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The Political Economist.

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT. ITS EFFECTS ABROAD AND AT HOME.

THE events of the last week afford a striking illustration of the truth of the remarks of Lord Grey upon the necessary connection between Parliamentary and Party Government. Less than a year ago, the country was appealed to by a dissolution of Parliament and returned a House of Commons with a Liberal majority of *two hundred*. But, notwithstanding that fact, a Tory Government, *pure and simple*, has now the direction of the affairs of the country. And yet it cannot be said that either in the country or in Parliament there has in the interval been any change of opinion as against the Government for which the country really then voted, and certainly none in favour of Lord Derby and his followers. If we wanted any proof of this fact, we have only to refer to all, what might be fairly called, party divisions even during the present short session. On the night immediately preceding the adverse vote against the Government, although the Opposition voted as a party, and had, moreover, the aid of upwards of *twenty* accidental recruits from the Liberal side of the House, yet after three nights' debate Lord Palmerston had a majority of *one hundred and forty-five* for his India Bill. But a combination of causes, some of them avowed, some of them secret, placed the Minister in a minority of *nineteen* on the following evening,—an event which it appears was entirely unexpected equally by Ministers themselves and by the Opposition, till a few hours before the division took place. The motion before the House was the second reading of a Bill, the introduction of which, though strongly opposed, was carried by a majority of two hundred. But the motion upon which the House divided was an abstract resolution put by way of amendment, entirely irrelevant to the main motion, and one which the highest authorities upon the subject, including, it is said, Lord Eversley himself, was of opinion ought not to have been permitted to be put. That it was an ingenious mode of catching votes by changing the issue altogether from the merits of the Bill which had already received so large a support, no one will deny;—but it was an ingenuity exercised by a breach of the order of parliamentary proceedings, and which, if allowed to be drawn into a precedent, will place any measure at the mercy of a minority. That the second reading of the Bill, if put as a distinct proposal by itself, could have been defeated no one believes. But Mr Gibson effected the same object by draw-

ing into his net a great variety of persons influenced by very different motives. First, there were those who, like himself, objected to the Bill itself;—next, there were those who, acting as a party under Lord Derby's directions conveyed to them while the debate was proceeding, constituted the regular Opposition, though they had voted for the introduction of the Bill;—then there were those who, generally supporting Lord Palmerston, had voted against the India Bill, and could not be averse to other means, however indirect or costly, of defeating an important measure, of which they disapproved;—again, there were probably some who would rather avoid the introduction of a Reform Bill than oppose it, for it is the second time within five years that a Reform Bill has been evaded by the fall of a Government, and the third time within the same period, from that and other causes,—showing how little professions are to be regarded upon that subject;—and lastly, no doubt there were a considerable number who voted for Mr Gibson's amendment by way of a protest against the proceedings of the French Government and the French Colonels,—not the French people. The division, therefore, included a great number of issues, upon any one of which separately the Government would no doubt have had a large majority. Nevertheless, the broad, palpable, and apparent results are the defeat of the "Conspiracy to Murder" Bill, and the installation of a Tory Government, which cannot reckon upon more than *two hundred and fifty* supporters, out of an entire number of six hundred and fifty-eight members. It is with those two consequences that we have now to deal.

First, then, as to the defeat of the Bill. We are not about to enter into the controversy as to the state of our law, and how far it requires amendment. That may be left to legal authorities. But this at least is certain. In France there is a general impression, and that among those most friendly to the English alliance, that our laws are not sufficient to prevent an abuse of the asylum which it has always been, and always will be, our boast to give to foreigners of every country and of every class. That impression, moreover, has been strengthened to a conviction on the part of the French nation, by the fact that our Government, acting of its own accord, and by the advice of the law officers, have introduced a Bill to repair what has thus become an admitted defect in our law. But what has the House of Commons itself done to confirm the impression of the French nation? The Bill so introduced met with a powerful opposition; but after a long debate, it was adopted by a majority of *two hundred*. After these successive steps, it would be an idle task to quote legal authorities, however great, in order to prove to France that our law is perfect and wants no amendment. They believe that the law is defective; that it exposes them to serious risks and danger;—they are told that the English Government and the law officers are of the same opinion;—they see that it is endorsed by the House of Commons by adopting a Bill to amend the law by a majority of *two hundred*, and then they see that the same Bill, and with it the strongest Government which England has had for many years, usually commanding a large majority, is defeated. What are they to think of such a result? It is very little satisfaction to them to be told that it took place because the House of Commons wished to censure the Ministry for not replying to a despatch. They say, justly

enough, censure your Government as much as you please, but not at the admitted cost of a friendly ally. That the proceeding has produced dismay far beyond the immediate supporters of the Emperor and of his Government, there can be no doubt: it has extended further. The party in France which has been most stung by it, is that which is composed of sensible intelligent men who value the English alliance for its highest worth. They regard it, rightly or wrongly, not only as a proof that the friendship and cordiality of England are not so much to be relied upon as they thought, but also as a source of danger in the triumph it gives to the enemies of the English alliance which they can turn to account. No doubt there are two parties in France independent of that to which we have just alluded, to whom the vote of the House has given sincere satisfaction:—first, the ultra-revolutionary party, composed of all nations, who sympathise with Orsini and his comrades; and next, that which is composed of the opponents of whatever class, of the Emperor and his Government, because they regard it as a rebuff which cannot fail to lower them in the estimation of France. Such is the complication of consequences in France, none of which can be said not to be injurious to the alliance, and to what we must regard as the best interests of both countries.

Next, as to the defeat of the Government, and the advent of Lord Derby and his party. The new Government may be considered as identical with that of 1852. It cannot be said that the very slight changes which have been made have added any weight to it. They had a fair trial in that year;—they had an election in their hands under favourable circumstances. The result we need not state. The same men have acted together in opposition since. Have they shown more than before, any progress in those qualities which command public respect and confidence? The result of the general election last year is the best answer to that question. It is not necessary, therefore, to discuss or prove their incompetency for the conduct of business:—but even less is it necessary to discuss their chances of commanding a majority in the House of Commons. One of the most embarrassing facts, so far as the public, and public interests are concerned, is, that these are questions about which there is no room for doubt. But every one naturally asks, what is to happen? A Government in a minority of about *two hundred*, must be at the mercy of the House of Commons any day. Admitting forbearance to the full extent of Parliamentary practice to a new Government, it cannot be long before, upon some motion, the Government must be in a minority. It may happen any day, without any desire in the Opposition unfairly to precipitate. It may happen in a month—in two months—and it will be marvellous if it does not happen before the close of the Session. The budget alone may raise questions, which the House will not be able, however willing it might be, to evade;—and it must be produced and discussed in the month of April. A defeat, therefore, is possible at any time: it may be said to be sure at some time not far remote. The uncertainty of the time when an inevitable event must happen, is one of the most embarrassing facts to the public. And what will happen when this event comes to pass? Will Lord Derby dissolve? If he consulted only the probabilities of mending his position, we should say—No. But a Minister who undertakes a Government with a majority of *two hundred* against him, cannot be expected to be deterred from dissolving, however hopeless may be his cause. The same influences, the same reasons, the same disregard for ordinary prudence and public interests, which prompts to the one act, will impel him to the other. This is a conviction which must be in every man's mind, and which must unsettle the whole country for months to come. The same *role* that was enacted in 1852 will be played over again in 1858, but under great disadvantages. In the former year, the Ministers were all new to public office, and a strong feeling existed that they should have a fair trial. Does any one beyond their immediate adherents now think a further trial necessary to come to a conclusion upon their administrative capacity? In another respect they will labour under a great disadvantage *now* as compared with 1852. The embers of monopoly were not then quite extinguished. Protection was still a good cry for the counties, though Free Trade alone went down in the boroughs. But both were used as they best suited the constituency. That game, however, has been

played out, and there is none other in its place. At the moment there is no excuse for a dissolution. In 1852 it was otherwise. The Parliament was *then* within a year of its natural death: *now* it is within a year of its birth. *Then* there were at least new men in power, adhering to an antiquated policy which had a certain support in the country: *now*, the party is not new, and their policy is repudiated as well by themselves as their former adherents. They have, in point of fact, no issue to place before the country but their personal claims to confidence, as against the whole Liberal party. But upon that ground they will not venture to ask the forbearance of the House, and they must therefore wait till they are defeated before they can claim a dissolution.

But what in the meantime, while this desperate game is being played out, will be the consequences to the country? In France public feeling is deeply excited, even more so than we think the circumstances justify. It is not believed that Lord Derby is acting without a plan and a motive. They naturally judge by common reasoning. They say he is in a large minority: he must have some plan by which he hopes to convert it into a majority. This is logical enough; but those who reason thus do not know the new Premier. It is, however, certain in the meantime that they are convinced that he will go to the country with a "cry" against France, not knowing that if he did it would signally fail. Nevertheless they think so, and the mischief is the same as if they were right. How these complications will commit us with foreign Governments it is impossible now to foresee. At home the inconvenience of the *interim* condition of political affairs will not be less embarrassing. The certainty of a general election before long,—the uncertainty of the particular time,—the doubt and hesitation which such a state of facts will import into all commercial and monetary transactions, will inflict a serious check upon the reviving prosperity of the country. And all for what? That Lord Derby may make a second attempt to conduct the Government of the country in the face of a large majority, and to resort to a dissolution of Parliament without the slightest chance of improving his position.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

WE are very far from depreciating the great difficulties which beset the Government of a nation so excitable as the French. Yet we cannot but see that the turn which the Emperor is now giving to his administration involves the gravest consequences to the other States of Europe. Indeed, the principal occupation of the French Foreign Office seems to be to cry "hush" to even the mildest criticism of neighbouring States. Apparently overwhelmed with the sense of danger which the slightest public discussion of French affairs by foreigners may entail on the tranquillity of France, the French Government is too much inclined to think that everything in the policy of her neighbours should give way at once to the consideration of her safety and undisturbed quiescence. Conscious of deep excitability, she is striving to persuade all the nations round not to let a single whisper of anxiety or disapprobation be heard, lest it should break the political composure attained at so much sacrifice of pain and blood. Indeed, it is the one great stumbling-block of every arbitrary Government—however really needful for the temporary welfare of the State a strong and arbitrary Government may be—that even when by extraordinary exertions the murmur of opposition is suppressed at home, the work is only half complete, since foreign criticism may sometimes be even more powerful to fan the smothered spark into a flame than any opposition stirred up within the borders of the nation itself. Louis Napoleon evidently feels this,—and not content with the somewhat rough admonishment of Belgium which was administered at the Paris Congress, his demands or solicitations for measures repressive of the foreign criticisms on France are now going the round of Europe. In addressing himself to England, the demand no doubt had reference more to the literature issued by refugees than to the freedom of our own Press. But now we hear that Sardinia and Switzerland, as well as Belgium, are fretting at these authoritative requests for restriction, while even imperial Austria is not exempt. M. de Bourqueney is asking for restrictions on the mild official Press of Vienna, and, as it is rumoured, offering diplomatic equi-

valents to tempt Count Buol into compliance. Thus the excitable state of France is made the excuse for an attempt to seal the lips of every country that has free institutions in Europe, and of some even that have not; and not content with modulating the voice of its own citizens into strict harmony with official speech, the French Government desires to draw round France a broad band of similar political reserve, until a generation of Frenchmen grows up to whom the necessity of the Imperial régime is a self-evident axiom, and the censorship of the Press the most admissible of postulates in the great science of political administration.

But in making this attempt to assimilate the tone of foreign criticism on French affairs to that alone permitted in its own Press, the French Government practically assumes that it is quite immaterial to other nations what they think or write about, if it be not indeed rather an impertinence to busy themselves about matters in which they have no direct concern. If a nation chooses to bear for itself the restraint of official reserve, why, it asks, should other nations seek to break through it? Why should they not interdict the discussion of a subject which those most interested have voluntarily consented to drop? Yet this mode of viewing the subject is, in truth, most fallacious; and could the influence of France once succeed in tabooing the subject of French politics in the neighbouring States of Europe, it is quite impossible that the matter should stop there. Freedom of thought and speech is a single and indivisible principle, on which you cannot impose arbitrary limits without undermining the very principle itself. Let the States which border on France once feel that they are not at liberty to discuss French politics, and all the life will disappear from their own political discussions. There, in the centre of Europe and in its most powerful and oldest State, a vast political experiment is being carried on of the most vivid interest both to those who adopt the principles of that experiment, and to those who do not. On the expansion or modification of that experiment the constitutional history of all Europe probably depends. How can Sardinia, anxiously feeling her way in the footsteps of England, interdict all comments on the policy and constitutional deficiencies of France without giving up entirely the free principles on which alone she has staked her prosperity? How can Belgium, divided against herself, and cherishing within her political system a powerful party that takes all its hints from France, interdict French politics without interdicting the very essence of her own great controversy? It is impossible for any great nation to hope that she can evade remark and comment amongst her neighbours without abolishing their freedom. By her very greatness she challenges comment, rouses anxiety, becomes the centre of a political system, and therefore also the centre of political criticism. If she is to spread her silent system far and wide, it can only be by spreading her arbitrary constitution with it. Otherwise it is inevitable that Statesmen should analyse the theory of her career and try to neutralise the force of her example. Unless they are to succumb to her influence, they must define, explain, and resist it.

In truth, Louis Napoleon has attempted not only a hopeless but an unwise task, in his efforts to spread over Europe the system of restriction he has inaugurated in France. When once his power had taken root, it would have been his wisest policy to relax, though cautiously, the restraints he had imposed, and to answer the hostile criticisms of Europe by generous appeals to the affection and confidence of his people. On the occasion of this last mean and criminal attempt upon his life, he missed a great opportunity of adding strength and authority to his throne. Had he shown a generous unconcern, and thrown himself on the affection and protection of his people, he might have raised a cry of enthusiasm in which every unpopular measure of his past Government would have been forgotten. A too great caution and coldness of mind are often as dangerous to governors as too great impulsiveness and ardour. There are times when the truest precaution is to throw precaution to the winds. The late event was such a crisis. Instead of tightening the reins of Government and striving to widen the circle of restrictions, a well-timed expression of the Emperor's confidence in his own people and in the hearty goodwill of foreign Governments, would have won him popularity a thousand-fold more powerful to shield him in future than any repressive measure. Instead of placing his safety in new re-

strictions on the Press of Europe, he might then have found in that Press his warmest friend. Instead of subduing Europe into discontented murmuring against his encroachments, he might have converted it into cordial respect for his courage, his tact, and his ability.

LORD CANNING.

WE have hitherto abstained, except in one instance, from any comment on Lord Canning's personal administration of India. It was certain that any man who was fit for his post at such a crisis would be the object of most violent attacks on the part of the Europeans in India, and we felt inclined, therefore, to regard the existence of these invectives as evidence telling, so far as it went, in favour of the Governor-General. It has been obvious that Lord Canning has at least succeeded in meeting the two main difficulties of his position. He has manfully withstood the attempt to insult the civil population into a combination with the revolted Sepoys; and he has provided with unexampled efficiency and despatch for keeping the great stream of European reinforcements in uninterrupted motion from Calcutta to the North-West Provinces. No two tasks of greater difficulty could be imagined. The European inhabitants of Calcutta have seemingly done their best to precipitate a complete rupture with the natives of Bengal, by constantly urging, on mere suspicion, the most violent measures in the most violent language against the native population,—in short, by calling upon Government to set at defiance a people on whose loyalty, or at least on whose neutrality, the bare existence of our Empire in India must depend. Nothing but the staunch resolution of the Government could have averted the evil results of this exasperation on the part of the Anglo-Indian residents in Bengal; nothing but a courage that sometimes perhaps seemed to approach rashness, could have averted the evil results of the foolish, and sometimes even cowardly, panics that have periodically taken place in Calcutta. The other task of securing regular transport for the troops to the North-West was scarcely of less magnitude. The dislike on the part of the natives of Bengal to afford bullocks for the transport of our troops has, till within the period of this mutiny, been so great, that officers of experience have asserted that it would be hopeless to attempt to move even a moderate-sized brigade through Bengal with a sufficiency of carriage. Lord Canning, by resolutely adhering to the system of *impressing* no reluctant aid, and paying immediately and amply for all that was given, has secured supplies of transport far more than adequate to the necessities of the case. These two grand points of successful policy, therefore, speak for themselves, and sufficiently refute the imputations on Lord Canning of profound incapacity for his post. On the details of the allegations against him it was impossible to speak without hearing both sides. So many wild and quickly-refuted imputations were made—such as those with regard to the power entrusted to Mr J. P. Grant in the North-West, and in respect of the motives which led to the appointment of Ameer Ali under the Commissioner of Patna—that it seemed certain the English public would receive these reports with profound scepticism, till the time came for hearing the counter-statements of the Indian Government.

That time has to some extent now arrived. We are in possession of many of the true versions,—where there are true versions at all,—of the stories which party spirit has fabricated against the Governor-General, and of some explanations even of those acts of the Governor-General which seemed at first least politic. And we have no hesitation in saying, that if we may judge by the weakness and falsehood of the aspersions on his administration, and by the knowledge that most of the calumnies fabricated against him turn out to be *founded* on fact indeed, but on facts reflecting great praise on his firmness and moderation,—there have been few men ever placed in a post of such extraordinary difficulty who have filled it with so much judgment, coolness, evenness of purpose, and tranquillity of temper, as have been displayed by Lord Canning since the mutiny broke out among the Sepoys,—and since a spirit of moral disaffection not much less embarrassing to the Government grew up among the English residents of Calcutta.

We have said that in one instance only we commented on a measure of Lord Canning's, which seemed to us at least

mistimed while the English power in India was still without reinforcement. It was on occasion of that Circular to the Civil Service, which in a large number of cases restricted their responsibility in dealing with the mutineers, and obliged them to hand over the least guilty cases to the nearest military authorities. In the circumstances of perplexity in which the civil officers were placed—often at great distances from any military station, and provided with no guards to escort the mutineers—it seemed to us clearly unadvisable to limit unnecessarily their personal judgment. But we did not then know that a greater danger,—the danger of alienating the native population completely through the reckless violence of many members of the Civil Service,—was even then imminent. We have since heard from an authority by no means prejudiced in favour of Lord Canning, indeed from one whose first impression of this measure was quite as unfavourable as our own, that it was in fact a needful restriction. "There is no doubt," writes our informant, "that subordinates had been hanging 'people with frightful haste and want of discrimination.' A young doctor was heard to boast at Allahabad that he 'had hung 50 in one morning,' and cases of the same nature had been only too frequent. No doubt the danger of fettering responsibility was great, but the danger of rousing the whole population against us by such indiscriminate severity was far greater.

We might almost fill the whole space available in these columns instead of a single article, if we attempted to narrate and expose in detail all the hostile tales which have been put forth against Lord Canning, many of which are simply fabrications, and almost all gross distortions of the fact. We will take as an illustration one story which we know to be believed (though only on hearsay) by eminent men in Calcutta favourably inclined to the Government. "That story," writes one such correspondent, after denouncing some of the unscrupulous fabrications of the Calcutta press, "about the Sepoys at Government House 'putting their clothes and accoutrements up to public auction in front of Government House-windows during the 'the worst time, is quite true. Lord Canning was informed 'of it, but would do nothing. Perhaps he thought he was 'not strong enough.' This only shows how easily such tales gain currency among the best-informed inhabitants of Calcutta. We are in possession of the real fact that lay at the basis of this rumour. On the day mentioned, Major Bowie, one of the aides-de-camp of Lord Canning, saw a Sepoy putting up a Government uniform for sale. The man was instantly arrested and the case inquired into. It was found that the uniform was not that worn by him, and was not even the uniform proper to his regiment. It was an old coat, and it has always been usual to let the native soldiers dispose of their cast-off uniforms. The man was, therefore, dismissed. This was the only foundation of the story, except that other Sepoys had been seen to sell their clothes, utensils, and property; but, as in every case, these were private property and not furnished by Government, there was nothing illegal in the act. It was forbidden, as tending to excitement; but, of course, the men were not punished for doing what was never punishable. This is more than a fair specimen of the stories circulated against Lord Canning's administration, for it contains at least a small grain of fact, while most of them are pure inventions.

