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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The India Debate	193	Bills with or without Documents	198
Diminished Exports and Increased Bullion	194	AGRICULTURE:—	
The Danger of Misunderstanding between England and France	194	Agricultural Notes	198
The Mortality in the Army	195	Pleuro-Pneumonia	199
Poor Rates on Machinery	196	LITERATURE:—	
The Anglo-Saxon Party in Bengal ..	197	New Quarterly Review	199
		Banker's Wife	199
		Foreign Correspondence	199

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ..	201	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Bankers' Price Current	203	State of Corn Trade for the Week ..	206
Mails	203	Colonial & Foreign Produce Market ..	206
Corn Returns	203	Additional Notices	207
Commercial Epitome	204	Gazette	208
Cotton	205	Price Current	209
Markets of Manufacturing Districts ..	205	Imports and Exports	210

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market ..	210	Share List and Traffic Returns	211
Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation	212		

The Political Economist.

THE INDIA DEBATE.

THE large majority of Thursday night gives us a very decisive index of the opinion of the country as to the *time*-element of the India question. Indeed, whether we look to India or to England, no time can be conceived when the change would be so irresistibly pressed upon the consideration of Government as at present. Lord John Russell's statesmanlike speech on Thursday night brought out most powerfully the *Indian* necessity for the change, and even he did not bring out in all its force the argument that is derived from the necessity for so large an increase to the European troops in India. One point, indeed, he put very forcibly. The well-known jealousies between the Queen's regiments and the Company's European regiments,—the heart-burnings as to the more rapid promotion of the Queen's officers,—the complaints of the Company's servants that till within the last four years no Company's officer has ever attained the rank of Commander-in-chief in any of the three Presidencies,—all make it in the highest degree inexpedient that the number of the Queen's troops in India should be largely increased without positive amalgamation with the separate forces of the Company. And the more minutely we look at this question, the more clearly this necessity comes out. If the rule of India is to remain in the hands of the Company, and yet the Queen's forces there are to be very largely increased, what a necessary waste of power there must be. For example, we all know that some of the Company's ablest servants—the Lawrences and Sir James Outram for example,—have served the Government in the capacity of soldiers and civilians at once. It is almost necessary that it should be so. With kingdoms in the state of the Punjab and of Oude, the ablest ruler is necessarily a soldier, and yet he must have capacity for civil organisation as well. Now all this power is lost if you increase permanently the number of Queen's troops without disposing of the Double Government. The Governor of India will not be able to choose the best man for the work he has to do. There may soon be hundreds of Queen's officers whose residence in India will have been as long, whose knowledge of native languages and institutions may be as perfect, and whose administrative skill may be every way equal to that of the Company's officers,—and yet they would never be at the disposal of the Government of India for

any but military duty, because they would not be within the rules of the service. There would be no distinction between the capability of Queen's and Company's servants for general administration, and yet there would be an absolute line of exclusion most prejudicial to the interests of the Government. Arbitrary distinctions of this kind, not founded in fact, necessarily lead to discontent in a hundred ways that cannot be calculated beforehand; and from this time forth, now that it has become necessary to maintain a large European force in India, these discontents would multiply without limit.

But it might be said,—and this side of the question has not yet received full consideration,—why not increase the Company's European force rather than the Queen's? No doubt it might be done,—but the larger the force it becomes needful to retain as the European army of India, the greater would be the wastefulness of this process. India is not a climate in which either English officers or troops can serve permanently without breaking down, and by keeping up the distinction between the Queen's and Company's service, you necessarily lose entirely and finally the aid of troops once incapacitated for service in Asia; whereas an exchange into the English branch of the service would otherwise be easy and frequent in the case of men unable to serve longer in that climate, and yet with health adequate to efficient service in the temperate zone. A Company's army and Queen's army can never be interchangeable,—but two distinct branches of the Queen's army certainly would be interchangeable on equal terms. Invaliding, therefore, would be a final loss of men in the one case; and frequently a mere exchange of services in the other. This may be a question of less importance now. But every large addition to the European force in the East increases that importance manyfold.

The same class of argument was applied by Sir C. Wood on Thursday to the case of the Queen's and Company's Law Courts in India, between the officers of which a permanent jealousy as to jurisdiction is known to exist. The argument is valid, but it does not acquire so great an additional significance from the circumstances of the present revolt as the argument derived from the necessities of the military service. The more the whole question is discussed, the more the advantages of a single Government, and the artificial character of the difficulties of a Double Government, come out into view. Only in the most delicate contrivances do we find a *system* of wheels working with as little danger of derangement as one. No Government can be a very delicate machine. The Double Government is a system of cog wheels for working what one wheel would work equally well. The resulting (but quite needless) friction and frequent derangements follow as a matter of course.

So much for the Indian side of the question. For the English side still more is to be said. The House of Commons have not yet ever realised the wide difference in operation between a single deliberative body, like the new Council, and the mutual action of two bodies. Sir Charles Wood certainly does not realise that difference when he says of the Court of Directors "they were as good a Council as any man could have." There are two essential differences between two mutually checking bodies, however friendly, and one such body, even if it consist of the very same men who were formerly divided between the two. First, the opinion of each Board is formed, or

liable to be formed, without any consideration of the views presented in the other. Each takes up its own ground before hearing the full reasons that determined the other. And when ground is once taken, it is not willingly relinquished. Pride is enlisted. Compromise alone is possible. How different is the case when the two bodies have coalesced into one. Each man hears the opinions of the others before his own final position is taken; his views are insensibly modified, and in their turn insensibly modify those of the others before any resolution is arrived at. Prejudice is not in the way. That which must otherwise be determined by reluctant compromise, determines itself through a modified but frequently unanimous conviction. But, secondly, on the double system, the President of the Board of Control hears only the result of the Directors' deliberations; he knows nothing of the moral weight to be attached to that result. He does not know by what majority it was arrived at. It may have been unanimous,—it may have been decided only by a casting vote. But this is not all. He does not know the individual judgments of the Directors. To one man's judgment he may attach much weight on one subject,—to another man's on another. He does not know whether those judgments are against him by which his own mind would be biased, or those for which, on the particular question at issue, he has little value. All this is otherwise in a single Council. The responsible Minister knows all the elements of the case,—the numbers against him, and the weight to be attached to those numbers. Who, then, can doubt for a moment that the present time, when practical decisions of no trifling moment must be taken on all questions of Indian executive policy, is the time when such a change as this in the machinery of Government is at once the most fitting and the most urgent?

DIMINISHED EXPORTS AND INCREASED BULLION.

THE Trade and Navigation Returns for the concluding month of the past year, which we publish to-day, contain some striking and interesting illustrations of the recent crisis and its effects upon our trade. For the first nine months of the year the exports continued rapidly to increase month by month. These accounts, made up to the 30th of September, showed that the value of our exports had been in 1857 95,735,592*l*, against 84,906,600*l* in 1856. In the month of October the trade to the United States for the first time showed a considerable decline, but that to other countries increased sufficiently to exhibit, upon the whole, a further slight increase upon the month. To the end of October the comparison stood thus:—

EXPORTS—TEN MONTHS.		£
1856		95,573,000
1857		106,721,000

Up to this point, therefore, there was an increase upon the year of no less than 11,148,000*l*. But here a sudden and large decline took place; the trade to the United States was nearly suspended, and to all other quarters was greatly reduced, so that in place of the recurring increase, which had formerly taken place month by month, the comparison of November and December with the preceding year showed the following very large decline:—

EXPORTS—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.		1856.	1857.
		£	£
November	10,272,075		8,285,815
December	19,045,226		7,184,041
Total,	29,317,301		15,469,856

In the last two months of the year, therefore, in place of any increase, there was a decrease of 4,847,445*l*; and the exports for the entire year show a comparison of 122,155,237*l* in 1857, as against 115,826,948*l* in 1856.

On the other hand, the imports which, in the early part of the year, were generally upon a somewhat limited scale, have since September considerably increased.

In these two facts we have a very striking proof of the danger of applying strict abstract theories, the truth of which in themselves may be beyond all doubt, to practical questions; without sufficiently considering the peculiar features of actual events, which alone can determine their applicability. It has been laid down, as a portion, if not the basis, of a great currency theory, that in the event of an adverse exchange and a monetary pres-

sure, a contraction of the circulation should take place, in order that the price of commodities may be reduced, by which means it is supposed that our exports would be increased, our imports diminished, the exchanges corrected, and bullion restored to the Bank. No general principle can be more true, than that which declares that the exchanges between two countries are determined by the relations which the exports and imports between such countries bear to each other, and that ultimately, and generally, an adverse or favourable exchange must be the mere expression of a balance of payments due at the moment, one way or the other. But when we arrive at a period of crisis, by the country is more influenced by its past transactions than those of the moment or those which follow. When a crisis occurs, it is generally, preceded by what is termed over-trading;—and this usually, if not always, takes the form of very extended exports,—accompanied by a relative increase of imports of raw materials and other produce. As a rule, however, this country gives a somewhat lengthened credit upon its exports, while its imports are drawn for at the moment of shipment from abroad, and are paid for in cash shortly after their arrival. England gives credit to the whole world, and takes little or none. Then it must be borne in mind, that an adverse exchange is caused, by a balance of payments falling due at any one period, and not by the exports and imports of the moment. We may be exporting as largely, or more so, than we are importing; but if in the one case we are giving a long credit, and in the other case we are paying ready money, the balance of payments may be against us, while the balance of transactions is in our favour. That such was the case at the commencement of the late crisis, and that such is usually the case at similar periods, there can be no doubt. We had extended our credits beyond our means. Our capital was absorbed to an inconvenient extent by foreign shipments. What, under those circumstances, was the natural remedy? Not that we should resort to means to increase our exports, but that we should rather circumscribe our transactions, reduce our foreign credits, and wait the arrival of remittances as they fell due for shipments already made. At such times the commerce of the country is placed in a condition of partial liquidation. But it will be observed that that liquidation can be, and practically is, effected as much by commodities as by gold. The same motives which induce to large shipments of gold to England at such times, lead also to shipments of commodities, both being equally applicable to the liquidation of debts from foreign countries.

Of the truth of this, the events of the last six months furnish abundance of evidence. In the beginning of November the bullion in the Bank was reduced to little more than *six millions*; the discount was at *ten per cent.*; a greater scarcity of capital was felt than had been experienced for many years; England had extended her credits abroad too much, and all foreign countries stood deeply indebted to her:—yet notwithstanding that the balance of immediate payments had for some time been considerably against us. As we have shown, the exports then fell off very largely, and the liquidation of former shipments continuing, both gold and commodities have arrived in greatly increased quantities, until now the bullion in the Bank is upwards of *seventeen millions*.

Already, however, there are symptoms of an increasing demand for exports. The markets abroad, particularly in the United States, are becoming bare:—and as the trade revives and assumes a healthier aspect, the capital which is now being disengaged will gradually be again absorbed in a profitable and extended commerce.

THE DANGER OF MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

WE have given, and desire to give, our cordial support both to the principle and the form of the Bill against conspiracies to assassinate. But Mr Griffith's question to Lord Palmerston on Tuesday night met with a rebuff not deserved by anything intrinsically irrational or immoderate in the substance of the question itself. He asked whether or not it was the Minister's intention to suggest to the French Cabinet that Count Walewski's second despatch, expressing officially the regret of the Emperor that the army's violent anti-English addresses had been received into the columns of the *Moniteur*, should be published to the

French nation in the same official journal. Lord Palmerston's severe rebuke to the honourable member was grounded on the importance of maintaining intact the present confidential understanding between the English and French Governments. Nor can any sensible politician doubt the very great importance of maintaining that understanding. But how is that confidential understanding to be maintained by the Governments alone, unless the nations themselves co-operate? How is it possible that even the strongest Government can be permanently true to the political tendencies it chooses for itself, unless it takes pains to encourage the same tendencies, and to discourage all opposite tendencies, in the mind of the nation it rules? There are conditions in the state of the national mind which necessarily limit the foreign policy of even the most absolute Government. Lord Palmerston proves himself, no doubt, completely constant to the spirit of the French alliance in the hearty and successful endeavours which he makes to control the popular irritation against France, and to imbue the mind of England with the more self-contained temper of his own Government. But it is at least of equal importance both to the cordiality of that alliance and to the honour of England, that the French Government should in its turn openly discourage all appearance of hostility in France, and teach the people to understand the real relation between us. Permanent misunderstandings between nations are completely inconsistent with permanent friendships between their rulers. No goodwill, no adherence on grounds of policy, however hearty, can ultimately withstand a tide of determined popular prejudice and error. Rulers have great power to sway popular opinion and to remove misconception up to a certain point,—and beyond that point their power ends. If they have not discouraged the growth of false conceptions,—if they have omitted to encourage the growth of true conceptions concerning mutual national relations, a time soon comes when their own actions must be fettered by the obstinate errors they have fostered in their subjects. We cannot, therefore, agree with Lord Palmerston that it is either "highly improper" or "excessively absurd," for England to request that the true relations between her and France should be clearly explained through the same medium through which false impressions have been spread abroad. We concur heartily in his desire for concord, but we are convinced that the foundations of national concord are much more deeply laid when there is clear understanding between people and people, than they can ever be by mere success in avoiding causes of irritation between Government and Government.

Now how is the relation of England to France likely to be conceived at present by the majority of the French army,—perhaps of the French nation? What they have seen is—not the equal and "confidential relation" which exists between the French and English Cabinets—but facts which, interpreted from the French side and by the light of the French newspaper, are calculated to inspire the misconception that our relations are the very reverse of equal and confidential. They have read in the *Moniteur* Count Walewski's remonstrance with the *laissez-faire* system of the English law on the subject of English conspiracies. They have seen, as a result of that remonstrance, that a Bill was introduced at the very opening of the English Session, and carried on the first reading by a majority of 200, which was apparently regarded by the English Opposition as a sacrifice of dignity to France. They have read in their official paper the reflections on England which were uttered by the highest officials in the service of the Emperor. They have seen, day after day, for a series of many days, addresses printed in the *Moniteur* from Colonels of the French army in which England was spoken of contemptuously as a "den of assassins" and so forth, and the Emperor was entreated to lead the French soldiery to their revenge. And now they hear only an indistinct rumour, coming through *English sources*, that this language was disapproved by the Emperor, and that Count Walewski, in a despatch (unknown to the French press), has been instructed to express the Emperor's regret that it should have seemed to carry with it any official sanction. What impression can they carry away except that the use of this strong anti-English language, and these severe menaces, is pleasing to their Government, and that the English have been induced by the fear it has engendered to alter their law into fuller conformity with the wishes of the Emperor? They do not know that the English measure is a mere rectification

of the anomalies of an absurdly lenient law,—that it will be carried purely from our English disgust at the crime of assassination,—and that the only danger it has incurred, it has incurred through these very menaces of which they have heard so many. The French people have not the smallest reason to suppose that their Government disapproves the language which its highest officials have used, or the warlike aspirations of its military subordinates. What they hear in reflex rumours from England they do not find confirmed at home. And, therefore, they are still cherishing the sullen mood which seems to have the sanction of their highest authorities, and may even go on to cherish it till the tide of feeling runs too strong for the most friendly Government to resist.

