is a power capable of being wrongfully used. We do not say that it has been so in the present instance; we incline to the opinion that it has been well and wisely used; but if a time should ever come when parliamentary witnesses venture to indulge in wilful and malicious slander under a feeling of being secure from

the legitimate and proper consequences of such talk, it is not desirable that such parties should meet with any protection whatever.

In both houses the recent negotiations of the Foreign Office with the representatives of Spain on the admissibility of Spanish sugars to this country on the same terms as those of "the most favoured" nations, have been the subject of discussion. Elsewhere, in to-day's paper, we treat of this discreditable affair at length.

The business in the Commons otherwise has been of a most miscellaneous character. Among the measures forced on have been the Coal Trade (Port of London) Bill (by which the full duty of 13d per ton on all coal brought to London is to be continued for the next seventeen years), the Scotch Poor Law Amendment Bill (by which the present not over-great rights of the poor in that country to relief will be most cruelly curtailed), the Pauper Lunatic Asylums Bill (one of Lord Ashley's pet projects, which, as it is to create a large amount of government patronage, meets with a feeble opposition), the removal of the Jewish Disabilities Bill (the sole speakers in favour of which were Sir Robert Peel, who made a tolerably liberal speech, and Lord John Russell, who made an exceedingly liberal one; and the sole speakers against which were Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Plumptre, who spoke as might be expected of them, Mr. Gladstone keeping out of the way, and Mr. Goulbourn saying nothing, the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, &c. &c.

A renewed discussion on New Zealand affairs was expected to have come on this week, but is delayed till Monday. The fresh disasters, however, there occurring will permit of no farther delay in the application of some sort of remedy or other.

The coroner's jury at Ballinhassig, Cork, after nearly a fortnight's hearing of evidence and deliberation on the late affray in that quarter, by which eight persons came by death, and so many were injured at the hands of the police, have returned their verdict. They say the deaths "amount to justifiable homicide." We should hope, for the sake of order and public peace, that the verdict is a just one.

The French in Algeria have smothered about 800 Arabs—a whole tribe. We refer to the news department for details. If the accounts published by the French themselves, who had no temptation to overstate them, but quite the reverse, are to be held as true, it must be admitted that the history of warfare in ancient or modern times does not furnish one example of such meanness, cruelty, perfidy, and business. To speak of it as the act of a civilized people is mockery of words. Savages would disown it. Demons only would boast of it. The French people are no doubt ashamed of it; and part of the French press, we rejoice to see, condemns it; but the government is silent on it, and the desperadoes who effected it are continued in a position to go on with such work! What a position for *le grande nation* to be in!

THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.

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

Monday, July 21st.—Commercial Bank of London.
 Wednesday, July 23rd.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company.
 Friday, July 25th.—Consolidated Copper Mines of Colre Association.
 Saturday, July 26th.—Assessed Taxes and Poor-rates due on the 6th of April will be paid on or before this day, by all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified for voting.—Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
Sold—quarters	105,629	1,660	24,982	112	4,681	207
Weekly average price.....	48 10	29 0	22 6	33 11	39 8	35 11
Six weeks' average	48 1	29 9	22 7	32 1	38 9	35 4

Imported and cleared for consumption in the week.

	Wheat imported	Wheat cleared for consump	Barley imported	Barley cleared for consump	Amount of duty on wheat	Amount of duty on barley
Foreign	Qrs 4,983	Qrs 200	Qrs 8,115	Qrs 839	£. 182	£. 377
Colonial	9,541	9,138	...	...	539	...
Total	14,524	9,338	8,115	839	721	377

Note.—Imported.—Oats, 9686 qrs; Peas 1787 qrs; Beans 1715 qrs; Indian Corn 3459. Duty paid.—Oats 6492 qrs; Peas 1229 qrs; Beans 1516 qrs.—Total duty 3399l.

EXPORTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The comparative return of exports—the produce of the colony—during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, published in Thursday's *Gazette*, is a most important document. The total exports of colonial produce, which in 1838 amounted to only 5,040l, attained to the large sum of 66,160l 17s 2d in 1843, and to 82,268l 13s 8d in 1844; although the greater portion of the wool clip remained unshipped at the close of the year, and the wool aggregate is consequently some thousands of pounds less than that of 1843. Last year's oil and whalebone do not amount altogether to quite 4000l (some hundreds less than in 1838); but the aggregate arrived at in respect of our bark, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, gum, copper, and lead (so long among the official *nils*) may well astonish the world, making as they do a sum little short of thirty-four thousand pounds;

whilst they leave upon our wharfs and in our warehouses and granaries great accumulations of exportable produce for which no shipping can at present be found.—*Adelaide Observer*.

BRAZIL MARKETS.

The foreign commercial accounts received this week are interesting.—By the *William Peel*, arrived at Liverpool from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the Brazilian government had issued the following important order:—

"That from and after the first of July 1845, cotton manufactures, the produce and origin of Great Britain and her dominions shall pay in the customs houses of Brazil, when despatched for consumption, one-fifth, or 20 per cent, on the amount of the duties recoverable by the general tariff.

"The Government, however, is authorised to order the collection of this differential per centage to be suspended immediately, so soon as the British Government shall extend to the sugars of Brazil the reduction in duty which she has recently conceded to other foreign sugars imported into England."

By the *Rio Mercantile Journal* of the 24th May, we learn that since we last gave accounts of these markets, business has been exceedingly dull; and will not bear comparison with the same period of preceding years.

IMPORTS.

CANDLES.—130 boxes composition received coastwise, sold at 740 reis per lb.

COALS.—60 tons fine at 14 reis 300 annas cash.

COFFEE BAGGING.—Except 50 ps. the remaining Scotch has been placed at 260 and 255 reis per yard, principally at 255 reis.

CORDAGE.—359 coils coir have been taken at 18 reis and 18reis 500 annas, 218 patent at 22 reis, 150 coils inferior at about 15 reis, 49 coils Manilla at 28 reis and 29 reis per quintal.

FLOUR.—Arrived 2850 brls Haxall. Sales extensive at second hands, but otherwise limited to 400 brls Baltimore and 100 Trieste, the latter, not in prime condition, at about 17 reis. Stock in first hands 8409 brls; shipped coastwise 417 brls; re-exported 52 brls; stock in second hands, estimated at 33,400 barrels.

ONZABURGS.—200 ps at 270 reis per vara is the extent of the transactions of the week.

SAILOCLOTH.—194 ps Scotch at 20 reis 500 annas and 24 reis, are the only sales we have to note.

EXPORTS.

COFFEE.—The market has been barely supplied, and hence the best descriptions of the principal shipping qualities have improved 100 reis. Exported, 4 bags to Africa, 2 Azores, 5300 Baltimore, 2910 Constantinople, 2653 Hamburg, 307 Lisbon, 4259 Malta, 217 Oporto, in all from 17th to 23rd 15,652 bags. Shipped since 1st instant 59,494 bags.

SUGAR.—Arrived 300 cases Campos, 600 brls Pernama. Sales 500 cases for the Mediterranean, principally yellow, at 2 reis 300 annas, 100 cases for Porto Alegre at 2 reis 400 annas, 200 for consumption at 2 reis 800 annas and 1 reis 900 annas. Of Pernama have been sold 1000 brls at about 2 reis 900 annas, leaving a stock of 1500 brls and bags. Exported, 6 cases to Africa, 14 Azores, 3 Constantinople, 76 Oporto, in all, from 17th to 23rd 99 cases.

HIDES.—All parcels included, the sales have not exceeded 3500, heavy at 190, medium and light at 200 reis. Exported 497 to Oporto.

FREIGHTS.—The comparatively high rates at Bahia have influenced our quotations, and several vessels have been taken and others have proceeded to that port. Independently of these transactions little has been done.

MONEY MARKET.

DISCOUNTS have remained steady at 7, with a more limited inquiry.

EXCHANGE.—24 and 3 have been the extreme current quotations upon London; the latter is, this day, the nearer rate, and the total transactions of the week may be estimated at 40,000l. Indirect bills have been passed at 24 and 3.—Paris: small sums were taken on 17th at 390, and since 20th, bills to 2000 francs have been taken at 37 1/2 reis.

STOCK.—Pending the shutting, the business is usually limited, and, during the last week, purchases for moderate amounts have been made at 78 1/2 and 78 1/4.

BULLION.—About an average amount of business has been done, attended by some slight changes in the quotations.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE STOCKS OF COFFEE AND SUGAR IN THE PRINCIPAL SIX MARKETS OF EUROPE.

	SUGAR.			
	July 1	1842	1843	1844
Holland*	343,000	224,000	275,000	359,000
Antwerp	86,000	66,000	45,000	27,000
Hamburg	250,000	200,000	130,000	150,000
Trieste	114,000	164,000	152,000	62,000
Havre	150,000	150,000	20,000	120,000
England	913,000	804,000	622,000	718,000
Total	2,075,000	1,630,500	1,175,000	1,254,500
Total in G. Brit. of Col. sugar	617,000	770,000	839,000	892,000
Total Foreign Sugar	1,203,500	1,064,500	958,000	1,080,500

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of July, in London, per cwt, without Duty.

	35s	35s	35s	35s
Musco., E. and W. India	24s a 31s	25s a 32s	25s a 32s	35s a 40s
Havana, white	16s a 20s	17s a 22s	18s a 22s	25s a 30s
Havana, yellow and brown	19s a 23s	20s a 24s	21s a 24s	27s a 32s
Brazil, white	15s a 17s	15s a 19s	16s a 19s	23s a 26s 6d
Java	15s a 22s	15s a 23s	16s a 24s	23s a 34s
Patent, crushed in bond	25s a 26s	26s 6d	26s	41s

Stocks of foreign descriptions have, as usual at this season of the year, increased since the beginning of last month, but the excess compared with former years is somewhat lessened. Supplies during last month have come forward freely, and the deficiency of the Cuba crop will only be felt at a later period. The last and more moderate accounts estimate it at 600,000 boxes, equal to 2,000,000 cwt; part of this will be compensated through the larger crops in the United States, Porto

Rico, Java, and the Brazils, but still the total supplies of foreign sugar for the year will be less than in 1844, to a degree which justifies the expectation of permanently higher prices than last year, though the rapid and considerable rise which has taken place during the last few weeks is surprising. It appears that the consumption of sugar on the Continent of Europe is larger this year than in 1844, though the increase is not equal to that in this country. It is, therefore, confidently expected that prices will be maintained. They are, however, upon an average, now 30 to 50 per cent higher than at any time during the last three years.

The purchases made here since last month, principally for export, are more extensive than ever before during a similar period. A great proportion of them is still in the warehouses, and will only be shipped this or next month. Our stocks of foreign sugar on the first of July amounted to 327,000 cwts against 287,000 cwts in 1844.

The bonded price of British plantation sugar is at a par with the three preceding years. The deliveries for home consumption are upwards of 20 per cent larger than in 1844. Stocks are at present still somewhat larger, but will soon show a deficiency against last year.

COFFEE.

	July 1	1842	1843	1844	1845
Holland*		508,000	689,000	578,000	411,000
Antwerp		81,000	97,000	84,000	87,000
Hamburg		165,000	225,000	195,000	210,000
Trieste		88,000	118,000	90,000	65,000
Havre		54,500	45,000	42,000	35,000
England		400,000	430,000	400,000	454,000
Total		1,393,500	1,604,000	1,398,000	1,662,000

* In first hands only; in all other places in first and second.

Value in the first half of the month of July, in London, per cwt, without Duty.

Jamaica, good & fine ord. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt	70s a 95s	50s a 70s	58s a 72s	46s a 65s
Ceylon, good ordinary	74s a 76s	40s a 44s	49s a 51s	46s a 48s
Brazil, good ordinary	32s 6d a 33s	29s a 30s	32s 6d a 33s	31s 6d a 32s 6d
St Domingo, good ordinary	32s a 33s	28s 6d a 29s	31s a 31s 6d	30s
In Holland—Java, good ord. } per $\frac{1}{2}$ kilog. }	23 cts	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts	22 cts	24 cts

Since the beginning of last month the excess in the stocks is somewhat reduced, still it amounts to 28 per cent compared with 1842, and 18 per cent against 1844; at the corresponding period of 1843 the stocks were about equal to the quantity now on hand. Java coffee is at present in Holland from 5 to 15 per cent dearer than in the three previous years, but other foreign descriptions, such as Brazil and St Domingo, are both, here and on the continent of Europe, as cheap as the average of the same period; they are likewise comparatively cheaper than Java coffee, and therefore likely to improve in value and to increase in consumption if the prices of the latter are maintained.

The last accounts from Rio report favourably of the forthcoming crop, without stating it to be materially larger than the last. From Java the accounts do not improve. From Havana and Matanzas, up to the end of May, only 30,000 cwt have been shipped against 155,000 cwt in 1844.

Since the beginning of last month the prices of foreign coffee have been still maintained in this market; those of home consumption qualities have again given way, the supply being too large notwithstanding the increasing consumption.

The stock of coffee in the London warehouses on the 1st instant amounted to 334,000 cwt, of which 91,000 cwt British plantation, against a total of 324,000 cwt last year.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

LEEDS, Thursday.—The demand for English combing wools continues very limited, particularly for the lower qualities, and prices are decidedly lower here than at the country markets; the country dealers are buying largely, entirely in the expectation of a considerable advance, and if the demand for worsted goods becomes more lively they will not be disappointed, but at present we cannot see any prospect of this. Clothing wools are in very good demand, and high prices obtained; this branch of trade is in a much more prosperous state than the worsted. Foreign wools are also in good request, and the staplers will obtain remunerating prices for wools now buying at the London sales.

Huddersfield, Thursday.—This market continues brisk, the greater part of the manufacturers being still employed with goods to order; of those, however, who are not so engaged, those making fancy woollens in good new styles are also doing well; on the other hand, vestings not made to order are difficult of sale. Upon the whole the season is satisfactory.

Halifax.—There has been a degree of stillness in the piece market to-day, but we do not anticipate its continuance for any length of time, as the general prospect of business is healthy. The same remarks as respects combing wools, which we noted last week, will equally apply to this. The short wool market is very steady, at $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb advance on last week's prices.

Rochdale Flannel Market, July 4.—The flannel market continues good, and the demand is quite equal to that of last week. There has not been so much doing in the wool market, but former prices have been fully maintained.

Manchester, Wednesday.—The demand for yarn continues as good as for some weeks past; and the quantity on the market being exceedingly small, prices, especially of counts under No. 40, have still an upward tendency. In the goods' market there is a fair busi-

ness doing, and purchasers have shown more inclination to enter into contracts for future delivery of good shirtings and printing cloths, but lighter fabrics are not quite so good to sell as the better qualities.

BRADFORD, Thursday.—Pieces: Little or no difference can be reported to-day in the state of this market from what has been given for a few weeks past. The sales barely keep pace with the supply, except in good makes of sixth-fourth merinos, plain orleans, and paramattas, which go off pretty freely. Yarns are very dull of sale, but no alteration has taken place in prices; spinners are curtailing their production, for with the present rates of wool they cannot realise cost prices. Wool shows no tendency to decline; prices the same as last week.