In dealing with the unusual irritation of the Anglo-Indian public, and in adopting the great measures needful to move a large English army along so extensive a line of march, Lord Canning has had difficulties to contend with never yet rivalled during the administration of the East India Company. He has moved twenty thousand troops within a few months from Calcutta to the North-West,—subsisting the men comfortably, and even luxuriously, on the long line of march. But he has far more than equalled this achievement in the firmness with which he has resisted the insane vindictiveness of the English community, and maintained towards the native inhabitants that calm impartiality that has assured them of the constancy of English justice. In some things, it may be, he has kept too closely to the traditional policy of his predecessors. He may have been unreasonably fearful of confessing that the Government is after all a Christian Government. In his desire to prove that Hindooism shall

always be tolerated, he may have seemed to cast a slight on Christianity. But it is at any time a more truly Christian policy to be too gentle towards heathenism than to persecute it, and at this special time it is an error of a far less grave and irredeemable kind. Taking his policy as a whole during the last year, we doubt if there is any Governor-General who has passed with so much courage and success through so critical a period of Indian history as Lord Canning.

THE TREATMENT OF THE SEPOY MUTINEERS. (FROM A CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—Before proceeding to discuss measures and policy, I will briefly glance at the facts of the fortnight. The clearing process is almost complete, and I suppose will be quite complete by the end of this month, when Sir Colin will gather up all his outlying forces and make the grand advance on Lucknow. It is very desirable that this great campaign should be completed before the terrible heat of April and May. Even if it can be done, much loss must be expected from the exposure of our troops, who for some time will not have sufficient barrack accommodation; because not only have we five times the number of troops to accommodate that we had before, but much of the barrack accommodation that did exist has been destroyed by the rebels. I heard, when in England, that iron sheds were being sent out. I trust that the authorities in England may have been wise enough to send them. With felt covering, they might be habitable, and even if not, would be invaluable for stores, &c. The Government here have directed the introduction of a Bill into the Legislative Council for the impressment of labourers and artisans for the purpose of constructing barracks. It provides for their payment at full wages and the compensation of all who may suffer by breach of contract occasioned by the Bill. Nothing else would answer. In this country, it is impossible to trust to the "labour market." No rate of wages will induce a man to work at a distance from his own village, or when he does not feel inclined to work,—which happens on half the days in the year.

The main "clearances" reported during the fortnight have been at Goruckpore, the town and central station of an important district on the north-east frontier of Oude, and at Futteghur, the chief station of the Ferruckabad district on the west frontier of Oude. At both these places upstart rulers had established themselves, and one, if not both, in the name of the King of Oude. At Goruckpore, the victory (6th January) was effected by Jung Bahadoor's force of 10,000 Ghoorkas, with four batteries of six guns each, accompanied by Brigadier-General Macgregor, other officers of the East India Company being attached to the several divisions. The rebel chief was killed, and seven guns taken. The civil officers, as elsewhere, at once entered upon their duties, and nowhere were they received with greater joy by the inhabitants, after suffering from anarchy, plunder, and misrule in our absence. The great landowners had steadily refused to pay revenue to the rebels, and protected their own estates; and on the retreat into Oude, one of the neighbouring Rajahs attacked and cut up a large number. Previous to this victory, Colonel Rowcroft and Captain Sotheby, with about 200 seamen and marines and 800 Ghoorkas, with four howitzers, defeated the rebels to the south-west of Goruckpore, the latter consisting of 1,200 regular soldiers, and 5,000 matchlock-men with four guns! Their guns and camp were also taken.

In the meantime the work of punishment goes on. The King of Delhi has been put formally on trial. If proved guilty, and if the fact of Lieut. Hodson having promised him his life in order to effect his capture (which perhaps would have been impossible but for the promise) prevents the Government from punishing him with death,—or if his great age (70?) is to be taken as exculpating him (from the fact that he must have been a mere puppet in the hands of others),—he will probably be confined at the Cape of Good Hope. Twenty-nine members of his family have been put to death, and the Nawab of Jhujjer (an independent State close to Delhi). Two hundred executions are said already to have taken place at Delhi, and at every other station of note in Upper India the work of stern punishment goes on, but the Press is not satisfied, and it is difficult to know what would satisfy it; for in spite of these facts, we are assured that there is no punishment for murderers and rebels, because Lord Canning is bent on "conciliating" them. The colonel of a certain Queen's regiment, just arrived from England, who professed himself to be an extreme opponent of the Government policy, declared a few weeks ago, in the hearing of several persons, that, in his opinion, nothing less than the execution of every male inhabitant of India above the age of sixteen would meet the case! I can vouch for the truth of this story, and it is worth repeating, to show the extent to which men have allowed themselves to forget decency and common sense, under the influence of the frightful passions which the past year has called forth. Notwithstanding the evidence of stern vigour afforded by daily executions of rebels and mutineers of every rank, the *Friend of India* calls aloud for impeachment, because the King's son (a boy of fifteen or sixteen) has been seen taking an airing in the streets of Delhi,—

while the other newspapers utter falsehoods about the King being allowed to live in state and comfort.

One of the charges upon which the Press chiefly relies for impugning the conduct of Lord Canning, is, as I said in my last letter, his supposed leniency to the mutinous Sepoys. The Press demand simply this, that every Sepoy belonging to a regiment which has mutined shall not be transported for life, but be put to death. Now to understand the full extent of this demand, you must recollect that, besides the 30,000 disbanded or disarmed (and who have not mutined), there are, say seventy thousand men who have "mutined" in some sense or another. You must further recollect that a considerable number of regiments mutined without committing any acts of violence whatever. The question therefore is, whether the men of those regiments are to be punished in the same way,—with death,—as those who have accompanied their act of mutiny with the most horrible atrocities? And supposing that half the seventy thousand are killed in battle or by disease (which of course is supposing an enormously larger loss by that cause than would take place), the Government is to hang the remaining thirty-five thousand men. And there are other considerations worth a thought perhaps. There is no doubt whatever that 99 out of every 100 of these men firmly believed the story so industriously and cunningly circulated (not only in the army but elsewhere), that the British Government intended to destroy their religion and their caste—without which life to them was worthless. A moral epidemic swept over this army of ignorant and fanatic creatures as resistless as any bodily plague or disease. Yet, still the demand is that men who under this impulse mutined in any sense,—with no acts of violence whatever,—without being proved to have joined the rebels since, but who have simply wandered away towards their own homes,—are to be put to death equally with the others. Now everybody knows that in the case of individuals the punishment for mutiny—simple mutiny—is death; but I submit that it is at least worthy of consideration whether, under the circumstances before us, no discrimination is to be made in the cases of the two classes of mutinous regiments, and whether the deliberate execution of thirty-five thousand men or more is a measure which the people and Government of England are prepared for. Let them recollect, however, that this is what the Indian Press demands. That Lord Canning is not prepared to accede to this demand, may be inferred from the recent introduction of an Act for branding Sepoys with the letters D and M accordingly as they are mutineers or deserters. Men who are to be put to death would not, of course, be branded. Still, I admit that there are other considerations. There is the fact that fear is a motive stronger than any other with a people like that of India, where the moral sense has been as yet so imperfectly developed, and where, therefore, the motives of gratitude or attachment to an alien race of rulers are not to be relied on, though I once thought this possible. For the present, if we are to hold our own, if we are to check repetitions of the year 1857, it is said that we can trust only to the motives of fear and self-interest. There is no manner of doubt that the people of this country, and more especially the least friendly section, the Mahometan, are not to be controlled where they are hostile by a show of "conciliation." At all events, that policy may be carried to an excess,—not only because it obliges us to enter into compromise with what is bad, but because, if it is too apparent, it is invariably mistaken for weakness and fear on our part. A Mahometan takes it for granted that we hate him and his religion, as much as he very frequently hates us and our religion. Therefore too much show of conciliation on our part is at once presumed to arise from a sense of weakness. Hence the necessity of producing a profound impression of our power to punish, and our determination to punish, such black ingratitude—such terrible crimes and insults as the Sepoys, robber tribes, and rebel chiefs of Upper India have been guilty of towards us during the past year. And no doubt to produce that impression, we must resort to the severest punishment that the laws of God and man permit. The question before you is, whether the executions which are now taking place of every one who has taken actual part in foray, murder, mutiny, or rebellion, followed by the transportation (involving loss of caste to the Hindoo) beyond seas of several thousand of others less guilty, are sufficient to produce this impression. Or must we instead put to death, without discrimination in degrees of guilt, twenty-five or thirty thousand men, many of whom have been guilty of no positive act of mutiny, except that of leaving their regiments under the influence of the epidemic I have previously indicated?

Before I quit this subject, I may as well mention that it is known that latterly several regiments, which had resisted temptation when it was strongest, broke out at the last under the impression that all Sepoys, whether guilty of mutiny or not, were to be put to death. There is little doubt that the 6th Regiment at Allahabad, who murdered all their officers a few hours after receiving the thanks of Government for their loyalty, did so because the report reached them which went all over India, that Neill, at Benares, had swept away with cannon the whole of the Sepoys before they had given any indication of mutiny, and where, in consequence, the Sikhs, too, were nearly rising.

The Press further demand that all existing regiments of Hindostanee Sepoys shall be disbanded,—even those which have

remained true and faithful to the last;—even the 70th, who, after volunteering for Delhi, volunteered for and went to China, when they found that Government would not trust them at Delhi;—even the 600 who endured the whole of the Lucknow siege, and resisted the threats and entreaties of their own friends and relatives, shouting to them from the houses opposite! Besides these, there are four or five other regiments who, placed in circumstances of the greatest temptation, have remained true. No wonder that the Government refuses to disgrace these men.

As to the Licensing Act, it appears to me that a censorship would have been far more effectual for the objects which Government had in view, and less calculated to injure newspaper property. Under the licensing system, the mischief done by any particular article or statement was done *before* correction,—while if in consequence, the license was withdrawn, the proprietor would suffer immense loss. As it happens, there has been no loss to the proprietors, but great danger to public interest, because the law has been worked with the utmost leniency. For months past, the Press have with impunity daily attacked the Government and insulted the peaceful people of this part of Bengal,—and occasionally published matters which might have led to most serious consequences. For instance, when it was feared that the Sepoy Regiment in Assam would follow the example of their comrades in Bengal, it was determined to send Europeans to disarm them. It was known that if the Sepoys heard of this, the fear of extermination (which, as I said before, generally prevailed) and of the disgrace of being disarmed, would probably rouse them to mutiny,—perhaps to murder all the civil officers of Assam,—and if so, to join the Hill chiefs in seizing that province, when otherwise they would have remained quiet. All this is known, and yet directly the Europeans leave Calcutta for the purpose, the Press announces the fact,—*i.e.* weeks before they could reach their destination! Fortunately the fact did not reach the ears of the Sepoys, and they did not mutiny,—but look at the danger incurred.

A few miscellaneous items before I conclude.

Perhaps you have not heard that three ladies are known to be in Lucknow, where they are confined in one small room, but protected by a Vakeel. Two of them are the widows of officers who have fallen, but it is supposed they have not heard of the death of their husbands. A letter from one of these ladies has reached its destination; it was affecting to find that the writer had lost all note of the passage of time, asking when it would be Christmas! As soon as Sir James Outram became aware of the facts, he offered the rebels 15,000*l.* for their ransom, which Lord Canning immediately doubled. This is the Governor-General whom the Press have discovered to be utterly without feeling for the sufferings of his countrymen. By the by, he has been the first to move in this Presidency for joining the Madrasses in their testimonial to the memory of Neill.

I suppose you have heard that the adoption of a telegraph line through Eastern Bengal, from Calcutta to Dacca, &c., has been determined on, and that the Madras and Calcutta line (to be continued to Point de Galle in Ceylon) is nearly ready for working.—I am, yours, &c.,

P.S.—The collection in India for the relief of the sufferers amounts to upwards of 70,000*l.*

The following is a very rough estimate of the forces on our side and on that of the rebels, without counting for any of the loss which has taken place on either side:—

Queen's Troops	20,000	Mutineers (besides	
Company's ditto	2,500	rabble, matchlock-	
		men. &c.	120,000
	22,500		
Sikhs	13,000		
	35,500		
Goorkas	(?) 15,000		
	50,500		

THE NEW MINISTRY.

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby.

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons—The Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

The Lord Chancellor—Lord Woodstock (Sir F. Thesiger).

The Lord President—The Marquis of Salisbury.

The Lord Privy Seal—The Earl of Hardwicke.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs—The Earl of Malmesbury.

Secretary for the Home Department—The Right Hon. Spencer Walpole.

Secretary for the Colonies—Lord Stanley.

Secretary for War—General Peel.

President of the India Board—The Earl of Ellenborough.

President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. J. W. Henley.

President of the Board of Works—Lord John Manners.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir John Pakington.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—The Duke of Montrose

Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester.

Secretaries of the Treasury—Sir W. Jolliffe, Bart.; Mr G. A. Hamilton.

Secretary of the Admiralty—Right Hon. H. Corry.

Vice-President of the Board of Trade—Earl of Donoughmore.

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Mr Seymour Fitzgerald.

Under-Secretary for the Home Department—Mr Hardy.

Under-Secretary for the Colonies—Earl of Carnarvon.

Under-Secretary for War—Lord Hardinge.

President of the Poor Law Board—Mr Sotherton Estcourt.

President of the Board of Education—Mr Adderley.

Judge-Advocate—Mr Edward Egerton.

Attorney-General—Sir F. Kelly.

Solicitor-General—Mr Cairns.

Lord-Advocate—Mr Inglis.

Mistress of the Robes—The Duchess of Manchester.

Lord Steward—The Marquis of Exeter.

Lord Chamberlain—Earl Delawarr.

Master of the Horse—Duke of Beaufort.

Master of the Buckhounds—Earl of Sandwich.

Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms—Earl Talbot.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant—Earl of Eglintoun.

Secretary—Lord Naas.

Agriculture.

FARM WORK.—STOCK AND CROPS.

WEATHER which would have been seasonable enough in December and January, has now continued through the greater part of this month, and during the past week two or three days have been remarkably cold from frost and easterly and north-easterly winds. Occasionally a day has occurred without frost, or in mid-day the sun has commonly been so bright as to nearly dissolve the night's frost. But for the unusual dryness of the land, these alternations would cause much injury to the wheat plant. In the midland counties and northward there has been literally no rain since Christmas, and want of water is beginning to be much complained of. Their wheats however, are in good condition. In the South and West of England, on the high and light lands the appearance of the wheat is not so favourable, and it is in such situations that the plant will be most affected by the weather we have lately experienced. From the monthly reports of the *Mark Lane Express*, we learn that in South Lincolnshire "the mildness of the season, alternating with hard frosts and a fierce blast, has had its damaging effect upon the turnips and mangold, which have taken harm in the graves; and the potato crops which have been reserved to this time are exceedingly bad. The clover plant is also in a precarious state, and we doubt not that the wheats will also suffer severely. Manure is being carted on to the stubbles for beans, and ploughing, both for spring cropping and fallow, is being proceeded with." With regard to farm work, the same report says: "Steam thrashing machines are working by contract at an unexampled low price per quarter, and indeed meet with less work, on account of farmers thrashing with their own horse machines, now they have been enabled to get so forward with spring tillage. Labourers are out of work to a great extent, and the union houses are harbouring more inmates than at this time last year." The low level to which the water has fallen is being taken advantage of for deepening and improving the large drains and open ditches of the district. Draining is also being prosecuted in this manner:—

The chief kind of underdraining done is with thorns buried in a drain, cut say 30 inches deep, in flat marsh lands. A gang of four men and a boy is required; the first man cutting and turning out a broad spit, the next deepening the drain with a spade made slightly tapering, the third taking out the bottom spit with a narrow tapering tool and scooping out the loose crumbs, the other man cutting and laying in the thorns, sprinkling them over with stubble, and (with the boy) filling in the earth again. The thorns and stubble are, of course, laid in convenient heaps. This gang does more than 250 yards a day, at a cost of 2½d for a rod of 5½ yards. The subsoil is so sandy and porous that close intervals between the drains are not necessary; and, indeed, the land being so level, and the drains consequently without fall, the drains become choked in a few years, so that it is better to cut fresh ones in say four or five years, than to expend the same amount of money in a complete "gridiron" arrangement.

Possibly there may be no outfall for deep drains, but surely something better than the wretched system described might be accomplished.

In North Northumberland the work is so forward that "on many large farms every turnip has been cleared from the field; land ploughed up, and either seeded with wheat, or left in most efficient order for spring sowing."

In all the breeding districts the lambing season will soon commence, and everywhere the ewes are reported to be healthy and thriving.

Literature.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF EDMUND BURKE. By THOMAS MACKNIGHT, Author of "The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., a Literary and Political Biography;" and "Thirty Years of Foreign Policy: a History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston." Vols. I and II. Chapman and Hall. 1858.

FROM contemporary sketches of Disraeli, Aberdeen, and Palmerston, to a retrospective biography of Edmund Burke, the step is no slight one, and proportionately hazardous. It is one thing to be able to gather together the generally notorious characteristics of men whose lives are interwoven with our daily politics, and to reproduce them with a sense of reality to those whose living interest and recollection supply half the touches in the picture,—and quite another thing to cope successfully, in the delineation of character, with the double condition of a great reputation already mellowed into a softer though less distinct tradition, and of a decaying interest on the part of the average reader in the particular facts out of which that tradition sprang. Where the common-places which may be presumed upon between the biographer and his readers are so uncertain, it becomes a trial of sound judgment and discretion on the part of the former which few writers can be expected to pass through entirely satisfactorily. We are not disposed, therefore, to pass a hasty or indiscriminate sentence on such a book as the present, because the writer is wanting in many cases in the valuable accessories of good taste and self-restraint. His work—if we may judge from the volumes before us—will not exhibit the stamp of that higher biography which secures an admission to the rank of regular history, nor attain to that minute analysis of character which forms in itself a distinct province of literature. The author has not breadth of judgment sufficient for the one, nor depth of insight for the other. He is a careful and curious collector and retailer of anecdotes, and a fair critic of their several claims to acceptance—he writes easily, and has evidently read up for his subject with praiseworthy labour and research. But he has made a mistake in attempting anything beyond biographical anecdotes and elucidations of Burke's personal career; and, by overloading his pages with political summaries and literary criticisms, he has deprived them of much of the interest which would have been attached to a less assuming but more congenial choice of subject-matter. It is not at all probable that these volumes will be referred to as an authority on the political movements of that day, or that they will modify in any important particular the current view of the political career of Burke. They may, however, form a useful accessory to those who have less leisure to investigate the actual facts of the private life of a distinguished statesman, but more capacity of appreciating the facts when presented to them, in their relation to the general history of the "Georgian Era."

Connected with the author's mistaken notion of his own province in biography, it is impossible not to be most disagreeably struck with the stilted and unnatural style of some passages in his volumes—particularly in the more "imaginative" flights contained in the first volume. Such chapter-headings as "The Young Philosopher,"—"The Chronicler of History," are in themselves dangerous—unless supported by first-rate portrait-painting, or good unaffected gossip. But let Mr Macknight eschew such writing as the following, which is neither fine nor profound, and by its ill-hung tinsel only betrays a *real* poverty of descriptive power:—

To the lonely young author, whose days were spent in silence and solitude among his books, and his hours uncheered by the smiles of feminine society, it is not wonderful that as the twilight darkened in his room, solitude should grow oppressive, and the fascinations of the theatre become irresistibly attractive. There he could still be a dreamer. There all that was imaginative and artistic in his soul, was stimulated, and the fair ideal of the world, which it is the nature of such men to yearn after, and which is not less, but more true than the dull materialistic reality of the prosaic and the practical, shone before him as in a celestial vision. The theatre, it is true, had its temptations like every other place in the world. If in his old age Burke could write with so much fervour of Marie Antoinette, with what emotion must he, in his youth, have beheld his lovely countrywoman, Margaret Woffington, who with so much beauty and so much goodness of heart, softened even the austerity of the rigid and severe? About his acquaintance with this lady there have been many shrugs of the shoulder, turns of the eye, and shakes of the head.....