Now we say without hesitation that here is a danger far greater than any slight misunderstanding between the Governments of the two countries could occasion. If the Emperor—as we are bound to admit—really regrets the publication of the obnoxious memorials, it would clearly be a wise and needful measure to remove all this false understanding by discouraging directly in his people the spirit which produced them. It is clearly all important for both nations that we should undeceive the French as to the imaginary efficiency of their menaces against England, and the ill-advised loyalty of their desire for a crusade. In England there can be nothing but an unpleasant feeling produced by the suppression in the *Moniteur* of Louis Napoleon's apology for the addresses of his army, and by the fact that the "inadvertence" of the *Moniteur* officials for which he apologised was an inadvertence which continued through at least four successive days. But the feeling in England is of little comparative consequence. We can afford to pass over follies of this kind, and are too busy to care much about them. The feeling in France is more important. It is well known that the anti-English feeling lingers there much more strongly than the anti-French feeling now lingers amongst us. With this apparent sanction from authority, and this apparent victory over English politicians, it may nurse itself into a flame that might not easily be extinguished. It is clear that the course which would most conduce to prevent it is, that the Emperor should act as frankly by us as we have acted by him,—and that, by the publication of Count Walewski's last despatch, he should at once discountenance the ill-judged loyalty of his soldiers, and convince his people that all such silly menaces are the life instead of the destruction of the English opposition to a most just Bill. It is on no principle of mere rigid etiquette that we maintain the wisdom and obvious justice of publishing the true state of the case to France through the same medium through which French prejudices have been excited and fostered. It is on the broad ground that mutual national misconception is far more dangerous to concord than even a misconception between ruling powers. The English are in danger of suspecting the sincerity of the French alliance. The French are still more in danger of believing that it is patriotic and pleasing to their ruler to cherish scorn and indignation for England. We shall do our part—and shall not, we trust, be deterred in doing it from any feeling of soreness as to want of reciprocity in France—by marking our ready and indignant disgust against the conspiracy that was hatched upon our shores. Let France do her's by expressing openly her regret that thoughts so unwise and unjust have been entertained against us, and that words so unwise and unjust have been rashly uttered. Otherwise there is grave reason to fear that mutual national misconception and prejudice may rapidly increase.

THE MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

THE REPULSIVE MONOTONIES OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

THE masterly Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Army has startled the public greatly. Nobody appears to have known that we were treating our soldiers in every respect much less justly as well as much less kindly than we treat paupers and criminals. The great fault of our administrative system has been that the power to remedy evil is in the hands of those who never see or even vividly conceive it, while those who experience and see it have not the smallest power to remedy it. A great Parliamentary Report like this, grouping and massing facts on a large scale, affects at once the dullest apprehension. But the isolated details of those facts, when trans-

mitted in monotonous private documents from inferior to superior—the personal interest in the result varying inversely with the distance of the superior from the centre of the evil—reach no comprehension more living and active than that of the official pigeon-holes to which they are soon consigned. We do not ascribe the astounding neglect that has come to light to positive inhumanity. No doubt it is due to inertia and indolence somewhere. But we ascribe it mainly to the fact that those who realised the evil most—and none could know its full extent and magnitude without the calculation of general results which has now been made—had no power to remove it; while those who had power to remove it were separated by so many steps from those who keenly felt it, that they had never realised it at all.

If ever there were an occupation that needed anxious precautionary measures to counteract its dangerous tendencies, physical and mental, it is that of a soldier in time of peace; and yet no class of the community has received treatment so disgracefully negligent and even cruel. In the first place, the soldier is of no immediate use—he is himself a precaution, not an actively useful agent. He has none of the interests of successful work. He has nothing growing into existence under his care. The army is a provision against a contingency, and is most really useful when its mere existence prevents that contingency. Still that is not a kind of usefulness which presents itself strongly to any one's mind. When a man is engaged in fighting,—when he is spending his life for his country,—then he feels the value of his services. But when he is merely a precautionary institution, it is impossible he can feel any glow of satisfaction in discharging that useful function. Here is the description of a Foot-Guard's day as given in this report:—

Will you just describe how the day is occupied in your regiment?—If you take London, the soldier gets up at six and breakfasts at seven. There is no drill before breakfast; he makes up his bed and cleans his things; he gets his breakfast at seven o'clock, and he then turns out for drill about half-past seven or eight, as the case may be; he then has his morning's drill, which may last about an hour and a half. When the battalion finds the public duties, there is no drill except for defaulters; but the men for duty are paraded about ten o'clock. Then that finishes his day's drill altogether: but then there are a certain number of recruits, a certain number of defaulters, and a certain number of soldiers who are not accomplished in drill, they have it again in the afternoon. Then there is the evening parade, when a certain amount of practice at drill goes on to complete the education of the soldier; that takes about half an hour, and then his time is his own until tattoo, and that is nine in winter and ten in summer.

No wonder that Colonel Lindsay adds: "I think that the soldier suffers, perhaps, more than any living individual from "ennui." Now we all know the depressing effect of robbing any man of the interest of his customary occupation. Idleness is only possible to those who are educated enough to be idle,—in other words, to those who have a great variety of small but pleasurable interesting occupations which fill up the intellect and demand attention. If a man has not learned to occupy himself with ease,—if he is dependent on some one accustomed task to occupy him,—withdraw that task and he is lost. How many men die simply because they have "retired from business" without having previously learnt the business of amusing themselves. The great vacuum in their lives is insupportable. The nervous energy has nothing to spend itself on. It tries one thing—tries another—and cannot rest; the saved energy exhausts itself on disease, and the man dies. Now the uneducated soldier is almost always a man previously accustomed to constant daily work. He is on an occupation where his days are but half-occupied. There is no effort made on the part of the authorities to supply the vacuum thus created. The only resource is such coarse extraneous excitement as his means allow him. The excitement reacts and increases the ennui, which again increases the excitement. Both alike affect the health, and hence, at least in some measure, it happens that the infantry and Foot Guards, though men picked out for their health, die more than twice as rapidly as the ordinary agricultural labourers, and almost twice as rapidly as miners.

A great deal might easily be done to prevent this result. Besides the ordinary sanitary measures, which are fearfully neglected, for making their homes attractive and comfortable, inducements to employ themselves in various ways might be presented to them. But the extraordinary facts of this Report reveal that the very opposite course is pursued. The

natural monotony and ennui of the life is, as it were, anxiously exaggerated into a routine of disgusting details by the actual army system. It is matter of necessity that soldiers should have no choice as to locality, habitation, dress, and duty. Not only, however, have they no choice in these matters, but the choice that is made for them seems intended to be always reminding them afresh that they have no choice in the matter. The barracks have no day-rooms. Where the men sleep, there they must eat and smoke, and cook, and generally read,—for reading-rooms are only occasional and non-official alleviations of the soldier's life. Amid all the unhealthy smells of badly-ventilated and badly-drained, and in every way horribly oppressive rooms, where the families of the married soldiers are most frequently herded, together with the crowd of their comrades, the soldier must pass his leisure hours if he stay at home at all. Then the same unmerciful enhancements of the monotony are inflicted on him with regard to his dress and food, but especially the latter. The dress is often cumbrous and oppressive to his body, but the food is a mere nightmare to his appetite. The meals are the *events* of the day, but till lately there have been only two of them. He breakfasted at half-past 7; he dined at half-past 12; and then he had no third meal to look forward to unless he bought it for himself, out of barracks, and of course, therefore, at the retail price. And the meat given him is always boiled meat and almost always boiled beef. "For 21 years, if he serve so long," says the Report, "he has the prospect of dining every day on boiled meat....." "And we have it stated in evidence that men frequently leave part of their meat, which, when cooked and free from bone, does not much exceed half a pound, their stomach loathing the constant repetition of the same food in the same form."

This, then, is the result, that we take our soldiers from productive industry, choosing the best lives we can find, and yet take them twice as fast as we need, because we attend so ill to the conditions of health. Of these, some of the most essential physical conditions,—ventilation, nourishment, and frequently exercise,—are neglected; but these bad influences act with probably far more fatal effect because no underlying mental or moral interest resists them. The monotony is not only monotony, it is aggravated into disgust. There is no inducement to read or work. There is every annoyance in staying at home. There is every attraction on the side of dissipation. No wonder that we find such results as these indicated in the following table:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 PER ANNUM AT AGES BETWEEN 20 AND 40.

Labourers in rural districts	8·002
Out-door trades in towns.....	8·538
Printers	9·090
Police	8·922
Miners.....	10·314
Household Cavalry	11·1
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons	13·5
Infantry of the Line.....	17·8
Foot Guards	20·4

The fact that pulmonary complaints form so large a proportion of the fatal diseases in the army is, we take it, of less significance than it appears. Of course the bad ventilation and night duty would determine to pulmonary disease any general exhaustion of the constitution. And such an exhaustion is clearly produced by the causes promoting dissipation, or, in lieu of dissipation, inflicting so terrible an ennui. We have drawn attention as yet to the mere outline of the facts brought to light. We must note other most interesting though painful results of this Report in a future number.

POOR RATES ON MACHINERY.

We have received the following letter bearing on a subject of great importance:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—The hamlet of Ratcliffe-on-the-Thames is trying to levy poor rates on the value of the machinery, in addition to the value of the premises. They say that, according to the Act, millowners, brewers, ironmasters, and every one using machinery, plant, or fixtures, must in future be thus rated.

Will any of your correspondents inform us whether this has been tried in a court of law, or whether similar demands have been made upon them?—Your obedient servants,

THOS. HUBBUCK AND SON.

We believe the state of the law to be this:—Originally poor rates were calculated on both real and personal property, with specific exceptions of house furniture, stocks, funds, and other kinds of personal property. Then an Act, which is

now yearly renewed, was passed exempting *stock in trade*. And now it has become very *usual* to calculate *poors rates* only on freehold property and that which passes with the freehold. The law, however, has decided that many kinds of personal property—chiefly fixtures—though not passing with the freehold, are rateable. In the case of the *Queen v. the Southampton Docks Company* (20th volume of *Law Journal*, p. 155, *Magistrates' Cases*), it was decided that dock-machinery was rateable, and that machinery, even though it could be easily removed from the premises, if generally fixed there, is rateable. Thus, not only telegraph-wires, gas-pipes, water-pipes, and floating piers are rateable, but even a loom has been decided to be rateable with the premises in which it is fixed. Some kinds of machinery are not rateable,—but chiefly those, we believe, obviously intended for motion from place to place, such as a steam thrashing machine. Yet even ships, by special provision, are rateable at the port in which they are registered. Of course, local acts may affect the application of this law to special places. But the case cited above is very specific, and exactly meets our correspondent's question.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PARTY IN BENGAL.

[FROM A CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT.]
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—The work of the past fortnight has been of a kind which will continue for some time yet,—the gradual suppression of the mutineers, with the clans of robbers, and released prisoners, &c., who have joined them in Central India, Rajpootana, the districts of the Doab (South and West of Oude), and in those lying on the East of Oude. By the time this has been done and civil rule established throughout our older provinces, the Commander-in-Chief will find himself in command of a sufficient force of Europeans, Sikhs, and Ghorkas, to enter upon the Oude campaign. The rebels will by this process have been cleared from all our own territories and driven into Oude, where, thus concentrated, their annihilation will be more effectual. However, that object will not be accomplished without great loss and immense effort. Lucknow is a town of solid brick buildings, said to cover three times the space occupied by Delhi,—every house is loop-holed and flat-roofed,—while the streets are dug up and intersected everywhere with trenches. When Havelock and Outram's relieving force suffered so terribly during their two days advance to the Residency in what may be called the outskirts of the town, it may be conceived how difficult a task it will be to reduce the whole of that city. There will still remain the reduction of the stronghold of fanaticism at Fyzabad,—the ancient Ajoodhya,—to say nothing of countless forts well-manned with guns and matchlock-men throughout the province.

The clearing process, which is to precede the Oude campaign, goes on most satisfactorily, as you will learn from the overland summaries.

The first batch of the Lucknow heroes and heroines arrived in Calcutta this week by one of the river steamers: the sick and wounded came first, the widows and orphans next, and the rest afterwards. Ample preparations are made in Calcutta for the reception and assistance of those who require it. The Governor-General, in a proclamation full of sympathy with and admiration for their sufferings, has desired that a salute may be fired from the fort guns in honour of their arrival, as well as appointing other marks of respect to those who have done and suffered so gloriously.

Meanwhile, people at home must not fall into the error of thinking all danger is over,—or that there is no further need of effort in England to keep up the reinforcements. There is no well-informed man in India who does not regret to see how slowly reinforcements were being sent in November last,—to know how general was the idea at home that enough had been done. Recollect how greatly our prestige has suffered; how little known and how little circulated the reports of our recent success. A Mahometan priest of great influence and ability, not 20 miles from this, the metropolis of India, with its newspapers and so-called civilisation, himself living close to a great depot of European troops, to this day does not believe in our having retaken Delhi, and treats it as a lie invented by the Government. If such a man, so situated, can be so deceived, what must be the case throughout the interior of India, where newspapers never penetrate,—where the people are left to rumours and bazaar stories,—where the passions and hopes of the discontented among the Hindoos, and of all the Mahometans, lead them to believe everything that tells against us and in their favour? Thousands will hear and repeat that Delhi was held against us for so many months,—that Englishmen were murdered and expelled from half the districts of Upper India,—that we were driven out of Oude,—who will never hear of our successes. Our prestige has received a terrible blow, which will linger in the memory of the people for years. For more than half a century there has been such a "sanctity" about a European,—such an intense impression of the infinite retribution that would follow injury or insult,—that there was perfect safety for any European in India, whether

official or non-official, whether living in some densely-populated town, or far away in the forests and hundreds of miles from any military protection whatever. That spell is broken. In the sight of thousands,—to the knowledge of millions,—Englishmen have been insulted, plundered, and massacred,—their women and children outraged. By degrees, as these facts travel over the vast continent of Hindostan, and sink into the minds of men, discontented classes—robber tribes—fanatic clans—embrace the idea that at last a golden opportunity has come for the luxury of an emute, general plunder, and massacre,—the extermination of infidels, or some other such object. Thus, there are ugly rumours from Madras,—a rising of the Coles* in the extensive hilly and wild country South-west of Lower Bengal,—and it is known that the Burmese have raised an army of 20,000 men—a fact the serious nature of which may be understood when I tell you that they keep no standing army, and therefore mean immediate war—somewhere.† At this present moment, we could hardly hold our own, and certainly not conquer Oude, if either Ghorkas or Sikhs were to fail us. The whole of Eastern Bengal, from Calcutta to Assam, is defenceless, and the whole native population of these districts (more than ten millions of people) were a few weeks ago ready to fly and leave their homes and property a temptation for a general rising of the "dangerous classes," because five or six hundred Sepoys broke away from Chittagong and Dacca in order to join their brethren in the North-west. These Sepoys, by the by, we had been unable to disarm, though for months they threatened the lives of the dozen civil officials at those stations, the plunder of the treasuries, and the release of the prisoners,—because we could not spare a single European detachment to that part of the country to disarm them. On the other hand, we have European troops at Barrackpore, 12 miles from Calcutta, whom we cannot use, because they must watch three regiments of disarmed Sepoys, and prevent them from making off to neighbouring defenceless stations, which they might reach in 24 hours, and plunder and massacre. These men have not sufficiently compromised themselves to be dealt with in any more summary manner:—they simply cannot be trusted in the face of the terrible experience of the past year, and must be guarded. Whether they will be re-armed and brought on the strength of the native army, when all danger is over, or transported to the Andaman Islands for life, like the rest of the native army who have been mutinous but cannot be convicted of actual violence and murder, remains to be seen.