DONCASTER, Saturday.—The supply of wool has been less to-day, but a fair average quantity. Sales proceeded slowly at former rates, and in some instances rather lower prices were taken; super clips 15s to 15s 9d, Lincolnshire 14s to 14s 9d, inferior 13s to 13s 3d, locks and cots 8s to 11s.

YORK, July 10.—The market to-day has been well supplied with wool, but buyers were not so numerous. Considerable business was transacted; fine wool fully supporting former prices. Cheviot hog 16s to 16s 6d; good hog and ewe 14s, 14s 6d to 15s 3d; locks and cots 9s to 11s per stone.

BELFAST.—It appears by the Derry market report, that flax last week was somewhat lower; in other markets the supply being so small no rates can be noticed, further than a parcel of two tons of coarse and strong flax which sold in our own market on Friday at 42s per cwt. The holders of several large lots in this district are not so firm in their demands as a few weeks ago. The latest letters from Riga quote another slight advance in the price of flax. The weather continues favourable to the flax crop, and, should this dry weather continue for two or three weeks, a crop of good flax will be ensured. In Liverpool 40 to 50 tons of St Petersburg flax were sold, viz:—9 head at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 12 head at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s per ton.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Wednesday.

(From the Liverpool Price Current.)

The demand for produce this week has been to a fair extent.—The trade and exporters have bought more freely, and prices in consequence are again steadier.—For guano a fair inquiry exists, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton continues to be paid for prime lots of Ichaboe. The market for Scotch pig iron has become steady, at the decline of last week, 60s to 62s 6d per ton being now the price free on board in the Clyde.

ASHES.—At the present moderate price, consumers have supplied themselves more freely,—about 1000 barrels of pots have been sold this week. Pearls are but little inquired after.

BONES.—A small parcel of rough from the River Plate realised 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s 6d per ton.

BRIMSTONE.—The arrivals being large, the market remains dull—100 tons of rough are reported at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s per ton.

DYEWOODS.—The sales comprise 240 tons Campeachy logwood at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s 6d to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. 120 tons Tampico fustic at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17s 6d—and Savanilla fustic at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. 30 tons of Lima wood at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ —and 120 tons of sapan wood at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton.

GUANO.—For really prime lots of Ichaboe there continues a fair inquiry at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton. The inferior sorts are neglected, but at very low rates. The cargoes offered by auction this week were withdrawn for higher rates. Peruvian is selling in small quantities at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. The estimated consumption in the United Kingdom for the year ending the 30th ult. is about 135,000 tons against 30,000 tons in 1844. The stock now on hand of all sorts is about 125,000 tons, of which nearly one-half is in Liverpool.

FLAX.—1,320 bales of Egyptian were offered by auction on the 10th instant, nearly the whole of which sold at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s for the rough, and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s for the dressed. A small parcel of fine quality realised 44 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GUM.—40 chests of E. I. gum sold at full rates, 47s 6d to 52s for siftings, and 90s to 99s for good bold. Small sales of Senegal are reported at 105s; but for a quantity, less it is thought would be taken—100s has been refused for 20 tons.

HEMP.—There has been scarcely an inquiry for hemp this week, but prices remain unaltered.—In Jute, there has been a fair business doing, and about 2,000 bales have changed hands at from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s for common to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s for good. This article is decidedly dearer.

HAIR.—34 bales horse hair sold as follows: cut tails at 2s to 2s 1d, mixed 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and short 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb.

HIDES.—The sales are 14,000 B. A. and R. G. salted hides, Ox at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, cows 4d to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. 400 dry salted Brazils at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 100 salted West India at 4d per lb. 2,000 horse hides, dry at 11s 3d each, and 1,000 buffalo hides at 4d per lb.

HORNS.—6,000 B. A. heavy sold at 39s, and cows at 15s per 123. 4,000 Singapore deer horns at 30s per cwt, and 7,500 buffalo 33 oz at 23s 6d per cwt.

METALS.—The pig iron market continues without change. Buyers at 60s per ton, but few sellers at so low a rate. Tin plates are rather easier of purchase, and the price may now be quoted at 35s per box for I C best charcoal. No other change to notice.

MUNJEET.—Prices are again lower; good quality is offering at 25s per cwt.

OILS.—In olive there is no change; the market is rather quiet; some large parcels are advertised to be sold by auction to-morrow (Thursday). For palm the market remains firm; 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ has been paid for quantity on the spot; 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ is now demanded; sales to arrive are reported at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$. Fish oils are rather lower. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ has been accepted for pale seal. In other descriptions there is nothing to report.

SALTPETRE.—The market remains without material change—about 1,000 bags are reported as having been sold at from 24s to 25s 6d for low to good rough. Nitrate is firm, and generally held at 18s to 18s 6d per cwt.

SPICES.—In ginger and pimento there is nothing to report. About 1,500 bags of black pepper have been taken at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. Cassia is scarce, and wanted; the stock is all in second hands.

TAR.—Sales of American are making to a moderate extent at 11s 6d per barrel.

TURMERIC.—This article is very dull of sale, and prices extremely low; a parcel of Bengal, ordinary quality, sold at 10s 6d per cwt.
TURPENTINE.—Sales of good quality are reported at 3s 3d to 3s 5d per cwt.
VALONIA.—70 tons of Smyrna sold at 15l 15s to 16l 10s per ton.

Latest City Accounts.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sales have been continued every day since the beginning of this week, and considerable progress has been made in disposing of the various parcels declared, not a small portion of which having been entirely withdrawn, the proprietors not being willing to accept of the present low rates of the article. Up to the close of this day's sale, the total quantity disposed of amounts to 13,526 chests, of which 5,090 chests have been withdrawn, 1,206 chests bought in, and 7,231 chests have been actually sold, besides several hundred chests of the bought in and withdrawn parcels; so that altogether nearly 8,000 chests have been sold. The quantity remaining for sale is 3,695 chests of all sorts, but mostly low ones. They will come on for sale in the beginning of the next week, and the quarterly sales are likely to be finished on Wednesday next. A much brisker demand has manifested itself this week, and prices are very steady, and frequently full up to the rates of the last April sales. The lowest rates are now about 2d per lb. under those April prices, and the home trade are beginning to extend their purchases considerably.

COCHINEAL.—Several small public sales took place this week, which went off without spirit, and at rather lower prices. Ordinary foxy Honduras silver, 4s 11d to 5s; better sorts to good, 5s 1d to 5s 4d; Mexican blacks, 5s 4d to 5s 9d; silver, 4s 10d to 5s. The new supplies are now beginning to drop in, and it is likely that larger public sales will be held next month.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The accounts from Bradford are still gloomy compared with all the other manufacturing districts; but this branch is of so vital importance that there can be no very active business while this dullness remains. It is expected that a few weeks will dispel this, and a good business will be the result.

SILK.—Owing principally to the unfavourable news of the crop from Italy and France, and the very high cost of production, our prices have risen considerably, and there has been a good business doing.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand for cotton throughout the week, and a large business has been transacted. Yesterday about 2000 bales were sold at the extreme prices of last week, and in some cases 1d per lb advance was obtained; a much larger business would have been done, but holders held back in the hope of obtaining higher prices. The business is pretty equally divided between exporters and speculators.

Sales of COTTON WOOL from Friday 11th July to Thursday 17th July, inclusive.

American	650	4d to 4½d fair to good fair
Surat	2350	2½d to 3d ordinary to fair
Madras	950	2½d to 3d ordinary western to good fair Tinnivelly
Total	3750	bales

FLAX.—A quieter market; very little doing.

HEMP.—A few parcels arrived, and the price rather lower.

LEATHER.—At Leadenhall a good average business has been done this week, without any important alteration in prices. The articles named in our report last week, viz., prime crop hides, strong foreign butts, best calfskins and horse hides, have been in good request. The first PUBLIC SALE of foreign tanned leather took place at the sale-room, Leadenhall, on Wednesday last, when about 3000 hides of tanned leather were brought forward by Messrs. T. J. and T. Powell, of which about 2000 were sold at prices nearly assimilating to those of English leather. These importations were from New York, Baltimore, Brazils, and New South Wales.

SEEDS.—English caraway seed has been in good demand this week, as the new crop which is now cut will come to hand dark and discoloured, owing to the continued showers; there is a firm trade for other seeds, as most are retarded by the weather, and some will be very late. White mustard seed is being sown freely in many districts, and, if not fed off by sheep (which when used to it feed on it freely), is ploughed in a green crop, and is preferable to guano, as being more full of ammonia and very volatile. In many instances where tried against other manures, it has produced four to six bushels per acre more wheat and barley, and is much less expensive.

OILS.—At public sale 50 tons colonial sperm sold at lower prices, and brought 75l to 79l 15s, and headmatter 79l 15s. 50 tons colonial Southern sold at steady prices, best pale 27l 15s to 28l, middling and good 26l to 27l 5s per ton.

TAR.—Swedish has met with a more ready sale, and prices are rather higher. For 2000 brls just arrived from Nye Carleby 13s was given. Stockholm is scarce, and wanted at 17s. English coal tar is firm at 6s 6d.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

Tuesday, 22nd.	1767 bales Madras cotton
250 bags Bengal sugar	1480 bales Surat do
125 bbls Barbadoes do	40 bales Egyptian do
350 bags Ceylon coffee	Friday, 25th.
2000 bags Bengal rice	291 bales Mocha coffee
22 bags Mexican cochineal	380 bags Ceylon do
Wednesday, 23rd.	205 bags pepper
378 bags Mauritius sugar	2212 bags cloves
584 bags Bengal do	86 cases do
2500 bags Madras do	8 cases nutmegs
900 bags Plantation Ceylon coffee	267 cases cassia lignea
10 barrels Jamaica ginger	46 bags African ginger
22 tons sapan wood	444 serons Guatemala indigo
8 chests E. I. tortoiseshell	41 chests tortoiseshell
Thursday, 24th.	49 slabs E. I. tin
2000 bags Costa Rica coffee	Monday, 28th.
210 packages Ceylon do	1183 packages Ceylon cinnamon
40 bags St Lucia cocoa	15 chests Tellicherry do

PROVISIONS.

BUTTER.—The demand for Irish butter keeps pace with the arrivals; the stock is small, 13,480 firkins less than corresponding week last year, and 9,830 firkins less than 1843; consequently, the price has rather improved, say 1s to 2s more than last week's quotations. There is also a corresponding short stock of foreign, for which 88s to 90s is the ruling price. The Irish merchants are asking more money for present and forward shipments. The make is said to be larger than usual both in Great Britain and on the Continent; the consumption is also on the increase. Owing to the very general employment among the labouring classes, it is difficult for the buyer to form a judgment as to what price he should give for his winter supply; much will depend on the state of the weather, and the pasture land in the months of August and September.

BACON.—The weather is rather unfavourable for the consumption of this article, which has affected the demand and deliveries; the price has given way 1s to 2s; holders are sanguine if hot weather sets in the whole of the stock will be wanted. Pigs in Ireland, as well as in the Liverpool market, have advanced. The stock of bacon in Liverpool is said to be smaller than usual at this season of the year.

LARD.—There is a steady demand for this article; the small supply of fine American compared with last season will ultimately lead to an advance in the several qualities of Irish.

HAMS remain much the same as last week.

CHEESE.—At the late Shrewsbury Fair, the stock of this article was small, and prices higher than last year.

SALT PROVISIONS.—American beef is rather lower; very little pork on hand; prices firm.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Weekly Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock	Delivery	Stock	Delivery
1844.....	17,700	5,590	12,530	4,810
1845.....	4,220	3,630	17,390	4,570
<i>Arrivals for the Past Week.</i>				
Irish Butter.....			3,870	firkins
Foreign do			5,980	cases
Irish Bacon			3,720	bales

SUGAR.—There has again been a quiet market for West India, and only 400 hhds. have changed hands, but without any alteration of prices. 2,300 bags Bengal were disposed of, in public sale, at 6d advance in the better qualities, from 48s 6d to 50s 6d for white, with grainy descriptions from 39s for middling brown to 55s 6d for good white. 500 boxes yellow Havana, of old import, have been sold at 28s.

REFINED SUGAR.—The market has been very dull, with very few sales this week, and 1s to 2s per cwt decline has taken place; but even at this reduction buyers purchase very cautiously. There is every appearance of a further decline, as the stock on hand continues to accumulate. In the bonded market a brisk demand continues for crushed. Several parcels of Dutch have been sold this week, say about 500 tons. The English is almost all contracted for to the end of September. Crushed about 1s per cwt. dearer. Leaves have also advanced, and a moderate business done in them.

TEA.—The regular market has been interfered with this week by "public sales" amounting to 18,000 packages. Auctions ought to be helps to, instead of drawbacks on, the business of any trading interest, but when goods are catalogued without either prospect or intention of submitting to effect sales, they have mischievous effect. The first catalogue of 6000 packages passed the hammer almost without a purchase being made (only 200 finding buyers); the remainder being taxed at rates which a mere superficial knowledge of the market would have served to show as quite prohibitory. The damage thus done to other property put up for actual and perhaps uninsured sale is incalculable; and some of the finer descriptions of green, of which the quantity brought forward mainly consisted, were sold later in the sale at unprecedentedly low rates. With these exceptions, however—viz., in superior hysons, young hysons, imperials, and gunpowder, no alteration in quotations has been established. Barely 4000 of the whole quantity were disposed of.

Duty paid upon Tea up to Saturday last.

London	13,164,997	lbs
Liverpool	2,836,198	
Bristol	470,936	
Hull	225,837	
1845	16,697,968	
1844	15,915,737	

COFFEE.—213 bags plantation Ceylon sold steadily, from 66s to 70s for low middling. 30 bales Mocha went from 60s to 62s for good clean garbled. 300 bags ordinary to good Mysore brought from 34s 6d to 39s 6d, and 69 bags good ordinary Java from 38s 6d to 40s, with 17 tierces middling colory Havana at 70s.

The prices of Jamaica and Ceylon Coffee at this port for the last five years on the 11th of July were—

	Jamaica		Ceylon	
	low mid & mid	.....	good ord	.....
1845	78s ... 95s	.....	47s ... 48s	.....
1844	78 ... 95	.....	51 ... 52	.....
1843	92 ... 112	.....	41 ... 41 6d	.....
1842	105 ... 124	.....	73 6d ... 75	.....
1841	104 ... 116	.....	66 ... 67 6d	.....

SPICES.—75 bags inferior Malabar black pepper were taken in from to 3d 3d. 6,200 chests cassia lignea sold readily at full prices, good picked bundles from 67s to 69s 6d, good middling from 62s 6d to 63s, ordinary and coarse from 56s to 57s, and broken from 51s to 52s. 64 chests cassia buds were taken in at 72s. 11 cases inferior first quality lined nutmegs went from 2s 5d to 2s 6d.