Burke was then busy with his literary works; he soon afterwards was married to the lady whom he ever deeply loved. Can any person who knows anything of the human heart suppose that a man of his chivalrous delicacy and romantic purity, could stoop to an intrigue with an actress much older in years than himself, at the time when he was on the point of marrying a young lady of the highest virtue, and of more than womanly sweetness of disposition?

Margaret Woffington, too, was then no longer young. Consumption had marked her for its prey. A few brief months more and her active feet were no longer to bound over the boards which had so long been the scene of her triumphs; the bloom on those cheeks was to become of a deeper red, and the brilliancy of her eyes to become of a more than earthly brightness; all those charms which had so captivated so many hearts were the mere deceptive vesture of decay. With the tomb in prospect, the evil which had been her shame left her for ever, and she

was to carry a contrite heart to the great Tribunal before which even the actress must at last appear.

There is something unpleasant as well as ludicrous in such a vindication of "the virtuous Edmund," as our author calls him, with a quaintness worthy of the authoress of the "Mysteries of Udolpho." Nor is there any real elevation in commencing a paragraph with the *eloquent* sentence—"And Bolingbroke died."

In his political estimate of Burke, we are sorry to see that his biographer has fallen into the mistake of raising the reputation of his hero by attempted depreciation of the leading men with whom he came into collision. We are afraid scant justice will be done to Charles James Fox and the French-Revolution Whigs, when such one-sided and unjust criticism is indulged in with respect to the elder Pitt. The heading "Chatham's Enemy" implies as great a want of appreciation of the real relative importance of the "great Commoner" and young Burke at this period, as the former's contemptuous neglect of the young politician proved how much the consciousness of a realised position may impair the power of intuitive perception of future greatness in others. Pitt and Burke had, with great differences of character and a most distinctly separate spheres of genius, the common failing of want of simplicity and proportion in their forensic displays. Chatham's speeches—deprived of the sense of real greatness attaching to the presence of the orator himself—often surprise and disappoint the modern reader in this particular; and Burke, it is well-known—however the author may cloak the fact with sneers at "country gentlemen"—proved too theatrical on small occasions for even the unsimple taste of the House of Commons in those days, and is now respected much more as an extraordinary example of passionate earnestness carried into the disenchanting routine of parliamentary life, than as a model of pure eloquence and true dignity. The present volumes bring us down to the death of Lord Rockingham, and the close of the American War;—we have, therefore, still only part of one page in Burke's life before us, and the author has still to show the justness of his appreciation of the peculiarities of character, by his power of reconciling the anti-revolutionary zeal of later years with the fervid defence of the spirit of liberty during the crisis of the great contest with the colonies. We believe that an estimate of Burke's character, of a very high kind, might be formed, which would not embarrass us greatly with either of these diverging tendencies in his career, but we do not look with any great hope for such a solution at the hands of his present biographer. There is too little reserve in his identification of true policy with his hero's choice of men and measures in the days when he was among the leading partisans of the Rockingham Whigs, to give us much hope that the secession of Burke from the party of progress to that of reaction will be explained by any hypothesis more plausible than a dereliction of political principle on the part of Fox and Sheridan. What might be explained by original psychological differences increased by a peculiar turn of events, will, we fear, be resolved into a question of comparative clearness of judgment, and instinctive and far-sighted recognition of good and evil.

The most agreeable part of these volumes, as we have already intimated, is the incidental gossip, which lies off the beaten track of politics. The strange story of Burke's acquaintance with the Armenian Joseph Emin, is given at considerable length from Emin's autobiography, from which hitherto only very partial extracts have been made, and the additional details enhance considerably our appreciation of the nobler features in Burke's character, which made the rupture of his friendship so severe a blow to the kind-hearted Fox; they also exhibit the impulsive and romantic elements of the great Irishman's mind in an equally striking light.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Votes of Members of Parliament on Ecclesiastical Questions. 2 Serjeants' Inn.
- A Lecture on the Science of Labour. Jackson and Keeson.
- The Statute Book for England. Waterlow and Sons.
- The Bombay Almanack for 1857. Alagar and Street.
- Essays, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous. Two vols. Longman.
- Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York. Albany: Van Benthuysen.
- Gaston Bligh. Two vols. Smith and Elder.
- Cause and Effect: the Rebellion in India. Shaw.
- An Anti-Septic. Trueove.
- India in 1858. Murray.
- Jessie's Walk over the Grave of Havelock. Bale.
- A Narrative of the Mission sent by the Governor-General of India to the Court of Java. By Captain Yule. Smith and Elder.
- The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Murray.
- On the Basis of the Re-organisation of our Power in India. Lepage.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. 15. Edinburgh: Black.
- Select Odes from Horace: in English Verse. Smith and Elder.
- Decimal Coinage. Ridgway.
- A Letter to the People on Reform of Parliament. Ridgway.
- The Commerce of India. Smith and Elder.
- Statement of the Claims of the Officers of the Excise Branch of the Inland Revenue to an Increase of Salary. Dublin: Falconer.
- Coal, Smoke, and Sewage. Ridgway.
- Memorandum of Improvements suggested in the Medical Service of the Army. Churchill.
- An Essay on Book-keeping by Single Entry. Bennett.
- Dizionario della Economia Politica e del Commercio. Parts 20 and 21. Torino: Franco.
- Chaplain's Reports on the Preston House of Correction. Whittaker.
- The Historical Magazine. Trubner.
- Remarks on the Rapid Transmission of Troops to India. Stanford.
- Titan. Groombridge.
- The Recent Banking Crisis. Effingham Wilson.
- The Anglo-Indian Almanack. Indian News Office, Strand.
- Jamie's Questions. Dean

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday.

What has taken place in England during the past week has naturally had the effect of increasing the anxiety which the situation of things had occasioned. Doubtless the new English Cabinet will strive to maintain the alliance with France, and it is notorious that the French Government is now manifesting the same friendly sentiments towards England that it ever has done: but still there is no disguising the fact that the recent vote of the House of Commons, and the resignation of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, are, to say the least, a heavy blow to the alliance. Then, what will be done about the refugee affair? If nothing, the French Government will be exposed to ridicule in the face of Europe, which it is hardly likely to accept patiently; and its enemies will be emboldened to employ efforts to upset it even more atrocious, if more atrocious there be, than those to which they have already had recourse. If something be done, the Parliament and the people will, after what has taken place, be covered with confusion,—and that is a thing to which they cannot be expected to submit patiently. Thus the present situation is of extreme gravity, and the immediate future looks black. This is what I hear men of weight and sagacity say here. And the consequence is, that on the Bourse something very like stagnation prevails, and that great bankers and capitalists have resolved to practise for themselves and are recommending to their friends extreme circumspection:—whilst as to commerce, the resumption of activity, which all are sighing for, seems more uncertain and more distant than ever.

The monthly Customs returns, just published, testify, like the last that appeared, to a diminution in commercial activity. The import duties in January last only amounted to 12,228,005*f*, whilst in the same month of last year they were 13,884,465*f*, and of 1856, 11,105,208*f*. The quantities of the principal objects imported were as follows:—

	Jan. 1858.	Jan. 1857.	Jan. 1856.
Oxen and sheep .....head	23574	26563	25918
Wines hectolitres	14075	53910	24511
Brandies hectolitres	7962	389185	6370
Coffee met. quin.	25510	24433	6279
Wheat met. quin.	184084	364105	427250
Cotton met. quin.	62271	76492	84954
Oleaginous seeds met. quin.	68631	82954	25243
Coal met. quin.	3464024	2715851	3348629
Wool met. quin.	19944	30091	12214
Cast iron met. quin.	56244	86597	84283
Bar iron met. quin.	13665	12411	20605
Nitrates met. quin.	2353	26603	562
Pepper met. quin.	1091	1278	1041
Silks met. quin.	2498	3575	3026
Colonial sugar met. quin.	54204	61642	59867
Foreign, ditto met. quin.	38422	40490	23545
Fresh and salt meat met. quin.	1395	2233	1529

The principal exports are as follow:—

Oxen and sheep .....head	5251	3891	3502
Wines hectolitres	60550	51825	76775
Brandies hectolitres	4708	14480	11735
Wheat met. quin.	243401	6597	15841
Machinery francs	246899	220144	279438
Modes francs	299749	709659	640959
Silks quintals	2305	4227	3161
Porcelain quintals	2155	3946	2482
Madder quintals	1477	19527	6327
Soap quintals	95	42	162
Ditto with premiums quintals	3118	3647	3867
Silks quintals	325	508	382
Silk fabrics quintals	1453	2558	2215
Cotton fabrics quintals	543	652	755
Ditto with premiums quintals	4757	3674	5036
Flax and hemp fabrics quintals	859	1046	781
Woollen fabrics quintals	444	456	348
Ditto with premiums quintals	2108	3116	2137
Glass and crystal quintals	3577	4913	5005
Salt quintals	15143	70762	49641
Refined sugar quintals	10	.....	.....
Ditto with premiums quintals	34575	19331	33366

The granting of premiums on the exports of refined sugar is one of the most scandalous things in the French Customs.

With regard to the precious metals, which still continue to be a subject of grave concern, I find, on turning the exports and imports into English money, that the figures stand thus:—Silver exported in January last 904,557*l*, imported 590,460*l*; excess of exports, 314,097*l*. In January of last year the exports exceeded the imports by 1,142,550*l*; and in the same month of the year before, the imports were more than the exports by 47,486*l*. As to gold, the imports in January last were 2,062,812*l*, the exports 384,648*l*; excess of imports, 1,678,164*l*. In January of last year the imports exceeded the exports by 1,777,908*l*; and in January, 1856, by 1,016,040*l*.

From the following extracts from the table of the stocks on

hand, it appears that the stocks of several of the most important articles continue to be what may be called alarmingly large:—

	End of Jan. 1858.	End of Jan. 1857.	End of Jan. 1856.
	Quintals.	Quintals.	Quintals.
Coffee	197204	96905	55578
Cotton	163643	85720	55055
Copper	16720	1258	3227
Cast iron	127234	114099	73262
Tallow	22181	11921	10819
Indigo	5365	1849	3242
Wool	72744	21827	36925
Nitrates	4398	483	5274
Salt	24178	7416	31258
Silks	1756	1443	3040
Colonial sugar	151416	62774	56290
Foreign ditto	55251	104039	68681

In spite of these excessive stocks, holders persist in refusing to consent to any important reduction in prices,—the only plan of effecting sales. This conduct is more than ever loudly blamed as imprudent;—it causes a stagnation of trade now, and will, it is much feared, have most serious consequences.

The following are the quotations of the week:—

	Thursday, Feb. 18.	Thursday, Feb. 25.
	f c	f c
Threes	70 20	69 45
Bank of France	3,100 0	3,050 0
Credit Mobilier	901 25	875 0
Orleans Railway	1,418 0	1,405 0
Western Railway	695 0	682 50
Northern Railway	976 25	962 50
Ditto, new	810 0	802 50
Eastern	710 0	702 50
Mediterranean	865 0	847 50
Ditto, new	835 0	815 0
Southern	562 50	545 0
Russian	506 25	503 75

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Eastwood, Dunkeld, N.B., the Lady James Murray, of a daughter.

On the 22d inst., at 29 Upper Grosvenor street, the Lady D. F. Nevill, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Birtlington vicarage, Oxon, the Hon. Mrs James Augustus Atkinson, of a son.

On the 19th inst., at 8 Eaton place west, Lady Elizabeth Russell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Captain Wilford Brett, H.M.'s 76th Regt., A.D.C. to His Excellency Sir J. G. Le Marchant, and fourth son of the late Rev. J. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Stephens, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at the British Legation, St Petersburg, Alfred, second son of Lord and Lady Wodehouse, aged 15 months.

On the 16th inst., at Victoria terrace, Downpatrick, Lieut.-Colonel Sherrock, late of H.M. 23rd Regt.

On the 19th inst., at St Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 62, Sarah, wife of Sir William Reid, K.C.B., Governor of Malta.

On the 18th inst., at Ashford lodge, near Peter-field, Hants, suddenly, Lady Williams, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., and wife of Admiral Hawker.

On the 23d Jan., at Bonshaw, Canada, Catherine Diana, widow of the late Hon. J. E. Irving, and daughter of the late Sir Jere Homfray.

PARLIAMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Owing to the resignation of Ministers, very little Parliamentary business has been transacted this week. Last evening, in the Commons new writs were issued for those places represented by members of the newly-formed Ministry having seats in the Lower House.

There have been some purchases, or time bargains, on speculation, during the last week in Paris and in the departments, but the regular trade of the country is as dull as ever. There was very little business transacted at the Paris corn market last week. The quotations are 26f 50c and 27 for choice samples of wheat the weight of 120 kilogrammes. Good quality 25f 50c and 26f, and ordinary quality 25f. The price of flour for consumption was more firm, the millers not working in many places, in consequence of the frost. Flour of the best marks is quoted at 47f the sack of 157 kilogrammes; second quality, 45f; and inferior, 42f and 43f. Flour for delivery in the months of March, April, and May was sold at 48f 50c the sack, and for delivery in the month of July at 50f. The corn trade is paralysed in the south, in consequence of over-speculation. The farmers in the west are anxiously looking out for orders from England. The Paris meat market was dull last week, the supply being greater than the demand. The consignments of wine at Bercy last week were not numerous, and prices are more firm. New wines are mostly in demand, at an advance of from 5f to 10f the cask, as compared with the prices obtained immediately after the vintage. Languedoc spirits of wine are quoted from 115f to 118f the hectolitre, according to quality, but guaranteed freed from mixture. Beetroot spirit is quoted at 61f the hectolitre for immediate delivery, at 62f for delivery in March and April, and at 66f and 67f for delivery during the hot months. There is no business doing in brandies. At the fair of Cognac prices fluctuated between 155f and 170f the hectolitre (without the cask) for new brandy, and from 190f to 210f the hectolitre for Champagne brandy. Wines and brandies are nearly unsaleable at Bordeaux at the prices demanded.

In the New York money market on the 8th there was more activity, but the rates of interest were declining and capital was freely offered. The bank statement for the week ending February 6th, as compared with the returns for the previous week, showed a decrease of

620,075 dols in specie, and an increase of 1,422,843 dols in loans, 504,253 dols in circulation, and (nominally) 2,003,407 dols in deposits. The actual increase in deposits was only 76,854 dols, the large business in payments having swelled the clearings to a very large total. The stock market was only moderately active, the sales being below the average.

The *New Rotterdam Gazette* has published a very interesting report from Japan in reference to the extended European intercourse with that country. It states that "the English, Russians, and Americans are admitted at Decima, and the vessels of these nations enjoy free intercourse, while Japanese goods are allowed to be exported from Decima by these vessels. The law which obliged merchant vessels to surrender the arms, gunpowder, and the Bibles they had on board, is suppressed; goods are permitted to be unloaded without the presence of Japanese officers, while the communication with Decima may be carried on by means of boats. The prescriptions for the merchantmen to leave the interior harbour only at the 20th and 9th of the Japanese month, to deliver hostages, the mustering of the remaining Dutchmen at Decima, the daily mustering on board of the vessels, the Japanese compliment and the trampling of the holy image, are suppressed. Still the crews are subjected to an inspection at the landside gate, but this has ceased either for persons or for goods at the waterside; while, finally, the Dutch are permitted to have with them their wives and children in all the ports opened."

Mr Willich's *Annual Tith Commutation Tables* for 1858 have just been issued. The general result, as produced by the improving septennial averages, for the current year shows an increase of nearly 6 per cent., with reference to the basis on which the Tith Commutation was made. The following information as to the average prices of wheat, barley, and oats, as well for the year as for the quarters of 1857, is given for the benefit of agriculturists who may have let their land at corn rents:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s d	s d	s d
Lady-day quarter, 1857	56 10	45 8	23 5
Midsummer	56 9	42 6	24 9
Michaelmas	59 11	40 2	27 3
Christmas	52 0	40 1	24 7
	235 6	168 5	100 0
Average for the year 1857	55 4	42 1	25 0

The following table, partly compiled from a Parliamentary paper, shows the estimate for the Post-office packet service for the current year compared with that for 1857. The total presents an increase of 23,424l, and the alterations have consisted of an additional grant of 20,000l for the weekly communication with India, an increase of 30,834l in the Australian service, and a saving of 26,800l in that to the Cape of Good Hope:—

Route.	Company.	Years.	
		1858.	1857.
		£	£
Liverpool and the Isle of Man		850	850
Holyhead and Kingstown	City of Dublin	25000	25000
Aberdeen and Lerwick		1200	1200
Thurso and Stromness		1300	1300
Southampton and Channel Islands	South Western Railway	4000	4000
Dover & Calais and Dover & Ostend	Dover Mail Company	15500	15500
Southampton, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar	Peninsular and Oriental	20500	20500
Liverpool and Halifax, and Boston and Liverpool and New York	Cunard	172840	172840
Halifax, Bermuda, & St Thomas's and Halifax & St John's, Newfoundland	Cunard	14700	14700
Southampton and West Indies	Royal Mail	240000	240000
Southampton & Brazil's & B. Ayres	Royal Mail	30000	30000
Panama, Callao, and Valparaiso	Pacific	25000	25000
England and West Coast of Africa	African	20500	21000
Dartmouth and Cape of Good Hope		...	52300
England to the Cape of Good Hope		33000	...
Southampton and Sydney and branch from Marseilles to Malta	European and Australian Royal Mail	185000	154166
England and Alexandria, Ceylon and Calcutta, with branch from Marseilles to Malta	Peninsular and Oriental	139414	139414
Aden and Bombay	Peninsular and Oriental	24700	24700
Additional mails to India by alternate weekly communication to Bombay and Calcutta	Peninsular and Oriental	20000	...
Allowance of Government agents on board the contract packets		9355	9785
Packet establishments—Dover		982859	959255
Holyhead, Liverpool, & Southampton		5629	5809
		988488	965064

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Jan. 16, 1858, compared with the previous month:—

	Dec. 19, 1857.	Jan. 16, 1858.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	25587965	19438856	...	112410
Private Banks	3174645	3099424	...	75211
Joint Stock Banks	2692259	2473175	...	129124
Total in England	28382869	25008455	...	1375745
Scotland	4305751	4020748	...	284703
Ireland	6075723	5938034	...	137689
United Kingdom	36715844	34967047	...	1748797

And, as compared with the month ending the 17th of January, 1857 the above returns show a decrease of 963,055l in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of 2,258,258l in the circulation of the United Kingdom. On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the

several banks the following is the state of the circulation:—The English private banks are below their fixed issue, 1,333,356*l*; the English joint stock banks are below their fixed issue, 829,182*l*; total below fixed issue in England, 2,162,538*l*. The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue, 933,389*l*; the Irish banks are below their fixed issue, 416,460*l*. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 13th of January was 12,052,135*l*, being an increase of 4,017,014*l* as compared with the previous month, and an increase of 1,876,107*l* when compared with the same period last year. The following is the amount of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 16th of January:—Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks, 2,370,840*l*; gold and silver held by the Irish banks, 2,174,906*l*; total, 4,545,746*l*; being a decrease of 85,092*l* as compared with the previous return, and a decrease of 51,803*l* when compared with the corresponding period last year.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☛ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

G. J. A., Greenock.—The Eastern Steam Company are not under the Limited Liability Act, but have a Royal Charter, which limits the liability of the shareholders.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1858:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.			
£		£	
Notes issued	31,294,910	Government Debt.....	11,015,000
		Other Securities.....	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion.....	16,819,210
		Silver Bullion.....	...
	31,294,910		31,294,910
BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
£		£	
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (Includ-	9,906,405
Rest	3,685,703	ing Dead Weight Annuity)...	17,164,143
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Other Securities.....	11,841,395
chequer, Savings' Banks, Com-		Notes	803,241
missioners of National Debt,		Gold and Silver Coin .....	...
and Dividend Accounts)	5,102,656		
Other Deposits	15,496,817		
Seven Day and Other Bills.....	877,158		
	39,715,284		39,715,284

Dated the 25th Feb., 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation, Inc. Bank post bills	20,330,623	Securities	26,992,548
Public Deposits.....	5,102,656	Bullion	17,623,251
Private Deposits	15,496,817		
	40,930,096		44,615,799

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,685,703*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£255,755
An increase of Public Deposits of	545,680
A decrease of other Deposits of	286,421
A decrease of Securities of	422,324
An increase of Bullion of	292,120
A decrease of Rest of	133,708
An increase of Reserve of	542,470

These changes, the tendency of which is satisfactory, do not call for lengthened comment. The loans and discounts continue to run off, and the Bank's resources are further increased by the influx of Government deposits. On the other hand, bankers continue to withdraw a portion of their balances for employment in the open market. The total reserve is now upwards of 12½ millions, and the coin and bullion more than 17½ millions.