Thus you see we have the elements of danger everywhere. Though no one can say where the next outbreak may take place, no thinking man believes that we are out of danger;—in fact there is a general conviction that we are not yet half strong enough for the probable trials that yet await us. Finally, you must recollect what mere skeletons some of our regiments have been reduced to already,—what waste from disease there will be when the hot weather sets in at the end of March,—what terrible losses we shall have in Oude. Eastern Bengal is utterly undefended, and if the fanatical Mahometan sects of that quarter were to rise, and a single man to lead them, the consequences would be terrible. And if we have a war in Burmah, what troops have we? That a war may be expected is obvious from the fact that, notwithstanding our difficulties here, the Government has sent off a Queen's regiment there already. And during the fortnight what troops have come from England to this port? A company of artillery and 500 recruits for the East India Company's regiments.

Yet this is the time which the opponents of the Government would select for establishing a line of policy which is to consist in irritating the whole native community of India by every possible means. Mosques are upon the slightest excuse to be destroyed,—Mahometan religious processions to be interdicted,—everything which European delicacy may object to in the paintings or sculpture of Hindoo shrines to be effaced,—all honourable ambition on the part of the educated young men of Bengal to be checked by closing to them all posts of honour and responsibility,—their national pride to be hurt by the creation of special laws of privilege for all Europeans of every class,—all good qualities on the part of the natives of India to be ignored,—their disaffection towards us to be presumed without proof and without discrimination;—and all this to be done in the name of Christianity, and under the plea of being true to our own religion! However, as disgust at the excessive violence and blood-thirstiness of the extreme "Anglo-Saxon Party" may have given me too much bias in the opposite direction, I will give instances of what I mean, and leave you and your conferees to judge between the Government and the Anglo-Saxons. One of the great grievances of the *Christian* community here is, that when Lord Canning was asked to appoint a day of humiliation, he called upon *all* faithful subjects of the Crown to pray to God for His favour and protection, instead of making it specially a day for *Christian* prayer. That is to say, that he wished to unite all classes of Her Majesty's subjects,—her *native* subjects as well as the Europeans,—in prayer to God, instead of confining this to a section of the community; and this is regarded as a gross *insult* to the Christian in-

* A half savage and perhaps indigenous race, nominally under our rule, living in tracts generally fatal to European life, except during three months out of the twelve.

† I may mention, too, that a conspiracy of the prisoners at the Bhagulpore Jail to break out and murder all the Europeans has just been discovered.

habitants of India,—an act of dastardly compromise of our own faith. Again, because the church at Cawnpore was destroyed, therefore, it was declared it was shameful to order that care should be taken to avoid the destruction, unless necessary, of the celebrated Jumna Masjid, or great mosque, not only because celebrated all over the world for its beauty, but because it was a *place of worship*. Another cause of complaint is, that during the great Mahometan festival of the Mohurrum, the native inhabitants of that faith in Calcutta were allowed, as they have ever been, to make their usual procession through the streets, at the time when such assemblage of Mahometans would naturally cause great alarm to the Christian population. Lord Canning doubtless reasoned that, as this procession was part of a religious ceremony which would be incomplete without it, and as it was what had always been allowed to the Mahometans, to interdict this at a time when designing men had all over India so carefully instilled the notion that the English were conspiring against the native religions, would be to afford colour to such an insinuation, and to give an opportunity to the ill-disposed of pointing to this interruption of a time-honoured privilege as tangible proof that we did intend to interfere with their religious rights. He, moreover, was probably of opinion that we were not *strong* enough to excite such fears with impunity, even if we were required by right principles to take the step in question.

The *Times* has, I observe, been inoculated by its Calcutta correspondent with the Anglo-Saxon furor, and makes an onslaught on what it hears is the official theory in India, viz., that "Europeans should be placed exactly on a par with the natives, should be tried by native judges, and be reduced in fact to a powerless and, from their small numbers, insignificant section of the Indian population." "Consider," it says, "what you require of the European body in India. This mere handful of men has to maintain on an emergency the English rule against the most fearful odds: how can this be done except by means of that self-confidence and conscious power which superiority of race imparts?" But "take away the inspiration of race, and they are spiritless at once, and utterly prostrated by their task." Was there ever such confusion of ideas? yet this is now the monstrous language of the *Friend of India* and the rest of the Calcutta press, which the *Times* is not ashamed to adopt. Because Government says let there be one law for all British subjects, native and European—let planters and Bengali landlords be tried by the same law and in the same courts, therefore it is presumed that our Havelocks and Nicholsons, our military and civil servants, must by that course lose all their energy, all their ability to cope with the tremendous difficulties of their position, when a crisis like that of 1857 comes upon them! A *non sequitur* of unparalleled absurdity. The great charge which the classes and parties hostile to the policy of the Indian Government in this country advance, viz., is, that the object of conciliating the natives of India, from a fear that we are not strong enough to act independently of their wishes and feelings, is purchased at the sacrifice of three all-important objects—(1) the maintenance and extension of Christianity; (2) justice to the European population (official and non-official); (3) the sufficient and impressive punishment of the mutineers and the rebellious. Whether the two first objects have been sacrificed or not to the conciliation policy, you, Sir, have more than once recently considered at some length. The assertion regarding the third object, I will consider in my next letter.

I have only space to add a few items of news which may possibly be omitted in the usual summaries. A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council for transferring the Meerut and Delhi divisions from the Government of the North-West (now called the Central Provinces to the Government of the Punjab. That territory requires the rougher and more ready justice of a Government like that of the Punjab, with its short and admirable code, instead of the complex and tardy forms of justice which are in force in the provinces where the Acts and Regulations have to be observed by the officers of justice. This will result in Sir John Lawrence having the title of "Lieutenant-Governor" instead of his present one of Chief Commissioner. While speaking of this valuable servant of the Empire, it is impossible not to advert to the poor reward he has hitherto received at the hands of the Crown. When will the British Government learn to appreciate other services besides those of a purely military character? Well does the *Friend of India* say:—"For services such as have scarcely been rendered to England in this generation, he has received practically nothing." "With a few European troops, and the largest division of the native army, he met the great rebellion face to face, drove it back, and annihilated its authors. Without money or orders he raised a loan on his own responsibility, and in three months created a new army of forty thousand men." "He supplied the generals with troops and ammunition for the siege, filled all vacancies and arrears, kept all communications open, restrained the frontier tribes to an unwonted quietude; saved not only his own provinces, but Bombay." You must remember that without the Sikhs, we should utterly have failed in obtaining the successes we achieved before the arrival of the troops from home,—utterly failed in holding down Lower Bengal and Behar; and when the troops did arrive, they would have found the rebellion grown to such a height that double the army sent from England would not have sufficed. And who were these Sikhs, such staunch friends

and admirable soldiers,—what made these men of the Punjab, so few years ago our implacable and dangerous enemies, such invaluable and indispensable allies? What but the wonderful and admirable administration of the Punjab by Sir John Lawrence? Yet for all these services his country rewards him first with three barren letters, and now with three more barren letters to his name, because he is an Indian officer, and a civilian, and because his services are not those of a soldier, but of a great administrator!

The Legislative Council have also brought in a bill for extending corporal punishment to certain offences—more especially to certain breaches of the Arms Act, from which Europeans are especially exempted,—thereby affording a contradiction to the assertion that the Government can and will see no difference in the position of Europeans and of natives, where a necessity for such distinction exists.—Yours,
CIVIS.
Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1858.

BILLS WITH OR WITHOUT DOCUMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—Before you come to judgment on the great controversy on document and open bills, will you allow me to put in a plea for a third party, very much interested, but almost overlooked by your correspondents "A Merchant," and "A Bank Director":—I refer to the *drawers*.

Here is my case. I am a partner in a firm in the East Indies, in which we have a cash capital of 50,000*l*. In the course of our dealings last year we received an order for two cargoes of produce from a firm in this country, of the very first standing, who never deal in documents—indeed, the mention of them would probably have closed our account with them at once. The goods were shipped, and the bills drawn against them at six months duly accepted, the documents having been sent to them direct at the time the bills were drawn; and on my arrival in this country in December last I learnt that the firm had failed, and that the proceeds of the produce (part having been for third parties who had also failed) were not forthcoming; at same time I am called upon to pay the bills to prevent their going back on my house abroad.

Now, it so happened that my partners in India, having a good opinion of open credit bills and desiring to keep me in funds while in this country, had remitted a large portion of our capital after my departure, and during the four current months from that date, in credit bills, all on firms of excellent standing at the time, but all of which have unfortunately stopped payment. (As these are facts, I give the names in a private note.) Pray conceive my position—utter ruin—from which I have only been rescued by good friends and fortunate circumstances.

I have resolved in future never to execute another order for produce without attaching the documents, and, in making consignments on my own account, to insist upon the same precaution; and if my present respectable correspondents in London decline to receive consignments on such terms, I shall try to find others who will.

By the way, I entirely dissent from, and protest against, a "Merchant's" claim to use the proceeds of my consignments for his general payments. This is precisely what has nearly pulled me up and ruined so many others.

I would also add a word to the "Bank Director," to say, that as my firm requires a margin on the orders they execute and draw for the balance only, and as we only draw three-fourths of the value of shipments on our own account, our bills ought to be as safe as any open bills whatever, and I hope he will in future buy them at the same or *better* rates of exchange, particularly as in future they will be drawn at four months. The facility to discount should be no part of his estimate, and if I were a shareholder, I should object to the system of rediscounting the investments of the company, which is only another name for endorsing with its name private and unsecured bills for a trifling commission.

A SUFFERER BY OPEN BILLS.

Morley's Hotel, Feb. 16, 1858.

[The correspondence on this subject has now, we think, sufficiently elicited the arguments on both sides of this important question, and though we have received several other letters of more or less interest and ability, our space will not permit us to extend it.—ED. ECON.]

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL NOTE.

THE conclusion of the past and the beginning of this week witnessed an immense fall of rain. Throughout Saturday night and during the whole of Sunday, the rain was heavy and incessant; so that in twenty-four hours an enormous volume of water was poured on the land. Since that time the weather has been dry, and the land dried and improved by the rain was in good working order, when on Thursday night the frost was so severe as materially to impede, and in some places to stop work on the arable land. Farmers will now be glad to have some dry and open weather, so that spring seeding may be proceeded with. The corn markets have somewhat recovered their tone, and an opinion seems to prevail that wheat has for the present touched its lowest point. In some districts early lambs are dropping, and with every

prospect of a good season. The half-yearly Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society has just been delivered, and amongst some heavy and tediously long articles, contains a few of much practical interest. We may particularly mention that on shoeing horses, which merits the attention of every one who keeps a horse as well as agriculturists.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

THE dampness of the weather through the greater part of the winter has produced in many districts some cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia. The more than usual exposure of cattle from the mildness of the season may have tended to this end. But in some localities, as in Cheshire, there are permanent causes in operation amongst the dairy stock which cannot fail to be productive of pulmonary disease. Thus the agricultural reporter of the *Chester Chronicle* states that this disease "continues lingering among the dairy herds of cattle, still pursuing its fatal career, and occasionally breaking out in new localities with much virulence." The disease, it is said, has continued longer in Cheshire than in any other county, and the following description of the way in which the Cheshire farmers treat their dairy cows seems to go far to account for it. The reporter says:—

We attribute its intensity and duration in some degree to the habits dairy farmers have acquired, and are accustomed to pursue, in treating and managing their stocks of cattle, persevering in closing up every aperture in their cowhouses or "shippens." On our entering these sometimes in the morning, where 12, 15, or 20 cows have been confined during the night, the steam arising from their breath and excrements are found very offensive, and every crevice being shut against the admission of pure air, we are not astonished at any disease being there generated. We have found these buildings at 60 degrees and upwards of heat, and as the day advances the very opposite of this state of things takes place. These same cows are taken to a watering pit, and allowed to imbibe, on frosty or other days, an unlimited quantity of the coldest water, when immediately they are driven to an open field, where they remain standing or grazing in the open air for usually a whole day. This treatment of cattle is very general in Cheshire, and cannot be too severely condemned.

Cattle require shelter and a dry lair, but they thrive far better in sheds open at one side, than in closed cowsheds. This is especially the case with dairy cows which are turned out daily, and by so turning them out, both the health of the animals and the value of their produce are greatly improved. Mr R. Mayton, bailiff to Mrs Dixon, Emsworth, Hants, in a communication to the *Mark Lane Express*, says, that he has found the administration of doses of tar and salt to cattle at the commencement of the winter, when first taken in from the fields, an effective protection against the disease. He says that he has had the management of cattle in many districts, and, after several years' use of his remedy, has never known it to fail. This is his mode of treatment. He says:—

About the last week in October, when the stock are generally taken into the yard, I give to each beast, according to size and age, from half-a-pound to a pound of Stockholm tar, and a handful or two of salt, mixed; taking care, at the time, to rub it well into their nostrils. This I repeat once a week, if the disease is prevalent near us, only in less quantity; if not, I repeat it once a month, and at all times, when I buy in a fresh lot of beasts, give them a dose of tar and salt. When I first heard of the disease, we had about 90 head of cattle, and had a two-year-old heifer attacked, which died in four days. The disease was very destructive all around the neighbourhood; I gave all the other stock a dose of tar and salt, and we had no more taken. I then recommended the same dose to my neighbours, and had the pleasure of seeing the same result.

This a simple, though somewhat rough remedy. Unless there are some symptoms of disease, we should apprehend one dose would be sufficient. The administration of the dose to a fresh lot of cattle seems to be a good suggestion, for it is in newly purchased stock the disease generally first appears.

Literature.

[We regret that the very great pressure of tabular matter compels us to defer almost all our Literary Reviews and Notices to next week.]

THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 25. February. Bosworth and Harrison, 215 Regent street.

THIS number of the "New Quarterly" is chiefly filled with notices of the latest publications; three articles at the close being reserved for the discussion of the topics of the day—the "Double Government of India," "Army Reform," and "The Declining Efficiency of Parliament." Among the notices is one of Alexander Smith's "City Poems," in which the position to which he is entitled as a poet is tested by true principles of criticism, rather than by a simple inquiry into how much he has borrowed from others. The writer, however, is mistaken in thinking that he is the first in this field; the "Dublin University Magazine" of November last had an article on this very subject, in which all mere verbal criticism was protested against, and an attempt made to found Mr Smith's claims upon his real practical merits—merits which, in our opinion, were overrated by the writer. A sounder and more searching criticism, and one that placed the author of the "City Poems" in a truer position, though one less hopeful for his future fame, appeared in the "National Review" of October last. This present criticism, however, is, if favourable, not blindly

so, and concludes with much good advice to the "Word-Painting School." The paper on "The Boscobel-Tracts" gives us some additional particulars and anecdotes of Charles the Second's escape from Worcester. Mr Spencer's "Essays" are noticed with praise. Mr Tupper and Mr Fullom receive a not undeserved castigation. Lord Normanby's "Year of Revolution" calls out all the animosity of the Conservative mind, which here finds a vent in eager abuse of the Whigs, while praising the book under notice for its interest and value. After a few other lighter papers, we come to that on the "Double Government." Here the views advocated as to the transfer of responsibility and the powers of Government entirely into the hands of the Queen's Government are pretty nearly the same as those which have been supported in this paper; but the tone of the writer towards the East India Company, his severe blame of their whole administration, and his contempt of the civil service, his unbounded advocacy of the Indian Press and of the English residents in India, are far from meeting with our acquiescence. "Army Reform" is written in opposition to an article of that name which appeared in the "National" of last October. The writer here maintains that the sales of commissions should be continued, that the regiments are not "rotten," that little reform is needed beyond some more thorough education for staff officers, and a greater equality between the officers of the Artillery and Engineers and those of the Line. The last article is a lament over the decline of Parliamentary party spirit. The writer looks back with regret to those days when "the two Houses of Parliament shared between them an almost irresponsible authority. Neither the press nor the people could offer any resistance to their decrees. Together, they represented the British aristocracy, and nothing else; and we sometimes wonder by what extraordinary piece of ill-management the system was ever broken up." His practical conclusion is, that the Liberals, as a political party, are quite unfit to conduct any important changes; and the article winds up with a tirade against the present Government, which makes it very clear that, however party spirit may be on the decline in the House of Commons, it is (happily, we suppose, for the nation) still awake and active in the pages of the "New Quarterly Review."