SAGO.—130 cases pearl obtained full prices, from 20s for middling to 25s 6d for good.

RICE.—2,450 bags good white Bengal realised 12s 6d, being the previous value, and 500 bags Penang from 9s 6d for low to 11s for middling white.

FRUIT.—*Curants.*—A parcel of Patras Gulf fruit has been sold this week at 45s, which establishes a lower rate for the article; the market looking heavy. Nothing worth noticing in raisins or other fruits. All accounts represent crops abroad as very abundant.

THE PINE APPLE TRADE.—This luscious tropical fruit is now no longer a luxury only within the reach of the affluent, as it has lately become an article of considerable import from the West India islands. The supply in the London market is so abundant at present, and the price consequently so moderate, as to be easily obtained by the working classes. By the *Golden Eagle*, from Eleuthera, about 11,000 of superior quality, and in excellent condition, were received, and were offered at public sale by Messrs Keeling and Hunt during the week, and brought from 1s to 5s each. It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that there is another importation of the same fruit for sale on Monday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVRE, July 12.—*Cotton*—Notwithstanding the large business which has been done lately, the purchases of the week have again been considerable, both on speculation and for consumption, and a further advance in prices has occurred. The sales for the week are 17,500 bales, of which two-thirds to speculators; arrivals, 5,400 bales; stock, 75,000 bales; against 140,500 bales in 1844, and 172,000 bales in 1843. The stock in all the ports of France amounted, on the 1st of July 1845, to 106,000 bales, against 167,000 bales in 1844, and 182,000 bales in 1843. *Coffee*—Though purchases have been less extensive, prices have been firm in the extreme, and about 7000 bags of different descriptions were sold for export and home consumption. *Sugar*—The accounts from our West India colonies again report a deficiency in the crops. The Paris letters mention large sales, and are likewise favourable; our market has, in consequence, been well supported, and 1500 hhds sold. The total importation of French Colonial sugar in all our ports, up to the 30th of June last, is 48,600 tons, against 33,400 tons in 1844. *Rice* quiet, stock being much reduced. *Indigo*—About 90 chests of Bengal have been sold last week, likewise 20 chests of Java. *Asbes*—The demand is but very limited; stock, 4400 barrels, against 1300 barrels in 1844. *Hides* without improvement; a parcel offered yesterday at private sale was entirely bought in. *Tallow* lower, in consequence of reduced quotations from St Petersburg. *Whalebone* sold at a decline. *Wheat* considerably higher.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—*Coffee*—The demand has principally been for Java descriptions, which have commanded an advance; St Domingo is likewise much inquired for; the better descriptions of Brazil have become scarce; the lower qualities are neglected. *Sugar*—Sales of Java have been made at an advance upon last week's prices; refined remains in brisk demand, and must again be quoted dearer. *Indigo*—Forty chests have been taken for export at full prices. *Hides and skins*—Stock reduced, and purchases limited. *Cotton* very firm, and higher prices asked for the small quantity which is offering. Our stock is reduced to 11,000 bales, of which the greater part is withdrawn from the market. *Rapeseed and linsed* dull. *Cloverseed* held at high prices, in consequence of the unfavourable accounts of the crops. The corn markets are very quiet, and there is only a retail business.

ANTWERP, July 16.—*Coffee*—There has been an improved demand, both for St Domingo and Brazil, and there is a decided advance in the value of the former. *Sugar*—Higher prices are again paid, 1600 chests of old good yellow Havana having been sold at an advance. *Cotton* firm, and in good demand. Most of the Surat which remained has been taken; several parcels of American have likewise found buyers.

HAMBURG, July 12.—*Coffee*—Prices are firm, with a further tendency to improvement for the more colory descriptions. *Sugar*—The purchases of the week were large, amounting to 7000 boxes of Havana, 500 chests of Brazil, and 500 hhds of muscovado. Prices have advanced 6d to 1s upon the quotations of the preceding week. *Cotton*—3000 bales American and St Domingo have sold at former prices. *Hides*—About 14,000 packages South American and East India have found buyers without change of prices. *Spelter*—Purchases have been very extensive, amounting to no less than 2000 tons, both on the spot and for forward delivery; and a considerable advance has been obtained, at which there remain buyers.

The Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, July 5.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Grey, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony of New Zealand; also Frederick Holt Robe, Esq., Major in the Army, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of South Australia; and George Lilly, Esq., to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of the island of Newfoundland.

Tuesday, July 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Taylor and Helliwell, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, common brewers—Chepstow Wine and Spirit Company, Chepstow; as far as regards J. Gardiner, J. Baker, and J. Morris—Jones and Ripley, Huddersfield, wholesale druggists—Rouse and Hodgson, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, carpenters—J. and E. Cook, Goodman's yard, Minorities, soap-makers—Playford and Son, Great Yarmouth, pawnbrokers—Haly and Roberts, Saltash, Cornwall, schoolmasters—Williams and Haydon, Queen street, Cheshire, merchants—Henshaw and Co., Manchester, merchants—Margeson and Co., New Weston street, Bermondsey, Calais, and elsewhere, leather dressers—Moore and Baily, Durweston mills, Dorsetshire, millers—Load and Mair, Watling street, warehousemen—Davies and Co., Blackfriars road, linendrapers—O'Dwyer and Robinson, Wakefield, stockbrokers—Skuse and Hicks, Buttermere, Wiltshire, farmers—Radcliffe and Evans, Liverpool, estate agents—Garthwaite and Co., Brig house, flax spinners—Hughes and Co., Manchester, engravers—Purdy and Fendt, Finch lane and Oxenden street, violin makers—D. J., and A. Midgley, Leeds and Huddersfield—J. and W. Hughes, Birmingham, maltsters—Wilks, Shepard, and W. Grundy, Birmingham, lacemen—Bennett and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, bond-slip store dealers—Foster and Bird, Cambridge, vinegar manufacturers—Palmer and Long, Richmond, Surrey, ironmongers—B. Silva and Co., Crutchedfriars; F. Chamigo and Co., and B. Silva, and Co., Oporto, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Murcott—first dividend of 11d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.
Harvey, Handsacre, Staffordshire, spirit merchant—final dividend of 3s 3d, any Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.
Kirkpatrick, Newport, Isle of Wight, banker—third dividend of 2s 6d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street; or on July 18 and 19, at the Town hall, Newport.
Chandler, Minorities, chemist—first dividend of 1s 4d, on Wednesday July 16 and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Turquand's, Old Jewry.
Gorbell, Bodford place, Commercial road, bookseller—first dividend of 6s 6d, on Wednesday July 16 and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Turquand's.
Blyth, Colechester, porter merchant—first dividend of 1s 9d, on Wednesday July 16 and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Turquand's.
Figge, Dunster court, Mineing lane, merchant—first dividend of 8d, on Wednesday July 16 and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Turquand's.
Herbert, Reading, tea dealer—first dividend of 3s 4d on Wednesday July 16 and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr Turquand's.
Burge, jun., Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, tailor—final dividend of 8d, on Wednesday July 16 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Kynaston's, Bristol.
Carpenter, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkeeper—final dividend of 3d, on Wednesday July 16 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Kynaston's.
Lewis, Haverfordwest, cabinet maker—final dividend of 1d, on Wednesday July 16 or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Kynaston's.
Robinson, Eccleston, Lancashire, lime burner—first dividend of 7s, on Thursday July 17 or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.
Kewley, Liverpool, tailor—first dividend 2s 6d, on Thursday July 17 or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS D. TAYLOR, Brook street, Holborn, oilman, to surrender July 24 at 11 o'clock, August 26 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Berkeley, Lincoln's inn; official assignee, Mr Pennell, Basinghall street.
WILLIAM ROBSON, Chipping Barnet, grocer, July 30 at 2 o'clock, August 26 at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr Sadgrove, Mark lane; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.
HENRY COOKE, Liverpool painter, July 29, August 22 at 11 o'clock, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Vincent and Sherwood, Temple; and Mr Jones, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Morgan, Liverpool.

JOHN LWA, jun., Liverpool, wine merchant, July 29, August 23 at 13 o'clock at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Vincent and Sherwood, Temple; and Brabner and Co., Liverpool; official assignee, Mr Cazenove, Liverpool.

JOHN ROBINSON, Beverley, Yorkshire, spirit merchant, July 28, August 16 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Mr Lambert, John street, Bedford row; Shepherd and Myers, Beverley; and Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds: official assignee, Mr Fearn, Leeds.

BEN, otherwise BENJAMIN HAIG, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer, July 28, August 18 at 11 o'clock, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy: solicitors, Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury square; Messrs Alexander, Halifax; and Mr Courtenay, Leeds; official assignee, Mr Fearn.

DIVIDENDS.

August 5, Goodeve, Chichester, banker's clerk—August 11, Phillips and Pearson, South place, Finsbury, silk dressers—August 5, Kipling and Atkinson, Wood street, warehousemen—August 8, Lakin, Nottingham, builder—August 7, Golborne and Dobbs, Liverpool, wine merchants—August 6, Dobbs, Liverpool, wine merchant—August 8, Parr, Liverpool, plumber—August 7, Mottram, Liverpool, woolbroker—August 8, Barril, Liverpool, merchant—Rowlands, Fwillish, Carnarvonshire, dealer in wines—August 7, Shepherd, Liverpool, bootmaker—August 6, Taylor, Carlisle, miller—Heron, South Blyth, Northumberland, shipowner—Pigott, Darlington, linen manufacturer—August 5, Rogers, Dale hall, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer—August 7, Robinson, Barton-upon-Trent, draper—Dixon, Kidderminster and Aldermanbury, carpet manufacturer—August 8, Ison, Handsworth, Staffordshire, merchant.

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

August 7, Kimble, Great Marylebone street, bootmaker—August 5, Sheraton, Hartlepool, corn merchant—Martyn, Durham, linendrapery—August 14, Nichols, Coleford, Gloucestershire, auctioneer—August 7, Saffran, Huddersfield, cloth merchant—Robinson Leicester, wine merchant—August 6, Jones and Crosskill, Rochdale, booksellers.

Gazette of Last Night.

Friday, July 18.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 15.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Joseph Burrell, as Vice Consul at North Shields for his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.—The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr John F. Bacon, as Consul at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, for the United States of America.

DOWNING STREET, July 17.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Simcoe Saunders, Esq. to be Provincial Secretary for the province of New Brunswick.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Thomas Waters, Pillingwenly, Monmouthshire, hay dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

JAMES W. COLLYER, Newgate street, City, victualler, July 25 at two, and August 29 at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr Whitmore, official assignee, 2 Basinghall street; and Mr Raseh, solicitor, Staples inn.

HENRY BROMWICH, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, grocer, July 29 at half-past twelve, and August 30 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Mr Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham; and Mr Cheshire, jun, Birmingham.

E. SMITH, R. SMITH, and JOSEPH SWANN, Woodhead, Cheshire, provision dealers July 29 at one, and August 19 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester, Mr Fraser, official assignee, Manchester; Bower & Son, solicitors, 46 Chancery lane; and Mr J. Brooks, solicitor, Aston-under-Lyne.

ROBERT GREEN, Bristol, watchmaker, August 4 at eleven, & August 29 at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Mr Kynaston, official assignee, Bristol; Mr Davidson, solicitor, Bread street, Cheapside; and Mr Brittan, solicitor, Bristol.

PETER HANSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, July 24 at one, and August 26 at half-past two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr J. Wakley, official assignee, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr Harle, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Chisholme and Co, solicitors, 64 Lincoln's inn fields.

JOHN and WILLIAM SUGDEN, Leeds, machine makers, July 28 and August 18 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr Hope, official assignee, Leeds; Mitton and Nealer, solicitors, Southampton buildings, London; and Dunning and Stawman, solicitors, Leeds.

THOMAS WADLEY, Liverpool, broker, August 1 and 22 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Turner, official assignee, Liverpool; Bridger and Blake, solicitors, London wall; and Mr Dodge, solicitor, Liverpool.

JOHN EVANS, Liverpool, ironmonger, August 1 and 22 at half-past ten, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Mr Wilkins, solicitor, Furnival's inn; and Mr Brown, solicitor, Liverpool.

JOSEPH SPENCE, jun, Liverpool, builder, August 1 and 22 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Turner, official assignee, Liverpool, Mr Walker, solicitor, Furnival's inn; Mr Bradley, solicitor, Liverpool.

DAVID PARRY, Ruthin, Denbighshire, carrier, August 1 and 22, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Mr Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Edwards and Peake, solicitors, New Palace yard, London; & Mr Evans, solicitor, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Rotherie, Wakefield, currier, first and final dividend of 1s 1d in the pound, payable at 14 Bishopgate street, Leeds, any day after July 21.

Brown, Sheffield, merchant, dividend of 6s 1d in the pound to those who have not received a former dividend, also a further dividend of 10d in the pound to those who have received the former dividend, payable at 14 Bishopgate street, Leeds, any day after July 21.

John Penzance, money scrivener, dividend of 4d and 1-16th of a penny in the pound, payable at Gandy street, Exeter, any day after July 21.

Killord, Southampton, cabinet maker, first dividend of 11d in the pound, payable at 25 Coleman street, any Wednesday.

Staunton, Bishopgate street without, wine merchant, first dividend of 12s 9d in the pound, payable at 25 Coleman street, any Wednesday.

W. Robinson, sen. and R. W. Robinson, jun., Bedford, grocers, first dividend of 3s 11d in the pound, payable at 25 Coleman street, any Wednesday.

Evershed, Pulborough, Essex, timber merchant, second dividend of 2s 1d in the pound, payable at 25 Coleman street, any Wednesday.

Smith, Southampton, coal merchant, first dividend of 5s 3d in the pound, payable at 25 Coleman street, any Wednesday.

T. Revelly, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber, first dividend of 2s in the pound, payable at 57 Grey street, Newcastle, any Saturday.

Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cooper, second and final dividend of 2s 7d in the pound, payable at 57 Grey street, Newcastle, any Saturday.

Currie, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, first and second dividends of 4s 8d in the pound, payable at 57 Grey street, Newcastle, any Saturday.

Hardisty, Wakefield, whitesmith, first dividend of 5s in the pound, payable at 14 Bishopgate street, Leeds, any Monday after July 21.

Marshall, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder, first dividend of 6s 8d in the pound, payable at 14 Bishopgate street, Leeds, any Monday after July 21.