We have still to report a most easy state of the money market. In the discount market good bills are eagerly taken in any quantity at 2½ per cent. Numerous transactions take place in choice paper at 2½ per cent., and in some instances even 2 per cent. is not refused by holders of money anxious to obtain for it some return, however small. Owing to the inadequate supply of good mercantile bills, most of the banks and other monied establishments are eager lenders upon good Stock Exchange securities at very moderate terms. Upon Consols and Exchequer bills the current rate for loans has not been higher than 2 per cent. per annum; upon Turkish Guaranteed Four per Cents. money has been lent at 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum, and upon other undoubted securities at 3 to 5 per cent. Even at these low rates, the demand is inadequate to the supply of money. Still trade exhibits no revival, as the Board of Trade returns for the month of January, together with other testimony, abundantly prove; and still the Directors of the Bank of England, with characteristic caution, hesitate to reduce their rate of discount below 3 per cent., despite the strongly pronounced tendency of the general market. For this hesitation no one can blame them, money being already cheap enough for all useful purposes; but as the resources of the establishment go on constantly increasing, whilst there is little or no demand upon it, the time is evidently drawing near when, unless some alteration takes place in monetary affairs, the interests of the Bank proprietors will counsel a reduction of the rate to 2½

per cent. In some quarters, the opinion is expressed that the renewed efflux of gold to the Continent constitutes a real check to the downward movement in the value of money; but the Bank returns indicate with sufficient clearness that the movement has not yet reached its turning point. Although less rapidly than of late, the stock of bullion goes on increasing, assisted by the influx of coin from Ireland and from the provinces. On Thursday, a withdrawal of 40,000*l* in gold from the Bank took place, but with this exception, there have not yet been any foreign drafts upon the Bank's metallic stock.

To-day, in Lombard street and in the Stock Exchange, the demand for money was more active than on any former day of the week. The discount houses found money run off; and in the Stock Exchange the rate for loans on English Government securities advanced to 2½ to 3 per cent. The rate for mercantile bills, however, remains as before, and there are plenty of holders eager to have arisen from the withdrawal of some very large sums previously lent in the Stock Exchange, and now wanted for the payment of dividends on English railway stocks. This influence cannot have more than a temporary operation.

On the Continent the value of money remains as last reported, with a very full supply.

The bullion operations at the Bank to-day were to a very small extent, and the withdrawals counterbalance the purchases.

The imports of the precious metals this week have been much smaller than of late, comprising 112,000*l* from New York, 29,000*l* from the Peninsula, 14,000*l* from Sydney, and 60,000*l* in silver from the Continent. The private remittances of gold to the Continent have been considerable. The Sultan has taken out 213,434*l*, nearly all in silver, for Alexandria and the East.

The expected supplies of Australian gold are still kept out by the adverse winds.

The price of bar silver has advanced. The current quotation to-day was 61½d per oz standard. The Eastern advices indicate that silver is actually flowing back hither in moderate quantities from China. Meanwhile, however, silver continues to be despatched from England to India, and other Eastern parts, at the rate of fully 800,000*l* per month.

A very large arrival of silver is expected next week from the West Indies and Mexico.

The foreign exchanges continue to decline—a movement which warns us to expect a continued diversion to the Continent of by far the larger proportion of the fresh imports of gold. To-day the tendency was again unfavourable. The downward movement is chiefly observable in the rates for bills on Hamburg and Austria, and for long paper on Paris, but drafts on most of the other leading continental markets are also quoted rather lower. The quotation for short bills on Paris has now descended to 25.5 to 10.

The amount of bills drawn on India by the East India Company by the mail of the 24th inst. was 3,701*l*.

At Manchester, Messrs Samuel Lees and Co., cotton brokers, have this week stopped payment, with liabilities estimated at upwards of 100,000*l*.

There have been this week meetings of the creditors of two houses which lately failed. Messrs Parry, Brown, and Co., produce brokers, show liabilities 8,653*l*, and assets 1,936*l*, and offer a composition of 5s in the pound. Messrs Rochussen and Co., African merchants, show liabilities 16,609*l*, and assets 8,259*l*.

At Paris to-day (Friday) the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.:—Three per Cent. Rentes, for money, 69.25; ditto, for account, 69.35; ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 95 and Bank of France shares, 3,035. Compared with the closing quotations of last Friday, the important fall of ¾ per cent. is shown, which is solely attributable to the less favourable aspect of politics.

The English funds since our last impression have been subjected to an extraordinary degree of fluctuation, owing to the defeat and resignation of the Palmerston Administration, and to the fear of a rupture of our cordial relations with France. The unsettled state of French affairs has likewise operated as an incentive to depression. At one period Consols, which closed on last Friday afternoon at 97½ to ½ for the 4th of March, fell to 96, extreme depression being displayed. Upon renewed purchases, however, chiefly by bankers and other large holders of unemployed money, a rally to 97½ to ½ was momentarily attained. The closing quotation this afternoon was 96½ to 97, being ½ per cent. lower than on last Friday. Were it not for the strong basis which is given to the market by the glut of money, the fluctuations this week would doubtless have been still more important. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

	CONSOLS				Exch. Bills.
	Money.		Account.		
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Saturday	96½	96½	96½	97	22s pm 31s pm
Monday	95½	96½	96	96½	18s pm 25s pm
Tuesday	96	96½	96½	96½	21s pm 32s pm
Wednesday	96	97	96½	97	30s pm 34s pm
Thursday	97	97½	97½	97½	31s pm 37s pm
Friday	96½	97½	96½	97½	33s pm 39s pm

INDIA EXCHANGES.

FEBRUARY 25.

	East India Company's Bills.			Bank and Commercial Bills.			Total.
	£	s	d	£	s	d	
Bengal, 60 day's sight	2	2	0	2	0	0	4
— 30	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Madras, 60	2	2	0	2	0	0	4
— 30	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Bombay, 60	2	2	0	2	0	0	4
— 30	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
E. I. Company's bills drawn	£	s	d	£	s	d	£
Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, 1858	145	5	0	100	0	0	245
Feb. 2 to Feb. 8	1,366	16	1	300	0	0	1,666
Feb. 9 to Feb. 16	1,099	0	0	—	—	—	1,099
Feb. 17 to Feb. 24	3,070	4	3	100	0	0	3,170
Total drafts from Jan. 9 to Feb. 25, 1858	£15,337	7	11				
— drafts from May 9, 1857, to Feb. 25, 1858				563,509	18	10	
Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from May 1, 1857, to 30th April, 1858	4,093,000						

Bills with documents attached against indents and consignments for India, vary according to the articles drawn against.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1½ per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25:10 per 11 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/ 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is about 1-10th per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 419 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13:3½ per 11 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore about 8-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is about 110 per cent., which, when compared with the Mint par between the two countries, shows that the exchange is slightly in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICE OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign Gold in Bars, (Standard)	3	17	9
Mexican Dollars	0	0	0
Silver in Bars, (Standard)	0	0	0

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected.
SOUTHAMPTON STATION.		
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	(By day mail.) 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	Mar. 6
Malta, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, & India	4th, 12th, and 20th of every month	Mar. 6
Gibraltar, Penang, Singapore and China	4th & 20th of every month	
British Colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies, &c., in the West Indies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, N. Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown (St Juan de Nicaragua)	2nd and 17th of every month	Mar. 1
Mexico and Havana	2nd of every month only	Mar. 1
Honduras, Bahamas, and Blewfields	17th of every month	Mar. 16
Lisbon, Madeira, Brazil, B. Ayres, and Falkland Isles	9th of every month	Mar. 16
Australia	12th of every month	Mar. 8
DEVONPORT STATION.		
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, St. Helena, &c.	Evening of the 5th of every month	Mar. 12
PLYMOUTH STATION.		
Madaira, Teneriffe, and West Coast of Africa	Evening of the 23rd of every month	Mar. 6
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States	Evening of every Friday	Mar. 3

PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND GIBRALTAR.—The Alhambra, for the mails of this morning.
 GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—Mails for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Ceylon, and China, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 2d prox. The Indus, for the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Ceylon and China mails, via Southampton, of the morning of the 4th prox.
 WEST INDIES.—The Magdalene, for the mails of the morning of the 2d prox.
 MADEIRA, BRAZIL, BUENOS AYRES, &c.—The Avon, for the mails of the morning of the 9th prox.
 MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, INDIA, CEYLON, AND AUSTRALIA.—The mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 16th prox.—The Tamar, for the mails, via Southampton, of the morning of the 12th prox.
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, &c.—The Celt, for the mails of the evening of the 5th prox.
 MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Mails for Ascension and Sierra Leone will be made up in London on the evening of the 2d prox., to be forwarded by H. M. St. Buffalo, appointed to sail from Devonport on the morning of the 3d prox.
 AMERICA.—The North American, to sail from Liverpool, for the Canada, &c., mails of the evening of the 2nd prox.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.
 On the 20th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Indus, via Southampton.—Alexandria, Feb. 6; Malta, 10; and Gibraltar, 15.
 On the 21st, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Fulton, via Southampton—New York, Feb. 3.
 On the 22nd, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Canada, via Liverpool—New York, 8th inst.
 On the 24th, PENINSULA, per steam ship Alhambra, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Feb. 16; Cadiz, 17; Lisbon, 19; and Vigo, 20.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold last week	qrs 88810	qrs 80328	qrs 17727	qrs 130	qrs 6843	qrs 1831
Corresponding week in 1857	108890	78090	15976	90	8075	2484
— 1856	90365	75223	14964	65	5147	1395
— 1855	94612	81722	20041	445	5506	1181
— 1854	55662	61903	21252	188	5087	1942
Weekly average, Feb. 20	44 6	35 9	22 10	34 3	33 2	40 2
— 13	45 8	36 3	22 8	30 5	39 3	41 1
— 6	46 9	36 8	23 0	31 2	38 11	41 0
Jan. 30	47 6	37 1	23 1	34 10	39 5	40 4
— 23	48 9	37 6	22 4	32 0	39 4	39 5
— 16	48 8	37 0	22 1	33 7	39 3	39 11
Six weeks' average	47 0	36 8	22 8	32 9	39 1	40 4
Same time last year	57 6	45 8	23 3	39 6	40 0	39 5
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth. In the week ending Feb. 17, 1858.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and pea-meal.	Bean & bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal.
Foreign	qrs 61245	qrs 11236	qrs 10739	qrs 1980	qrs 714	qrs 5336	qrs 5050	qrs ..
Colonial	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	62,067	11,236	10,739	1,980	714	5,336	5,050	..

Imports of the week..... 97,123 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The trade at Mark lane, to-day, was in a most depressed state, notwithstanding that the supplies generally were on a very moderate scale. In prices, however, the only change reported was a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter, in low and damp foreign wheats, most kinds of which were pressed for sale by the importers. The importations into London, this week, are only 2,670 quarters of wheat, 7,320 barley, 1,060 oats, and 1,410 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, all kinds of produce met a heavy inquiry, and the value of French wheats gave way 6d per 70 lbs. The Wakefield market was very dull.

The French markets continue to be well, in some instances heavily, supplied with wheat. The want of orders from this side has compelled the millers to operate with great caution; consequently, we have no improvement to notice in the demand. Advices from New York to the 13th inst., are to the effect that breadstuffs were somewhat firmer. An Odessa report, dated the 15th inst., states that wheat was in good request at from 23s 8d to 39s per qr free on board. Indian corn was selling at from 25s to 27s per qr.

A good and steady business has been transacted this week in the Liverpool cotton market, and the total sales reach 51,000 bales, quotations being ¼d per lb dearer than on Friday last. Spinners have taken 39,000 bales, speculators 9,000, and exporters 3,000 bales. To-day there is a good demand at the full rates of the week. The sales are 8,000 bales. The demand at the commencement of the week was active, but was not fully maintained. During the last two days the inquiry has again increased, and the market closes with a firm tone. The imports during the week have been very unimportant. The London market has been also active, at an advance of ½d to ¼d per lb upon last week's prices. Sales, 4,100 bales.

Large public sales of tea have been held this week; but the quantity actually disposed of is limited. In the private market very little has been passing, and common sound congou is quoted at 12½d to 12¾d per lb. The mail from China brings some important information in reference to shipments, which appear to have amounted to 35,500,000 lbs, against 41,800,000 lbs in the same period in 1856-7. The annexed report is dated Shanghai, January 7:—

In green teas there has been but little done, the settlements being only 40,000 to 43,000 packages. Unfavourable news from America has caused nearly a cessation of purchases in this description for some time past.

QUOTATIONS.

	Taels.	Common.	Good to Fine.
Congou—Ningchow, Oonam, and Oopak, 2d and 3d class	26 to 40		
Leesan, Hohow, and mixed leaf kinds	16 30		
Souchong	34 40		
Flowery Pekoe, common	45 65		
		Common.	Good to Fine.
		Taels.	Taels.
Gunpowder	23 to 31		32 to 45
Imperial	20 28		29 40
Young Hyson	14 24		25 40
Hyson	24 30		31 55
Twankay	17 20		21 25
Hyson skin	8 14		15 21

EXPORTS from SHANGHAI from 1st July, 1857, to dates.

	Black. lbs	Green. lbs	Total. lbs
To Great Britain direct to Jan. 7, 1858	13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797
Against total export to 7th Jan., 1857 (exclusive of Crisis put back, 418,000 lbs)	5,316,780	5,200,768	10,517,548
To the United States to Jan. 7th, 1858	230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024
Against total export to 7th Jan., 1857	315,920	9,586,389	9,902,309

Good and fine raw sugars have sold readily, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. In all other qualities very little has been passing, on rather lower terms. Refined sugars continue in good request.

Plantation coffees have moved off steadily, at very full to rather higher prices. Other kinds of coffee have realised extreme rates. Messrs Armitage, of Colombo (Ceylon), have forwarded the annexed report having reference to the coffee trade:—"A shortness in the crop of plantation coffee is still talked of, but owing to a long continuance of favourable weather for curing and shipping, the exports at this period of the season show a large increase over those of last at the same period. Native coffee has further declined, and transactions have recently taken place at 30s 9d per cwt, picked and dried. In plantation coffee there is little doing, the planters having generally either sold their crops or arranged for their transmission to Europe for sale there on their own account." The Dutch Company have announced that they will hold only one spring sale of coffee, viz., on the 15th of April, when 495,000 bags Java will be offered.

Owing to the large stock in warehouse, and the heaviness in the corn trade, rice has fallen 3d per cwt, and the transactions continue on a limited scale. M. Roghé and Co., whose communication is dated the 12th ult., thus report the state of the rice market at Akyab:—"The supplies of rice during last month were increasing rapidly, but since the decline in prices, the quantities coming to market are, as usual, falling off again, and it will take another fortnight before they become more abundant, when we expect a further reduction in the rates. There must be about 30,000 tons of old Nakrenzie left in the country, and this, together with the new Larooing and Nakrenzie crops, which are both abundant, cannot fail to keep our market amply supplied during the whole season, nor do we think that the natives will again try to keep their produce, in hopes of better prices, because the experience of last season has shown them that prices do not depend upon them. Exports from the 1st of June up to this date are 33,426 tons to Europe, 2,115 to the Straits and China—total 35,541 tons."

The indigo market continues very inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices, compared with those realised at the last public sales. Messrs Moran and Co., of Calcutta, state that the total quantity of indigo taken out of the market to the 23rd ult., was 38,000 maunds, and that the yield of seed in the disturbed districts was very small.

The public sales of colonial wool commenced last evening. The attendance of buyers from the manufacturing districts was moderate—from the Continent unusually limited. Good and fine Australian wools realised an advance of ½d to 1d per lb; but other kinds were heavy, at about previous quotations.

Great heaviness still prevails in the silk market, and the public sales just held have passed off without any biddings. The total export of silk from China has fallen considerably short of last year, as will be seen by the annexed report, which is dated Shanghai, January 7:—

In the absence of later accounts of the home markets than had been received at the date of our last, purchases continued to be made, freely, up to the end of December, when they were suddenly put a stop to by the receipt of the London mail of 26th October. In the meantime about 2,000 bales were settled, making for the month, 4,500 bales, and for the season since the 1st of July last, about 47,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 5,000 bales, and is not likely to increase to any extent until prices in the country fall materially.

Our quotations are those at which settlements have been made, but are now nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

	Taels.
Tsatlees—No. 1 to 5	330 to 425
Taysaams—No. 1 to 5. (No. 1, nom.—No. 5, mfr.)	230 350
Long reel	250 330
Lae Yungs	230 250
Throws—English twist	320 360

The export to Great Britain, the continent of Europe, and to India, direct and coast-wise, is as follows:—

	Bales.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Waste.
From 1st July, 1857 to 1858	46,214	including 3,731	34	474
Against total export to Jan. 7, 1857	63,576	—	4,569	1,271 356

The movements in silk during the present month in London are as follows:—

	Imports		Stock, Sold.	
	Warehoused from 1 to 25 Feb. 1858.	Deliveries from 1 to 25 Feb. 1858.	and Unsold on 25 Feb. 1858.	Bales.
Bengal	513	329	8,508	
China	3,844	4,026	37,207	
Canton	17	192	5,193	
Chinese thrown	341	575	5,134	

The spirit market has been devoid of animation, and price have shown a tendency to decline.

Scotch pig iron has advanced to 57s 6d and 58s, but the demand has been by no means active. Tin has fallen 2s to 3s per cwt. In other metals, very few transactions have taken place. The shipments of Scotch pig iron, last week, were 10,490 tons, against 9,389 tons in the corresponding week in 1857.

Linseed oil has sold to a fair extent at 28l 5s to 28l 10s per ton on the spot. Other oils have met a dull inquiry, on former terms. Spirits of turpentine have advanced to 45s for American.

About an average business is doing in the tallow market at 52s 9d per cwt for P. Y. C. on the spot. Rather active advices have come to hand from St Petersburg, where some large sales of tallow have been effected for spring shipment, at very full prices.

Advices from the manufacturing districts state that the transactions during the week have not increased. Favourable accounts, in reference to the produce market have come to hand from Calcutta, almost every article of import having advanced in price, with an easier money market.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following in reference to the tonnage of New York:—

ENTERED AT NEW YORK FROM FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.
American vessels	2,790	1,478,579½	46,114
Foreign vessels	1,061	492,425	19,644
Total entered 1857	3,851	1,971,004½	65,758
— 1856	3,861	2,070,859½	62,200
— 1855	3,391	1,562,257½	49,326
— 1854	4,047	1,919,317½	67,075
— 1853	4,079	1,813,255	60,993
— 1852	3,847	1,709,988	58,867

CLEARED AT NEW YORK FOR FOREIGN PORTS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Seamen.
American vessels	2,023	1,137,153½	33,516
Foreign vessels	924	485,554	19,581
Total cleared 1857	2,947	1,622,707½	53,097
— 1856	3,364	1,709,738½	67,391
— 1855	3,025	1,426,201½	47,970
— 1854	3,278	1,528,104½	53,250
— 1853	3,469	1,521,286½	54,889
— 1852	3,035	1,355,814	50,459

ENTERED AT NEW YORK FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

	American.		Foreign.	
	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1850	1,832	807,580½	1,451	446,756½
1851	2,353	1,144,485	1,490	470,566½
1852	2,407	1,231,951	1,440	478,037
1853	2,571	1,321,674½	1,508	491,580½
1854	2,636	1,442,282½	1,411	477,034½
1855	2,487	1,340,257½	904	220,000
1856	2,763	1,684,596½	1,098	386,262½
1857	2,790	1,478,579½	1,061	492,425

We annex a summary of the official records of the coastwise trade:—

	Entered Coastwise.		Cleared Coastwise.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
1849	1,855	424,976	3,994	895,589
1850	1,928	489,395½	4,719	1,020,070
1851	1,768	455,542	4,803	1,214,942
1852	1,766	497,840	4,680	1,173,762
1853	1,733	507,531	4,789	1,310,697
1854	1,880	543,452	4,779	1,499,969
1855	1,966	614,045	4,563	1,378,883
1856	1,669	539,461	4,696	1,482,310
1857	1,569	503,670	4,182	1,425,813

COTTON.