THE BANKER'S WIFE; or, Court and City. By Mrs GORE, Knight and Son.

THIS volume is a reprint of one of Mrs Gore's earlier novels. Well printed and neatly bound in cloth, it is a really cheap book at four and sixpence. Saying that "The Banker's Wife" is one of Mrs Gore's earlier tales is equivalent to saying that it is one of her best, and the main interest of the story is likely to make it even more popular now than at the time of its first appearance. Fraud on the large scale depicted in this work and under the same circumstances has become only too familiar to the public mind within the last few years. It is a curious circumstance that Mrs Gore should in 1843 have dedicated this novel to the man,—Sir John Dean Paul,—who was, in actual life, to run the same career as her hero, Hamlyn, the banker. There is one character in "The Banker's Wife" that is alone sufficient to make the tale a favourite, viz., Colonel Hamilton, the old Indian officer. He reminds the reader of Colonel Newcome, displaying the same childlike and confiding simplicity of character as that veteran, but with more humour and more cheeriness and buoyancy of disposition. There is one great advantage derived by novelists from living in society which Mrs Gore possesses to its full extent. Whatever the deeper and more radical incongruities they may display in their depiction of character, the outlines of their pictures are true to life, and do not jar upon our sense of the probable and the appropriate. Each character talks the slang of his own class, and moves as he would in real life. The exterior of the man, his costume and appearance, are at least correct. This is a clear gain, and the observation and experience which produce this excellence do not fortunately preclude, but rather foster and assist, those higher powers necessary for the delineation of the inner man. The plot of "The Banker's Wife" is not exciting, but, as a whole, the tale is a pleasing one, and far above the average of fashionable novels.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Thursday.

The Bank of France has to-day reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. A diminution of 71,000,000*fr* in the amount of discounts made by the Bank of France, in the course of the month from the 14th of January to the 11th of February, testifies to the fact which I had occasion to dwell on more than once in recent letters, that commercial affairs are in a state of stagnation. To-day I have to report not only that stagnation continues, but that it has increased and is increasing. Holders of stocks cannot yet reconcile themselves to the idea of selling at a lower rate than that at which they bought, though for the most part they bought at a time when wild speculation had sent up prices unconscionably high; and so they have recourse to renewals of bills and to all sorts of expedients in order to stave off the evil day on which they must realise a loss. In so doing, they act contrary to the

opinion of the most sagacious commercial men. This opinion, as I have before told you, is, that as it is evidently vain to expect the public to pay the high prices which prevailed during the speculating mania, it would be well manfully to accept a loss at once by clearing out shops, stores, and entrepôts, at the best prices that can be got,—and then embarking in new operations. To do otherwise, causes, it is truly alleged, an almost complete suspension of business operations, and it aggravates the situation, inasmuch as the renewals and other expedients which are employed are not obtained gratis. If any proof were needed that holders are acting unwisely, it would be afforded by the last market reports, which are to the effect that though, by dint of manœuvring, a slight advance was obtained in wheat, flour, wine, spirits, and silks, it could not, for want of anything like a demand, be maintained. In the event of holders persisting much longer in their present course, it is seriously recommended that the Bank of France, and the principal bankers and discounters, should come to an understanding to grant them no further renewals, and make them no further advances; whereby they would be forced to sell.

As regards the trade of Paris more particularly, it appears that many of the bills that were renewed in the midst of the crisis, and which became due in the early part of this month, have had to be renewed again. I notice, too, that the number of bankruptcies declared since the beginning of the month has not been less than 74.

The depression of trade leaving considerable sums of money unemployed, naturally causes them to be turned to Bourse investments; and it is certain that, but for the distrust occasioned by recent political events, a large rise in all descriptions of securities would have taken place. Of course if that depression continues, the chances are that the rise will come:—still it must not be forgotten that, in addition to the reason just mentioned, the Paris market will soon be called on to provide a large loan for the Municipality of Paris, and, also, to subscribe the greater part of 246,000,000f of railway bonds which the Bank of France has undertaken to issue.

Appropos of the railway bonds, you are aware that the Bank is to issue them at such times and in such numbers as may appear to it opportune. It has already begun disposing of them as quietly as possible. It is now said that it would be far better to bring them into market on a given day *en masse*, at a certain specified price, as that would no doubt cause people to subscribe for them at once, whereby they would be done with; whereas, by being kept in reserve, they will always have a depressing effect on the market. When the Bank took them, the exact contrary was believed, and it was in fact on account of that belief that the Bank did take them. Besides, if they were to be brought out at once as proposed, it would be necessary, in order to tempt subscribers to allow negotiations in them "for time" to be made and quoted:—and that would cause them to present a formidable competition to the *rente*, which of course the Government is anxious to avoid.

Great sensation was caused on the Bourse yesterday by the Credit Mobilier shares, which opened at 950f, having suddenly fallen to 880f. Various reasons were assigned; the principal being that Austrian and Prussian holders had, for reasons to them known, resolved to sell not fewer than 6,000 shares, and that the "Maritime Générale" Company, one of the creations, or at least one of the *protégées* of the Credit Mobilier, was in a very bad way indeed, from having engaged in speculations not at all connected with navigation. The first report was energetically denied, and the latter was evidently a revival, with exaggeration, of one that was current some months ago. Nevertheless the shares only rose to 895f, and left off at a fall on the preceding day's quotations of 55f. To-day it was given out that the authors of the "false news" of yesterday were to be prosecuted, but nevertheless prices have closed at only 901f 25c.

The shareholders of the Caisse des Actionnaires—one of those speculating enterprises which sprang up during the speculating mania—held a general meeting a few days ago, and the managing director (*gérant*) was obliged to report that the operations of the last half-year had produced no profits at all, so that it would not be possible to declare a dividend, nor even to pay the ordinary half-year's interest. Nevertheless he offered to pay this interest out of his own pocket, subject to the condition of having it returned to him from the "future profits" of the *Caisse*. His offer was accepted. It is said that his shareholders admire him very much; but what will English commercial men think of such a way of doing business? This exemplary *gérant*, by the way, is a certain M. Millaud—one of those lucky speculators who, within the space of five or six years, have contrived to build up gigantic fortunes out of, literally, nothing at all.

The flight of M. Prost, chief of another of the speculating enterprises referred to, which has long been known in the commercial world, and which was mentioned in preceding letters, has at last been officially avowed:—an application was made a few days ago to a court of justice to nominate an administrator in his place, on the ground of his irregular absence; and it was granted. M. Prost's enterprise was called the "Compagnie Générale des Caisses d'Escompte" (General Company of Discount Banks) and it modestly undertook not only to make all sorts of Bourse speculations, but to establish discount banks all over France. The capital was 1,200,000f sterling in 60,000 shares. It some time ago effected

an amalgamation with the "Portuguese Credit Mobilier" and had an active part in getting up one of the speculating Companies of Madrid. It is said that all the capital has gone, and that liabilities to the amount of some 600,000f exist:—it is said, also, that from the state of the accounts and papers left by M. Prost, it is not, for the present at least, possible to discover what has become of those enormous sums. A meeting of the unhappy shareholders has been called for the 10th March.

The tendency of railways to monopolise the traffic of the countries through which they pass is receiving a new exemplification at this moment, by the fact that they are now beginning to bring to Paris the immense quantity of wood required for firing, and which has hitherto been floated down rivers. Unfortunately, they are obliged to accept a very low price indeed:—but it will be a grand thing for them to destroy the floating trade.

It is believed that another of the Transatlantic lines of navigation, the establishment of which has encountered so many difficulties, is at last about to be conceded; and that gentlemen of no less importance than the Directors of the Orleans Railway intend to take it. The line referred to is that of the West Indies. It is, it appears, intended to raise a capital of 2,000,000f sterling, in 100,000 shares, for building steamers and commencing operations, and to reserve 60,000 of the shares for the shareholders of the Orleans Railway, 20,000 for Havre, and 20,000 for Nantes. One of the Transatlantic lines, that of Brazil and La Plata, has already been granted to the Messageries Impériales Company, and the Company is now advertising that holders of its shares may, before the 25th of this month, subscribe for the 6,453 shares that remain in hand of the 32,000 to be issued.

The announcement made by me on the 4th inst., to the effect that a call of 65f had been made for the Lombard Railways for the present month, is, I understand, incorrect.

The weekly quotations of the Bourse are as follows:—

	Thursday, Feb. 11.	Thursday, Feb. 18.
	f c	f c
Threes.....	69 65	70 20
Bank of France.....	3,050 0	3,100 0
Credit Mobilier.....	960 0	901 25
Orleans Railway.....	1,407 50	1,415 0
Northern Railway.....	967 50	976 25
<i>Ditto</i> , new.....	807 50	810 0
Eastern.....	705 0	719 0
Mediterranean.....	868 75	865 0
<i>Ditto</i> , new.....	836 25	835 0
Western Railway.....	692 50	695 0
Southern.....	560 0	562 50
Russian.....	508 25	506 25

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., in the rue St George, Paris, the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at 57 Upper Seymour street, the Lady Louisa Dillon, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 5 Leinster street, Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, the 9th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, to the Lady Maria Coventry.

DEATHS.

On the 2d Jan., at Bishop's palace, Calcutta, in the 80th year of his age, and 26th year of his episcopate, the Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

On Monday, the 15th inst., at Lee Priory, near Canterbury, Sir John William Egerton Brydges, Bart., in his 68th year.

PARLIAMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The debate on the measure introduced into the Commons for the abolition of the East India Company, has been brought to a close—Ministers having obtained a majority of 145. The house has agreed to certain resolutions on the part of Mr Ballie, for the production of correspondence in reference to the mutiny in India. The Church Rates Abolition Bill has been read a second time.

The Paris flour market has been very dull during the past week. Flour was offered at 46f 50c and 47f the sack of 157 kilogrammes, but there were no purchasers, except at a reduction of 50c the sack. Some purchases on speculation were made for delivery in the month of June next at 48f 50c the sack. The finest wheat was sold at from 26f to 26f 50c the weight of 120 kilogrammes; good wheat at 25f and 25f 50c; inferior at 24f and 24f 50c. It is still extremely difficult to make sales of rye. Sellers ask 15f and 15f 50c the weight of 115 kilogrammes, while purchasers offer 1f less. Barley is still quoted at from 15f to 16f 50c the 100 kilogrammes. Oats are firm at 32f the 150 kilogrammes for choice samples from Beauce, and at from 30f to 31f for other samples. Accounts from the departments state that the corn markets in the north are fully supplied, and that prices are declining. In the east there is no variation; in the west there is no business doing, since the exportation to England has ceased: in the south there is little business doing, in consequence of failures. There is very little change in the price of beef and mutton in the Paris market. The following are the prices obtained at the last sale by auction:—Ox beef, of ordinary quality, from 70c to 1f 52c the kilogramme; sirloins, 1f 72c to 2f 28c; cow beef, from 84c to 1f; sirloins, 86c to 1f 28c; veal, 1f 2c to 1f 74c; mutton, the entire sheep, 70c to 1f 38c; legs, 1f 16c to 1f 72c. The price of raw sugar has declined in Paris in consequence of the vast quantity of beetroot sugar on hand, which is quoted at 126f to 100 kilogrammes. Refined sugars are less affected, in consequence of the light stock on hand; there is,

however, a tendency to decline in all qualities. There was scarcely any business transacted at the wine market at Bercy last week, and prices are nominal at previous quotations. Accounts from Bordeaux state that the wine-growers are not disposed to make the reduction in prices which purchasers demand, so that no sales by hand have been lately effected. A few sales by auction have taken place, when the prices obtained were 565f, 580f, 660f, and 880f the tun, for wines of the vintages of the years 1844, 1847, 1848, and 1855. White wines of the year 1847 were sold at 560f the tun. The wines of Narbonne are quoted at 300f the tun; those of Cahors at 310f. There is still very little business doing at Cognac, and prices are nominal. There was a large attendance of wine-growers at the last fair of Jarnac, desirous of selling their wines and brandies, but there was nevertheless very little business transacted. New brandies were sought for at 15f of the hectolitre, and old at 200f, but these prices were refused. Towards the evening the wine-growers lowered their demands, but then buyers were not to be found. In Paris the Languedoc 3-6 is firm at 120f the hectolitre, guaranteed free from all mixture. Beetroot spirit of 90 degrees is firm at 60f the hectolitre, and for delivery in April at 62f.

In the New York money market on the 3rd inst., there was a greater tendency towards abundance. Call loans on stocks ranged from 4 to 7 per cent., with an increasing supply at the former rate. First-class paper was readily discounted at 7 to 8 per cent., and was mostly absorbed by the banks. The bank returns showed a continued accumulation of specie, the increase during the fortnight being 1,061,757 dols. Increase of loans, 2,706,327 dols.

The following commercial intelligence has reached us from India by the last mail:—Calcutta, Jan. 9.—Our stocks of produce which have been accumulating, have lately been gradually decreasing. Indigo has been lower, buyers displaying no animation in the public sales. A small business has been done in sugar at reduced rates. Rice has advanced in consequence of an increased demand. A few small sales of silks have been made at unaltered figures. Very little doing in silk piece goods. Saltpetre in better demand at higher prices. A better feeling prevails in jute and linseed. As regards our import market we observe signs of improvement. In British piece goods, though the sales have not been to any extent, holders have been very firm, which has led to the maintenance of the value of many descriptions of goods. Money Market.—On this head we have scarcely anything new to report, bank rates continuing unaltered. In the bazaar no difficulty is experienced in obtaining accommodation on reasonable terms. Exchange.—On London the rates have been irregular. We quote six months' sight credits at 2s 1d to 2s 2d per rupee.—Bombay, Jan. 12.—Exchange on London—Six months' sight, 2s 1½d to 2s 1¾d for document bills; six months' sight, 2s 1½d for credit bills. Freights.—Cotton—To London, 1l to 1l 5s per ton; to Liverpool, 1l to 1l 5s per ton; to China, rs 6 to 7 per candy.

We have intelligence from Jamaica to the 26th ult. The trade in produce was inactive. From the other West India Islands our accounts are favourable as regards the crop of sugar.

The North of Europe Steam Company is about to be dissolved.

The report of the Southampton Dock Company states the available balance to be 7,355l, and recommends a dividend at the rate of four per cent. per annum, leaving 141l to be carried forward.