Askam, late of Nottingley, Yorkshire, lime burner, final dividend of 4s in the pound, payable at 14 Bishopgate street, Leeds, any Monday after July 21.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Pendered and J. Wright, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, spirit merchants—R. Zwilchenbart, E. Zwilchenbart, and A. H. Lomonius, Liverpool, commission merchants (so far as regards R. Zwilchenbart)—T. Sreecton and R. Dales, Kingston-upon-Hull, joiners—B. L. Phillips and J. J. Doughty, 11 Whitechapel road, bakers—E. Cato and W. Cato, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Durham, g ocers—J. Binns and A. M'Leod, Halifax and Huddersfield, hat manufacturers—A. Gilbert and E. Gilbert, Schiffvill, Shropshire, school mistress—J. Lamb and T. Stanforth, Sheffield, button manufacturers—J. and J. Boulton, jun. Hanley, Staffordshire, mercers—H. Alsopp and J. Drewry, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, common brewers—W. Hewson and T. Stewart, Leeds, painters—W. Moore, J. M'Creight, and P. Metge, Liverpool, porter dealers (so far as regards J. M'Creight)—T. Courtice and G. H. Blake, Park, Devonshire, and Callington, Cornwall, tanners—W. Milnes and J. H. Robinson, Lower Thames street, coal factors.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles, from January 1st to July 12th, in each of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the stock on hand on the 12th of July in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR	1842	1843	1844	1845
British Plantation				
Imported:—				
tons				
West India	32,920	32,089	33,342	41,771
East India	20,950	20,287	19,254	28,409
Mauritius	19,367	12,834	13,888	26,070
Total	73,237	65,210	66,484	96,250
Duty paid:—				
tons				
West India	28,258	33,140	31,801	35,923
East India	22,231	19,750	14,414	26,629
Mauritius	16,990	9,718	10,607	21,012
Foreign	...	...	...	1,446
Total	67,480	62,608	56,822	85,010
Stock:—				
tons				
West India	12,357	12,512	12,582	17,012
East India	7,080	6,423	8,733	9,651
Mauritius	4,305	4,140	4,620	7,040
Total	23,742	23,075	25,935	33,703
Average price of West India	37s 9d	35s 11d	32s 5d	32s 3d

Foreign Sugar	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
tons				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	2,556	1,137	5,757	4,592
Havana	3,628	8,220	4,316	5,702
Porto Rico	220	1,611	143	4,611
Brazil	3,328	4,494	2,938	3,577
Total	9,732	15,462	13,154	18,482
Exported:—				
tons				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	2,391	2,454	1,111	4,744
Havana	4,058	4,774	6,180	6,789
Porto Rico	970	1,397	581	1,834
Brazil	2,959	3,470	2,732	4,847
Total	10,378	12,095	10,604	18,214
Stock:—				
tons				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	6,060	3,173	8,050	4,834
Havana	5,938	7,337	6,836	9,076
Porto Rico	758	1,531	1,075	3,496
Brazil	1,867	2,516	1,684	1,462
Total	13,723	14,557	17,645	18,868

MOLASSES	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
cwt				
West India	4,587	5,553	12,366	7,462
Duty paid	7,871	5,448	8,374	7,615
Stock	4,069	3,497	5,378	9,615

Actual	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
gal				
West India	825,976	770,850	546,345	1,045,890
East India	366,495	334,125	151,200	233,595
Foreign	30,240	5,400	46,125	14,400
Total	1,216,710	1,110,375	743,670	1,293,885
Exported:—				
gal				
West India	381,645	494,325	609,025	826,560
East India	156,336	94,326	172,035	172,530
Foreign	8,145	15,255	33,345	42,840
Total	546,126	603,906	814,405	1,041,930
Duty paid:—				
gal				
West India	514,845	537,010	526,275	594,405
East India	53,865	38,275	80,150	28,035
Foreign	630	270	1,900	1,360
Total	569,340	615,555	558,225	623,700
Stock:—				
gal				
West India	1,015,785	1,296,370	1,015,090	1,116,090
East India	445,070	457,110	160,380	119,160
Foreign	43,110	17,890	16,920	19,570
Total	1,503,965	1,771,370	1,192,390	1,244,820

GINGER	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
Cwts				
West India	1,156	699	1,338	1,611
East India	2,493	1,563	741	1,154
Total	3,649	2,262	2,079	2,765
Exported:—				
Cwts				
West India	1,926	2,184	896	1,987
Duty Paid:—				
Cwts				
West India	1,543	1,556	1,719	2,111
East India	510	2,170	1,407	1,860
Total	2,053	3,726	3,126	3,971
Stock:—				
Cwts				
West India	2,367	1,362	1,466	2,153
East India	22,406	17,986	15,325	12,466
Total	24,773	19,348	16,791	14,619

COCOA	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
Cwts				
British Plantation	8,376	1,611	12,015	4,992
Foreign	2,956	898	5,558	878
Total	11,332	2,509	17,570	5,870
Exported:—				
Cwts				
British Plantation	553	1,264	508	145
Foreign	6,477	1,955	8,787	1,761
Total	7,030	3,219	9,295	1,906
Duty paid:—				
Cwts				
British Plantation	6,457	10,135	9,920	8,990
Foreign	25	40	121	580
Total	6,482	10,175	10,111	9,570
Stock:—				
Cwts				
British Plantation	14,798	6,691	9,633	2,963
Foreign	3,317	2,110	4,387	1,518
Total	18,115	8,791	14,220	4,481

COFFEE	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
Cwt				
British Plantation	20,768	19,650	26,564	19,384
Ceylon	37,075	35,798	59,626	51,428
BP not otherwise described	2,684	14	472	1,040
Total BP	60,527	55,462	86,662	71,852
Mocha	9,573	14,956	11,791	17,797
Foreign East India	32,281	25,399	9,915	32,812
Malabar	...	124	552	...
St Domingo	11,042	4,208	12,004	211
Havana & P Rico	5,247	4,578	4,618	1,195
Brazil	18,421	45,012	10,207	26,603
African	91	84	523	...
Total Foreign	76,655	94,361	49,610	78,618
Grand total	137,182	149,823	136,272	150,470
Exported:—				
Cwt				
British Plantation	414	234	766	2,484
Ceylon	550	391	3,843	1,495
BP not otherw. des.	12,530	15,000	5,382	5,108
Total BP	13,494	15,625	9,991	9,087
Mocha	181	592	1,843	1,491
Foreign East India	2,251	12,469	4,915	20,949
Malabar	...	...	559	12
St Domingo	473	3,734	5,759	1,008
Havana & P Rico	2,449	4,783	1,149	1,021
Brazil	13,070	15,830	11,324	21,454
African	2	116	809	319
Total Foreign	18,426	37,524	26,358	46,254
Grand total	31,920	53,149	36,349	55,341
Duty Paid:—				
Cwt				
British Plantation	21,228	21,384	20,012	18,426
Ceylon	33,626	53,777	57,076	70,422
BP not otherw. des.	47,222	18,080	8,638	4,392
Total BP	102,076	93,241	85,726	93,240
Mocha	3,349	5,703	5,784	9,271
Foreign East India	13,812	11,581	9,376	7,251
Malabar	534	88	81	25
St Domingo	1	3	7	2
Havana & P Rico	3	1,866	6,873	1,159
Brazil	98	4,668	4,942	1,802
African	...	...	185	116
Total Foreign	17,797	23,909	27,248	36,626
Grand total	119,873	117,150	112,974	129,866
Stock:—				
Cwt				
British Plantation	27,414	29,420	32,740	27,090
Ceylon	43,545	47,972	56,991	65,995
BP not otherw. des.	258,272	192,688	136,846	120,176
Total BP	329,231	270,080	226,577	213,261
Mocha	12,372	18,993	19,269	22,884
Foreign East India	60,291	67,020	55,759	78,986
Malabar	1,833	1,422	1,230	1,101
St Domingo	13,538	17,163	20,037	19,371
Havana & P Rico	9,673	9,411	6,921	3,669
Brazil	18,007	48,194	52,021	46,467
African	1,961	1,715	1,174	280
Total Foreign	137,675	163,918	156,411	172,758
Grand total	466,906	433,998	382,988	386,019

RICE	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported:—				
Bags				
British East India	143,678	55,590	65,661	103,016
Foreign East India	40,984	13,580	45,715	130
Total	184,662	69,170	111,376	103,146
Exported:—				
Bags				
British East India	57,607	49,469	28,485	32,271
Foreign East India	56,738	16,877	37,977	15,716
Total	114,345	66,346	66,462	47,987
Duty Paid:—				
Bags				
British East India	73,188	30,710	61,491	61,599
Foreign East India	...	330	657	591
Total	73,188	31,040	62,148	62,190
Stock:—				
Bags				
British East India	134,367	72,516	70,142	62,888
Foreign East India	8,502	6,314	36,752	3,089
Total	142,869	78,830	106,894	65,977

PEPPER	1842	1843	1844	1845
White—Imported	1,968	2,019	620	1,188
Exported	228	432	218	234
Duty Paid	959	963	1,088	1,957
Stock	7,286	7,009	7,125	6,425
Black—Imported	36,619	17,674	22,074	52,419
Exported	21,443	11,714	10,250	31,077
Duty Paid	10,987	11,620	12,316	14,411
Stock	92,699	80,796	81,134	90,083

NUTMEGS	1842	1843	1844	1845
Imported	464	453	281	386
Exported	50	52	58	140
Duty Paid	287	422	249	354
Stock	676	542	752	585

CASSIA LIG.	1842</
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Commercial Times' Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits.

Table listing various commodities such as Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Rice, Sago, Salt, Seeds, Silk, Spices, Sugar, and Tobacco, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Rice, Sago, Salt, Seeds, Silk, Spices, Sugar, and Tobacco, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as Seeds, Silk, Spices, Sugar, and Tobacco, with their respective prices and units.

Table listing various commodities such as SUGAR-REF., Tallow, Tea, Timber, and Tobacco, with their respective prices and units.

Railways.

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

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

No. shares	Dis. p. & gr.	Friday Evening.	Shares		Paid		Price
			L.	S. D.	L.	S. D.	
9500	2 1/2 p sh	Aberdeen	100	0	2	10	0
16,000	10s	Birmingham and Gloucester	100	0	100	0	0
9500	—	Ditto New, iss. 7 1/2 dis...	25	0	17	10	0
15,000	1 1/2 s p sh	Brighton, Lewes, & Hastings	50	0	20	0	0
6640	12s p sh	Bristol and Exeter	100	0	70	0	0
26,000	—	Ditto and Gloucester	50	0	30	0	0
50,000	—	Caledonian	50	0	5	0	0
42,000	—	Cambridge and Lincoln	25	0	1	10	0
—	—	Chatham and Portsmouth	20	0	1	0	0
—	—	Chester and Holyhead	50	0	10	0	0
—	—	Chichester and Brighton	—	—	20	0	0
—	—	Churnet Valley	20	0	2	0	0
—	—	Corwall	—	—	3	0	0
—	—	Direct Northern	50	0	2	10	0
—	—	Direct Norwich	20	0	1	0	0
—	—	Diss, Beccles, and Yarmouth	25	0	1	10	0
—	—	Dublin and Belfast Junction	50	0	2	10	0
—	—	Ditto and Galway	50	0	2	10	0
144,000	4s p sh	Eastern Counties	25	0	14	16	0
144,000	—	Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	6	13	4	6	13
144,000	—	Ditto Ditto, No. 2	6	13	4	0	13
4000	—	Eastern Union	50	0	10	0	0
18,000	1 1/2 s 6d p sh	Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	0	50	0	0
18,000	5s 7 1/2 d p sh	Ditto 1/2 Shares	12	10	0	12	10
10,800	—	Ely and Bedford	25	0	1	5	0
14,000	—	Grand Connection	50	0	2	10	0
10,918	5 1/2 p ct	Grand Junction	100	0	100	0	0
10,918	5 1/2 p ct	Ditto 1/2 Shares	50	0	50	0	0
10,918	5 1/2 p ct	Ditto 1/4 Shares	25	0	25	0	0
20,000	—	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	50	0	10	0	0
10,000	3 1/2 p sh	Great North of England	100	0	100	0	0
—	10s p sh	Ditto New	40	0	5	0	0
25,000	4 1/2 p cent	Great Western	100	0	80	0	0
25,000	4 1/2 p cent	Ditto 1/2 Shares	50	0	50	0	0
37,500	4 1/2 p cent	Ditto Fifths	20	0	20	0	0
20,000	—	Guildford, Farnham, &c.	50	0	2	10	0
10,500	—	Harwich	20	0	1	0	0
8000	1 1/2 s 6d p sh	Hull and Selby	50	0	50	0	0
8000	3s 9d p sh	Ditto 1/2 Shares	12	10	0	12	10
5000	—	Kendal Windermere	25	0	1	10	0
16,000	—	Lancaster and Carlisle	50	0	20	0	0
5000	—	Leeds and Bradford	50	0	5	0	0
5100	4 1/2 p ct	Liverpool and Manchester	100	0	100	0	0
7968	4 1/2 p ct	Ditto 1/2 Shares	50	0	50	0	0
11,475	4 1/2 p ct	Ditto 1/4 Shares	25	0	25	0	0
4,125,000	5 1/2 p ct	London and Birmingham	—	—	—	—	—
41,250	5 1/2 p ct	Ditto New Thirds	32	0	10	0	0
54,450	5 1/2 p ct	Ditto New 1/2 Shares	25	0	2	0	0
48,000	3s	London and Blackwall	Avr	16	13	4	9
36,000	1 1/2 s 6d p sh	London and Brighton	50	0	50	0	0
4,500	—	Do Consolidated Eighthths	50	0	25	0	0
43,077	—	London and Greenwhich	Avr	12	15	4	—
11,136	10s p s	Preference or Privilege	Avr	18	17	2	—
46,200	2 1/2 s p sh	London and South Western	Avr	41	6	10	81
—	—	Ditto New	50	0	2	10	0
23,000	8s p sh	London and Croydon	Avr	13	15	9	22 1/2
33,000	—	Ditto guaranteed 5 p cent	5	0	6	0	0
100,000	—	London and York	50	0	2	10	0
8000	—	Lynn and Ely	25	0	2	10	0
13,000	2 1/2 s 6d p s	Manchester and Leeds	100	0	73	0	0
13,000	—	Ditto 1/2 Shares	50	0	32	0	0
13,000	2s	Ditto 1/4 Shares	25	0	2	0	0
22,750	—	Ditto Sixteenths	6	5	0	3	5
30,000	1 1/2 p sh	Manchester & Birmingham	40	0	40	0	0
30,000	—	Ditto 1/2 Shares	10	0	4	0	0
4,155,000	3 1/2 p c	Midland	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ditto Fifths	2	0	0	—	—
978,500	2 1/2 s 3d p s	Ditto Birmingham & Derby	—	—	—	—	—
20,000	—	Newcastle and Berwick	25	0	1	10	0
20,000	10s p sh	Newcastle and Darlington Junction	25	0	25	0	0
50,000	—	North British	25	0	12	10	0
10,256	1 1/2 s 6d	Northern and Eastern	50	0	45	0	0
8125	1 1/2 s 6d	Ditto Scrip, iss. at 5 1/2 dis...	50	0	30	0	0
12,200	7s 6d	Ditto 1/2 Shares	12	10	0	12	10
—	—	North Kent	50	0	2	15	0
19,000	—	Norwich and Brandon	20	0	12	0	0
19,000	—	Ditto New	10	0	1	0	0
—	—	Portsmouth Direct	0	0	2	10	0
2600	—	Preston and Wyre	50	0	0	0	0
—	—	Richmond and West End Junction	20	0	1	0	0
—	—	Rugby, Worcester, and Tring	20	0	1	0	0
—	—	Ditto 2nd Preference, 1842	25	0	1	5	0
26,000	—	Sheffield and Lincoln	100	0	95	0	0
7000	—	Sheffield and Manchester	25	0	8	0	0
18,000	—	Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham	50	0	2	10	0
22,000	—	South Devon	50	0	15	0	0
56,000	1 1/2 s 6d p sh	South Eastern and Dover	Avr	33	2	4	47 1/2
28,000	1s 1 1/2 d p sh	Ditto New, iss. at 3 1/2	50	0	8	0	0
50,000	—	South Wales	50	0	2	10	0
—	—	Stevenson's Portsmouth	—	—	2	10	0
45,000	—	Thames and Medway	Avr	19	5	8	—
7500	10s	Trent Valley	20	0	2	0	0
1875	2s 5d	Yarmouth and Norwich	20	0	20	0	0
6700	5 1/2 p ct	Ditto New	20	0	14	0	0
6700	5 1/2 p ct	York and North Midland	50	0	50	0	0
—	—	Ditto 1/2 Shares	25	0	25	0	0
—	—	Ditto Scarborough Branch	25	0	25	0	0
—	—	Ditto Selby Scrip	50	0	20	0	0
25,300	—	Ditto Extension	25	0	1	5	0
75,000	—	Foreign Railways.	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Boulogne and Amiens	20	0	6	0	0
—	—	Orleans and Vierzon	20	0	6	0	0
130,000	—	Orleans and Bourdeaux	20	0	4	0	0
125,000	—	Paris & Lyons (Ganneron's)	20	0	2	0	0
120,000	—	Paris and Strasbourg	20	0	2	0	0
80,000	—	Paris and Orleans	20	0	20	0	0
72,000	—	Paris and Rouen	20	0	20	0	0
40,000	—	Rouen and Havre	20	0	16	0	0