NEW YORK, February 9.

The following is a statement of the week's sales here and at the chief Southern ports, with the closing prices, f.o.b., with freight in sterling at current exchange:—

	Sales.	Closing.	Middling.	Freight.	F.o.b.
New Orleans, Feb. 6	56,000	½c higher	10½c	7-16d equal to 6½d	5½d
Mobile	6	10,000	½c	5-16d	5-11-16d
Charleston	5	10,000	½c	5-16d	5½d
Savannah	5	4,000	unchanged	5-16d	6½d
New York	9	10,000	½c higher	Upl. 11½c	6½d
Total	99,000	bales		Average	5-15-16d

The decrease in receipts now amounts to 536,000 bales.

New York Market.—In this market there has been a fair demand since our last. Up to Saturday last middling Uplands had reached 10½ to 11c, closing with a firm market for the few parcels offering. The sales had been about 8,000 bales, taken for American spinners and for export. In transitu several parcels changed hands at corresponding rates.

The following is a statement of the movements of cotton for the past week and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:—

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.		
	Week's Receipts.	Since 1st Sept. 1858.	To Great Britain.	To France.	To other For. Pts.
1857-58	104000	1474000	40000	11000	8000
1856-57	70000	2010000	68000	9000	9000
1855-56	82000	1980000	50000	28000	13000
1854-55	105000	1350000	35000	8000	15000
1853-54	129000	1458000	34000	24000	5000
1852-53	126000	2072000	26000	7000	10000

EXPORTS SINCE FIRST SEPTEMBER.

	To Great Britain.	To France.	To other For. Pts.	Total.	Stock.
1857-58.....	520000	180000	120000	830000	618000
1856-57.....	541000	204000	143000	888000	786000
1855-56.....	763000	260000	190000	1213000	598000
1854-55.....	647000	145000	111000	903000	398000
1853-54.....	441000	161000	94000	696000	605000
1852-53.....	846000	146000	138000	1130000	670000

Thus the receipts show a falling off of 536,000 from those of last year, and 514,000 from 1855-6, and the exports exhibit the following results:

	To G. Britain.	To France.	To other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
Comp'd with last year. } Dec. 21000	16000	21000	58000	171000	
Comp'd with 1855-6 } Dec. 243000	72000	68000	383000	17000	

From Messrs Neil Bros. and Co.'s Circular, forwarded by Mr Ollerenshaw, of Manchester.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Feb. 26.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1857—	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
New Orleans.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Pernambuco.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Egyptian.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Surat and Madras..	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole import, Jan. 1 to Feb. 26.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Feb. 26.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Feb. 26.		Computed Stock, Feb. 26.	
1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
187821	376111	360950	299760	19550	18430	269720	339650

There has been a steady though not extensive demand for cotton during the week, and on one or two days a good business was done. The extreme diminution of the stocks of cotton, coupled with the continuance of adverse winds, is creating some uneasiness among consumers, and the price of cotton on the spot is daily enhancing. We have again to quote an advance of 1/4d to 1/2d per lb in American. Long-stapled kinds are also firmly held. East India, which are in rather better supply relatively, have advanced nearly 1/4d per lb. The sales to-day are 8,000 bales, chiefly to the trade. The reported export amounts to 3,100 bales, consisting of 240 American and 2,860 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Feb. 25, 1858		Price Feb. 1857		Price Feb. 1856		Price Feb. 1855		Price Feb. 1854		Price Feb. 1853	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0	7 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	6 1/2
Ditto good fair.....	0	8 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	7 1/2
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality..	1	0	11 1/2	0	5 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	10 1/2	0
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto.....	0	11	0	11	0	9 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	9 1/2
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	1 1/2	5	3	4	6	4	1 1/2	4	9	5	0
27-in., 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5lbs 2oz	6	1 1/2	6	3	5	6	5	1 1/2	5	9	6	0
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yards, 8lbs 4oz.....	9	1 1/2	8	6	7	6	7	0	8	11	8	7 1/2
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8lbs 12oz	9	10 1/2	9	6	8	6	8	0	9	3	9	7 1/2
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9lbs 4oz	10	7 1/2	10	7 1/2	9	6	9	0	10	3	10	9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9lbs.....	8	3	8	0	7	1 1/2	7	0	7	6	7	6

Our yarn market has continued to harden quickly, with a moderate but general business for India, Germany, and the Mediterranean. Prices are, on the whole, 1/4d to 1/2d per lb higher than on this day week. In goods the business has also been moderate and general. India goods, which have so long taken the lead, have not been bought extensively, but prices are fully maintained, and there has been inquiry for various articles in anticipation of the Calcutta advices due in London to-morrow. The substance of the mail news having been already conveyed hither by telegraph, is understood to be as favourable for Manchester products as has ever been brought by any mail, not excepting those which succeeded the crisis of 1847. Yarn has been paying, in many cases, more than 30 per cent. profit, and cloth not much less in proportion. But the rise on this side, with the want of stocks, and the extensive purchases now on the way which have been the staple support of this market for the past two months, have for the moment withheld shippers from over-anxiety to maintain supplies, and hence no change of note has resulted in our position. The suspension was announced on Tuesday of Messrs Samuel Lees and Co., cotton brokers here, for 120,000, but the total amounts involved are believed to considerably exceed that sum.

BRADFORD, Feb. 25.—Wool.—To-day very little wool has changed hands, the demand having somewhat subsided. Yarns.—There is no improvement in this branch. Cottons Yarns.—The advanced price for cotton causes the spinners to harden in their prices. Pieces.—The greatest amount of caution is observable on all sides, and manufacturers keep their stocks very low.

LEEDS, Feb. 23.—There has been little business done in the cloth halls this morning. The Ministerial crisis and the weather (which has been dark and snowy) have operated disadvantageously upon the market. A few job lots were sold of a general character, and the rest of the business was confined mostly to light goods for summer wear.

LEEDS, Feb. 23.—There was scarcely any inquiry for cloths, and the few parcels that were cleared were not noticeable on account of their importance or extent. The principal inquiry was for light goods suitable for the season, and nothing else was in demand.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The demand continues quite moderate, mainly for home use, shipper's limits, generally, not being quite up to the market rates. The receipts continue fair for the season, the various railways leading to the seaboard remaining unobstructed by snow and ice. Sales 26,500 bbls, the market closing very heavy at a decline of fully 10 cents. Southern flour continues to droop, with only a limited demand and liberal supply on sale. The sales include 2,500 bbls, closing at 4.50 dol to 4.90 dol for low to good mixed brands. Export from 1st to 31st January: wheat flour, 125,720 bbls, against 110,546 in 1857.

GRAIN.—There is a better demand for wheat for home consumption, but, with a full supply on sale, there is no variation in prices; there is little or no demand for export, and the stock is rather on the increase, if anything. The corn market is about one cent lower, and moderately active; sales 95,000 bushels, closing at 63 to 73 cents for new white and yellow Southern, according to quality—no old here.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The imports from abroad, since this day se'nnight, have been on a very moderate scale, and the receipts of home-grown produce have somewhat fallen off; nevertheless, the wheat trade continues very inactive, and previous rates are with difficulty supported, especially as regards the inferior descriptions. Although the quotations rule very low, when compared with last year and the year before, the utmost caution is still shown by the millers in adding to their limited stocks. They appear to anticipate very large importations both from France and the United States during the summer months, and not a few of them are looking forward to further reduced rates. No doubt, we shall receive steady supplies in the period indicated; but, for some considerable time, very few orders have been transmitted from this country for spring shipment; consequently, we are led to suppose that the bulk of the arrivals will be on account either of foreign shipping houses, or of the growers themselves. Whether the present system of forced sales will be continued, must be a matter of serious consideration. For some time, they have been continued to a most inconvenient extent, and they have had the effect of reducing prices to their present narrow point. The policy of the system may be well doubted, because, in point of fact, consumption has not declined to the extent that many persons have imagined either in London or the provinces. Still the fact is patent to all that our farmers hold an unusually large amount of wheat, both in stack and barn, and that on the Continent and in the United States, the supplies are considerably in excess of many previous years.

The barley trade continues tolerably active, and good malting samples have commanded rather more attention. All other spring corn, however, continues devoid of animation.

The leading foreign markets have continued dull, and our latest advices are to the effect that sellers of wheat have come forward at slightly reduced quotations.

Most of the Scotch markets have been rather scantily supplied with produce. Wheat and barley have sold to a fair extent, at full prices; but other articles have moved off slowly, at about previous currencies.

In Ireland, there has been rather more firmness in the demand for wheat, barley, and the best oats. Otherwise, however, the trade has ruled heavy.

Our market to-day was very scantily supplied with English wheat, which met a very dull inquiry, at almost nominal quotations. Fine foreign wheat supported previous rates; but some forced sales of inferior qualities were effected at a decline of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In the value of all other kinds of produce no change took place.

Very few vessels laden with grain have arrived off the coast this week. Mr Ed. Rainford states that the business done has been trifling, at about previous quotations.

The London averages announced this day were:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat.....	3,106	at	47 6
Barley	1,306	38	10
Oats.....	2,515	23	1
Eye.....	..	..	..
Beans.....	500	36	0
Peas.....	338	42	1

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	sacks
English.....	1,870	1,930	980	960	1,240
Irish.....	..	..	..	500	500
Foreign.....	2,670	7,320	..	1,060	1,410

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady this week, but prices remain without change, excepting for fine grocery descriptions, which are getting rather scarce, and some coloury Porto Rico went about 1s above the general valuations. Floating cargoes have sold readily for the United Kingdom at previous rates. The business transacted in West India to yesterday amounted to 1,921 hhds. Grainsy Berbice by auction went at 40s to 45s 6d; Jamaica, brown to good greyish yellow, 41s to 44s. 383 hhds Barbadoes, 39s to 46s 6d, being slightly dearer for the better qualities. The prevalence of contrary winds still keep out supplies, yet the stock at this port exceeds the previous year's by 11,200 tons. The deliveries are steady.

Mauritius.—4,300 bags have sold privately on the spot and to arrive at 36s to 43s. By auction on Tuesday: low to fine yellow, 39s to 45s 6d; brown, 32s to 38s 6d; blacks, 28s to 29s per cwt.

Bengal.—1,053 bags partly found buyers: grainy yellow, middling to fine, 44s to 49s, including Cossipore. Privately, more business has been done in white Benares at 48s 6d to 51s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—5,420 bags nearly all met with purchasers upon previous terms, while some grocery kinds went rather above the valuations: good yellow to good grainy white 44s 6d to 50s 6d; soft brown and yellow, 34s 6d to 39s 6d; date kinds, 29s to 31s; native brown and yellow, 31s to 37s per cwt.

Manilla.—10,663 bags three-fourths sold at 39s to 39s 6d; washed in proportion.

China.—3,000 bags low brown have been sold, price said to be about 30s per cwt.

Foreign.—604 hhds 186 brls Porto Rico by auction found ready buyers rather above the valuations: fine yellow, 46s 6d to 48s; brown to good yellow, 38s 6d to 45s 6d. 261 hhds foreign muscovado went from 35s 6d to 40s 6d for brown to fine yellow. 517 boxes Havana were partly sold at 48s 6d to 52s for Florettes and good white. 3,372 bags Pernambuco were bought in rather above the value. By private contract about 1,200 boxes Havana have changed hands, also 150 hhds Surinam at 40s. Two floating cargoes Havana for this kingdom: Nos. 11½ to 12, 28s 9d to 29s; and two cargoes brown Pernambuco, 24s 6d to 25s per cwt.

Refined.—There has been a steady inquiry from the trade, but dry goods close rather lower, viz., 55s to 55s 6d for common to middling, up to 61s for finest. Crushed lumps unaltered. Pieces and bastards sell more readily, and are now relatively dear. The former range from 40s to 43s for good; the latter, 45s to 49s per cwt. Dutch crushed sugar remains steady, but there is no material change in prices to report.

MOLASSES.—The sales amount to about 200 puns West India at previous rates, chiefly at 16s. By auction 168 puns Porto Rico were taken in at 17s 6d to 18s per cwt.

COCOA continues firm. 171 bags Trinidad, by public sale, found buyers: low greyish to very good red, 72s 6d to 90s; grey, 68s. 173 bags St Lucia, 58s 6d to 65s 6d. 95 bags Grenada were bought in at 62s 6d to 63s. Small sales of colonial have been made privately. 326 bags Bahia and 135 bags Guayaquil, of indirect import, were taken in at 56s to 58s for the former and 73s per cwt for the latter.

RUM is less inquired after, but prices remain without alteration to notice. Current qualities of Demerara, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per gallon proof.

COFFEE.—The Dutch Company's spring sales will commence on the 15th of April, and are expected to contain 495,000 bags Java. A fair demand has prevailed from the trade this week, and plantation Ceylon, of which 746 casks 894 barrels and bags were brought forward to yesterday, went at full rates to 1s advance: fine ordinary pale greyish to middling, 59s to 67s 6d; good middling to fine, 69s to 85s. 2,342 bags native about two-thirds sold from 50s to 55s 6d; unclean, 44s to 48s 6d. Of 1,169 bales 256 packages Mocha the chief portion sold: pale mixed to good clean garbled, 79s to 90s; long berry, 86s 6d to 90s. 18 bales Alexandria, good, 76s 6d. 375 bags African partly sold from 60s 6d to 71s 6d; pale mixed, 48s to 50s. 2,007 bags Rio partly sold from 39s to 43s 6d. 470 bags Bahia were bought in at 42s. A cargo of Rio has sold at 38s, good firsts, and 3,900 bags Santos 40s, both for the Mediterranean; also 800 bags Rio on the spot at 38s to 38s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—The news by the overland mail has quite checked the partial tendency to improvement in the market last week. Common congou was nominal at 1s 0½d yesterday. Transactions generally have been very limited. 19,770 pkgs by auction, yesterday, went off flatly, only 2,500 meeting with buyers, and some parcels, "without reserve," realised low prices.

RICE.—The only new feature to notice has been a demand for export resulting in the sale of several cargoes. Transactions on the spot have been to a fair extent, at easier rates again in some instances, about 20,000 bags various kinds being reported. A landed cargo of Rangoon also sold at 6s 9d cash, also one inferior at 6s 6d. A floating cargo for the Continent brought 7s 9d old conditions. By public sale, 1,234 bags Bengal partly sold at 9s for good white. 2,090 bags pinky Madras: common to middling, 7s 3d to 7s 6d. 1,090 bags Rangoon, 6s 9d. 378 bags cleaned Java were withdrawn.

SPICES.—The public sales have been rather large, without establishing any material change in prices. 34 pkgs nutmegs, including various sundry lots, were chiefly bought in. 4,515 bags Zanzibar cloves sold, and realised nearly the former value, from 3½d to 3¾d, one lot fine, 4½d. 178 bags white pepper went quite ½d dearer for good Penang, which brought 9½d; damaged, 9½d to 9¾d. 2,134 bags pimento went rather in favour of the buyers, and about two-thirds sold from 2¾d to 3¼d; very low, 2½d per lb. 100 boxes cassia lignea, of indirect import, were bought in at 132s for mixed to coarse. 50 cases ginger brought 63s to 103s for middling to good Cochin, and 194 bags Bengal, 18s 6d per cwt. Nothing of interest has transpired by private contract this week.

SALTPETRE.—Rather more inquiry has prevailed at 1s to 1s 6d above the low rates current on Friday last. Privately, 3,000 to 4,000 bags Bengal changed hands: refraction 15½ to 16½, 30s to 33s. 775 bags Bengal by auction went at 30s 6d to 34s for refraction 12½ to 6½d; fine bought in at 37s to 37s 6d. 200 bags Madras, refraction 22 per cent., realised 28s per cwt.

NITRATE OF SODA continues steady at 17s 6d to 18s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales comprised 427 bags, of which about half found buyers without any particular change in prices: pesty Honduras silvers, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; clean, 3s 8d to 4s 1d; blacks, low to fine, 3s 9d to 5s 8d; Mexican silvers, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; blacks, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; Tenerife silvers, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 5d per lb.

DYESTUFFS.—Cutch is again lower, 35s 6d being accepted for sound, bought in at 38s. At the close of last week Gambier sold at 15s 9d cash, being 6d above the lowest sale previously effected. 80 bales Bengal safflower were bought in at high prices. Turmeric is dull, with a very heavy stock unsold.

DYEWOODS.—123 tons red Saunders sold at 4½ 17s 6d to 5½. Maszatan Lima, 17½ 10s to 18½. Logwoods are still dull.

DRUGS.—At the public sales yesterday there was a steady demand, and a fair proportion of the goods brought forward found buyers. The better

qualities of castor oil went dearer: very good to fine, 6½d to 7½d. China rhubarb sold steadily at 2s 3d to 3s 8d per lb for good to fine. Camphor is held at 80s per cwt. Cape aloes went cheap, from 34s to 36s 6d per lb. SHELLAC.—121 chests DC orange sold at 76s to 77s 6d per cwt.

INDIA RUBBER.—80 tons East India of old import were bought in at 7½d per lb.

IVORY.—10 tons African went at a decline of 3½ to 4½ per cwt upon previous quotations. Large sales are declared for the 17th proximo.

METALS.—The market has again been very quiet, with scarcely a transaction of importance to notice. Iron is steady, and Scotch pig shows a further slight improvement, closing at 57s 6d to 58s per ton for mixed Nos., f.o.b., at Glasgow. No business has been done in spelter, which is nominal at 27½ to 27½ 10s per ton. Foreign tin closes fully 3s cheaper, Straits selling at 119s to 120s. No change in English. Copper and lead are also the same as last quoted.

HEMP.—There has at length been some movement in Russian, and several sales of clean Petersburg effected: present value, 7 to 7½

l. 775 bales roping Manila were taken in at 27½, and since sold at about 10s per ton less. Jute is firmer. 1,625 bales went at 14½ 10s to 16½ 5s per ton for common to good quality.

LINSEED.—Imports continue light, but there are not at present any symptoms of a revival in the demand. Calcutta now sells at 50s to 52s. 1,500 qrs Bombay by auction brought 52s 3d to 54s. No sales reported in floating parcels. Cakes meet a ready sale on account of the severe weather: fine American in barrels, 10½ 10s; best English, 10½ per ton.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits continue to advance rapidly, stocks being light. American drawn, 44s. Rough has sold to arrive at 10s 6d to 10s 9d per cwt.