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 17th day of February, 1858:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued	£ 31,017,675	Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,000
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion.....	16,542,675
		Silver Bullion.....	...
	31,017,675		31,017,675

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)...	£ 9,857,599
Reserve	3,819,411	Other Securities.....	17,634,873
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,556,976	Notes	11,313,810
Other Deposits	15,783,238	Gold and Silver Coin	788,456
Seven Day and Other Bills.....	882,513		
	39,595,138		39,595,138

Dated the 18th Feb., 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation, Inc. Bank post bills	£ 20,586,378	Securities	£ 27,414,872
Public Deposits	4,556,976	Bullion	17,311,751
Private Deposits	15,783,238		
	40,926,592		44,746,030

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,819,411l, as stated in the above account under the head Resr.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£134,849
An increase of Public Deposits of	303,483
A decrease of other Deposits of	422,707
A decrease of Securities of	732,351
An increase of Bullion of	756,484
An increase of Resr. of	8,538
An increase of Reserve of	£25,934

The accumulation of the Bank's unemployed resources goes on with great rapidity, yet not quite so rapidly as of late. Owing chiefly to the large decrease in the "other securities," a move-

ment which is only partially counteracted by the movement under the head of deposits, the reserve of notes and coin in the banking department has increased 655,934l, and now amounts to the extraordinarily large total of upwards of twelve millions sterling. The increase in the coin and bullion is fully three quarters of a million, and the total now held exceeds 17½ millions. It seems probable that the increase in this item will henceforward be much less rapid.

The money market maintains the extremely easy appearance lately noticed, but the Directors of the Bank of England evince a judicious indisposition to make a fresh reduction in the existing low rate of discount. A great corporation like the Bank of England must not act hastily, nor adopt any measure likely to be rescinded at an early date. The Directors will doubtless deliberate earnestly before they again reduce their terms. At the same time, they have to consider the interests of their proprietors, and these will not permit them to maintain permanently a rate which virtually repels business. For many weeks past the Bank have really held aloof from the discount market, being content to wait the running-off of their enormous mass of securities. This movement has now made most important progress, and the Bank may be expected to make a renewed effort to attract customers. As the current rate of discount for the best bills in Lombard street and elsewhere is as low as 2½ to 2½ per cent., the Bank, in lowering their minimum charge to 2½ per cent., would be merely following the course of the open market. It is very probable, too, that, in such case, the rates "out of doors" would be fixed at 2 to 2½ per cent. Although, however, the Bank would be still underbid in the market, they would probably obtain some moderate accession of business. The stock of "other" securities in the Bank will continue to diminish, and their "reserve" to augment, until such time as a demand shall spring up sufficient to counterbalance the steady influx of their resources. Such a demand, temporarily at least, might be to some extent promoted by the issue of the Indian loan, or of some great foreign State loan; that it will be brought about by any revival of trade, seems at present improbable. Considering the general position of monetary affairs, the Bank will probably at no distant date reduce their charge to 2½ per cent. This view is encouraged by the steady fall in the value of money which is taking place abroad, as well as by the rapid accumulation of gold here. It is true that extensive shipments of gold are now made to the Continent, but this arises simply from the fact that the imports of the precious metal continue extraordinarily heavy. The bulk of the sums received may now be expected to merely pass through the country, en route to the Continent, but gold will still accumulate in the Bank, though less rapidly. The foreign demand being more than met by the incoming supplies, there can be no apprehension of withdrawals from the Bank. These considerations point to a continuance of an easy state of the money market, and to the probability of a reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 2½ per cent.; but whether this step will be adopted immediately remains to be seen.

There seems no reason whatever to apprehend that the imports of gold will slacken. The advices from the United States encourage the hope of a large and steady influx; important remittances of specie are expected from the Brazils; nearly 700,000l in Australian gold is known to be at sea; and the Russian exchange remains at so depressed a point that gold must continue to flow hither, unless the Government interpose a positive prohibition, of which there appears to be no expectation.

The amount of gold known to have been sent into the Bank of England since Wednesday evening (the date to which the above return is made up), is only about 22,000l.

On Thursday last the Bank of France reduced the rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent. The former rate has been in force for only a fortnight. The downward movement is perfectly natural, for at the higher rate the demand for discount accommodation, as shown in the last return of the establishment, was very slack. Moreover, without artificial means, gold continues to flow into France from various quarters, including England.

At Hamburg yesterday the rate of discount was 1½ per cent. The Bank of Holland have reduced their rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The exchanges between England and the Continent exhibit a further fall. The reduction extends to bills on nearly all the leading continental markets, including Holland, Belgium, France, Hamburg, Frankfurt, and Austria. The tendency this afternoon was decidedly downwards.

The imports of the precious metals this week have been large, comprising 405,000l from the United States, 111,000l from the West Indies, &c.; and some further sums from the Peninsula and Russia. Amongst the exports are 17,000l to the West Indies, and 217,468l (of which 3,810l is gold and 213,658l silver), by the Colombo, which will leave Southampton to-morrow for Alexandria. An unusually large quantity of gold has also been privately despatched to the Continent, instead of being sent into the Bank.

The exchange at Bombay on London comes quoted decidedly lower,—i.e., more favourable; but the price of bar silver is higher, the nearest quotation at present being 61½d to 61½d per oz standard.

On the 17th was held the meeting of creditors of Messrs Heine, Semon, and Co., merchants and foreign exchange dealers, who

suspended payment on the 10th December, with liabilities to a very large amount. The house will pay in full, with 5 per cent. interest.

The forthcoming dividend of the Caledonian Railway Company is officially announced at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, against 3½ per cent. per annum for the corresponding six months of 1856; and that of the South-Eastern Railway Company at the rate of 4/13s 4d per cent. per annum, against 2½ per cent. per annum for the corresponding period of 1856.

At Paris to-day (Friday), the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.:—Three per Cent. Rentes, for money, 70; do. for account (end of February), 70.10; do. Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for money, 95.40; Bank of France Shares, 3,100. Compared with the closing quotations of last Friday, the Three per Cents. exhibit an improvement of ½ per cent. in the price for the account, and of ¾ per cent. in that for money. The Bourse has been favourably affected by the reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of France, and by the abundance of money which prevails in every European market, but is still restrained by the political anxieties of the day.

The English funds this week have attained a fresh rise of no less than 1½ to 1¼ per cent. Consols, which closed last Friday at 96¼ for the 4th of March, were quoted at 4 o'clock this afternoon 97 to ¼. At one period to-day, the quotation even reached 97 ½ to ¾; the reaction was occasioned by a variety of unfavourable rumours respecting the position of affairs in, and our relations with, France; but no new fact of the least importance transpired. The present policy of the French Government, nevertheless, is undoubtedly exciting an anxious feeling amongst thoughtful persons. Apart from these occasional checks, however, Consols derive the greatest possible degree of support from the steady investments of bankers and of the public, and from the difficulty of employing money. 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:—

Table with columns: Consols (Money, Account), Exch. Bills, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this day. Includes items like 2 per cent consols, account, New 3 per cents, Exchequer bills, Bank stock, etc.

Exchequer bills closed this evening at 30s to 35s prem., being slightly lower than on Friday last; but in the interim the quotation has been some 5s above these rates. The decline is attributable to the expectation that the rate of interest on these securities will be immediately reduced from 2½d per cent. per diem, to 2d, or less. India bonds, on the other hand, have risen to 29s to 32s prem. The Exchequer bonds, arriving at maturity in May 1859 are in demand, and may be quoted ½ to ¾ prem.

The railway share market has also been buoyant. In nearly all the leading stocks a decided rise has taken place, owing to investments, coupled with a number of speculative operations for the rise. Although the quotations current this afternoon were below those of yesterday, a comparison with the closing rates of last Friday exhibits a rise of 2¼ per cent. in Caledonian stock; 2 per cent. in Great Northern, Berwick, and Midland; 1¾ per cent. in Lancashire and Yorkshire; 1½ per cent. in South-Eastern; 1¼ per cent. in Great Western and London and North-Western; 1 per cent. in Eastern Counties and York and North Midland; ½ per cent. in London and South-Western, &c. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

Table with columns: RAILWAYS, Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this day. Lists various railway companies like Bristol and Exeter, Caledonian, Eastern Counties, etc.

Table with columns: Closing prices last Friday, Closing prices this d.y. Lists various international stocks like North Staffordshire, Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver., South Eastern, etc.

The rise in all kinds of guaranteed, preference, and colonial state securities terms a striking feature of the time. Amongst others, Indian railway shares have this week experienced an important advance, assisted by the conviction that Ministers will carry the bill now pending in Parliament. The rise established this week in East Indian Railway stock is 3 per cent., the closing quotation this afternoon being 112 to 113. In the morning the price touched 113 to ¼.

Commenting upon the indigo sales, which were brought to a close this week, Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co. remark as follows:—

The prostration caused in the colonial markets by the late monetary crisis is in no measure relieved by the return of abundance of money and low rates of discount. This is peculiarly the case with the export trade, and is strikingly exemplified in the indigo sales just brought to a termination.

The utter insignificance of the deliveries since the 1st November, and the heavy amount of indigo uncleared and paid for at the prompt of the October sale, gave little hope of a revival in the demand so early as February.

The wisdom of the suggestion made to defer this sale to a more appropriate period is manifest; and it is questionable whether the depreciation submitted to, with the small result of selling 2,000 chests, would not have been altogether avoided had that appeal of our best customers been conceded. A few of the leading import houses, however, fearing a departure from the established system of quarterly sales, objected to the proposition. It is doubtful whether a too rigid adherence to any such established rules in extraordinary circumstances does not tend more than any other cause to make them objectionable, and gives plausibility to the opposition of a few who have ever been inimical to the system of quarterly sales.

With sixteen millions of bullion in the Bank of England and the rate of discount at three per cent., the sale, in the absence of continental demand and of speculative competition, passed off, from the opening to the close, under most unusual depression; large quantities were withdrawn daily, and the importers' catalogue of 7,428 chests scarcely occupied four days, during which time 1,700 chests were sold. The B catalogue of 1,590 chests was disposed of in two hours, 119 chests only being sold. Including nearly 200 chests of the bought-in lots, 2,000 chests have passed into the hands of the trade, of which the export houses may have taken 700 chests.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Table with columns: Latest Date, Rate of Exchange on London, and various locations like Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, St Petersburg, etc.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about ½ per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.12½ per 100 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3/17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is 1-10ths 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 13.3¾ per 100 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 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.

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.
PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div 11 per cent..	224	224	226	224	225	227
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns. ..	96	96	97	97	97	97
3 per Cent. Consols Anns. ..	96	96	97	97	97	97
New 3 per Cent. Annuities ..	96	96	97	97	97	97
New 2 per Cent.				82		
5 per Cent.						
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ..					1-16	
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859						
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 ..	17					
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880 ..						
Ditto Apr. 5, 1885 ..		18 1/2				
India Stock, 10 per cent.	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2	221 1/2	220 1/2
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l	20s p	20s p	21s 29s p		27s 30s p	30s 31s p
Ditto under 500l			26s p		29s p	28s 31s p
Bank Stock for acct Mar 4						
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct Mar 4	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
India Stock for account Mar 4						
Consol Scrip						
Exchequer Scrip						
Excheq. Bills, 1,000l .. 2 1/2	36s 33sp	34s 38sp	38s 40sp	40s 38sp	39s 33sp	30s p
Ditto 500l	33s p	34s 38sp	38s 40sp	38s 40sp	38s 35sp	35s 30sp
Ditto Small	33s p	33s p	35s 40sp	38s 40sp	35s p	35s 30sp
Ditto Bonds A 1858 .. 3 1/2pc						
Ditto under 1,000l	100 1/2		100 1/2			
Ditto Bonds B 1859				100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ditto under 1,000l			100 1/2	100 1/2		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short.	11 14	12 15	11 14	11 15
Ditto	3 ma.	11 17	11 17 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 17 1/2
Rotterdam	—	11 17	11 17 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 17 1/2
Antwerp	—	25 30	25 37 1/2	25 27 1/2	25 35
Brussels	—	25 30	25 37 1/2	25 27 1/2	25 35
Hamburg	—	13 5 1/2	13 5 3/4	13 5	13 5 1/2
Paris	short.	25 7 1/2	25 15	25 5	25 15
Ditto	3 ma.	25 37 1/2	25 45	25 30	25 40
Marseilles	—	25 40	25 45	25 35	25 42 1/2
Frankfort-on-the-Main	—	118 1/2	118	118	118 1/2
Vienna	—	10 32	10 36	10 30	10 34
Trieste	—	10 33	10 38	10 31	10 36
Petersburg	—	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Madrid	—	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cadiz	—	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50
Liege	—	29 8 1/2	29 9 1/2	29 8 1/2	29 9 1/2
Genoa	—	25 55	25 65	25 52 1/2	25 60
Naples	—	41	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Palermo	—	122 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2
Messina	—	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Lisbon	—	51 1/2	5 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Oporto	—	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds st.				
New York					

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris		London		Paris		London	
	Feb. 15	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Feb. 18	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Feb. 17	Feb. 19
4 1/2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2	94 70	..	..	..	94 95	..	..	..
March and 22 Sept.								
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2	69 75	..	..	..	69 85	..	..	..
June and 22 Dec.								
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855 ..	3060 0	..	..	..	3105 0	..	..	..
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. ..								
and 1 July								
Exchange on London 1 month	25 10	..	..	..	25 10	..	..	..
Ditto 3 months	24 95	..	..	..	24 95	..	..	..

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brazilian 5 per cent.	103 1/2	..	..	103 1/2	..	103
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, 1852 ..	101	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto New, 1843 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	84	85	84 3/4	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Cuba 6 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla 7 per cent	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chilian 6 per cent	106	..	..	106	..	..
Ditto 3 per cent	77	75	..	..	..	..
Danish 3 per cent, 1825 .. ..	..	..	83 1/2	4	..	..
Ditto 5 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equador New Consolidated ..	..	..	..	14 1/2	..	..
Grenada, New Active 2 1/2 per cent ..	..	..	..	..	20 1/2	20 1/2
Ditto Deferred .. ..	..	..	..	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Greek	6 1/2	..	..	..	..	..
Guatemala 5 per cent. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexican 3 per cent	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per cent.	82	83 1/2	84	84 3/4	83 1/2	83
Ditto 3 per cent	56 1/2	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853 ..	45 1/2	46	46	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	112	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112	112 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100	99 1/2
Sardinian 5 per cent	90 1/2	91	91	92 1/2	92	..
Spanish 3 per cent	44 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent Deferred	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ditto Passive .. ..	..	..	..	6 1/2	6 1/2	..
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	..	..	5 pc	..	..	..
Swedish 4 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	82 3/4	..	..
Turkish 6 per cent	101	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed	105	105	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Venezuela 4 1/2 per cent .. ..	..	..	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ditto Deferred, 2 per cent .. ..	..	..	13 1/2	13 1/2	14	..
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterling	..	..	..	81 1/2	..	..
Belgian 2 1/2 per cent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	98	99	..	..	..	..
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	..	..	..	66 1/2	66	66
Ditto 3 per cent Certificates	101	101 1/2	..	..	..	..

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destination.	Mails despatched from London.	When expected.
SOUTHAMPTON STATION.		
(By day mail.)		
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar	7th, 17th, and 27th of every month	Feb. 26
Malta, Egypt, Mauritius, Ceylon, & India	4th, 12th, and 20th of every month	Feb. 20
Gibraltar, Penang, Singapor 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	
LIVERPOOL STATION.		
British North America and United States ..	Evening of every Friday	Feb. 18

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 25th inst.