RAILWAY BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

During the present week the railway business before committees has not been considerable. As regards the London and Croydon (Maidstone, Ashford, and Tunbridge, and the Maidstone and Ro-

chester lines), the commons' committee have declined to proceed with the bills, but recommended them for next session. The committee in the London and York have selected from the various schemes submitted to them for affording through communication to York, the London and York line and the system of railways made up by the combination of the Cambridge and Lincoln, the Direct Northern, and the Tottenham Extension, with the existing railway to Cambridge, as the only two schemes which compete *inter se*. As respects a direct trunk communication from London to York, it is not open to the promoters of any other line to bring forward rebutting evidence against either of those schemes, as far as respects the through communication. They will take the Cambridge and Huntingdon line next in order; the promoters of that and other lines will then have an opportunity of bringing forward positive and rebutting evidence, as well *inter se*, as against such portions of either of the two schemes referred to in their former resolution as then remain undecided on, and as they may then be considered to compete with. The decision of the committee will not be a decision merely on the comparative merits of the two schemes, but with a view to a positive recommendation.

The lords' committee have declared the preamble of the Wear Valley bill to be proven, and the clauses agreed to. The land-owners withdrew their opposition.

The opposition to the Liverpool and Bury has been withdrawn, and the clauses agreed to.

The lords' committee on the Dublin and Galway reported to the house last night.

The Norwich and Brandon (Diss and Dereham) Railway bill has passed the lords' committee. The Scotch Midland Railway bill has been reported.

The Aberdare Railway and the Edinburgh and Northern Railway bills have been considered. The committee having fully investigated the cases, both bills were declared to have gone through committee. The chairman will report accordingly.

The Brighton and Chichester Railway, the Guildford and Portsmouth Railway, and the Direct London and Portsmouth Railway were unopposed, and the standing orders were declared complied with.

The Manchester and Leeds, and the Bolton and Leigh, Kenyon and Leigh Junction, Liverpool and Manchester, and Grand Junction Railway Companies' Amalgamation bills have passed the commons' committee.

The Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway bill is still before a committee of the lords. Evidence is now adduced against the bill. Lord Redesdale's testimony is to this effect, that he objects to the Great Western project because *their line runs through a fox-hunting country!*

The Cornwall and the Glasgow Junction Railway bills remain, *in transitu*, before the lords' committees, and the Direct Northern (Farringdon street Extension) before the commons.

The West London Railway bill has been favourably reported on to the House of Lords by the committee of their lordships sitting on it.

The amount subscribed for new railways, in sums above 2,000l this year is, in Manchester 6,113,564l, in Liverpool 5,116,030l.

RAILWAYS V. CANALS.—We understand that meetings of all the the principal canal proprietors in the kingdom are about to be held to devise some plan for guarding their property and maintaining its value against the competition of railways; and that, where practicable, it is intended to propose that the canals shall be converted into railways.—*Morning Chronicle.*

RAILWAY SPECULATION IN LEEDS.—We are informed by a share-broker that the transactions in shares (principally in scrip) in that town amount on the average to 500,000l a day.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SHARES generally are good, and the principal transactions have been in Blackwall, South-Eastern, Midland Counties, and Eastern Counties. There is more doing in the foreign lines. East India have been 1/2 premium.

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

- Manchester.—JOHN RAILTON and SON, Share Brokers, Exchange Arcade.
- Liverpool.—JOHN HOUGHTON BRANCKER, Stock and Share Broker, High street.
- Belfast.—JOSIAS CUNNINGHAM and Co. Share Brokers, &c. 29 Waring street.
- Leeds.—R. B. WATSON & Co, Share Brokers, 7 Bond street.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—U. W. DICKINSON, Sharebroker, 5 Sandhill.
- Edinburgh.—JOHN ROBERTSON and Co, Share Brokers, 15 Royal Exchange.

LEEDS, Thursday.—If there be any one who doubts of the success of railways, even amongst the "agricultural mind," let him just notice the vast increase of traffic that has taken place, in the receipts of these lines, which have been in active operation during the past four years, during the course of the past spring, as compared with those that took place during the corresponding period of the year 1844—and then we think all his doubts will be at once dissipated. In no line has there been so marked an increase, as in the triple alliance at Derby, in other words, in the "Midlands," viz. 57,000l; in the "London and Birmingham" the increase has been 52,000l; in the "Great Western" 41,000l; in the "Grand Junction" 30,000l; in the "Brighton" 14,000l; and in the "South Western" 8,000l. The total increase during the first six months has been not far short of half a million, and, what is equally remarkable, the gross amount of the spring receipts fall only 100,000l short of what it was last autumn out of an large amount as 2,900,000l in round numbers! Midlands continue in good demand at 194 per cent, and the 40l shares at 304; the meeting on the 25th will give a further impulse to prices. Great North of England are offering at the current prices, and buyers are not numerous; we have no quotation as yet for the new 15l share. Croydon and Brightons are breezy, the former at 22 1/2 and the latter at 7 1/2; a considerable rise in both these stocks may be anticipated during the next three months. North British are on the move, and are very scarce in the market. Wakefield stocks have risen 6l per share within the last few days; the evidence before the Lords is so favourable as to leave little doubt of the bill being got. Dewsbury are not shy at 19 1/2 per share, and will not, we think, go much higher, even if they maintain their present figure. West Yorks at 6l are much cheaper in our eyes than West Ridings at 7l; supposing that no arrangement is come to between the two companies, and the contest be renewed

In the next session of parliament, we regard the chance of the West Yorks as at least equal to that of the Junction, and cannot therefore understand why one stock is at 5½ premium in a 20/ share, and the other only at 3½ in a 50/ share. There are heavy in anticipation of a call—yesterday they were at 4½ premium, to-day they have been more lively, at 5½ premium.

MANCHESTER, Thursday—Closing prices this day:—

Bristol and Gloucester	57	to	59
Eastern Counties	21½		21½
Ditto Perpetual, No. 1	8		8½
Ditto Ditto No. 2	25s		25s
Grand Junction	237		239
Ditto Half-shares	118		119
Ditto Quarter-shares	58		59
Great North of England	243		245
Ditto New shares	63		64
Ditto 30/ shares	33		34
Great Western	213		215
Ditto Half-shares	116		118
Ditto Fifth shares	46		48
Jamaica	36½		37½
Lancaster and Carlisle	47		48
Liverpool and Manchester	211		213
Ditto Half-shares	104½		105
London and Birmingham	242		244
Ditto Third shares	54		55
Ditto Quarter shares	35		36
London and Brighton	76½		77½
Ditto Loan notes	—		—
Ditto Consolidated Eighth	44		45
London and South Western	89		83
Ditto Consolidated Eighth	29		31
Ditto New shares	13		14
Manchester and Leeds	170		174
Manchester and Birmingham	61		62
Ditto Quarter-shares	9½		9½
Manchester, Bolton, and Bury	173		175
Midland Railway Consols	192		194
Ditto Preferential	185		188
Ditto 40/ shares	30		31
Do. Birming. & Derby	150		155
Newcastle and Carlisle	113		114
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	55		56
North Union	A 174		176
Ditto	B 110		112
Sheffield and Manchester	133		134
Ditto Quarter-shares	16½		17
South Devon	25		26
South Eastern and Dover	47½		48
Ditto No. 1	18½		19
Ditto No. 2	16½		17
Ditto No. 3	8½		8½
South Wales	4½		5

BELFAST, Monday.—In Belfast, we have had a steady briskness in Ulsters, since our last; their figure has improved, and their tendency is still upwards. There are sales at our quotations. New stocks are very inactive, and neglected. We observe a prospectus has been published, of a line from Newry, to join the Ulster at Lismore. This project will encounter strong opposition from existing railway interests, should the understanding between the Dublin and Belfast Junction, and Ulster Companies, not lead to its previous abandonment. We believe it is the very general feeling among the Provisional Committee and proprietors, that the County Down's branch to Donaghadee should be proceeded with, and we understand steps will be soon taken in this matter. Bank shares have been quiet.

	Paid.	Prices.
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	1½	to 2
Belfast and Hallymena	2½	6½
Belfast and County Down	2½	3½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	2½	7½
Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction	2½	2½
Dublin and Drogheda	65	111
Dundalk and Enniskillen	2½	3
Great Southern and Western	10	21½
Great Southern and Western Extension	2½	10½
Irish Great Western (Dublin to Galway)	2½	—
Londonderry and Coleraine	2½	3½
Londonderry and Enniskillen	2½	3½
Newry and Enniskillen	2½	3½
Ulster	32	53
Waterford and Limerick	2½	6½

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

Railway	July 13	£	s	d
Eastern Counties	12	5,215	10	11
Edinburgh and Glasgow	12	2,732	12	3
Great Western	13	18,821	15	4
Grand Junction	12	10,318	5	5
Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr	12	2,010	2	3
London and Birmingham	12	21,099	11	6
London and South Western	15	8,881	7	1
London and Black wall	13	1,461	2	5
London and Brighton	12	5,946	0	3
Liverpool and Manchester	11	6,962	14	1
Manchester and Leeds	12	6,748	12	5
Mid., with the Bristol & Birming.	12	16,904	11	7
Manchester and Birmingham	12	3,785	17	4
Newcastle and Carlisle	12	1,746	12	10
Newcastle and Darlington	12	2,857	18	10
Paris and Orleans	14	5,664	0	0
South Eastern and Dover	12	7,745	13	1
Sheffield and Manchester	12	804	5	9
York & North Midland, with Leeds & Selby	12	5,108	1	7
Yarmouth and Norwich	13	449	5	7
Gravesend and Rochester	12	332	16	9

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 12th day of January, 1845:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	29,682,660	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,542,657
		Silver bullion	2,140,003
	29,682,660		29,682,660

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,533,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,800,344
Reserve	3,218,008	Other Securities	11,282,221
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,456,089	Notes	8,068,970
Other Deposits	11,356,519	Gold and Silver Coin	513,628
Seven Day and other Bills	1,081,545		
	33,665,161		33,665,161

Dated the 17th day of July, 1845.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities	Assets
Circulation, inc. Bank post bills	Securities
Deposits	Bullion
22,695,235	24,599,565
14,812,608	16,196,286
37,507,843	40,795,851

The balance of assets over liabilities being 3,218,068, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

The preceding accounts exhibit a very remarkable change during the week. The circulation has increased 1,037,563; the deposits have decreased 2,559,141; the securities have decreased 1,226,137; and the bullion has decreased 221,846. There is no doubt the most important changes here indicated are owing to the payment of the dividends; this fact is evidenced in a striking manner by the deposits, a comparison of which with last week shows that while the public deposits have decreased no less than 3,874,220, the private deposits have increased 1,315,079. These returns show a very startling change in one week, the accounts being made up of the actual condition of the bank in each week. Under the old system of exhibiting only an average of a considerable past time, the change, though it might be as great, would not appear so. The bullion continues to sink rather rapidly, having in two weeks diminished no less than 405,615. The payment of the dividends will not account for this, and the exchanges are generally sinking, as will be seen below, yet they are not so low as to render it profitable to transmit bullion. And if even, as reported, the Bank of France has obtained a credit on the Bank of England to check the downward course of exchange, that would merely be effected by drawing against it. We are rather disposed to think, from what we have observed, that private bankers on the continent, observing money so scarce on Paris, have been increasing their reserves; and, to some extent, the same has been done at home.

The foreign exchanges, especially on France, are again lower this week; Hamburg is the only exception in the north of Europe. The numerous continental Railway schemes are no doubt producing part of this effect.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY.—The market for English securities was flat this afternoon, the speculators selling for the fall. Money stock has also been brought forward within the last day or two, and this has in a degree weakened prices. The foreign funds were heavy, without any great decline in price. Little business was done in any description of stock, the jobbers being principally occupied in preparing for the settlements of Tuesday next.

MONDAY.—The English funds have scarcely maintained previous quotations, and the market wears a heavy and dull appearance. The operations continue to be on a limited scale, the speculators doing very little business. Consols for money and the account closed 98½ sellers; Exchequer bills, 56 to 58s premium; bank stock, 210½ to 211½; three per cents reduced, 99½ to 100; three and a quarter per cents, 102½ to 103; and long annuities, 117-16. The foreign speculative securities were depressed, especially Spanish, which declined to 25½ to 26 for the five per cents, and to 36½ to 37 for the three per cents. The settlement is making steady progress, and the value of money does not exceed from four to eight per cent. Mexican actives closed this afternoon 26½ to 27; the deferred, 20½ to 21; Portuguese, 64 to 65; Peruvian, 32½ to 33½; Dutch two and a half per cents, 62 to 63; the four per cents, 99½ to 100; Danish, 89 to 91; Colombian, 17½ to 18; Chilean, 100 to 102; Buenos Ayres, 45½ to 46½; Brazilian, 90½ to 91½; and Belgian, 99 to 100.