OILS.—The market is dull. Common fish oils have sold slowly at the quotations. Less inquiry prevails for sperm at 80½ to 81½. Olive is quiet: Gallipoli, 50½; other kinds, 43½ to 47½ per tun. During the last day or two linseed has attracted more attention, closing at 28s 6d on the spot this morning. Rape continues quiet: best foreign refined, 44s to 44s 3d; brown, 39s to 39s 6d. The palm oil market is dull, with sellers of fine at 38s 6d to 39s. Cocoa nut meets with more inquiry: Cochin, 42s to 43s; Ceylon, 40s to 40s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market, which has ruled inactive throughout this week, closes 6d to 9d lower than on Friday last, viz., 52s 6d to 52s 9d for 1st sort Petersburg Y.C.; 52s 6d April to June; and 51s to 51s 6d for the last three months. Nothing of a speculative character has been done.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, Feb. 22.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day.....	35,511	21,316	11,350	20,825
Delivered last week	1,465	1,195	707	2,215
Ditto since 1st June	62,797	85,142	89,204	85,149
Arrived last week	215	2,394	1,880	920
Ditto since 1st June	62,378	62,916	83,574	92,852
Price of Y.C. on the spot.....	55s 3d	55s 6d	66s 6d	53s 6d
Ditto Town last Friday...	56s 0d	56s 6d	59s 3d	55s 6d

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The public sales to day comprised 268 hhds crystallised Demerara, which went from 41s 6d to 50s. 13,825 bags Mauritius, 2,167 bags Bengal, and 1,686 bags native Madras, nearly all of which sold at fully Tuesday's rates. 1,000 boxes Havana changed hands privately. Week's sales of West India, 2,757 hhds.

COFFEE.—173 casks 25 brls and bags plantation Ceylon sold at former prices. 201 bags native withdrawn.

COCOA.—52 bags Grenada sold steadily at 61s 6d to 65s 6d. 156 bags Surinam at 75s 6d to 87s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—The sales concluded to-day. 6,100 pkgs passed, and 1,700 sold.

RICE.—4,120 bags Neerancie Arracan sold steadily at 7s 6d to 8s. 1,376 bags Bengal, 8s to 8s 6d for low middling to middling white: also some parcels damaged Rangoon and Moulmein at full rates to 3d advance. More inquiry privately, and 8,000 bags found buyers, including Rangoon at 7s per cwt.

OIL.—54 tons sperm by auction brought 78½ to 80½; head matter, 84½ 15s to 86½ per tun. 285 casks palm part sold at 38s. Cochin cocoon nut in hhds, part sold at 42s to 42s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW flat, and for delivery in April to June quoted 52s 3d to 52s 6d; 51s to 51s 3d for the last three months. Town unaltered. The various parcels offered by auction were chiefly bought in, remainder selling at last Friday's rates.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar remains without any alteration worth noticing. Some sales of loaves have been made for export from 42s to 46s; in crushed nothing doing. About 500 tons of Dutch crushed had been disposed of at 34s to 35s 6d f.o.b. in Holland; also some few sales of Belgian crushed at 36s and 37s f.o.b. at Antwerp.

DRY FRUIT.—This market has exhibited more firmness this week. The business in currants has been at prices in favour of sellers.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The English wool trade is still dull.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales commenced yesterday with good attendance of buyers; biddings more animated than at last sales. Prices showed an average advanced on the closing rates of the last sales of 1d.

FLAX.—Nothing done this week.

HEMP.—The market has become very firm, and a large business done this week both on the spot and arrival. Few are disposed now to sell, except at higher prices.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 19th February, to Thursday, 25th, inclusive:—3,300 bales Surat at 4½d to 5½d, very middling to good fair; 800 bales Madras at 4½d to 4¾d, fair to good fair Northern and Western.

TOBACCO.—Considerable sales have been effected in all descriptions, especially in Kentucky leaf and strips, and which have been taken to the extent of 650 hhds at full prices.

TIMBER.—The timber trade is again flat, very few private sales, and at public sale the buyers show reluctance to give the improved rates of January. There was more than the usual extent of business done in

January and early this month, which evidently requires time before it spreads over the consumption of town and country.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The leather market has continued dull through the past week; the fresh supplies have not been large, but the demand has been limited. At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, very little general business was done, and former prices were barely supported.

METALS.—The state of the metal market has been this week universally dull, but without affecting prices materially. Copper is firm from the extent of the orders in hand, and there is at the moment but little foreign here. Iron orders may here and there be taken at a shade under the quotations, but there is no eagerness evinced for orders. Scotch pig has rallied considerably, and is still buoyant at 58s 6d mixed numbers g.m.b. Lead is in fair demand, and very firm. Spelter a little weak. Tin is flat and unsaleable. Tinplates are in good demand, and firm in price.

PROVISIONS.

The smallness of the stock of Irish butter, and the evidence that there is very little to come from Ireland, is telling on prices, which have advanced from 4s to 6s per cwt. An attempt to make 140s for fine Friesland on Monday was a failure; prices have gradually given way since, and to-day 124s to 128s were the rates paid.

In the bacon market not much doing; prices 55s to 56s f.o.b. made for next month's shipment. 57s the top price landed. Lard has given way 2s.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1856	10351	6387	3372	1978
1857	19470	4399	3253	2132
1858	15399	7070	3337	2220

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Irish butter	3112
Foreign ditto	6360
Bale bacon	1571

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 495 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 1,208; in 1856, 612; in 1855, 289; in 1854, 2,775; in 1853, 3,590; in 1852, 1,824; and in 1851, 1,994 head.

A full average time-of-year supply of home-fed beasts was on sale here, this morning, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding the fineness of the weather, the demand for all breeds was in a depressed state, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from 2d to (in some instances) 4d per 8 lbs. A few very superior sorts may have realised 4s 6d, but the general top figure of beef did not exceed 4s 4d per 8 lbs. The mutton trade was very dull. In the value of the best old Downs we have no change to report; but half-breeds and all long-woolled sheep were from 2d to (in some instances) 4d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last. Calves were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at about last week's currency.

SUPPLIES.

	Feb. 25, 1856.	Feb. 23, 1857.	Feb. 22, 1858.
Beasts	3,567	8,607	3,980
Sheep	20,090	14,530	16,550
Calves	64	173	107
Pigs	250	270	420

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—The supplies of stock were limited, and the trade ruled heavy, at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	
Inferior beasts	3	2	3	4	Prime Southdowns	4	10	5	2
Second quality ditto	3	6	3	8	Large coarse calves	3	10	4	4
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	0	Prime small ditto	4	6	4	10
Prime Scots, &c	4	2	4	4	Large hogs	3	2	4	0
Inferior sheep	3	2	3	6	Small porkers	4	2	4	6
Second quality ditto	3	8	4	0	Suckling calves	19	0	25	0
Prime coarse woolled do.	4	2	4	5	Quarter old pigs	19	0	25	0
Total Supply—Beasts, 650; sheep and lambs, 1,850; calves, 200; pigs, 300.									
Foreign Supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 60; calves, 110.									

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—Each kind of meat was in good supply and heavy request, as follows.—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	10	3	2	Mutton, inferior	3	0	3	6
Ditto middling	3	4	3	6	— middling	3	8	4	2
Prime large	3	8	3	0	— prime	4	2	4	6
Prime small	4	0	4	2	Veal	3	6	4	6
Large pork	3	2	3	10	Small pork	4	0	4	6

HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.—The business of our market is very limited; but, from the few recent samples on offer, prices have been maintained with tolerable firmness. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 90s, choice 120s; Weald of Kents, 56s to 63s, choice 70s; Sussex, 52s to 56s, choice 62s; Yearlings, &c., 21s to 35s, choice 50s.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—The market is firm, but not quite so much doing.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Feb. 22.—During the past week our arrivals, both coastwise and from foreign ports, have been very considerable. Prices have been with difficulty maintained in most instances. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 140s to 180s; Lincolnshire ditto, 120s to 160s; Dunbar ditto, 140s to 170s; ditto reds, 80s to 85s; Perth, Fife, and Forfar Regents, 110s to 135s; ditto reds, 60s to 85s; French whites, 90s; Belgian ditto, 80s; ditto reds, 90s to 100s; Dutch whites, 80s to 100s per ton.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—The arrivals of home produce into this market, coastwise and by rail, have been more plentiful than of late; but of foreign potatoes the imports are reasonable large, and trade generally is more active, at the annexed rates:—York Regents, 120s to 180s; Kent and Essex ditto, 100s to 130s; Scotch ditto, 120s to 140s; ditto Cups, 90s to 95s, French, 90s to 95s; Belgian, 75s to 85s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 73s to 75s; inferior ditto, 50s to 55s; superior clover, 90s to 95s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 23s to 28s per load.

WHITECHAPEL.—There was a fair supply of hay and straw at this market, and trade dull as follows:—Good hay, from 70s to 80s; inferior

ditto, 50s to 60s; good clover, 92s to 100s; inferior ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 24s to 28s per load of 36 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.—Bates's West Hartley 13s 6d—Bell's Primrose 11s 6d—Holywell 15s—Tyne Main Screened 13s—Tanfield Moor 13s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 3d. Wall's-End:—Acorn Close 16s 9d—Harton 15s 3d—Northumberland East 13s 6d—Riddell 15s—Belmont 15s—Framwellgate 16s 6d—Haswell 19s 6d—Lambton 19s—Caradoc 17s 6d—Cassop 17s 6d—Heugh Hall 16s 6d—South Hartlepool 18s—South Kelloe 18s 6d—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s 6d. Ships at market, 55; sold, 36.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—Gray's West Hartley 14s—Walker's Primrose 12s 6d. Wall's-End:—Cassop 20s—Heugh Hall, 18s 9d. Ships at market, 13; sold 9.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—The market has been rather quieter, but during the last few days a little more business has been done, and a firmer tone pervades the market.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—Corn market very quiet. American and Egyptian wheat offering at Tuesday's rates; few buyers. French wheat 6d cheaper. Flour dull, no change in price again. Corn easier for retail only. Beans 31s. Other articles dull and little doing.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY Feb. 24.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

R. Buckley, Royton, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

BANKRUPTS.

- J. Moses, Newnham street, Tenter ground, Goodman's fields, manufacturer.
- W. Bardgett and J. Picard, Mark lane chambers, Mark lane, and Old Corn Exchange, Mark lane, cornfactors.
- T. Syckelmoor, Maidstone, carrier.
- T. G. Gabriel, Midford place, and London street, Tottenham court road, and Birmingham, brush board manufacturer.
- J. Thomas, Strood, Kent, grocer.
- J. Page, Hythe, Kent, grocer.
- A. Ackermann, Beaufort buildings, Strand, printseller.
- C. White, Willingale Spain, Essex, poultryer.
- H. M. Radloff, Peckham grove, Camberwell, oil refiner.
- H. J. Chitty, Farnham, Surrey, linendraper.
- S. Bayley, Tipton, Staffordshire, maltster.
- J. Beddoe, Westbromwich, timber merchant.
- J. Burton, Hereford, corn factor.
- J. Dulston, Wolverhampton, grocer.
- J. S. Parkes, Oldbury, Worcestershire, wine merchant.
- H. Redfern, Nottingham, plumber.
- S. Sherring and J. Little, Bristol, printers.
- S. Brain, Bristol, timber merchant.
- T. Peters, Llanvabon and Cwmbach, Glamorganshire, grocer.
- W. Lee, Exeter, grocer.
- W. Barker, Dunnington, Yorkshire, innkeeper.
- J. Galloway, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.
- C. Gledhill, Chesterfield, draper.
- R. Mitchell, Sheffield, edge tool manufacturer.
- G. Ripley, St Helen's, Lancashire, ironfounder.
- W. H. Crabtree, Preston and Garstang, Lancashire, grocer.
- B. Hampson, Manchester, stationer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

- A. McCullum, Cowdenbeath, grocer.
- W. L. Mitchell, Glasgow, hosier.
- R. Morrison, Glasgow, staymaker.
- J. K. Kent, Jedburgh, money scrivener.
- J. Knox, Edinburgh, tea merchant.
- J. Muir, Arbroath, flaxspinner.
- J. Mitchell, Dundee, grocer.
- W. Brown, Glasgow, slate merchant.
- D. McCull, Greenock, grocer.
- A. Morrison, Edinburgh, smith.
- J. and A. Findlay, Aberdeen, watchmakers.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

R. Lees, Priory mills, Oldham, Lancaster, cotton spinner.

J. Smith, Lowestoft, brickmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

- G. E. Last, Old Heath, Colchester, manure merchant.
- E. McKean, late Mark lane, and Corbet court, London, ship broker and commission agent.
- A. A. Couper, Winchester house, Old Broad street, East India and commission merchant.
- C. T. Barker, New Peckham, Surrey, haberdasher.
- E. V. Wallis, Hemel Hempstead, plumber.
- T. Young, Hampton terrace, Hampstead road, china and glass dealer.
- W. H. Osborn, Princes street, Cavendish square, silversmith.
- W. Lewis, Horseley heath, licensed victualler.
- H. Crane, Wolverhampton, iron founder.
- J. Powell, Aston, awl blade manufacturer.
- T. Ocroft, Codnor, grocer.
- J. Gibson, Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, coal merchant.
- J. Dominy, Cerne Abbas, fellmonger.
- T. and B. Ingledew, Middlesborough, coal fitters.
- W. Nichols, Wilsden, worsted spinner.
- N. Hodson, Sheffield, builder.
- J. Waterston and J. Waterston (and not Waterson, as advertised in last Friday's Gazette), Low Elswick.
- R. H. Gill, Hartlepool, innkeeper.
- S. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne, builder.
- R. Gordon, Heaton Norris, ironfounder.
- H. Wilkinson, Newton moor, card maker.
- T. Edwards, Manchester, cabinet maker.
- V. Harding, Liverpool, ironmonger.
- J. Bew, Manchester, wholesale druggist.

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 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, dears, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

Table listing various goods like Fishes, Potatoes, and Pearls with their respective prices.

Table listing Cocoa and Coffee prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing various types of Tea and their prices.

Table listing Java and Sumatra goods, including various types of rice and other commodities.

Table listing Madras and Mysore goods, including various types of rice and other commodities.

Table listing St Domingo and Brazil goods, including various types of rice and other commodities.

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Table listing Madras and Mysore goods, including various types of rice and other commodities.

Table listing St Domingo and Brazil goods, including various types of rice and other commodities.

Table listing Hides—Ox and Cow, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Indigo duty free, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Leather per lb, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Crop hides, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing English Butts, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Foreign Butts, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Calf Skins, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Dressing Hides, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Horse Hides, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Metals—Copper, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Sheathing bolts, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Bottoms, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Old, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Tough cake, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Tin, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Lead, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Steel, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Tin plates, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Molasses, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Oils, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Spermin, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Olive, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Palm, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Rapeseed, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Black Sea, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Do cake, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Rape do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Seeds, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Silk duty free, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Raws—White Novi, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Fossombrome, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Bologna, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Royals, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Trento, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Milan, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing ORGANIZINES, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Piedmont, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Milan & Bergam, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing TRANS—Milan, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing BRUTIAS—Short reel, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Long do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Demirdach, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Patent do, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing PERSIANS, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Spices, in bond—PEPPER, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Malabar, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Eastern, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing White, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing PIMENTON, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing SUGAR—Ref. continued, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Dutch, refined, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing No. 1, crushed, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing No. 2 and 3, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Belgian refined, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Tallow—Duty B. P. 1d, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing N. Amer. melted, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing St Petersburg, 1st Y C, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing N. S. Wales, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Tar—Stockholm, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Archangel, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Tea duty 1s 5d per lb, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Congou, ord. to low, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing good ord. to but mid, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing ra. str. a. 2 str. bk. lf., with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing fine and Pekoe kinds, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Sonchou, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Pekoe, flowery, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Orange, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Scented, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Scented Caper, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Oolong, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Hyson, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing mid to fine, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Young Hyson, Canton, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing fresh and Hyson kinds, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Gunpowder, Canton, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing fresh and Hyson kinds, with prices for different grades and origins.

Table listing Imperial, with prices for different grades and origins.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

Main table listing various railway and mining shares, including columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London prices (T. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Table showing railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost per mile, Dividend per cent., Name of Railways, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile per week, and Miles open in 1858 and 1857.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE MONTH ENDED 31ST JANUARY, 1857 AND 1858.

I.—Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Month ended 31st January, 1858, compared with the Imports in the corresponding Month of the Year 1857.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1857	1858		1857	1858
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	2,119	871	Hair—Goats' Hair or Wool.....lbs	...	30,376
Calves.....	813	444	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Low or	...	...
Sheep and Lambs.....	2,786	2,066	Codilla of Hemp—From Russia.....cwt	3,414	...
Swine and Hogs.....	46	7	Austrian Italy.....	311	153
Ashes, Pearl and Pot.....cwt	171	...	British East Indies.....	...	...
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use.....	5,237	10,340	Philippine Islands.....	248	...
Bones, burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, tons	1,127	1,383	Other countries.....	3,291	62
Brimstone.....cwt	4,400	30,771	Total.....	7,264	215
Bristles.....lbs	10,201	14,652	Jute and other vegetable substances of	...	...
Caoutchouc.....cwt	809	1,178	the nature of Hemp.....	3,114	2,598
Cotton, raw—From United States.....cwt	253,944	286,168	Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. E. Indies	50	1,578
Brazil.....	20,620	17,994	Other countries.....	1,531	2,249
Egypt.....	9,813	926	Total.....	1,531	3,827
British East Indies.....	15,439	3,039	Wet—From Buenos Ayres and Uruguay	6,356	...
Other countries.....	991	275	Brazil.....	2,580	2,089
Total.....	300,807	308,402	Australia.....	1,045	319
Cotton manufactures, not made up.....£	29,944	32,665	Other countries.....	5,279	2,029
Cream of Tartar.....cwt	262	51	Total.....	15,260	4,437
Cubic Nitre.....	11,218	33,361	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	...	...
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal...cwt	269	251	(except Russia Hides).....lbs	265,840	97,795
Indigo.....	92	542	Mahogany.....	1,583	582
Lac-dye.....	74	...	Metals—Copper ore & regulus—From Spain	556	41
Logwood.....	1,050	1,074	Cuba.....	1,167	...
Madder and Madder Root.....cwt	21,297	13,596	Chili.....	1,439	662
Garancine.....	1,787	509	Australia.....	...	...
Shumac.....	514	363	Other countries.....	126	346
Terra Japonica.....	...	...	Total.....	3,288	1,049
Cutch.....	...	...	Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwt	840	2,260
Valonia.....	517	506	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	1,199	82
Elephant's Teeth.....cwt	261	60	Steel, unwrought.....	65	101
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or	...	...	Lead, pig and sheet.....	357	682
Codilla of Flax—From Russia & Prussia	9,176	5,848	Spelter.....	740	246
Holland.....	15,128	7,350	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwt	75	1,272
Belgium.....	13,183	3,966	Oil—Train, blubber, and spermaceti...tuns	488	631
Other countries.....	1,986	758	Palm.....	24,461	7,130
Total.....	39,473	17,902	Coccon-nut.....	...	...
Guano.....tons	828	550	...	...	...

Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1857	1858
Oil (con.)—Olive.....tuns	333	380
Seed oil, of all kinds.....	369	241
Oil seed cakes.....	2,132	1,470
Potatoes.....	11,320	164,357
Provisions—Bacon and Hams.....	5,899	815
Beef, salt.....	1,189	3,275
Pork, salt.....	2,843	2,469
Lard.....	4,749	175
Quicksilver.....	...	...
Saltpetre.....	131	735
Seeds—Clover.....	8,210	10,617
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qr	10,873	30,425
Rape.....	1,381	3,352
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	...	5,403
British East Indies and Egypt.....	191,326	21,411
Other countries.....	33,893	34,345
Total.....	225,219	61,159
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt	837	202
Thrown—From France.....lbs	41,436	14,478
China.....	...	...
Other countries.....	1,515	...
Total.....	42,951	14,478
Tar.....	203	75
Timber—Staves, not exc. 72 in. long...loads	1,082	875
Turpentine, common.....	...	3,893
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns	...	...
and other parts of Europe.....lbs	686,775	454,822
British Poss. in South Africa.....	217,201	69,563
British East Indies.....	199,746	...
Australia.....	130,061	258,948
Other countries.....	62,297	203,608
Total.....	1,296,080	986,941
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	25,580	85,356
Woolen manufactures not made up.....£	113,327	51,980
Yeast, dried.....	4,467	5,145

2nd—Articles paying Duty and Quantities entered for Consumption.