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.—The Candace, for the mails of the evening of the 23d inst.

AMERICA.—The North American, to sail from Liverpool, for the Canada, &c., mails of the evening of the 2nd prox. The Ariel, to sail from Southampton, for the mails of the morning of the 24th inst.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On the 12th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship North American, via Liverpool—Portland, 30th ult.

On the 14th, PENINSULA, per steam ship Tagus, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Feb. 5; Cadiz, 6; Lisbon, 9; Vigo, 10.

On the 15th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Europa, via Liverpool—New York, 3rd inst.

On the 17th inst, WEST INDIES AND PACIFIC per steam ship Orinoco, via Southampton—Santa Martha, Jan. 24; Greytown, 20; Nassau, 13; Colon, 23; Demerara, 24; Trinidad, 24; Carthagena, 25; Jamaica, 27; Barbadoes, 25; Valparaiso, 1; Coquimbo, 2; Huasco, 2; Copiapo, 4; Arica, 7; Barbadoes, 26; Jacmel, 28; Antigua, 28; St Kitt's, 29; Nevis, 28; Montserrat, 28; Porto Rico, 30; St Thomas, 31; Islay, 8; Callao, 12; Lima, 12; Paytra, 15; Panama, 23.

On the 17th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Kangaroo, via Liverpool—New York, 4th inst.

MAILS TELEGRAPHED.

On the 19th, NEW SOUTH WALES, per ship Speed, off Penzance—Sydney, Dec. 31st.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	qrs	qr	qrs	qr	qrs	qr	qrs	qr	qrs	qr	qrs	qr
Sold last week 1858 ..	91399	82258	14649	180	7739	1649						
Corresponding week in 1857 ..	100932	71957	17662	28	6571	1749						
— 1856 ..	87591	94879	20709	25	5882	1874						
— 1855 ..	55874	79759	19328	108	5401	1739						
— 1854 ..	59170	69498	24895	271	5405	1618						
Weekly average, Feb. 13	45 8	36 3	22 8	30 9	39 2	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						
— 9	47 10	36 3	22 8	33 6	39 3	40 5						
Six weeks' average	47 7	36 10	22 8	32 8	39 3	40 4						
Same time last year	58 0	45 7	23 5	39 8	40 4	39 6						
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0						

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, in the week ending Feb. 10, 1858.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and rye-meal.	Peas and pea-meal.	Beans and bean-meal.	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buckwheat and buckwheat meal.
Foreign ..	qrs 54731							

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF GRAIN, &c.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the QUANTITIES of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, and admitted to Home Consumption, in the month of January, 1858.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	Imported from Foreign Countries.		Imported from British Possess. out of Europe.		Total.				
	qrs	bush	qrs	bush					
Wheat	339277	7	363	5	342914				
Barley	94154	1	...	...	94154		
Oats	59416	7	2112	0	61528				
Rye	3900	4	...	...	3900		
Peas	1167	2	6	1	1769				
Beans	42274	2	...	...	42274		
Maize or Indian corn	112326	0	...	...	112326		
Buckwheat	0	6	...	...	0		
Beer or bgg	..	..	..	..	..
Total of corn and grain	652517	5	6277	4	658795				
	cwt	qr	lb	cwt	qr	lb	cwt	qr	lb
Wheat meal or flour	394222	2	14	465	3	12	394684	1	26
Barley meal	3	2	0	3	2	0
Oat meal	11	0	2	1	0	0	12	0	2
Rye meal	2	2	6	2	2	6
Pea meal
Maize or Indian corn meal	821	2	3	821	2	3
Buckwheat meal	4	2	0	1	0	0	5	2	0
Total of flour and meal	395065	2	19	467	3	12	395513	2	3

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

A very limited supply of home-grown wheat was on sale at Mark lane to-day; nevertheless, the demand for it ruled heavy, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. With the exception of oats—the inferior samples of which were rather in favour of buyers—all spring corn sold steadily at full currencies. In flour only a moderate business was passing on former terms. The imports of foreign produce, this week, are seasonably good, viz.: 7,660 quarters of wheat, 2,610 barley, 13,070 oats, and 740 sacks of flour.

The Liverpool market has been very quiet, and no quotable change has taken place in the quotations compared with Tuesday.

The French and other continental markets continue to be somewhat extensively supplied with produce, and the trade generally is heavy, at barely stationary prices. Our latest advices from New York bring a slow sale for both wheat and flour.

According to a circular issued by Messrs Yeames and Co., the stocks of wheat in the Azoff ports and at Rostof are about 100,000 quarters. In the interior, the supplies continue very large. The total exports of wheat from the Sea of Azoff, last year, amounted to 1,400,720 quarters. Messrs Ernest Mahs and Co., of Odessa, inform us that wheat is selling there at from 29s 6d to 35s 11d for soft, and 31s 7d to 38s per quarter for hard qualities. The stocks on hand amount to 205,000 quarters of wheat, 30,000 of barley, 20,000 of oats, 20,000 of rye, 10,000 of Indian corn, and 50,000 quarters of linseed.

From Alexandria, we have a report, dated the 2nd instant, which states that during the previous month 129,000 ardebs of wheat had been disposed of on the spot, and 57,000 for forward delivery, at reduced quotations. The exports from the 4th of January to the above date, were 62,125 ardebs of wheat, and 13,324 ardebs of beans, of which 45,818 ardebs of the former, and 10,077 of the latter, were on English account.

A general and brisk demand prevailed at the commencement of the week in the Liverpool cotton market, which, however, slackened somewhat as the week advanced, but has to-day again revived, the sales being 12,000 bales, and the market closes with a very animated tone at the extreme advance of the week as quoted below. The total sales amount to 68,620 bales, of which the trade have purchased 50,210 bales, speculators 12,650, and exporters 5,760 bales. Quotations are fully $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb higher than last Friday. In the London market, also, a good business has been transacted. Sales, 3,500 bales at a trifling advance. The market closes very firm.

The cotton trade at New York continues firm, and at Alexandria the late advance in the quotations is well supported. From the 1st to the 17th of January, 22,400 cwts had been sold at the latter port, and the additional transactions to the 2nd inst. amounted to 21,000 cwts. The latest prices paid for cotton at Savannah, Georgia, are:—Middling to strict middling, 10c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; good middling, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; middling fair, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Our American correspondents thus write in reference to the new crop:—"Low estimates continue to come from all parts of the country. We some weeks since issued inquiries all over the interior of the Southern States with regard to the actual results on plantations, to which replies are beginning to come in. We regret to say that they are unsatisfactory as regards the nearer districts; but we have yet to hear from the more distant points."

Several vessels having arrived with full cargoes, the show of samples in the tea market has rather increased. The demand for most kinds of tea has fallen off, and common sound congou has declined to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb.

For good and fine raw sugars, the demand has been tolerably healthy at fully last week's quotations. All other kinds, however, have met a dull inquiry, and prices have had a downward tendency. The market for refined goods is tolerably healthy.

Letters from the Mauritius to the 9th January state that the

sugar market was very flat, and that the following were the exports in 1856 and 1857:—

	1856.	1857.
United Kingdom	54,562,470	67,488,658
France	36,484,169	21,131,769
Cape	3,108,099	5,197,458
Australia	18,698,840	25,606,982
Different ports	649,522	3,883,525
Total	113,593,100	122,707,796

The coffee market has been rather inactive throughout the week, and the most inferior qualities have had a downward tendency. A report from Ceylon to the 15th ult. says:—"All accounts agree in stating that on the majority of estates the present crop will be exceedingly short—by one-half on the estimates in a very large number of cases. Our exports during the past fortnight have been very considerable, the weather during the greater portion of the time having been exceedingly favourable. Our exports from 28th December to 12th January, 1858, have been no less than 51,715 cwts; in the proportion of 29,389 plantation and 22,326 native. Of course a large proportion of this coffee was on board before the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty came into force. Our total exports of plantation are considerably in advance of previous years, being 88,631 against 57,411 to the same period last year. Native is only 41,988 against 48,152. Our total exports since 1st October have been 233,619 against 105,563."

There has been an improved feeling in the demand for cocoa, and prices generally have been well supported.

The indigo sales were brought to a close on Monday. Messrs Laing and Campbell thus report their result:—"As compared with the last October sale, prices may be quoted as under:—Bengal, good and fine shipping, 6d to 9d per lb lower; defective shipping and fine consuming, 9d; middling to good consuming, 9d; low and inferior (including Oudes), 1s to 1s 3d; Kurpah, good and fine, 6d; low and ordinary, 6d; Madras, good and fine, 6d; low and ordinary, 6d per lb lower. Of the total declarations, 5,307 chests have been withdrawn, 2,169 bought in, and 1,813 sold, of which we estimate 800 to have been taken for home use, and the residue by export houses. The number of chests sold in the February sale, 1857, was 5,500; in 1856, 5,200; in 1855, 6,480; in 1854, 7,528; in 1853, 9,436; in 1852, 9,786; and in 1851, 2,800 chests. The following are current prices:—Bengal, blue, fine, 8s 9d to 9s; violet, fine, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; middling and good, 7s 3d to 8s; ordinary, 5s 2d to 7s; copper, fine, 7s 3d to 7s 6d; middling and good, 6s 6d to 7s; very low and ordinary, 4s 9d to 5s 9d; broken, for the home trade, 5s 8d to 7s; Oudes, low to fine, 2s 10d to 5s 6d; Madras, fine, 4s to 5s 4d; middling and good, 3s to 3s 3d; ordinary, 1s to 2s 6d; Kurpah, good and fine, 6s 6d to 7s; very low to middling, 3s to 5s 6d; Manila, 3d to 5s 3d; figs, 1s 4d to 1s 9d.

Our Calcutta correspondents, Messrs Moran and Co., writing on the 9th ult., observe:—"With reference to our estimate of 84,000 maunds for the crop of Lower Bengal and Tirhoot indigo, we have now ascertained factory invoice weights to the amount of 70,000 maunds, which show a falling off from the estimates of those factories of about 3 per cent. For the Benares districts, and the chance of some indigo coming from the Doab, we allowed 6 to 8,000 maunds. The former will not send down 5,000 maunds apparently, unless the natives have done very much better than we believe they have, and far better than Europeans have been able to do in that part of the country. There may be a few thousand maunds of low Oudes and figs forthcoming some months hence, but to the best of our belief the crop, including everything, will not exceed, if it reach, 90,000 maunds. We estimate the quantity disposed of up to date to be as follows:—Sold by auction, mds 6,500; by private contract, mds 11,500; in the bazaar, mds 1,250; shipped on owner's account about mds 3,250; total, 22,500, against mds 45,000 in 1857; mds 81,000 in 1856; mds 32,000 in 1855, on corresponding dates. Prospects of getting down the full supply of seed in time for early spring sowings are no better than they were a fortnight ago, and planters in Bengal and Tirhoot, who kept plant for seed, have been, without exception, greatly disappointed with the result.

The English wool trade has been tolerably firm; but both foreign and colonial qualities are extremely heavy, and almost nominal in price. The public sales commence on Thursday next. Most kinds of hemp and flax continue to move off slowly, on former terms.

In the early part of the week, rice was in improved request, and rather dearer. Since then, however, the demand has fallen off. A considerable decline has taken place in the value of this article at Akyab, where the stock is rapidly increasing. At Rangoon, the latest prices for cargo were 95s to 100s, 200s for white, and 52s to 55s for paddy. The exports from Rangoon from the 1st of January, to the 30th of November, 1856, amounted to 1,510,615 baskets for Europe, 472,702 baskets to the East, together 1,983,317 baskets, or 59,490 tons; and during the same period in 1857, 2,058,670 baskets to Europe, 871,690 baskets to the East, together 2,930,360 baskets, or 87,910 tons.

Rum has been in improved request, and, in some instances, the quotations have advanced 1d per gallon. In brandy and grain spirit, very little is passing.

A further decline of 1s per cwt has taken place in the value of saltpetre.

Scotch pig iron has advanced to 57s 6d, cash. Most other metals have been much less active, compared with last week. The iron freights from Glasgow, according to a circular issued by Messrs Shaw and Thompson, are as follows:—Foreign—Dunkirk, Calais, Dieppe, Havre, and Boulogne, 13s; Rouen, 15s to 15s 6d; Nantes, 17s; Bordeaux, 18s; Marseilles and Genoa, 20s; Trieste, 27s; New York and Boston, 16s. Coastwise—Liverpool, Runcorn, Poulton, and Fleetwood, 5s 3d; Chester, 5s 9d; Bristol Channel ports, 7s; English Channel ports, 10s 6d; Belfast, 4s 9d; Rotterdam, from East Coast, 10s 6d per ton.

Linseed oil has changed hands to a fair extent at 28l to 28l 5s per ton on the spot. Most other oils have moved off slowly; but the value of turpentine has had an upward tendency.

The leading quotation for tallow on the spot is 53s per cwt for P. Y. C. A telegraph from St Petersburg, dated Wednesday last, states that 7,000 casks had been sold on rather higher terms.

There is a much better feeling in the demand for goods in the manufacturing districts; but, owing to the high prices demanded, the business doing is still rather limited.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, February 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

New Orleans, on..... Jan. 23	Charleston..... Jan. 29
Mobile..... 23	North Carolina..... 30
Florida..... 23	Virginia..... Dec. 1
Texas..... 16	New York..... Feb. 1
Savannah..... 29	Other Ports..... Jan. 30

	1857-8	1856-7	Increase	Decrease
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1.....	46511	62390	..	15879
Received at the ports since ditto.....	1372518	1941216	..	568692
Exported to Great Britain since ditto.....	483592	472316	11276	..
Exported to France since ditto.....	177816	194870	..	17054
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto.....	54171	63801	..	9630
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto.....	61266	68409	..	8143
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto.....	776845	800396	..	23551
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	573731	838224	..	264493

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.
(Not included in Receipts.)

At latest corresponding dates.....	1858.	1857.
	bales	bales
	131370	92876

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1857-8		1856-7	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand, Sept. 1.....	..	46511	..	62390
Received since.....	..	1372518	..	1941216
Total supply.....	..	1419029	..	2003600
Deduct shipments.....	776845	..	800396	..
Deduct stock left on hand.....	573731	..	838224	..
Leaves for American consumption.....	..	64513	..	364980

Freight to Liverpool, 3-16d per lb.
Exchange, 109½ to 110½.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans..... Jan. 23	51	13	16
Mobile..... 23	18	4	2
Florida..... 23	2	..	..
Savannah..... 29	6	..	1
Charleston..... 29	5	2	14
New York..... Feb. 1	20	3	77
Galveston..... Jan. 16	2	..	3
Total.....	105	22	113

The market remains firm, with a fair demand, Sales 6,000 bales. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling.....	10½	10½	10½	10½
Good Middling.....	..	..	..	..
Middling fair.....	11½	11½	11½	11½
Fair.....	11½	11½	11½	11½

The arrivals have been from New Orleans, 129; Georgia, 606; South Carolina, 1,507; North Carolina, 432—total, 2,674 bales. Total import 1st to 31st January, 30,585 bales. Export from 1st to 31st January, 13,248 bales in 1858, against 9,959 in 1857.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Feb. 19.
PRICES CURRENT

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1857.			
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	Ord.	Fair.	Fine.	..
Upland.....	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7	7½-16	8½	..
New Orleans.....	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	7½	8½	9½	..
Pernambuco.....	7½	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8	8½	9½	..
Egyptian.....	7½	8½	9	9	10	10½	8½	9½	12½	..
Sriat and Madras ..	4½	5	5½	5½	5½	6½	4½	5	6	..