TUESDAY.—Consols were very flat to-day. The business transacted was not extensive, and the decline that took place in prices is in a degree attributed to the unsettled condition of the Peninsular securities. In the foreign market the account was rather a light affair. Spanish, however, experienced considerable depression, and the five per cents were at one period of the day quoted as low as 24½. This stock has gradually declined during the last month, the fall in that time being nearly five per cent, such has been the disinclination to purchase it consequent upon the condition of affairs in Madrid. Symptoms of insurrection, and further failures on the Bolsa, are not events calculated to inspire confidence among speculators either in Paris or London. The last price of the five per cents was 25 to 26, and of the three per cents 35½ to 36. Mexican was better, the intelligence via America, especially as regards Texas, being considered favourable. President Jones's message on the annexation question was read with much interest in the city.

WEDNESDAY.—The English market looks firmer to-day, and consols, after being quoted 98½ to 99, left off 98½ to 99. The advices from Spain tending to spread a belief that the insurrections in that country were likely to be suppressed, an advance has occurred in the value of the securities. The actives are quoted 25½ to 26½; and the three per cents 36½ to 37½. The other foreign stocks maintain a steady position.

THURSDAY.—The English securities have been very steady to-day, without material variation in price. The government broker continues his purchases, which are the principal operations of the market. In the foreign market business was not extensive, but prices in a few cases improved, especially those of the speculative securities.

FRIDAY.—There is an improvement to-day in the funds, and there is a steady business doing. Consols realise 98½ to 99, and for the new account day, August 26, 98 to 99. Exchequer bills have been 54 to 56s, and India bonds 7½s premium. Bank stock has been steady, at 211. New three-and-a-quarter per cents are 102½ to 103, and the three per cents 99½ to 100. The foreign stocks are generally better supported. Spanish five per cents realise 26½ to 27, and the three per cents 37 to 37½. Portuguese old stock is 85½ to 86. Columbian bonds have been marked 17½ to 18. Dutch two-and-a-half per cents are 62 to 63; and French five per cents 121, the exchange being at 25 f. 60 c.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.—In the foreign exchanges the rates upon Amsterdam and Paris were again rather lower, but Hamburg remained nearly the same as last post.—The premium on gold at Paris is 16½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 37 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 56, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 65, it follows that gold is 0.35 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.—The course of exchange at New York on London is 110 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is 0.43 per cent in favour of England.—But the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be added to the above difference.

The Bankers' Price Current.

English Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	211 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	211
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent Anns.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
New 5 per Cent	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8
Do. Bonds, 5 per Cent 1000/	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p
Do. Bonds, 5 per Cent 1000/	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p	71s 6s p
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do. Old Anns., 3 per Cent	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do. New Anns., 3 per Cent	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Bank Stock for Act., Aug. 26	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4	210 1/4
3 per Cent Cons. for opp., July 18	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
India Stock for fact., Aug. 26	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8	274 5/8
Canada Guaranteed Deben., 4 per Cent	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Exchequer Bills, 1000/	56s 8s p	56s 4s p	54s 3s p	53s 6s p	54s 6s p	56s 4s p
Do. 500/	56s 8s p	54s 6s p	56s 4s p	53s 6s p	54s 6s p	56s 4s p
Do. Small	60s pm	59s 7s p	57s 5s p	57s pm	57s pm	59s 9s p
Do. Advertised	60s pm	59s 7s p	57s 5s p	57s pm	57s pm	59s 9s p

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change	Prices printed on 'Change	Prices negotiated on 'Change
Amsterdam	3 ms	12 10	12 7 1/2	12 9	12 7 1/2
Do. at sight	3 ms	12 8	12 6 1/2	12 7	12 6 1/2
Rotterdam	short	12 10 1/2	13 7 1/2	12 9 1/2	12 7 1/2
Antwerp	3 ms	26 15	26 0	26 5	26 0
Hamburg mes banco	short	14	13 14 1/2	13 15	13 14 1/2
Paris, 3 days sight	short	25 80	25 60	25 65	25 70
Do. 3 ms	3 ms	26	25 80	25 85	25 72 1/2
Marseilles	short	26 5	25 87 1/2	25 92 1/2	25 87 1/2
Bordeaux	short	26 10	26 0	26 5	25 90
Frankft. on the Main	123	122 1/2	122 1/2	122	122 1/2
Vienna	3 ms	10 4	10 1	10 2	10 2
Trieste	do.	10 5	10 1	10 2	10 2
Madrid	do.	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	36 1/2
Calis	do.	36 1/2	37	37 1/2	37 1/2
Leghorn	do.	30 75	30 55	30 60	30 55
Genoa	do.	26 5	25 85	25 90	25 85
Naples	do.	40	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Palermo	do.	119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Messina	do.	119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Lisbon	60 ds dt	53 1/2	54	54 1/2	54 1/2
Oporto	do.	53 1/2	54	54 1/2	54 1/2
Rio Janeiro	do.	23	23	23 1/2	23 1/2

LIST OF SCOTTISH COMPANIES' PRICES.

Paid Capital.	Dividend	BANKS.	Paid.	Price pr. share
1,000,000	6 per cent	Bank of Scotland	100 0 0	177
500,000	6	Royal Scotland	100 0 0	171 10s
600,000	6	British Linen Company	100 0 0	230
1,000,000	6	Commercial	100 0 0	174 10s
1,000,000	7 1/2	National	10 0 0	167 15s 0d
1,000,000	6	Union Bank of Scotland	50 0 0	98 10s
300,000	6	Western	50 0 0	85 0s
500,000	6	North of Scotland	5 0 0	71 7s 6d
600,000	3	Clydesdale	15 0 0	151 10s 0d
75,000	6	Eastern	15 0 0	111 13s 6d
1,000,000	5	Caledonian	2 10 0	31 7s 6d
656,260	5	Edinburgh and Glasgow	5 0 0	71 16s 0d
Shares		City of Glasgow	8 15 0	161 0s
250,000	5	INSURANCE COMPANIES	Shares	
7,500	7	Scottish Union	£20	1 0 0
75,000	5	Hercules	100	10 0 0
50,000	9	Insurance Company of Scotland	10	All paid
1,500	10	North British	200	10 0 0
5,000	6	Caledonian Fire	100	10 0 0
		Edinburgh Life	100	10 0 0

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares	Dividends per annum	Friday evening.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	6 1/2 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	33 1/2
20,000	4 1/2 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	48 1/2
5000	6 1/2 per ct	Ceylon	25	20 0 0	—
8000	—	County of Gloucester Bank	100	25 0 0	—
—	5 1/2 per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
20,000	5 1/2 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	15 1/2
4000	6 1/2 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
40,000	6 1/2 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	26 1/2
60,000	6 1/2 per ct	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	15
—	—	Metropolitan	25	7 10 0	—
40,000	8 1/2 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
20,000	8 1/2 per ct	Do. New	10	10 0 0	—
20,000	5 1/2 per ct	National of Ireland	50	17 10 0	—
10,000	5 1/2 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5 1/2 per ct	Do. New	20	10 0 0	—
10,000	5 1/2 per ct	Northamptonshire Union	—	0 0 0	—
21,500	—	Gloucestershire	50	10 0 0	—
21,383	5 1/2 per ct	West of England and South Wales District	20	12 10 0	—
20,000	6 1/2 per ct	Wilt and Dorset	15	7 10 0	—
20,000	—	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	26
10,000	—	Do. Ditto	—	10 0 0	—
60,000	5 1/2 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	—

PRICES OF BULLION.

Foreign Gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce	£3 17 9
Foreign Gold in oin, Portugal pieces	do	3 17 5
New Dollars	do	0 4 9 1/2
Silver in bars, (standard)	do	0 0 0

Foreign Stocks, &c.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	91 1/2	90 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	89	88	—	88 1/2	—	—
Ditto New, 1845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	40 1/2	—	—	45 1/2	—	46 7
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent deferred	—	—	—	53	—	—
Columbian Bonds, 6 per cent ex Venezuela	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	—	—	90 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex over due Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 5 per cent, 1837	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	—
Ditto Small	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred Stock, 5 per cent	20 1/2	—	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Ditto Debentures	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	33 1/2
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	85 1/2
Ditto Converted	65 1/2	—	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65
Ditto Annuities, 1855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	117	—	—	117 1/2	118	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per ct div. from Nov. 1840	26 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ditto ditto ditto 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ditto ditto 1844	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive Bonds	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ditto Deferred	—	15 1/2	—	15	15	15 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 5/8	35 1/2	37 1/2	37
Venezuela 2 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	14	—	—	—
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent	—	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	—	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	—	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neapolitan Bonds, 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ex per Duc, 4f 40c. Ex per £ st, 25f 65c	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris July 15	London July 16	Paris July 16	London July 17	Paris July 17	London July 18
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. c. 121 20	F. c. —	F. c. 121 23	F. c. —	F. c. —	F. c. 121
March and 22 Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	25 60
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. c. 83 20	F. c. —	F. c. 83 15	F. c. —	F. c. —	F. c. 83 50
June and 22 December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	25 60
3 per Cent French Scrip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	3225	—	3210	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 55	—	25 55	—	—	—
Ditto 3 months	25 45	—	25 45	—	—	—

PUBLIC SECURITIES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Renewable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, July 18	Amer. Prices, June 30
Alabama	5 per cent	1852	500,000	May and Nov.	75
—	5 per cent	1858	2,000,000	Jan. and July	—
—	5 per cent	1863	3,500,000	May and Nov.	—
Indiana	5 per cent	1861	1,600,000	Jan. and July	—
—	5 per cent	1866	—	—	—
Illinois	5 per cent	1861	1,000,000	—	—
—	5 per cent	1870	5,000,000	—	—
—	5 per cent	1870	1,000,000	—	—
Kentucky	5 per cent	1868	1,250,000	—	101
Louisiana	5 per cent	1848	1,800,000	—	—
—	5 per cent	1843	—		

Corn Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, July 14.—The letters from the country all complain more or less of the effects of the late rains, and prices at all the markets have risen. The supplies since Monday have been moderate of all kinds of home growth, but liberal of foreign oats. English wheat, the supply of which fresh up to this day's market was very short, brought 2s per quarter more money than on this day week, and a clearance was effected. Duty paid foreign was also in fair request at an advance of 1s per quarter. Bonded parcels were inquired after at higher rates. Barley steady with moderate demand. English and Scotch oats were a ready sale at quite as much money as on this day's night. Irish were a limited sale, without alteration in value. Foreign in good condition brought fully last Monday's prices, with a good sale, but out-of-conditioned samples were difficult to quit. Beans 1s dearer; Peas very scarce and fully as dear as of late. The price of flour was raised to-day 4s per sack.

Table with columns for 'Wheat, Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white...', 'Barley, English Maiting and Chevalier...', 'Oats, food, Northumberland and Berwick...', 'Foreign', 'Poland, Lincoln and Yorkshire...', 'Beans, Mazagan...', 'Pens, White...', 'Flour, Townmade Households, per sack...', 'Oatmeal, Berwick and Scotch, per ton...'

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Table with columns for 'Wheat, Australian and V. D. Land', 'High mixed Danzig', 'Mixed do', 'Rostock', 'Red Hamburg', 'Mediterranean', 'Egyptian', 'Barley, Maiting', 'Distiller's', 'Grinding', 'Oats, Brew', 'Poland', 'Feed', 'Do dried in the straw, Riga, &c.', 'Beans, Horse', 'Egyptian', 'Peas, White', 'Flour, American, p. brl. 196 lbs nett wt', 'Canada do.'

AVERAGES

From the London Gazette of Friday last.

Table with columns for 'Districts', 'WHEAT. Quarters sold, Average Price.', 'BARLEY. Quarters sold, Average Price.', 'Imperial Weekly Average', 'Oats', 'Rye', 'Beans', 'Pease'.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday, July 13.—Since Tuesday last the weather has been fine and dry, and the atmosphere is more genial. The arrivals this week at present have been moderate, except of oats, of which we have had very considerable supplies from Ireland, and from foreign ports. English wheat, of which there were very few samples exhibited to-day, was nominally as on Monday. Duty paid foreign was little inquired after. In bonded wheat few sales took place. Barley without alteration. English and Scotch oats were neglected in consequence of the dealers turning their attention to the late arrivals of Irish and foreign, the latter of which mostly arrive in bad condition, and were to be obtained at 6d to 1s reduction from Monday last; the Irish must also be called 6d lower. Beans and peas held firmly, but not much business done. Flour unaltered.

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

Table with columns for 'English', 'Scotch', 'Irish', 'Foreign', 'Grand total for the week', 'Total of British previously this year', 'Total Foreign previously this year', 'Total Quantity of all other kinds of Pulse and Grain'.

Table with columns for 'Malt', 'Rye', 'Tares', 'Linsed', 'Rapessed', 'Mustardseed', 'Seed', 'Brank'.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN.

Table with columns for 'Weekly Averages by the Imp. Gtr. from the Gazette of Friday, July 11, 1845.', 'Averages from the corresponding Gazette in the last year, Fri. July 12, 1844.', 'Wheat', 'Barley', 'Oats', 'Rye', 'Beans', 'Peas'.

Provision Markets.

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

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 14.—From Scotland and nearly all parts of England the arrivals of slaughtered meat since Monday last have been on the decrease, though somewhat large for the time of year. With London killed meat, however, we have been well supplied, while a decided improvement has taken place in quality. For nearly every description of meat the demand has ruled firm, and full prices have been realised, and at which good clearances have been effected. About 20 carcasses of foreign beasts and a few calves and sheep have appeared on sale.

FRIDAY, July 13.—We had a very dull trade here to-day, and prices were not supported.

Table with columns for 'Beef, inferior', 'Mutton, inferior', 'Prime large', 'Prime small', 'Pork, large', 'Pork, small', 'Veal', 'Lambs'.

SMITHFIELD.

MONDAY, July 14.—Since Monday last the imports of live stock from abroad into London have been again somewhat extensive, viz. 28 oxen from Hamburg; 37 cows, 64 oxen, 18 calves, and 17 sheep from Rotterdam. The supply on offer here to-day comprised 70 oxen and cows, in fair average condition. On the whole a fair inquiry existed for them, at prices varying from 16l to 19l 10s each, and at which they were nearly all disposed of.

Fresh up to-day the arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were seasonably good, and on the increase, compared with those of Monday last. Notwithstanding buyers were rather numerous, we have to notice a sluggish demand for all kinds of beef, at, in most instances, a decline in the currencies obtained on this day's night of 2d per 8lbs; the highest general figure for the best Scots being 4s 4d per 8lbs. In the quality and condition of the beasts a great improvement was noticed; indeed, we have seldom seen better at any corresponding season.

The numbers of sheep were somewhat less than those exhibited last week. Prime old Downs sold freely at extreme quotations, while the value of other breeds was again supported. The few store sheep on offer were held at unusually high figures. For lambs, the supply of which was not so large, we had a steady sale at full prices.