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
Clocks and Watches—Clocks	20,433	18,769	23,128	21,493	Silk Manufac. of Europe (con.)—Gauze, craps, and velvet	1,024	664	923	721	
Watches	7,368	6,947	7,513	5,671	Ribbons of all kinds	30,701	16,653	33,913	17,695	
Cocoa	235,614	642,456	345,036	229,574	Push for making hats	18,651	11,944	18,654	11,803	
Coffee—From Ceylon	908,209	...	1,961,923	2,429,216	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corals, choppas, Tusore cloths, &c. pieces	7,890	44	15,415	10,559	
Other British possessions	261,853	46,872	475,093	553,332	Spices—Cassia Lignea .....	...	...	12,987	8,967
Brazil	108,451	999	90,429	69,129	Cinnamon	31,189	11,651	5,135	2,739	
Central America .....	...	16,177	283,693	315,372	Cloves	85,379	138,549	11,018	10,861
Other countries	144,041	...	120,167	254,268	Ginger	1,835	8	882	355	
Total	1,417,554	64,048	2,931,305	3,621,317	Nutmegs	12	6,922	14,079	19,865	
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	20,608	82,671	20,608	82,671	Pepper	107,525	215,125	404,183	422,082	
Prussia	29,002	34,813	29,002	34,813	Pimento	684	6,334	310	980	
Denmark	21,514	18,444	21,514	18,444	Spirits—Rum	101,484	159,719	357,090	327,230	
Mecklenburg	7,828	3,588	7,828	3,588	Brandy	39,096	18,413	137,603	86,364	
Hanse Towns	16,345	29,738	16,345	29,738	Geneva	10,889	5,988	2,526	2,291	
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	2,871	15,667	2,871	15,667	Sugar, unrefined—1st quality (equal to white clayed)	2,514	5,511	4,970	9,543	
Egypt	30,710	36,679	30,710	36,679	2nd quality (not equal to white but equal to brown clayed)—From B. West Indies and Guiana .....	...	...	51,805	128,641
United States	181,665	68,074	181,665	68,074	British East Indies	16,725	18,113	104,858	42,379	
Other countries	21,858	53,167	21,858	53,167	Mauritius	12,258	7,613	37,767	60,389	
Total	332,401	342,841	332,401	342,841	Cuba and Porto Rico	3,838	40,907	56,919	115,939	
Barley	132,808	94,154	132,808	94,154	Brazil	1,486	1,964	874	3,132	
Oats	58,364	61,529	58,364	61,529	Java and Philippine Islands .....	...	...	12,223	27,394
Peas	13,125	1,769	13,125	1,769	Other countries	4,172	2,045	...	...
Beans	25,461	42,274	25,461	42,274	Total	69,001	72,630	287,070	355,252	
Indian Corn, or Maize	47,382	112,326	47,382	112,326	3rd quality (not equal to brown clayed)—From B. West Indies and Guiana—cwts	48,157	38,696	83,603	190,074	
Wheatmeal & Flour—From House Towns, cwts	5,034	5,300	5,034	5,300	British East Indies	29,180	25,937	40,744	29,654	
Spain .....	...	230	...	230	Mauritius	19,652	13,730	48,406	42,453
United States	321,446	171,441	321,446	171,441	Cuba and Porto Rico	1,432	18,054	18,597	44,506	
Other countries	6,665	127,717	6,665	127,717	Brazil	28,485	40,106	40,059	62,681	
Total	333,145	304,688	333,145	304,688	Java and Philippine Islands	13,531	5,202	38,291	17,581	
Indian Corn Meal	18	822	18	822	Other countries	5,248	1,046	19,014	52,173	
Fruit—Currants	17,878	16,200	15,026	23,608	Total	145,685	142,761	288,714	439,122	
Lemons and Oranges	152,297	149,502	163,572	169,561	Total of sugar, unrefined	217,200	220,902	580,754	803,917	
Raisins	4,437	7,112	12,048	13,876	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	8,827	20,101	20,891	27,748	
Hair—Manufactures of hair and of goats' wool wholly or in part made up	18,241	14,393	1,636	3,063	Sugar Cane Juice .....	...	...	...	7,743
Hops	68	1,566	913	3,962	Molasses .....	...	...	...	74,516
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and can-lashes, of all kinds	12,969	6,472	12,640	5,076	Tallow—From Russia	16,228	16,674	46,096	70,490	
Boot fronts	54,350	24,757	54,350	26,557	Australia	12,389	3,963	44,967	10,117	
Gloves	401,272	277,942	387,736	252,412	Buenos Ayres	2,369	4,753	10,788	1,610	
Provisions—Butter	19,426	17,359	23,069	22,412	Other countries .....	...	...	3,306	10,569
Cheese	5,078,400	5,675,800	5,103,000	5,681,800	Total	23,315	15,950	74,474	92,786	
Eggs	22,484	69,758	107,284	147,973	Total	23,315	15,950	74,474	92,786	
Rice not in the husk .....	...	...	...	...	Total	23,315	15,950	74,474	92,786
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs	...	...	...	...	Total	23,315	15,950	74,474	92,786
—Silk or satin .....	...	...	...	...	Total	23,315	15,950	74,474	92,786

2nd—Articles paying Duty, &c.—continued.

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858
Tea.....lbs	5,140,526	3,868,849	4,593,479	6,149,845	Wine—Of Brit. Possessions in S. Africa...galls	22,249	17,213	22,249	43,565	36,693
Timber and Wood—Deals, Battens, &c., sawn or split, &c.—From Russia.....loads	751	995	17,148	17,765	Of other British Possessions.....	26	148	26	2	165
Sweden and Norway.....loads	2,972	893	18,872	14,382	Foreign—From Holland.....	2,524	2,041	2,524	3,738	3,302
British North America.....	50,492	26,716	50,492	26,716	France.....	19,070	22,906	19,070	42,981	36,779
Other countries.....	1,181	771	3,825	1,914	Portugal.....	96,648	69,957	96,648	217,041	135,362
Total.....	55,396	29,375	90,337	60,777	Madeira.....	389	641	389	2,735	1,800
Timber or Wood, not sawn or split, &c.—From Sweden and Norway.....loads	1,063	259	4,327	8,795	Spain.....	112,692	119,946	112,692	292,416	238,404
Prussia.....loads	6,295	5,885	17,639	14,084	Canaries.....	2,178	1,775	2,178	1,025	254
British North America.....	21,745	23,379	21,745	23,379	Naples and Sicily.....	18,465	558	18,465	27,442	20,342
Other countries.....	3,423	1,446	5,185	2,826	Other countries.....	25,540	8,569	25,540	21,688	15,493
Total.....	32,526	30,969	48,896	49,084	Various countries mixed in bond for consumption (without intermixture of sorts).....	..	..	..	25,128	26,031
Tobacco:—Stemmed.....lbs	8,007	47,560	1,277,495	1,251,956	Total.....	299,781	243,754	299,781	677,761	514,625
Unstemmed.....	967,252	1,180,014	1,687,962	1,657,945	Woollen Manufactures—Articles wholly or partially made up—Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	530	147	530	440	147
Manufactured, and Snuff.....	56,284	32,973	28,188	23,304						

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Month ended 31st January, 1858, compared with the corresponding Month of the Year 1857.

Articles.	1857	1858	Articles.		1857	1858		
	1857	1858	1857	1858				
Cheese.....cwt	789	251	Hides, wet.....	140	1,550	Spices (con.)—Pepper.....lbs	355,208	95,680
Cocoa.....cwt	1,783	115,059	Hops.....	..	..	Pimento.....cwt	313	962
Coffee—Produce of British Possessions, lbs	394,754	208,813	Leather Manufactures—Gloves.....pairs	18,006	28,269	Spirits—Rum.....proof gallons	166,189	135,382
Foreign.....	247,698	636,175	Metals—Copper, unwrought & prt wrght, cwt	1,980	703	Brandy.....	65,520	52,188
Total of Coffee.....	642,452	844,988	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....	486	582	Geneva.....	9,163	2,955
Corn—Wheat.....qrs	17,769	580	Oil—Palm.....	276	2,556	Sugar, unrefined.....cwt	6,512	9,559
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	12,842	1,003	Cocoa-nut.....	869	2,367	Foreign Refined and Candy.....	590	4,130
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt	..	..	Olive.....tuns	33	57	Molasses.....	262	3,440
Prussia.....	..	..	Quicksilver.....lbs	187,921	22,728	Tallow.....	549	1,082
Hanse Towns.....	13,380	14,398	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	78,561	31,750	Tea.....lbs	188,648	144,987
Holland.....	6,336	5,640	Saltpetre.....	3,874	8,315	Tobacco—Stemmed.....lbs	22,738	8,229
Other countries.....	31,972	18,472	Seed—Flax and Linseed.....qrs	1,375	3,032	Unstemmed.....	881,002	672,221
Total of Cotton, Raw.....	51,688	38,510	Rape.....	1,870	5,272	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	31,410	59,050
Cotton Manufactures not made up...value £	7,536	5,245	Silk—Raw.....lbs	130,738	85,873	Wine.....gals	106,737	102,898
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal...cwt	1,100	309	Waste, knubs, and husks.....cwt	..	1,051	Woollen Possessions—To Hanse Towns.....lbs	26,000	349
Indigo.....	5,281	2,352	Thrown.....lbs	22,626	12,011	Belgium.....	46,018	112,258
Lac-dye.....	219	219	Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs—Silk or Satin.....lbs	12	673	France.....	346,957	221,771
Logwood.....tuns	206	1	Gauze, Crape, and Velvet.....	203	25	Other countries.....	40,526	34,851
Terra Japonica.....	35	52	Ribbons of all kinds.....	1,191	972	Sheep and Lambs, Foreign—To Hanse Towns.....	17,743	10,047
Cutch.....	1	2	Plush for making hats.....	..	..	Belgium.....	20,540	..
Raisins.....	6,137	5,256	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussores Cloths, &c, pieces	14,709	9,333	France.....	119,859	..
Guano.....tuns	1,905	2,109	Spices—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	65,494	13,150	Other countries.....	14,855	2,913
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	792	110	Cinnamon.....	10,240	41,104	Total Sheep and Lambs' wool.....	632,498	382,189
	4,340	2,307	Ginger.....cwt	643	338	Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	10,865	3,040
			Nutmegs.....lbs	7,812	1,787	Woollen Manufactures not made up, value £	640	743

III.—Exports of the Principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Month ended 31st January, 1858, compared with the corresponding Month of the Year 1857.
1st.—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1857	1858	£	1857		£	1858	1857	1858
Alkali—See Soda									
Beer and Ale—To United States	3,271	2,286	13,059	10,602	Cotton (con.)—Stockings	143,065	24,404	35,962	8,492
Brazil	944	1,518	4,064	6,288	Cotton Thread for Sewing	295,539	217,933	38,572	28,700
British West Indies	2,449	2,000	7,576	6,504	Cotton Yarn—To Russia	...	30	...	4
East Indies	9,048	19,489	27,190	65,935	Sweden	...	...	...	...
Australia	17,859	15,763	66,126	58,627	Hanse Towns	2,533,649	3,184,688	124,981	162,011
Other countries	4,388	3,555	17,415	13,147	Holland	1,962,500	1,361,113	114,623	78,112
Total	37,959	44,611	135,430	161,103	Belgium	229,143	555,084	12,953	28,700
Books, printed	2,373	2,112	30,357	29,488	Naples and Sicily	596,271	521,823	22,086	20,026
Butter	9,707	8,552	50,757	42,724	Austrian Territories	477,100	359,820	16,251	11,675
Candles, Stearine	491,487	177,621	24,551	9,538	Turkey	569,433	658,927	19,588	19,098
Candles, Tallow	3,095	1,103	13,021	4,566	British East Indies	2,085,118	3,706,049	107,636	188,345
Cheese	...	1,580	...	790	Other countries	2,569,677	3,206,374	103,873	128,371
Coals and Culm—To Russia	16,096	5,419	6,720	2,217	Total	11,022,891	13,547,508	521,991	636,342
Denmark	2,986	741	1,167	483	Fish—Herrings—To Prussia	...	...	...	...
Prussia	3,727	185	2,131	60	Hanover	854	...	1,218	...
Hanse Towns	90,097	79,545	41,712	35,255	Hanse Towns	...	1	...	1
France	37,298	31,206	21,285	16,416	Other countries	9,828	1,697	10,313	1,883
Spain and Canaries	20,280	20,294	9,554	9,208	Total	10,682	1,698	11,531	1,884
Turkey	10,153	6,057	5,281	2,969	Glass—Flint	6,324	4,881	16,380	15,591
United States	15,793	15,793	5,840	9,183	Window	1,862	1,498	2,034	3,096
Malta	10,569	8,400	5,957	5,016	Common Bottles	37,638	39,349	20,954	22,320
British West Indies	150,579	145,341	78,310	72,124	Hardware and Cutlery—To Hanse Towns	1,637	881	8,778	6,408
Other countries	...	...	...	...	France	778	568	6,713	5,290
Total	351,471	314,561	177,957	153,722	United States	17,784	5,779	111,327	39,729
Cordage and Cables	5,309	4,751	11,327	9,582	Brazil	3,661	3,983	15,170	18,078
Cottons—Caitoes, Cambrics & Muslins, Fustians and Mixed Stuffs—To Hanse Towns, yds	4,234,509	2,830,236	84,558	51,818	British North America	24	36	144	265
Holland	2,274,772	1,677,407	38,619	32,011	East Indies	4,457	3,732	15,839	17,921
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	2,429,906	3,455,746	30,007	40,070	Australia	6,371	7,519	32,154	34,142
Turkey	11,269,898	12,135,550	136,332	180,762	Other countries	24,304	24,576	95,781	106,117
Syria and Palestine	4,114,327	5,800	46,784	160	Total	59,016	47,074	285,906	227,950
Egypt	5,142,962	2,251,534	59,567	26,967	Leather, Tanned, Unwrought	2,496	1,323	22,389	19,573
United States	28,912,802	13,403,613	527,945	281,637	Wrought, except saddlery and harness—To	...	...	...	...
Foreign West Indies	4,336,352	2,383,900	59,825	35,499	British North America	5,755	1,784	1,175	420
Brazil	14,766,255	7,587,860	202,538	116,723	West Indies	15,285	37,685	3,356	6,147
Buenos Ayres	3,430,806	1,649,620	49,770	26,255	Possessions in South Africa	36,123	17,684	5,401	3,974
Chili	3,597,895	3,670,727	51,452	46,667	Australia	514,878	454,712	102,748	85,402
Peru	1,658,974	3,226,628	25,738	46,348	Other countries	34,330	46,487	8,752	10,753
China and Hong Kong	5,162,800	5,534,636	64,543	74,125	Total	606,371	558,352	121,432	106,696
Java	2,241,241	1,703,485	29,241	29,076	Linens—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics—To	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	1,397,733	2,029,526	17,028	25,125	Hanse Towns	151,067	80,867	6,304	3,288
British North America	33,843	33,685	618	668	United States	7,738,123	2,992,851	210,360	105,225
West Indies	2,311,725	3,939,676	29,526	50,614	Mexico	334,904	228,163	10,025	8,309
East Indies	46,420,122	45,061,832	509,235	550,272	Cuba	753,552	1,646,271	26,649	78,136
Australia	1,930,567	1,805,816	38,164	39,360	Brazil	776,033	726,533	19,544	23,795
Other countries	29,895,628	31,085,184	471,289	411,040	British North America	10,559	...	452	...
Total	175,563,117	147,472,461	2,472,779	2,065,197					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858		1857	1858	1857	1858
Linens (con.)—Australia yards	246,786	233,325	8,763	8,523	Metals (con.)—Copper—Unwrought, in bricks, pigs, &c.—To Belgium cwt.	1,696	1,070	11,160	6,001
Other countries	2,925,590	2,953,167	86,994	93,459	France	4,006	1,303	22,695	6,715
Total	12,936,614	8,861,177	369,091	320,735	British East Indies	120	360	756	2,023
Thread lb.	379,007	113,186	39,280	11,552	Other countries	621	610	3,932	4,328
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns lb.	497,694	211,835	30,254	12,230	Total	6,443	3,343	38,543	19,067
Holland	250,016	183,792	14,996	8,616	Sheets and Nails, including mixed or yellow metal—To Hanse Towns	793	976	4,595	4,678
Spain and Canaries	386,213	947,732	15,366	43,865	Holland	2,076	1,039	12,406	4,833
Other countries	518,063	394,764	31,851	23,730	Belgium	329	204	2,010	1,133
Total	1,651,986	1,738,123	92,467	88,441	United States	3,075	717	18,656	4,025
Metals—Iron—Pig—To Prussia tons	1,120	300	4,138	825	Brazil	1,122	312	7,323	1,759
Holland	5,872	6,255	22,849	19,711	British East Indies	6,998	6,421	43,233	35,384
France	4,814	2,691	19,753	8,013	Other countries	9,693	9,906	58,240	54,469
United States	2,896	4,271	11,184	13,804	Total	24,086	19,575	146,463	106,281
British North America	14,702	13,517	57,924	42,353	Wrought, or other kinds	3,031	4,936	21,112	32,083
Other countries	982	24	10,214	227	Brass of all kinds	1,347	2,154	7,698	11,805
Total	14,702	13,517	57,924	42,353	Lead, Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Shot—To Russia tons	..	..	..	..
Bar, bolt, and rod—To Hanse Towns	982	24	10,214	227	France .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Holland	163	237	1,769	1,717	United States	243	5	5,355	114
France	1,054	463	9,277	3,845	Australia	141	241	3,380	6,049
Sardinia	2,674	997	21,415	7,461	Other countries	847	594	21,431	14,692
United States	16,448	1,142	145,607	10,275	Total	1,231	840	30,366	20,855
British North America	211	4	1,827	40	Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge	648	252	14,549	6,802
East Indies	5,306	12,726	48,997	107,525	Tin, unwrought cwt.	4,821	4,284	32,551	23,559
Australia	2,546	2,289	22,921	20,785	Oil, Seed—To Prussia gals	..	..	..	..
Other countries	14,813	16,350	123,216	130,820	Hanse Towns	22,467	50,995	3,724	5,855
Total	44,197	34,232	385,243	282,695	Holland	5,431	38,634	726	4,878
Wire	901	767	17,132	17,082	United States	179,490	4,200	27,234	560
Cast—To Sardinia	1	..	12	..	Australia	8,821	21,320	1,789	3,935
Egypt .. .. .	..	400	..	4,904	Other countries	76,125	275,663	12,718	34,805
United States	45	21	1,985	478	Total	292,334	390,812	46,191	50,033
Brazil	369	406	4,382	7,941	Salt—To Russia tons	..	..	..	..
British North America	1	..	10	..	Prussia .. .. .	..	..	..	..
East Indies	3,392	1,697	29,431	22,132	United States	29,999	13,629	14,984	6,241
Australia	653	1,091	9,036	11,758	British North America	1,482	755	542	331
Other countries	2,168	1,053	20,740	12,281	East Indies	8,004	1,821	4,837	910
Total	6,629	4,668	65,596	58,894	Other countries	6,978	5,427	3,683	3,351
Wrought, of all sorts—To Holland	902	485	8,195	6,312	Total	46,463	21,632	24,046	10,833
United States	3,046	609	38,725	8,479	Silk Manufactures—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons, of silk only—To Hanse Towns, lb.	2,826	267	2,936	292
British North America	53	9	841	297	France	1,385	332	2,290	494
East Indies	1,689	1,682	23,859	28,305	United States	31,450	4,241	38,676	3,989
Australia	1,275	1,267	29,088	30,058	British North America	5	20	17	63
Other countries	6,730	6,122	106,075	93,443	Australia	9,637	4,537	14,803	7,048
Total	13,695	10,174	206,783	166,894	Other countries	16,822	7,768	18,226	10,247
Steel, unwrought—To United States	1,186	308	40,189	11,690	Total	62,125	17,165	76,948	22,133
Other countries	617	298	19,058	11,302					
Total	1,803	606	59,247	22,992					