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Whole import, Jan. 1 to Feb. 19.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Feb. 19.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Feb. 19.		Computed Stock, Feb. 19.	
1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
169759	317556	322920	268680	16590	14170	233640	316140

There has been no excitement in the cotton market this week, excepting in the first two days, on which a large business was transacted, but a constant moderate demand has existed from the trade, as well as for export and speculation. In addition to the sales reported large transactions have taken place in cotton to arrive. The supply by import, owing to adverse winds, has been almost nothing, and our stock to-day is reduced to 233,000 bales,—probably, however, its minimum point. Prices advanced in the early part of the week ¼d to ¾d per lb, but in the last few days the extreme rates have scarcely been reached. Our quotations for American are raised ¼d per lb generally. Brazil and Egyptian have advanced ¼d per lb. East India must be quoted ¼d to ½d per lb dearer. The sales to-day are 12,000 bales. The market maintains its ground well, the supply being so very scanty. The reported export amounts to 5,760 bales, consisting of 3,460 American, 30 Brazil, and 2,270 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Feb. 18, 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	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—																		
Upland fair.....per lb	0	7½	0	7½	0	6½	0	5½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½
Ditto good fair.....	0	7½	0	8	0	6½	0	5½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½
Pernambuco fair.....	6	8½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½
Ditto good fair.....	6	8½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality ..	0	11½	0	11½	0	9½	0	8½	0	9½	0	9½	0	9½	0	9½	0	9½
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto.....	0	10½	0	11	0	9½	0	8½	0	9½	0	9½	0	9½	0	9½	0	9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	1½	5	3	4	6	4	1½	4	9	5	0	9	5	0	9	5	0
27-in., 72 reed, ditto ditto, 5lbs 2oz	6	1½	6	3	5	6	5	1½	5	9	6	0	9	6	0	9	6	0
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8lbs 4oz.....	9	0	8	6	7	6	7	0	8	1½	8	7½	8	7½	8	7½	8	7½
40-in., 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8lbs 12oz	9	9	9	6	8	6	8	0	9	0	9	7½	9	7½	9	7½	9	7½
40-in., 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9lbs 4oz	10	6	10	7½	9	6	9	0	10	3	10	9	10	9	10	9	10	9
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9lbs.....	8	3	8	0	7	1½	7	0	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6

The extension of business which was signally displayed last week was continued until the noon of Tuesday, the attendant enhancement of prices could then be carried no further, and the last two days have been marked by comparative inactivity. But in every section of the market firmness in selling remains supreme and unabated, and the impression is prevalent that the altered relations of value will be reconformable ere long, and again admit the action of demand. Virtually, many sellers are out of the market, chiefly of those who are deeply engaged either in spinning or weaving for the East. And others, more or less, looking to the upward tendency of the cotton market, seek to protract their selling as much as means allow, that so their sales may ultimately have some reference to a future value of material, rather than of the material they are using now. By such means especially the mills are kept on full speed, as no increase of activity here has yet overtaken the constant advance on material. The rise here may this week be stated as on the whole about 5 per cent., and though still mainly pertaining to India, the inquiry has been more general, and the hitherto more neglected makes, such as printing cloths, are beginning to look up, being considerably influenced by the more extreme advance on yarns, which, in that extensively used class represented by 32's twist and 36's weft, has amounted in ten days to almost 1d per lb.

BRADFORD, Feb. 18.—Wool—There has been a tone of quietness in our market, and little business has been done. For noils and brokes there continues a fair demand, and prices are firm. Yarns—Cotton yarns are dearer.

LEEDS, Feb. 16.—The woollen cloth trade continues quiet, and there is only a very moderate amount of business doing in any department. There was but little animation at the cloth halls this morning; the tone of the market was somewhat dull, and the transactions were upon a limited scale, even for a Tuesday's market.

Huddersfield, Feb. 16.—The market is generally flat. There is no absence of strangers, but extreme caution is manifested in all purchases. The inquiries are chiefly for cotton warps, and those of moderate quality are in some demand. Wool does not move, but there is a talk of a rise at the next sales.

ROCHDALE, Feb. 15.—Flannel—Very little has been done to-day in flannels, dometts, or other kinds of goods. The shipping trade still continues quite inactive, and the trade in Yorkshire goods is very flat.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—We have to report a continued dull market for State and Western flour, with a decline of 5 to 10 cents on the medium and low grades. At a further reduction of about 10 cents, there might be an increased business both for export and home use, with some speculative inquiry. The sales include 15,000 brls, the market closing heavy at our revised quotations. We quote:—State, inferior brands, per brl, 4.10 dols; State, common brands, 4.15 dols to 4.20 dols; State, straight brands, 4.25 dols; State, extra brands, 4.35 dols to 4.50 dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 4.20 dols to 4.25 dols; Ohio, common brands, 4.25 dols to 4.30 dols; Ohio, fancy brands, 4.30 dols to 4.40 dols; Ohio, fair extra, 4.55 dols to 4.80 dols; Ohio, good and choice extra brands, 4.90 dols to 6.50 dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 4.35 dols to 6 dols; Genesee, fancy brands, 4.30 dols to 4.35 dols; Genesee, extra brands, 4.75 dols to 6.50 dols; Missouri, 5 dols to 8 dols; Canada, 4.10 dols to 6 dols. The market for Southern flour remains unchanged; sales, 2,600 brls, closing at 4.50 dols to 4.90 dols for mixed to straight brands, 5 dols to 6.25 dols for fancy and extra, and 6.75 dols to 7.50 dols for favourite and choice. Export from 1st to 31st of January: wheat flour, 125,718 brls, against 117,549 brls in 1857.

GRAIN.—The market for wheat is without quotable change, and the demand is extremely light both for home use and export. The supply on sale is light, and holders are not disposed to accept lower prices. There is no material change in corn, and the demand is moderate; sales, 37,000 bushels, the market closing quiet at our quotations. Export from 1st to 31st of January: wheat, 180,631 bushels, against 239,994 bushels in 1857; corn, 144,790 bushels, against 172,628 bushels in 1857.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Although slightly increased supplies of home-grown wheat have been on offer this week in most of our leading markets, the demand for that kind of produce has ruled somewhat firm, and prices have advanced from 1s to, in some instances, 2s per quarter. Foreign wheat, especially red qualities, has changed hands on rather higher terms. With the exception of peas, all spring corn has commanded more attention, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. The flour trade has become firmer, at extreme rates, to a slight advance.

Most of the French markets continue to be well supplied with wheat, in which only a limited business has been passing, at further reduced rates. In the Paris market on the 1st of July, 1857, wheat was at from 33f to 36f 50c the 100 kilogrammes, and on the 1st of May at from 34f to 38f 25c; but since the latter date it has continued to decline, month by month, until, on the 1st of the present month, it was only at from 20f to 22f 50c. Thus the difference between the highest price, 38f 25c, and the present rate, is 15f 75c the quintal, or more than 41 per cent., and the decline does not yet appear at an end. The latest advices from America bring very slow markets for produce, owing to the want of orders from England. The exports of breadstuffs of all kinds in 1857, as compared with 1856, from the United States, were 51,333,176 dols, against 59,300,906 dols in 1856. Of this, wheat and flour were as follows:—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Average for
	bbls.	bushels.	flour per bbl.
1856	3,510,626	8,154,877	8d 34c
1857	3,715,053	14,570,931	6d 9 7/8c

Increase 204,427 6,416,054

At Liverpool, Hull, Leeds, &c., wheat and barley have advanced in price, with an improved consumptive inquiry.

In Scotland, there has been no particular movement in the wheat trade, yet prices have been well supported. Spring corn has sold to a fair extent, at extreme rates.

The Irish markets have presented no new feature. Prices generally have been well supported; but the demand has been devoid of animation. The shipments of produce continue very moderate.

A very moderate supply of English wheat was on sale in our market to-day; nevertheless the demand was much less active than on Monday, at that day's quotations. In foreign wheat scarcely any sales took place. There was a fair inquiry for barley and malt, at full prices. Oats, beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, on former terms.

The floating trade is thus reported by Mr Edward Rainford:—There have been 14 arrivals at ports of call since the 11th instant, viz.:—Of wheat, 1 cargo from Marianople, 2 from Alexandria, 1 Selifka, and 1 Odessa; of wheat and beans, 1 cargo from Alexandria; of maize, 1 cargo from Constantinople, and 1 Gibraltar; of barley, 1 cargo from Nantes, 1 Ibraila, 2 Constantinople, 1 Galatz, and 1 Panderma. Of these a few were disposed of before arrival. We have had an unusually limited business in floating cargoes since the close of the market on this day week; the following transactions comprise nearly all that have been reported:—Wheat, Odessa Ghirka at 46s; Taganrog Ghirka at 43s and at 41s 6d, both per 492 lbs; Marianople at 45s 9d per 492 lbs; Danube at 38s per 480 lbs; Egyptian, Behara at 29s 6d, and Saide reported at 31s 6d. Maize, Ibraila at 33s per 480 lbs, and Galatz at 34s per 492 lbs, all arrived off coast. To these I may add a cargo of Galatz maize on passage, sold at 33s.

The London averages announced this day were:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2,842	at	46 10
Barley	1,741	38	5
Oats	2,142	23	5
Rye	..	..	..
Beans	363	34	6
Peas	244	42	6

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	
English	1,720	1,130	8,110	4,420	1,990 sacks
Irish	..	..	..	650	..
Foreign	7,660	2,610	..	13,070	740 sacks

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—Strong refining and good to fine grocery descriptions have found ready buyers at full rates to 6d advance, while low soft sugars remain exceedingly dull in the absence of speculation or export inquiry. Several floating cargoes are reported for this kingdom and the Mediterranean upon former terms. About 2,220 hhd's West India found buyers to yesterday (Thursday) at fully last week's quotations, grocery kinds being rather scarce. 350 hhd's Barbadoes by auction were chiefly disposed of at 39s 6d to 45s 6d; and 167 hhd's Demerara: crystallised, low grey to fine white, 41s to 51s; soft brown and grey, 36s to 39s. There is now a moderate quantity on show, and arrivals will be light during the next month. The deliveries last week amounted to 4,222 tons, principally for export. The stock is 49,500 tons, against 39,500 tons in 1857.

Mauritius.—891 bags in public sale found buyers at extreme rates: good brown to middling strong grey, 37s to 40s 6d per cwt. Yesterday a floating cargo sold at 29s, No. 13 1/2, for Bristol.

Bengal.—1,539 bags chiefly found buyers as follows: yellow and low white Benares, 43s 6d to 45s 6d; soft yellow Gorpattah date, 36s 6d to 37s; soft brown and yellow date, 33s to 35s 6d; good grainy yellow, 45s to 45s 6d per cwt.

Madras.—The lower qualities generally have receded in value 6d to 1s, and 4,414 bags partly sold: native low brown to bright yellow, 30s 6d to 35s 6d; soft date kinds, brown, grey, and yellow, 28s 6d to 31s 6d; very low brown, 27s to 28s; Jaggery bought in at 26s per cwt.

Siam.—1,320 bags partly found buyers at 36s to 40s for soft brown to middling grey. The low descriptions were bought in, there being no fair offers made.

Java.—1,398 baskets Java about two-thirds sold at high prices: very strong dry yellow, good to fine, 46s 6d to 49s; good white (16s duty) realised 51s 6d per cwt.

Other Foreign.—Yesterday 517 hhd's and tierces 333 barrels Porto Rico about two-thirds sold at 38s to 43s 6d for heavy brown to middling yellow, with good to fine grocery, 44s to 46s 6d. 200 hhd's Cuba of indirect import sold cheaply: low to good soft greyish yellow, 37s to 40s 6d. 513 boxes Havana partly found buyers at full prices: brown to middling greyish yellow, 38s to 44s 6d; fine grey and white, 46s to 52s. By private contract two cargoes Havana have sold for Bristol: one, No. 8 1/2 to 9, 26s, the other, No. 12 to 12 1/2, 29s. A cargo of 350 tons low white Bahia 28s, for the Mediterranean; and one of 4,000 bags Pernambuco, 33s per cwt, for the same destination. Yesterday a cargo of Havana, No. 16, brought 32s per cwt for the Mediterranean.

Refined.—A steady business has been done at the decline in prices quoted last week. This morning, low grocery goods are worth 56s; middling, 56s 6d, up to 61s for fine; wet lumps, 51s to 52s 6d. Fine pieces command a ready sale. There is some inquiry for Dutch crushed, of which a few parcels have sold at 35s 6d to 35s 9d per cwt on board at Amsterdam, and the makers now ask higher prices.

MOLASSES.—About 200 puns have been sold at 16s for Trinidad and Barbadoes, of indirect import.

RUM.—Rather a large business has been done, chiefly in Demerara, the market closing fully 1d higher. During the week prices have ranged from 2s 2d to 2s 5d, and 2s 6d for fine. Some good to fine Jamaica also found buyers at 4s 4d to 5s 2d per gallon. The deliveries continue good, and the total stock amounts to 18,434 puns 3,900 hhd's, against 20,920 puns 3,741 hhd's at same date in 1857.

COFFEE.—The market has been inactive, but a better demand sprang up yesterday. 440 casks 497 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon chiefly found buyers at 59s 6d to 69s for fine ordinary to middling, being rather lower rates: the better qualities realising fully the valuations, viz., 75s to 89s, including some fine marks of the new crop. 555 bags native unclean partly realised 42s to 43s. Nothing of interest has occurred by private contract. Of 2,762 bags Costa Rica, a portion found buyers from 51s 6d to 60s for ordinary to fine fine ordinary, some parcels of unclean being withdrawn. 145 bags St Domingo were bought in at 48s to 51s.

COCOA.—There has been a limited business done in West India: 53 bags Grenada sold at 61s 6d to 62s 6d; 275 bags Guayaquil were bought in at 74s, with a few lots very low, 42s per cwt for indirect import. Another Government contract for cocoa is advertised.

TEA.—Scarcely a transaction of importance occurred during the week until yesterday, when 1,000 chests common congou were sold at 1s 0 1/2d per lb, and the market generally remains quiet. Four vessels have arrived since the 12th inst.

RICE.—A moderate amount of business has been done at irregular prices, but, upon the whole, no material change is perceptible. 8,851 bags Bengal by auction went 3d to 6d under the valuations: low middling broken to middling white, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; Balam, 7s to 7s 6d. 1,100 bags Madagascar sold at 10s to 10s 6d, and a small parcel good white Java 12s 6d to 13s. Privately, white Bengal has sold from 7s 9d to 9s; Necrancia Arracan, 7s 6d; Rangoon, 6s 9d to 7s per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF RICE TO FEB. 13, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	17,126	10,328	9,331	2,760
Delivered for home use	4,284	4,270	2,357	2,133
Exported	1,935	5,311	1,315	761
Stock	74,120	55,487	17,265	5,720

SAGO.—1,709 boxes of indirect import realised 21s to 22s for middling to good small grain, and 19s 6d for very small dusty, being about previous rates. 168 bags sago flour 15s 6d, one lot 16s per cwt.