The veal trade was steady, at last week's quotations. In pigs very little business was transacted.

Table with columns for 'Coarse and inferior', 'Pr. coarse wool', 'Sec. quality do', 'Pr. South Down', 'Prm. large oxen', 'do.', 'Prime Scots &c', 'Lrg. crse. calves', 'Pr. small do', 'Pr. small do', 'Lrg. hogs', 'Sec. quality do', 'Nt. sm. porkers', 'Lambs'.

Suckling calves 18s to 30s; and quarter old store pigs 16s to 20s each. Beasts 2,669; sheep and lambs 26,110; calves 169; pigs 275.

FRIDAY, July 13.—Notwithstanding our market of to-day was scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock was heavy, at a reduction in prices of 2d per 8 lbs. We had on offer 300 Scots from Scotland, 120 oxen and cows from Holland, 12 ditto from Hamburg, and 50 beasts from Ireland. The number of sheep were by no means large, yet the sale for them was inactive at barely Monday's quotations. Lambs moved off slowly at late rates. The veal trade was very dull, yet we can notice no variation in value. In pigs very little was doing. Milch cows sold at from 16l to 19l 10s each, including their small calf.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, MONDAY, July 14.—The market remains in much the same position as we noticed last week, and the duty is backed at about 180,000l, though very little betting is going on.

BOROUGH, FRIDAY, July 13.—We have again to report a very dull inquiry for all descriptions of hops here; indeed, so little is passing in them that the quotations are almost nominal. The plantation accounts are very favourable. In the duty very little is doing. The actual prices being very uncertain, we omit them.

HAY MARKETS.

Thursday, July 17.

SMITHFIELD.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 18s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 10s to 5l 8s; fine upland ditto, 5l 10s to 5l 15s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 16s to 1l 18s; wheat straw, 2l 0s to 2l 2s per load. Both hay and straw sold freely, at the above quotations.

CUMBERLAND.—Coarse meadow hay, 4l 0s to 4l 10s; useful ditto, 4l 12s to 5l 5s; fine upland ditto, 5l 8s to 5l 12s; clover hay, 4l 10s to 5l 18s; oat straw 1l 18s to 2l 0s; wheat straw, 2l 0s to 2l 2s per load. A short supply, and a steady trade.

WHITECHAPEL.—Coarse meadow hay, 3l 16s to 4l 15s; useful ditto, 4l 10s to 5l 4s; fine upland ditto, 5l 6s to 5l 14s; clover hay 4l 10s to 6l 0s; oat straw, 1l 16s to 1l 18s; wheat straw 2l 0s to 2l 2s per load. Trade tolerably firm at our quoted prices.

In new meadow hay a good business was doing at from 3l 5s to 4l 10s per load.

TALLOW.

MONDAY, July 14.—The market is very steady, and a fair moderate business doing on the spot for the season. In new tallow there is little passing; the nearest price this morning for the last three months is 40s 3d to 40s 6d, yet there are no buyers at above 40s. Town tallow is 40s net cash.

Particulars of Tallow.

Table with columns for 'Stock this day', 'Delivery last week', 'Do. from 1st June', 'Arrived last week', 'Do. from 1st June', 'Price of Y.C.', 'Price of Town', 'Rough Fat'.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, July 14.—Adair's Main 13s 6d—Bate's West Hartley 14s—Buddle's West Hartley 15s—Carr's Hartley 15s—Davison's West Hartley 15s—Hastings's Hartley 14s—Holywell Main 15s—Nelson's West Hartley 14s 6d—North Percy Hartley 14s—New Tanfield 14s—Original Tanfield 13s 6d—Old Pontop 13s—Ord's Redheugh 13s—Pontop Windsor 13s 6d—Lavenworth's West Hartley 14s—Stormont Main 12s—Taylor's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 16s—Townley 14s—West Hartley 14s 6d—West Wylam 14s 9d—Wylam 14s to 14s 3d. Wallsend: Bewicke and Co. 15s—Bell Robson 14s—Gibson 15s 6d—Gosforth 15s—Hotspur 14s 3d—Killingworth 14s 3d—Riddell's 14s 9d—Walker 14s 9d—Wharnciffe 14s 9d—Eden Main 15s 6d—Belmont 15s 6d—Braddell's Hetton 17s—East Hetton 15s—Haswell 17s 3d—Hetton 17s—Lambton 16s 9d—North Hartley Lyons 15s 6d—Pemberton 14s 9d—Russell's Hetton 16s 3d—Shotton 16s—Stewart's 17s—Hartlepool 17s—Heugh Hall 15s 6d—Kellie 16s 3d—Trimdon 16s 6d—Adelaide 16s—Adelaide Tees 16s 6d—Barrett 14s 6d—Barrington Tees 14s—Brown's Deansery 15s—Hartlepool 14s 3d to 15s—W. Hartley Netherton 14s 6d—Fox 14s 6d—Gordon 14s—Seymour Tees 15s 6d—South Durham 15s—Tees 16s 6d—West Tees 14s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 15s—Derwentwater Hartley 13s 6d—Hartley 14s—Langenack 21s—Lewis's Merthyr 21s 6d. Arrivals since last day 243.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.—Adair's Main 13s 9d—Bate's Hartley 14s—Chester Main 14s—Davison's West Hartley 15s—East Tanfield 13s 6d—Holywell Main 15s—North Percy Hartley 13s 9d—Ord's Redheugh 13s 6d—Ravenworth's West Hartley 14s—South Pontop 13s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor 15s 9d—Townley 14s—West Hartley 14s 6d—West Wylam 14s 9d—Wylam 14s to 14s 3d. Wallsend: Bewicke and Co. 15s 6d—Brown's (unscreened) 15s 3d—Killingworth 14s 6d—Urpeth 14s 6d—Wharnciffe 15s 3d—Eden Main 15s 6d—Belmont 16s—Braddell's Hetton 17s to 17s 3d—East Hetton 15s—Haswell 17s 3d—Hetton 17s—Lambton 16s 9d—Lumley 15s 6d—Russell's Hetton 16s 3d—Richmond 15s 6d—Shotton 16s 9d—Scarborough 16s 9d—Stewart's 17s 3d—Hartlepool 17s 3d—Heugh Hall 15s 6d—Kellie 16s 3d—Adelaide Tees 16s 6d—Barrett 15s—Brown's Deansery 15s 3d—Richardson's Tees 14s 6d—Seymour Tees 15s 6d—South Durham 15s 6d—Tees 16s 6d—West Tees 14s 6d—Allon 13s—Cowpen Hartley 15s—Hartley 14s—West Hartley Netherton 15s. Arrivals since last day 92.

FRIDAY.—Adair's Main 14s—Bate's Hartley 14s 3d—Chester Main 14s—Davison's West Hartley 15s—East Tanfield 13s 6d—Holywell Main 15s—North Percy Hartley 14s 3d—Ord's Redheugh 13s—Ravenworth's West Hartley 14s 6d—Smith's Pontop 13s 6d—Taylor's West Hartley 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor 15s 9d—Townley 14s—West Hartley 14s 6d—Wylam 14s 6d—Eden Main 16s—West Hartley Netherton 15s—Eden Hartlepool Cinders 23s 6d. Wallsend: Braddell's Hetton 17s 6d—Hetton 17s 6d—Lambton 17s 6d—Russell's Hetton 16s 6d—Heugh Hall 15s 9d—Kellie 16s 6d, Eden Hartlepool 15s—Richardson's Tees 14s 9d—Tees 15s 9d—West Tees 14s 9d. Ships arrived 12.

Liverpool Weekly Import List.

Imported from the 4th to 16th July 1845, inclusive.

By 1 vessel from Calcutta, 1 Bombay, 1 Sydney, N.S.W., 2 Africa, 1 Ichaboe, 1 Possession Island, 2 Cape of Hope, 1 Raddaha Bay, 1 Sierra Leone, 1 Valparaiso, 1 Rio Janeiro, 1 Maranhon, 1 Bahia, 1 Pernambuco, 1 Laguna, 1 Belize, 3 New York, 1 Richmond, Virginia, 4 Charleston, 3 Savannah, 6 Mobile, 4 New Orleans, 2 Montreal, 1 Newfoundland, 2 Egypt, 2 Smyrna, 1 Cyprus, 1 Malta, 1 Messina and Catania, 2 Gergenti, 2 Messina and Palermo, 1 Palermo, 1 Gergenti and Palermo, 1 Finale and Sciscia, 1 Alicata, 2 Trieste, 1 Leghorn, 1 Gibraltar, 1 Marseilles, 1 Lisbon, 1 Rotterdam, 2 Antwerp, 1 Stettin:—

Annatto..... cks
 Argol..... 21 cks, cases
 Arrowroot..... 9 pks
 Ashes..... 567 brls
 Bark—Oak..... 144 tons
 Other..... tons
 Berries—yellow..... 67 bgs
 Boracic Acid..... 85 cks
 Persian..... 8 bgs, 1 case
 Brimstone..... 1127 tons
 Camphor..... cases
 Cochineal..... srs
 Cocoon—B.P..... bgs
 Foreign..... 8 bgs
 Coffee—E.I. 69 frz..... 610 bgs
 For West India..... bgs
 Brazil, &c..... 289 cks
 Cowries..... cases
 Dividivi..... tons
 Dyewoods—Fustic..... 3 tons
 Logwood..... 270 tons
 Barwood..... 4600 pieces
 Sapan wood..... 16 tons
 Nicaragua wood..... tons
 Brazil..... 50 tons
 Camwood..... 4 tns, ps
 Elephants' Teeth 26, 8 bgs
 Scriverlotes..... 29
 Emery Stones..... 245 tons
 Flax..... 781 brls
 Flour..... 2617 brls
 Galls..... 243 bgs
 Gambier..... bgs
 Ginger—West India..... brls
 African..... bgs, 43 brls
 Guano..... 980 tons, 59 bgs
 Gum 22 cs, 440 bgs, 3 tons
 Copal..... bgs
 Other..... cases
 Hemp..... 4 bis
 American, &c..... bis
 Hides—Ox & Cow..... 2121
 77 bundles
 East India..... bis
 Horse.....
 Horse Hair..... bis
 Cow de..... bis
 Indigo..... chests
 Singlas..... 3 brls
 Ivory..... pcs
 Jute..... bis
 Lac Dye..... chests
 Lemon Juice..... 33 pipes
 Liquorice Paste..... cs
 Madder..... 5 cks
 Madder Roots..... 578 lbs
 Mahogany..... 150 logs

Molasses—B.P..... cks
 Foreign..... cks
 M-of-Pearl Shells 156 tons
 Mung..... 87 brls
 Myrabolams..... bndis
 Nitrate and Soda..... bgs
 Oil—Castor..... cases
 Black..... cks
 Olive..... 1329 cks
 Palm..... 401 cks
 Seed..... pipes
 Sperm..... 33 cks
 Train..... 389 cks
 Other..... cks
 Pimento..... bgs
 Pepper—Black..... 71 bgs
 Pitch..... brls
 Rattan..... bdis
 Rosin..... 56 brls
 Rice—E.I..... 3813 bgs
 Brazil..... 100 bgs
 Rum—E.I..... puns
 Safflower..... bgs
 Sago—Pearl..... boxes
 Flour..... bgs
 Saltpetre..... bis
 Sarsaparilla..... bgs
 Seed—Mustard..... 367 bdis
 Linseed 516 bgs, 1222 bdis
 Shell Lac..... bxs
 Silk—Raw..... bis
 Skins—Seal..... 9621
 Chinchilla..... doz
 Sp. of Turpentine..... pipes
 Sponge..... 8 bgs, 1 case
 Sugar—B.P..... hds
 Bengal..... 1447 bgs
 Mauritius..... bgs
 Brazil..... 130 cs, 290 bgs
 Sumac..... 7167 bgs
 Tallow—European..... cks
 American, &c..... 94 cks
 Tapioca..... 6 brls
 Tar—European..... brls
 American..... brls
 Tartar..... 134 cks
 Tea..... chests, hf-do
 Tin..... slabs
 Tobacco..... 135 hds, 6 tes,
 118 kgs, 124 bxs
 Turmeric..... pkts
 Turpentine..... 1776 brls
 Spirits..... pipes
 Valonia..... 228 tons, 46 bgs
 Wax—Bees'..... 244 pks
 Wheat..... 720 qrs
 Wool..... 2187 bis

On the 4th inst. in Bernard street, William Morgan, Esq. in the 71st year of his age.

On the 15th inst. aged 72, William Blew, Esq. of Warwick street, Pall mall east.

On the 12th of March, from wounds caused by the explosion of the Magazine, during the affray in the Bay of islands, Henry Mark Masterman Torre, Esq. second son of the late Colonel Torre, of Snydale, Yorkshire, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 14th inst. at Downshire hill, Hampstead, after a suffering of three years and nine months' duration, borne with unexampled fortitude, Mary Ann Beckingham, the beloved wife of Richard Hodgson, Esq. of Upper Norton street, Portland place.

On the 15th inst. the Earl of Dunmore, at Hill house, Streatham, near London.

At Dublin, on the 14th inst. aged 27, the Hon. Edward A. Lambart, son of the late Earl of Cavan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH effectually relieves the stomach and bowels by gentle relaxation, without griping or prostration of strength. They remove headache, sickness, dizziness, pains in the chest, &c.; are highly grateful to the stomach, promote digestion, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, while to those of a full habit and free livers, who are continually suffering from drowsiness, heaviness, and singing in the head and ears, they offer advantages that will not fall to be appreciated.—Sold by Prout, 229 Strand, London, price 1s 1d per box; and by most medicine vendors in the kingdom.

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 George Thomas, Esq.
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A large and immediate accession of assurances by the transfer of the Policies of the "Achilles British and Foreign Life Assurance Society."

PROFITS.—The whole of the profits divided ANNUALLY among the members, after payment of five Annual Premiums.

An ample guaranteed capital, in addition to the Fund continually accumulating from Premiums, fully sufficient to afford complete security.

CREDIT.—Credit given to members for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums, without security.

Credit allowed to members for the whole of the first five Annual Premiums, on satisfactory security being given for their payment.

Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without charge) at the office.

Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members.

An extremely low Rate of Premium, without participation in the Profits, but with the option, at any time within five years, of paying the difference between the Reduced Rates and the Mutual Assurance Rates, and thus becoming members of the society, and entitled to a full participation in the profits.

Extract from the Reduced Scale of Rates, for an Assurance of 100l. for one year, seven years, and the whole term of life:—

Age.	Annual Premium.					
	One Year.		Seven Years.		Whole Life.	
	l	s d	l	s d	l	s d
20	1	0 9	1	1 6	1	13 11
30	1	2 9	1	3 3	2	2 1
40	1	5 6	1	7 6	2	16 4
50	1	15 9	2	1 6	4	1 11
60	2	3 5	3	17 0	6	8 3

Full particulars are detailed in the prospectus.
 A. B. IRVINE, Managing Director.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE extraordinary success of this Medicine is the wonder of the age; it has been tried by hundreds of thousands as an aperient, and has in every instance done good, it has never in the slightest degree impaired the most delicate constitution. Tens of thousands have testified that perseverance in the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS will completely cure any disease, and are living witnesses of the benefit received from this invaluable medicine.—Sheets of testimonials, and the "Life and Times of Old Parr," may be had gratis, of every respectable Medicine Vendor throughout the Kingdom.