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1857	1858	1857	1858		1857	1858	1857	1858
Silk, Thrown—To France	81,255	27,314	89,317	28,810	Woolens—Cloths, &c. (com.)—To B. N. America	16	20	41	66
Holland	2,874	...	3,129	...	East Indies	2,762	5,414	13,002	28,248
Other countries	18,045	3,898	21,871	4,270	Australia	2,881	3,179	12,925	15,554
Total	102,174	31,212	114,317	33,080	Other countries	25,247	21,297	120,878	111,014
Silk, Twist and Yarn—To France	34,766	26,870	19,138	12,313	Total	64,911	39,355	264,644	189,125
Other countries	12,510	2,651	10,169	1,485	Mixed Staffs, Flannels, Blankets & Carpets—To Hanse Towns	315,129	114,360	16,618	5,462
Total	47,276	29,521	29,337	13,798	United States	3,966,849	2,498,900	165,335	84,965
Soap—To British North America	179	159	188	144	British North America	2,000	1,320	42	96
West Indies	5,208	5,823	6,452	7,535	Australia	252,839	333,052	1,994	23,724
Australia	2,999	355	4,850	654	Other countries	2,485,137	2,075,608	122,127	102,333
Other countries	5,323	3,087	7,896	4,270	Total	7,021,954	5,023,240	323,716	216,580
Total	13,709	9,424	19,386	12,603	Stockings	9,245	9,227	7,278	6,761
Soda	98,723	82,342	45,219	39,177	Worsted Stuffs—To Hanse Towns	29,167	13,345	36,668	18,183
Spirits (British)—To France	390,820	13,142	60,122	1,888	Holland	17,400	7,338	21,139	9,123
Australia	87,475	48,652	14,623	8,139	United States	78,944	14,507	97,854	19,426
Other countries	88,706	59,059	14,551	9,617	British North America	197	80	195	133
Total	567,001	120,853	89,296	19,644	Other countries	79,807	76,966	105,219	105,320
Sugar, refined	14,799	5,713	41,667	14,904	Total	205,515	112,236	261,075	152,185
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns	71,671	22,181	1,990	720	Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia	...	...	...	...
Holland	28,476	12,456	6,124	1,347	Hanse Towns	7,337	4,721	96,965	61,782
Belgium	190,095	93,777	15,477	6,779	Holland	3,265	1,303	34,177	14,153
France	487,578	435,007	36,962	31,009	Belgium	1,680	756	19,567	9,383
Other countries	6,294	...	522	...	France	1,364	1,578	20,054	20,846
Total	784,114	563,421	60,432	41,098	Other countries	615	856	7,151	13,467
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kersymers—To United States	34,005	9,445	117,798	34,243	Total	14,291	9,214	177,914	119,631

End—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1857		1858		Articles.	1857		1858	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Apparel and Slips—To Australia	91,250	100,994	35,754	36,837	Machinery, &c. (com.)—France	...	...	...	...
Other countries	59,147	48,159	317,275	215,740	Spain	...	...	...	...
Total	150,397	149,153	1,042	1,828	British East Indies	...	...	...	...
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	32,063	27,606	1,466	1,800	Australia	...	...	...	...
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except Stockings)	29,595	20,784	1,355	1,729	Other countries	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain—To U. States	51,874	23,985	10,351	10,661	Total	116,649	157,752	1,503	370
Brazil	6,477	6,784	4,914	4,804	Tin plates—To Hanse Towns	...	...	...	...
British North America	6	59	19,308	20,822	United States	...	...	...	...
East Indies	3,447	7,703	1,874	952	British North America	...	...	...	...
Australia	9,728	9,831	...	...	Australia	...	...	...	...
Other countries	42,540	27,722	...	...	Other countries	...	...	...	...
Total	114,072	76,084	7	387	Total	100,202	46,220	24,822	34,720
Fish	8,679	8,210	12,466	186	Painters' colours	28,601	15,942	28,601	15,942
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Ware	15,274	18,917	231	35,242	Pickles and Sauces	19,945	18,483	19,945	18,483
Glass—Plate	3,781	5,150	...	5,514	Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	34,490	24,821	34,490	24,821
Haberdashery and Millinery—To U. States	208,023	79,199	8,450	17,685	Silk—Articles of silk only	43,738	22,612	43,738	22,612
Channel Islands	2,375	2,590	2,386	12,291	Mixed with other Materials	47,686	47,419	47,686	47,419
British North America	1,223	927	53,398	10,765	Stationery	50,482	52,747	50,482	52,747
West Indies	5,322	9,939	76,938	82,070	Woolens	43,958	19,959	43,958	19,959
Possessions in South Africa	14,473	10,279	...	1,704	Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	8,413,748	6,723,582	8,413,748	6,723,582
East Indies	9,080	9,129	8,388	7,878	Unenumerated Articles	644,357	498,018	644,357	498,018
Australia	44,025	66,840	2,015	7,051	All Articles	9,058,105	7,221,600	9,058,105	7,221,600

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Second week of the successful drama of Cloud and Sunshine.
Tenth week of the Pantomime, with Beverley's splendid and magnificent scenery.

On Monday, March 1, and during the week, Her Majesty's Servants will appear in Mr James Anderson's drama, in four acts, entitled CLOUD and SUNSHINE; or, Love's Victory. Characters by Messrs James Anderson, R. Roxby, Kinloch, Carter, Lingham, A. Younge; Mrs Selby, Miss Mason, and Miss Elsworth.
To conclude with the highly successful and splendid pantomime of LITTLE JACK HORNER; or, Harlequin A. H. C., and the Elin Land of Nursery Rhymes.

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The Overture and Music composed and arranged by Mr J. H. Tully.
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Assisted by upwards of One Hundred Ladies.
Two Harlequins Messrs Milano and St Maine
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Harlequina Madlle. Agnes
Two Columbines Madame Boleno and Madlle Christine.

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Galleries, 6d and 1s; second circle of boxes, 2s; pit, 2s; first circle of boxes, 2s 6d; dress circle, 4s; stalls, 5s; private boxes 10s 6d, 12 1s, 11 1s 6d, and 2 2s.
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In rehearsal, a new Comedy, in two acts.

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LEICESTER SQUARE, (late Royal Panopticon).
Proprietor, Mr E. T. SMITH.

On SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28th, at SEVEN o'clock precisely, Grand Selections of SACRED MUSIC from Handel's "Judas Macabaeus," and Mendelssohn's "As the Hart Pants" (42nd Psalm), accompanied by the Splendid Organ (built by Hill and Son).

PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS:—Miss Poole, Madame de Prez, Mr George Perren, Mr D. Miranda, Mr Bartleman, and Mr Bernhard; and a full chorus of eminence.
PART I.—SELECTION FROM HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACABAEUS."

Overture.—Grand Organ.
Duet.—"From this dread scene,"—Miss Poole and Madame de Prez.
Chorus.—"For Sion lamentation make."
Recit.—"Not vain is all this storm of grief,"—Mr Bartleman.
Air.—"Pious orgies,"—Miss Poole.
Chorus.—"O father whose almighty power,"
Recit. and Air.—"I feel the Deity within"—"Arm! arm, ye brave!"—Mr Bartleman.
Chorus.—"We come in bright array."
Recit. and Air.—"Tis well, my friend"—"Call forth thy powers,"—Mr George Perren.
Duet.—"Come, ever-smiling Liberty,"—Miss Poole and Madame de Prez.
Chorus.—"Lead on! Lead on!"
Recit. and Air.—"O let eternal honours"—"From mighty Kings,"—Madame de Prez.
Duet and Chorus.—"Hail, Judea! happy land,"—Miss Poole and Madame de Prez.
Recit. and Air.—"Be comforted"—"The Lord worketh wonders,"—Mr Bartleman.
Recit.—"My arms against,"—Mr George Perren.
Air.—"Sound the alarm,"—Mr George Perren.
Chorus.—"We hear the pleasing dreadful call."
Recit.—"Ye worshippers of God,"—Mr D. Miranda.
Air.—"Wise men flattering,"—Miss Poole.
Recit.—"From Cephasaiama,"—Miss Goulston.
Finale.—"See the conquering hero comes."

PART II.—MENDELSSOHN'S "AS THE HART PANTS."

Overture. Grand Organ.
Chorus.—"As the hart pants."
Air.—"For my soul thirsteth."
Recit.—"My tears have been my meat."
Chorus.—"For I had gone forth."
Chorus.—"Why, my Soul, art thou so vexed."
Recit.—"My God, within me my soul cast down."
Quinteto.—"The Lord hath commanded."
Chorus.—"Why, my soul, art thou so vexed."

Musical Director, Mr J. H. Tully. Organist, Mr Archer. Admission to the building by tickets only, to be had of Messrs Keith, Prosser, and Co., Cheapside; Messrs Warr, stationer, Holborn; at 311 and 312 Holborn; at 103 Fleet street; at 24 Leicester square; and of all the music-sellers and book-sellers.

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WHITMORE AND CRADDOCK'S MONTHLY TARIFF OF HOUSEHOLD STORES. PRICE'S PATENT COMPOSITE CANDLES, 9s 3/4, 10 1/2, and 11 1/2 per lb; Patent Belmontine, 2s 2d; Ceylon Wax, 1s 6d; Belmont Sperm, 1s 1d; Transparent Wax, 1s 6d to 2s 2d; Lamp Candles, 9/4d and 10d; Tallow Moulds, 8d; Dips, 6/4d and 7d. The INESF COLZA OIL, 4s 9d and 4s 6d per gall. Sperm, 8s. YELLOW SOAPS (pure), 40s, 44s, 46s, and 48s per 112 lbs; Mottled, 44s ditto. Best Brown Windsor, 1s 9d; Common, 1s; Honey Soap (City tablets), 1s and 1s 6d; the purest Glycerine Soap, 6d, 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s per box for winter use.—For ready money. WHITMORE and CRADDOCK, the CITY DEPOT for PRICE'S CANDLES, 16 Bishopsgate street within, E. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Its leading distinctive characteristics are: Complete Preservation of Active and Essential Principles. Invariable Purity and Uniform Strength. Entire Freedom from Nauseous Flavour and After-Taste. Rapid Curative Effects and Consequent Economy.

Opinion of the Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., Professor at the University of London, Author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c. &c. "It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The Oil which you gave me was of the very first quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that, for medicinal purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; CAPSULED and labelled with Dr de Jongh's Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists, Wholesale and Retail Depot, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. DR DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS.

FUND FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF SCHOOLS FOR THE CHILDREN OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

founded by Sir HENRY M. LAWRENCE, K.C.B., who fell in the defence of Lucknow. The Most Hon. the Marquis of Dathousie, K. T. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Right Hon. General Viscount Gough, G.C.B. The Right Hon. the Viscount Hardinge. The Right Hon. Lord Panmure, K. T., G.C.B. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P. General Sir William M. Gomm, K.C.B. Lieutenant-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. Lieutenant-General Sir Harry G. Smith, Bart., G.C.B.

Only One in Five of the Children of our Troops in India lives to be Five Years Old, so fatal is the climate of the plains, in which for the most part the barracks are situated. Those who grow up are marked by sickly frames and impaired constitutions. The moral contamination of the Indian barrack-yards, especially to the Daughters of the private soldier, produces yet sadder results.

To remedy these appalling evils, the late Sir Henry Lawrence founded a School and Asylum for 700 Soldiers' Children at Kussowlie, on the Himalayas, and a similar institution, of smaller dimension, at Mount Aboe.

These Schools are open to children of the men of Queen's or Company's European regiments who at any time have served in India, without distinction.

In each school the children are wholly maintained from the age of three years to sixteen, and receive a solid, practical, and religious education. Destitute orphans of soldiers are, in every case, provided for in life.

The expenses of the Lawrence Asylum at Kussowlie exceed 8,000l a year; the cost of the Aboe School is less in proportion. The Government of India will henceforth contribute 2,000l annually; leaving an income of 6,000l a year to be supplied by private subscription. The death of the munificent founder, and the disasters which have befallen our countrymen in India, necessitate an appeal to the gratitude and bounty of England.

The Committee have resolved to raise 24,000l, in the first instance, as a permanent endowment fund.

Amount already advertised, £23,238 3s 4d. Further Contributions received or promised.

Table listing donors and amounts for the fund. Includes names like Dalrymple, Bart. 100 0, Mrs Erskine 5 0, etc.

Office, 9 Lincoln's Inn fields, W. C., Feb. 24. Contributions will be received by the Hon. Secretaries, as above; and by Messrs Hoare, 37 Fleet street; Messrs Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1 Pall Mall East; Messrs Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20 Birchin lane; and the Agra and United Service Bank, 27 Cannon street, E. C. THOMAS C. PARR, Major-General, Hon. HENRY GOODWYN, Colonel, Secretaries.

A HIGHLY-INTERESTING figure representing the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has lately been added to the collection of heroes in the Museum of Madame Tessaud. His Royal Highness is dressed in the uniform of a General, decorated with numerous military distinctions.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN who keeps a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THOMLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, as used in Her Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks, containing 48 lbs (with measure enclosed), price 50s per cask; carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. For horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For brags nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all expectation. A pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Cunningham, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ritson, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, Joseph Threlley, 7, Newgate street, London; 115 High street, Hull.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital, £2,000,000. Approved mercantile bills discounted for parties properly introduced. Money received at interest on deposit, repayable on call or at fixed periods.—By order of the Board, RICHARD PRICE, Secretary. Offices, 25 Birchin lane, Lombard street, London, February, 1858.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the board-room of the Bank, in Princes street, Mansion House, on Thursday, the first day of April next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to elect a Director in the place of Thomas Tilson, Esq., resigned; and also to elect another Director in the place of William Miller Christy, Esq., deceased. And notice is further given, that any qualified shareholders intending to become candidates, must give notice in writing of such intention at this office at least thirty clear days previous to the said day of election.—By order of the Board, J. NO. WARDROPE, Secretary.

BANK OF EGYPT.—THE

Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and negotiate approved Bills of Exchange, on Alexandria and Cairo. Bankers: Messrs Glyn, Mills, and Co. 26 Old Broad street. EDWARD CHESHIRE, Sec.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847. Letters of Credit and Bills are granted upon the Banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved Drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection. Every description of Banking business is conducted direct with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents. Apply at the offices, No. 54 Old Broad street, London, E. C. WILLIAM PURDY, Manager. London, February, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835). 4 Threadneedle street, London.—Paid-up Capital, £900,000, with power to increase to £1,200,000.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, (payable on demand,) and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, are granted on the undermentioned branch establishments, on favourable terms: Sydney, Geelong, Warranboool, Matland, Ballarat, Portland, Newcastle, Sandhurst, Hobart Town, Ipswich, Moreton, Castlemaine, Launceston, Bay, Heechworth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Belfast, Port Williamstown, Fairy. Bills drawn on Australia are also forwarded for collection.

Applications to be made at the office of the Corporation, 4 Threadneedle street, London.—By order of the Court, WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Secretary.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

BANK: established in India, July, 1833. Incorporated by Letters Patent 1857. Paid-up capital, £1,000,000 sterling. Reserve fund £149,250. Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, and Hongkong, on which Drafts and Letters of Credit are granted by the head office, 27 Cannon street, E. C.

The Bank is authorized to open current accounts on which interest is allowed, and receives deposits on terms advantageous to depositors, which may be ascertained at the office.

The Bank also takes charge of Government paper, shares, and other securities, for safe custody, negotiates their purchase and sale, and draws and remits interest thereon.

DIRECTORS. Robert Guthrie Macgregor, Esq., Chairman. Colonel Henry Barkley Henderson, Deputy Chairman. Geo. Hay Donaldson, Esq., C. Grenville Mansel, Esq., Lieut.-Col. H. Doveton, John C. Palmer, Esq., Mr Alderman Finnis, Alex. Rimington, Esq., Col. James Holland, Major-Gen. Duncan Sim, Lt.-Col. J. H. Macdonald, James S. Soppford, Esq., G. G. Macpherson, Esq., James Thomson, Esq., General Manager—Francis Robert Neilson, Esq. Auditors—William Newmarch, Esq., and John Hill Williams, Esq. Solicitors—Messrs Lacy and Bridges, 19 King's Arms yard. Hours of business 10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 2.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up capital £1,500,000; reserved fund, £252,000. Court of Directors, 1857-58.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman. William Scott Blyth, Esq., Deputy-Chairman. James Blyth, Esq., Alexander Mackenzie, Esq., Sir S. C. Bonham, Bart., Lestock Robert Reid, Esq., K.C.B., P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P., John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.

The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and Wellington, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow interest thereon at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount, rising and falling therewith. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment bear higher rates. At present 4 per cent. is allowed at 6 months' notice, and 5 per cent. at 12 months' notice. Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 to 2. Threadneedle street, London, February 11, 1858.

DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.

—FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly. The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF DEVON, Chairman. G. H. LAW, Manager. Offices, 6 Cannon street west, E. C.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

Capital paid up, £500,000. LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE BRANCHES are GRANTED on the most favourable terms.—By order of the Court, 73 Cornhill, E. C. HENRY MOULES, Secretary.

BANK OF EGYPT.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held at the London Tavern, on Friday the 5th March, at 2 p.m. precisely. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday the 1st March to Monday 15th March, both inclusive.—By order of the Court, EDWARD CHESHIRE, Secretary. 96 Old Broad street, 19th February, 1858.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

Established A. D. 1844. 3 Pall Mall East, London. Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security. The interest is payable in January and July. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director. Forms for opening Accounts sent free on application.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Polygraphic Hall, King William street, Strand.—Open every evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.—Stalls, 3s; Area, 2s; Amphitheatre, 1s. Seats can be secured at Mr Mitchell's, 33 Old Bond street, and at the Hall Saturday, a Morning Entertainment, commencing at 3.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

contains designs and prices of 150 different articles of Bed-room Furniture, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, bedstead, bedding, and bed-room furniture manufacturers, 196 Tottenham court road, W.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.

Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, SAUCES, TART FRUITS, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention to wholesomeness and purity. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Solo Sauce, Essence of Anchovy, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Blasted Pastes, Strasbourg and other Potted Meats, Calf's Foot Jellies of various kinds for table use, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Crustards' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce. To be obtained of most respectable Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of Crosse and Blackwell, 21 Solo square, London.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS. SUTTON'S RENOVATING GRASS SEEDS FOR IMPROVING OLD PASTURES.

Great improvement may be effected by sowing 8 to 12 lbs per acre of SUTTON'S Renovating Seeds, which consist of Perennial Clovers and Grasses of the finer kinds for improving the bottom.

An increase of several tons of hay per acre has been thus effected on many Meadows and Upland Pastures. The Seeds should be sown early.

The drought of last summer having caused partial failures in ordinary Grass and Clover Leys, SUTTON'S Renovating Grass Seeds may be sown with great advantage in all such cases. Price reduced to 9d per pound or 50s per cwt.

SUTTON and SONS also supply Grass Seeds for laying down land to Permanent Pasture at a moderate expense, the sorts being selected in accordance with the nature of the soil to be laid down, particulars of which may be obtained by post.

Goods delivered carriage free by rail. Address SUTTON and SONS, Royal Berkshire Seed Establishment, Reading.

100,000 WANTED.—SAUNDERS, BROTHERS' Stationery is the best and cheapest to be obtained. Note Paper from 2s per ream; Cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 3s per 1,000; good blue wove Commercial Note Paper, 3s per ream; Letter Paper 6s; large size Commercial Envelopes, 4s per 1,000; Foolscap, 8s per ream; Linear Note Paper, 6s 6d per ream; Straw Paper, 2s 6d per ream. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c. Polished steel dies cut from 3s 6d. Orders over 20s sent CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the Kingdom. Price lists free. A SAMPLE PACKET of sixty descriptions of papers and envelopes sent post-free on receipt of four stamps.—SAUNDERS, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 64 London wall, London (E. C.)

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS

which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of Her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity has induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped, "G. and J. Deane, London bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a varnished colored label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 45 King William street, London bridge."