Beware of spurious imitations of the above medicine. None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co.," London, on the directions.

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PATENT GALVANISED IRON. 100 PER CENT STRONGER AND FROM 200 to 300 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN COPPER. The Patent Galvanised Iron Company are ready to Galvanise any Iron sent to their Works, either at Millwall, London; Phoenix Iron Works, West Bromwich; Lee Brook, Tipton, Staffordshire; or Broad street, Birmingham, and to supply Roofing, Ship's Sheathing, Fastenings, Chains, Bolts, Nails, Screws, Pump, and the endless variety of articles to which Iron, not subject to rust, may be applied. The Patent Galvanised Iron is well adapted for Roofing, especially for Tropical Climates, being cheaper and more durable than Zinc, Lead, Tin, or any other material, calculating weight, strength, elegance, and durability; Sheathing Ships, being not more subject to clog by barnacles, sea-weed, or oxidation, than any other Sheathing; Bolts, Chains, and all Iron Work about ships, Boats, and Steam Vessels, Miner's Implements, Agricultural and Ornamental Fencing, Rick Covers, &c. The validity of the patent was contested in February last before Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when among others the following eminent gentlemen gave evidence:—Charles Barry, Esq., F.R.S., architect, "that he is roofing the new Houses of Parliament with the Patent Galvanised Iron, and is perfectly satisfied with it." Oliver Lang, Esq., master shipwright at Woolwich Dock, on whose recommendation the Admiralty have ordered H. M. steamer *Sphinx*, about to be built by him, to be wholly bolted and fastened with Galvanised Iron. Captain Paulter, resident superintendent of the Trinity Board Establishment, "that it is employed by the Trinity Board for their buoys, &c., and found to be perfectly effective in protecting the iron from injury at sea, the buoys retaining their colour, a point never before attained." Captain Denison, Royal Engineer, superintendent of all buildings in Woolwich and Deptford Dockyards. T. H. Brande, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c. George Frederick Young, Esq. of the firm of Curling, Young, and Co., all deposed in the strongest manner to the perfect efficacy of the Company's patent process for the preservation of iron from rust. Amongst other testimonials the following certificate has been received from Lloyd's surveyors.

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

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

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

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

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ON THE NATURE and CURE OF STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA; illustrated by the result of many years' extensive practical experience in the treatment of every variety of Urethral Obstruction. The important improvements in the treatment of stricture, founded upon the enlarged opportunities of observation which the author's exclusive attention to the pathology and cure of this disease and its consequences has afforded, are satisfactorily attested by the numerous severe and protracted cases, the successful treatment of which is fully detailed in an appendix.

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 giddiness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, with sensation of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and all the distressing feelings arising from debility and indigestion, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are the best remedy. They can be taken at any time, without danger from wet or cold, requiring no restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, giving strength to the stomach, and promoting a healthy action of the liver, by which they prevent and cure the jaundice and dropsy, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system.—Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, 86 High street, Whitechapel. Sold in boxes at 1s 1d; 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each, in every Town.

CAUTION.—Ask for STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, and see that the name is on the stamp.

BIRTHS.
 On the 9th inst. at 36 Wilton crescent, London, Viscountess Melgund, of a son.

On the 14th inst. at Oliver's terrace west, Mile-end road, Mrs John Green, of twins, which survived their birth a few hours only.

MARRIAGES.
 On the 16th inst. at St John's, Upper Holloway, by the Rev. J. W. Weeks, M.A., Edward Preston Drake, Esq. of her Majesty's Post office, to Matilda Elizabeth Rutland, second daughter of George Rutland, Esq. of the Bank of England.

At Edinburgh, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. R. H. Stevenson, of St George's, John Buchanan Hamilton, Esq. of Leny and Barrowie, N.B. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late George Seton, Esq. of Bombay.

On the 30th ult. at Celle, in Germany, Henry Constable, Esq. merchant, Glasgow, to Wilhelmina Ida, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer.

On the 15th inst. at Bath, by the Rev. Arthur Hanbury, M.A. Philip, the youngest son of Osgood Hanbury, Esq. of Holfield grange, Essex, to Elizabeth Christina, the eldest daughter of the late Baron Collet d'Escury, of Cape town, Cape of Good Hope.

At Clapham Church, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. T. G. Hatchard, the Rev. G. T. Ward, rector of Heddington, Wilts, to Ann, second daughter of Thomas Hatchard, Esq. of Clapham and of Piccadilly.

On the 6th inst. at Greenbank, Partick, Glasgow, by the Rev. John MacLeod Campbell, J. Maruden Washington, Esq. member of the Colonial Parliament of Bermuda, to Frances W., only daughter of the late Rev. William Wilson.

On the 16th of May, at Rio de Janeiro, Dr Thomas Cochran, third son of the late Hon. Basil Cochran, to Helena Augusta da Gama, niece of the Marquis of Raepedy, Senator of the Empire, First Lord of the Emperor's Household. The sponsors were the Marquis and Marchioness of Raepedy, Judge Antonio Pereira Barreto Pedraga, and Colonel John Pereira Darigue Faro.

DEATHS.
 On the 6th inst. at Dorchester, Charles Stickland, Esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 59th Regiment of Foot, and senior magistrate and alderman of the borough, aged 69.

On the 9th inst. Mr James Gilbertson, of 5 Upper Thames street, aged 63.

On the 13th inst. at Stamford hill, Ernest Adolphus Schwabe, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr Schwabe, aged 20.

On the 13th inst. at Brighton, at an advanced age, Mrs Louisa Morgan, of Streatham, Surrey, relict of the late Richard Morgan, Esq. of Preeton, Radnorshire, and formerly relict of the late Joshua Green, Esq. of Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, warranted London made.—THOMAS WEST, Working Silversmith, 18 Ludgate street, St Paul's, has now on sale a large stock of the best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, at the following low prices:—

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A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue for preserving and beautifying the TEETH and strengthening the GUMS. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath.

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Premiums have been determined for the assurance of persons at every age, among those afflicted with consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, disease of the heart, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity, disease of the liver, dropsy, scrofula, gout, rheumatism, &c. These circumstances induce the directors, to believe that by the establishment of this office they have conferred an important benefit upon those whose condition made such a provision as assurance necessary, and they are therefore led to expect a powerful support from the public.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO VALUE THEIR HAIR.

FROM the most remote ages the possession of a good head of hair has been considered the richest of Nature's gifts; whilst, on the other hand, any defect in the growth of this great ornament has been most sincerely deplored, in consequence of the impossibility to procure competent advice on the subject, and the total absence of actual remedies. Thousands at the present period, with melancholy anxiety, are daily experiencing aggravated premature decay of that great and valued ornament, after having spent large sums in the purchase of articles for the hair, from the use of which they have only found an increase of the disorder. And even those who may be proud in the possession of a luxuriant growth of hair, know not where to apply with confidence for that nourishment which will keep it in its natural health and protect it from the ravages of time or climate. The cause is simply this, hitherto there has been no person who has devoted his whole time to the study of this science, although so important, interesting, and useful; and it is quite as impossible for a person to prescribe remedies, if he is utterly ignorant of the origin, nature, and cause of the disorder, as it would be for the adoption of one mode of practice or the use of any single specific to prove successful in diseases so varied and complicated as those peculiarly belonging to the human hair.

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150,000 Raccoon Skins	5,000 Fox Grey Skins
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Quebec, F. H. Hebard	7 Aug 7 Dec 7 Apr
Victoria, E. E. Morgan	17 17 17
Wellington, D. Chadwick	27 27 27
Hendrik Hudson, G. Moore	7 Sept 7 Jan 7 May
Prince Albert, W. S. Sebor	17 17 17
Toronto, E. G. Tinker	27 27 27
Westminster, H. R. Hovey	7 Oct 7 Feb 7 June
St James, F. R. Meyer	17 17 17
Northumberland, R. H. Griswold	27 27 27
Gladiator, R. L. Bunting	7 Nov 7 Mar 7 July
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Price of Cabin Passage £25 (without wine, spirits, or beer).

MESMERISM DEMONSTRATED. MR SPENCER T. HALL will give his LAST LECTURES for the Season, with EXPERIMENTS, at the WESTERN LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Leicester Square, on the Evenings of THURSDAY the 24th, TUESDAY the 29th, and THURSDAY the 31st July,—commencing at half-past Eight o'clock. Tickets, ONE SHILLING, may be had at the Library of the Institution.

PATENT CONCENTRATED-TEA COMPANY.—The Allotment being now completed, the Directors regret that, in consequence of the number of Shares applied for, they have been compelled, in all cases, to limit their allotments. Those parties who do not receive any letter, are requested to accept the above general answer to their respective applications. W. H. BELLAMY, Sec. 2 Moorgate street, July 18, 1845.

AN Eligible Opening to MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.—A party in Glasgow, intimately acquainted with the manufacture of *Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, Gala-Tartans, Shawls, and De-Laine Cloths*, also, *Lappets, Book, Mull, Jaconet, and Sewed Muslins*, adapted either for home sale or export, is desirous of forming a connection with respectable Houses in London, engaged in the shipping or country trade, to manufacture and supply such goods, or any portion of those descriptions, at the manufacturing cost, on receiving a commission. Unexceptionable references can be given, and letters from principals, with real signature, addressed "Manufacturer," Glasgow, and left at the office of this paper, will meet prompt attention. July 10th, 1845.

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

BRITISH & FOREIGN ADVERTISING OFFICE, 21 CATHERINE STREET, STRAND. Advertisements, Births, Deaths, Marriages, and all public announcements forwarded to the above office, are punctually inserted in the London and Country Newspapers and Periodicals, and all the Foreign, East India, and Colonial Papers. W. T. having been appointed English Agent for the Journal des Debats, La Sicile, Le Globe, Charivari, Independance Belge, Livre de Families, L'Abbeille Littéraire, Journal des Chasseurs, &c. is enabled to insure the prompt insertion of Advertisements, and to supply the Publications on advantageous terms to Parties residing in all parts of the United Kingdom and the colonies, as also every Journal and Periodical published throughout France, Germany, Italy, and Spain.

FRENCH LITERATURE.—All new Works connected with Literature, the Arts, Music, the Drama, &c. are supplied immediately on their publication in Paris or the departments, and every information given respecting new works in the press. A THIRD EDITION of THOMAS'S FRENCH PERIODICAL GUIDE is now ready, price 6d, containing a list of upwards of 600 Periodicals published in Paris, arranged under their different heads in alphabetical order, with the prices attached, and will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of eightpence. THOMAS'S ENGLISH PERIODICAL GUIDE, containing a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, arranged on an entirely new plan, is now preparing, and will be ready shortly, forming a Companion to the French Guide. WILLIAM THOMAS, GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT, 21 CATHERINE STREET, STRAND.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. 26, CORNHILL, LONDON. Capital, 500,000l. Empowered by Act of Parliament.

This institution offers important and substantial advantages, with respect both to Life Assurances and Deferred Annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the Policy, two-thirds of the premium paid (see Table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years are granted on the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS. The success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a third Bonus, varying from 30 to 75 per cent on the premiums paid on each Policy effected on the Profit scale.

EXAMPLES:

Age	Sum	Premium	Year	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	permanent reduction of Premium	Sum the assured may borrow on Policy										
L.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.								
60	1000	74	3	4	1837	191	13	5	87	13	5	13	17	1	395	11	1
					1838	165	13	0	74	13	10	11	8	6	346	2	3
					1839	138	13	6	61	14	3	9	2	10	296	13	4
					1840	89	0	41	13	4	6	0	0	0	247	4	5

The division of profits is annual, and the next will be made in December of the present year. F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, Secretary.

GREAT CENTRAL SARDINIAN RAILWAY.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES from London applicants will be received after the 17th, and from parties in the country after the 19th instant. By order, G. LANDELS, Sec. 80 King William street, July 8, 1845.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN EUROPE. FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Stove Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders, Fire Irons; best Sheffield Plates; Ornamental Iron and Wire Work; Garden Engines, Rollers, &c.; Japan Tea Trays; Baths, &c. PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, Adjoining Madame Tussaud's, 58 Baker street, Portman square. N.B.—Every article is marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.

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

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established at York 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament. Capital 500,000l. PATRONS.

The Archbishop of York	Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart
The Marquis of Londonderry	Sir W. A. Inghly, Bart
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The Earl of Yarborough	M. P.
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Lord Wharfedale	Archdeacon of the East Riding
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Sir Francis Lawley, Bart	Mr W. L. Newman, York

Actuary and Secretary—Mr W. L. Newman, York. London Agent for the Life Department—Mr Edward Henwood, 46 Watling street.

The attention of the public is requested to the terms of this Company for Life Insurances, and especially for Female Lives. Extract from the Table of Premium for insuring 100l

Age next Birth-day.	Male.	Female.				
L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
10	1	7	6	1	5	4
50	2	5	0	1	19	9
50	4	1	9	3	13	3
70	10	0	4	9	7	6
80				15	12	10

Fire Insurances are also effected by this Company on the most moderate terms. Farming stock insured with out the Average Clause.

Prospectuses with the Rates of Premium, and every information may be had at the Head Office in York, or of any of the Agents.

Agents are wanted in those towns where no appointments have been made.

THE NEW TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under—viz. full sized brushes, marked T. P. W., No. 1 hard, No. 2 less hard, No. 3 middling, No. 4 soft; the narrow brushes, marked T. P. N., No. 5 hard, No. 6 less hard, No. 7 middling, No. 8 soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at ROSS and SONS', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s each, or 10s per dozen in bone, and 2s each or 21s per dozen in ivory.

THE ATRAPILATORY, or LIQUID HAIR DYE; the only dye that really answers for all colours, and does not require re-doing but as the hair grows, as it never fades or acquires that unnatural red or purple tint common to all other dyes. ROSS & SONS can, with the greatest confidence, recommend the above dye as infallible, if done at their establishment; and ladies or gentlemen requiring it, are requested to bring a friend or servant with them to see how it is used, which will enable them to do it afterwards without the chance of failure. Several private apartments devoted entirely to the above purpose, and some of their establishment having used it, the effect produced can be at once seen. They think it necessary to add, that by attending strictly to the instructions given with each bottle of dye, numerous persons have succeeded equally well without coming to them.

Address ROSS and SONS, 119 and 120 Bishopsgate street, London, the celebrated Perruquiers, Perfumers, Hair-cutters, and Hair-dyers. N.B.—Parties attended at their own residence, whatever the distance.

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