SPICES.—The public sales, which have been large, do not establish any important alteration in prices generally. 231 cases brown nutmegs sold steadily: small to good bold, 1s 9d to 3s 7d, being in some instances rather dear. 62 cases mace went from 1s 2d to 2s for low to fine, which were also fully former rates. 984 bags common cloves sold quite 1/2d cheaper: Zanzibar, 3d to 3 1/2d; fine, 4d to 4 1/2d. 1,456 bags pimento went at 2 1/2d to 3 1/2d, with a small portion, 3 3/4d for low to good. 1,531 robins and bags Malabar sold at 3 1/2d to 3 3/4d for half-heavy, and 1,019 bags Penang, 4 1/4d to 4 3/4d, being quite 1/4d cheaper. 154 bags good Penang white at 9d to 9 1/2d per lb, went a shade higher. Of 466 bags Calcutta rough ginger, a small portion realised 19s; the remainder being taken in at 18s 6d to 19s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—So little business has been done that prices may be considered partly nominal. 2,347 bags Bengal were principally taken in; a few lots, refraction 11 to 7 1/2, selling from 31s to 32s 6d. Privately, Bengal, refracting 4 1/4, has sold at 36s 3d per cwt.

IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF SALTPETRE TO 13th FEBRUARY, WITH STOCKS ON HAND.

	1858	1857	1856	1855
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	1,059	1,670	1,670	1,974
Delivered	1,385	1,500	1,287	1,113
Stock	5,468	2,166	4,507	116 1/2

NITRATE SODA.—255 bags refracting 9 were taken in at 18s per cwt. A steady inquiry has prevailed by private contract.

COCHINEAL.—Of 170 bags by auction, a portion only sold at previous rates, the market being quiet: Honduras silvers, 3s 9d to 4s 1d; blacks,

4s 6d to 5s 2d; low, 3s 11d: Teneriffe silvers bought in at 3s 10d; blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 5d: Mexican silvers realised 3s 3d to 3s 5d; blacks, 3s 7d to 4s per lb. The steamer arrived this week brings 536 serons. The deliveries last week were 314 serons, leaving the stock 8,319 serons, against 8,307 last year, and 9,712 in 1856.

LAC DYE.—Nothing of interest has occurred in this article.
DYESTUFFS.—Of 4,400 bags Cutch, the sound portion was chiefly held at 42s; but yesterday some sold at 38s for good quality. 920 bales Gambier met with a ready sale at 6d to 1s decline, viz.: 15s 6d to 16s for good pale quality. Turmeric is quiet. Some damaged Bengal brought 17s to 19s 6d. 368 boxes China kind went at 14s. There is not much inquiry for safflower.

DRUGS.—The markets are quiet, scarcely any business having taken place by private contract. A considerable quantity of China rhubarb and camphor is declared for sale next week.

SHELLAC.—53 chests sold at about previous rates. Good livery orange, 65s; fine button, 79s; common dark button, 58s to 62s. DC orange quoted 80s per cwt.

INDIA RUBBER.—80 tons E. I. are declared for sale next Wednesday. No transactions reported this week, 7d per lb being the nominal value.

METALS generally continue steady, but there has been less activity in the demand for some kinds. Orders for manufactured iron still come forward slowly. Scotch pig is again firmer, closing on 'Change yesterday at 57s 3d to 57s 6d mixed Nos. 200 to 300 tons spelter sold during the week at 27l 10s to arrive, and subsequently small plates at Hull realised 28l 2s 6d per ton. Foreign tin has suffered a decline of 3s from the late highest quotations: Straits offers at 123s per cwt. Copper firm at the rise established last week. Lead steady: English pig, 22l 15s to 23s 10s per ton.

HEMP.—114 bales sea-damaged Manilla sold from 23l to 25l 7s 6d. Nothing of interest has occurred by private contract. A parcel East India Sunn realised 15l 10s to 15l 12s 6d; Bombay, 15l 10s to 22l. Jute attracts less attention, and 2,251 bales by auction only partly sold at easier rates, including even the better kinds: middling to fine ranged from 14l 5s to 18l per ton.

LINSEED is quiet, but rather firmer, with few floating parcels offering. Fine Calcutta, by auction, sold at 51s 6d to 52s; Black Sea, 49s. A floating cargo of the latter off the coast is held at 51s per quarter.

LINSEED CAKES.—A steady business doing at the quotations.

TURPENTINE.—Rough has advanced, 10s to 10s 6d being the nearest value, although a landed parcel sold at 9s this week. The stock of spirits is much reduced, and 40s per cwt paid for American drawn in barrels.

OILS.—The transactions in most descriptions have been upon a moderate scale. Prices of fish are almost stationary: pale seal, 39l to 40l; cod, 30l to 31l; sperm, 80l to 81l per ton. No change has occurred in olive. Linseed oil was at one period this week rather more inquired for at 28s to 28s 6d, and about 1s above that price for forward delivery; but now the market is not very active. Rape can be obtained upon easier terms: foreign refined, 43s 3d to 43s 6d; brown, 39s to 39s 6d. The demand for cocoa-nut and palm has been rather limited. The former commands 41s 6d to 43s for Ceylon and Cochui; the latter offers at 39s to 39s 6d per cwt for fine Lagos.

TALLOW.—The market assumed a firmer aspect at the close of last week, and prices gradually advanced until first sort Y. C. was quoted 53s 3d on Wednesday, with a steady business doing. This morning 53s is the nearest value; 52s 9d to 53s up to June, and 51s 3d to 51s 6d for the last three months. The deliveries progress steadily. Imports have been light since the 13th instant.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, Feb. 15.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	casks.	casks.	ca-ks.	ca-ks.
Stock this day.....	37,160	23,160	10,172	22,120
Delivered last week	7,041	937	1,839	2,306
Ditto since 1st June	60,932	83,947	88,502	82,354
Arrived last week	175	582	1,489	244
Ditto since 1st June	62,092	60,522	81,494	91,942
Price of Y C on the spot.....	54s 6d	60s	68s 0d	52s 9d
Ditto Town last Friday....	58s 0d	53s 6d	67s 0d	54s 3d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The better qualities again went rather dearer to-day, particularly grainy and fine Mauritius. 8,701 bags of the latter all sold. 1,279 bags were bought in above the value. 604 bags Bengal sold at previous rates. Quotations of Mauritius were as follows:—black and brown, 29s 6d to 37s 6d; grey and yellow, 38s 6d to 46s; grainy, 41s 6d to 46s. 2,700 hhds West India sold for the week. By private contract 1,100 boxes Havana, No. 11½, sold to arrive at 28s 9d for the United Kingdom, and 6,000 bags Pernambuco and Paraiba for a near port 22s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—369 bales and half-bales Mocha sold; long berry, 89s 6d to 91s 6d; small berry, 77s 6d to 85s.

COCOA.—406 bags Grenada by auction partly sold at 60s to 64s per cwt, being rather dearer.

RICE.—1,796 bags Madras were taken in above the value. 333 bags white Bengal sold at previous rates.

SALTPETRE.—1,236 bags Bengal found buyers: refraction 17¼ to 10¾, 28s 6d to 30s. 253 bags Madras, refraction 19½, 27s 6d to 28s per cwt. Some business was also done privately, making a decline of 1s 6d for the week.

INDIA RUBBER sold at 6½d per lb for good East India, being a lower price.

SHELLAC realised steady rates. 416 cases sold: livery orange, 59s to 64s 6d; good orange, 75s to 75s 6d.

DYEWOODS.—82 tons Manilla Sapan sold at 11l 10s to 11l 12s 6d. 30 tons red Saunders held at 5l, a small portion selling at 4l 17s 6d per ton.

OILS.—270 casks palm, 34s 9d to 39s 3d. 45 pipes Cochui cocoa-nut sold at 42s 3d to 42s 6d. 227 pipes 121 casks Ceylon partly sold at 40s per cwt.

TALLOW.—1,300 casks by auction fully two-thirds sold: Odessa, 50s to 53s 6d. 65 casks South American half sold at 52s to 53s 3d. Y. C. unaltered on 'Change. Town was advanced to 55s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar was very inanimate at the beginning of the week for all descriptions of goods, but towards the end there has been a rather better demand for pieces and wet crushed. In export nothing doing. No alteration worth noting in the Dutch and Belgian markets.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market is well supported. Oranges sustain their value: two cargoes St Michael's, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance. Stock of lemons reduced. Spanish nuts held firmly at 42s. Barcelona scarce. More inquiry for Seville sour.

DRY FRUIT.—The clearances of currants continue on a large scale, consisting of low fruit from 32s to 36s. A little more business has been done in these kinds for export to the Continent. Valentin raisins continue quite neglected. On the whole, although the market is depressed, there is no pressure on the part of holders.

ENGLISH WOOL.—We have no alteration to notice in the English wool trade.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales of colonial wool, which will commence on the 25th inst, will continue until 13th of March. 21,000 bales have arrived since last sales, which quantity will be further augmented by those held over from last sales. The low wools will be sold on 16th and 19th of March. The market is without change.

FLAX is a little more inquired after. Importers are asking rather more money.

HEMP continues in a dull state—a few sales are making at moderate rates, but the trade buy sparingly. Importers seem less disposed to sell Russian to arrive.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 12th February, to Thursday, 18th, inclusive:—1,100 Surat at 4d to 5½d for ordinary to fully fair; 2,300 Madras at 4½d to 4½d for fair to good Northern and Western, and 5½d to 6d for fair to good Tinnivelly. The market has been very firm, and a fair amount of business transacted in Surat at the full prices of last week. For Western and Northern Madras the demand has been good, and prices have slightly advanced. The better qualities of Tinnivelly Madras are ½d to ¼d per lb dearer during the last fortnight.

SILK.—The silk market is rather less active, but prices remain without change.

TOBACCO.—Demand has improved for nearly all descriptions. Sales have been effected of ordinary sorts, to a considerable extent, at rather lower rates: good and fine were taken more freely at steady prices.

TIMBER.—There has been some gaiety in the wood market, so far as cheap timber and deals have become saleable on better terms than were quoted at the beginning of the year. Very considerable quantities are being delivered from the public docks, which indicate that consumption is improving. While very large stocks have to be realised, no material advance in prices can be looked for. For business in the ensuing season there is the greatest indisposition to import or to speculate on prices.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The improvement in the demand for leather, which we noticed in our last report of the trade, has continued through the past week; but at Lendenhall, on Tuesday, the attendance of buyers was small, and the transactions limited. Prices remain unaltered. At the public sales of raw goods, on Thursday last, more animation prevailed than for some months past, and a considerable amount of business was done. The 2,045 salted Rio Grande hides (part of a wrecked cargo) were sold at 2½d to 4¼d. 6,500 of the Cape hides found buyers; the best heavy at an advance of ½d to ¾d per lb. The Australian hides were nearly all sold at 3½d to 3½d; E. A. horse hides brought 6s to 6s 6d. About 90,000 (out of the 126,000) East India kips were sold; the best descriptions realised an advance of ¼d to 1d per lb. By private contract have been sold 300 Buenos Ayres heavy ox, 1,648 Monte Video heavy ox, with 682 light ox, and 128 cow, all at 5½d.

METALS.—The metal market has been hardly so animated this week as last, but there has been a little business doing in most descriptions, and prices have been fully maintained. Copper has been less eagerly bought, but some considerable contracts have been made, and holders are indifferent sellers. Iron has found purchasers for most descriptions, and the market is steady. Lead has advanced, and appears to be still advancing. Spelter is in steady demand, and 28l and upwards has been paid, although quotations are a trifle less to-day. Tin is quiet, without giving way, but tin plates are still much inquired for at full rates.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

Town tallow	55 6
Fat by ditto	2 10½
Melted Russian	54 6
Melted stuff	38 0
Rough ditto	22 0
Greaves	17 0
Good dregs	7 0

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market dull, the shippers more anxious to make sales. 55s on board demanded for immediate shipment.

The Irish butter now in stock is of very middling quality; anything good finds ready sale at full rates. Our supplies of fine Friesland very small. Rotterdam butter in rather better demand, top lots making 100s.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1856	14845	6194	1935	1673
1857	21639	5241	4920	2625
1858	21449	6617	3895	1512

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Irish butter	4735
Foreign ditto	6461
Bale bacon	1969

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 358 head. In the corresponding week in 1857 we received 1,016; in 1856, 621; in 1855, 379; in 1854, 3,824; in 1853, 3,617; in 1852, 1,899; and in 1851, 2,229 head.

From Norfolk, there was an increased supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, and the quality, generally speaking, was good. From other

quarters, however, the receipts were very moderate. Although the total show was by no means numerous, the beef trade ruled heavy, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported, the extreme values of the best Scots being 4s 8d per 8 lbs. We were again very moderately supplied with all breeds of sheep; nevertheless the mutton trade ruled rather heavy, but without leading to any change in value. The top price for Downs was 5s 2d per 8 lbs. Scarcely any Irish sheep were in the market; but about 400 shorn English qualities were on offer, and which changed hands at 6d per 8 lbs beneath those in the wool. The supply of calves, both English and foreign, was very moderate, yet the veal trade ruled dull, at Friday's decline in value. The highest quotation was 5s per 8 lbs.

SUPPLIES.

	Feb. 18, 1856.	Feb. 16, 1857.	Feb 15, 1858.
Beasts	3,985	3,541	3,880
Sheep	19,670	15,910	16,158
Calves	33	70	55
Pigs	205	180	125

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—The supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was only moderate, and all kinds sold slowly at about Monday's currency. With sheep we were scantily supplied, yet the mutton trade ruled heavy, at barely late rates. Some small calves sold steadily at full quotations; but inferior veal was dull and drooping.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	4	3	6	Prime Southdowns	4	10	5	2
Second quality ditto	3	8	4	0	Large coarse calves	3	10	4	4
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	4	Prime small ditto	4	6	5	0
Prime Scots, &c	4	6	4	8	Large hogs	3	2	4	0
Inferior sheep	3	4	3	8	Small porkers	4	2	4	6
Second quality ditto	3	10	4	0	Suckling calves	19	0	26	0
Prime coarse woolled do.	4	2	4	8	Quarter old pigs	19	0	26	0

Total Supply—Beasts, 712; sheep and lambs, 1,800; calves, 360; pigs, 200.
Foreign Supply—Beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 70; calves, 200.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—Full average supplies of both town and country-killed meat are on sale here to-day. Prime beef and mutton are in fair request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—The supplies of meat were tolerably good, and the trade generally ruled heavy, 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	2	3	6
Ditto middling	3	4	3	6	— middling	3	8	4	2
Prime large	3	8	3	10	— prime	4	4	4	8
Prime small	4	0	4	4	Veal	3	8	4	6
Large pork	3	2	3	10	Small pork	4	0	4	8

HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—We have no alteration to report in the general character of our market, which remains steady at the following currency:—Mid and East Kents, 70s to 90s, choice 120s; Weald of Kents, 56s to 63s, choice 70s; Sussex, 52s to 56s, choice 62s; yearlings, and old olds, 21s to 25s, choice 50s.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—The demand is steady, at firm rates. Currency:—Mid and East Kents, 60s to 120s; Weald ditto, 55s to 70s; Sussex 50s to 65s.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Feb. 15.—Since our last report supplies, both coastwise and foreign, have been very moderate, and there has been a firm trade. There has been very little variation in prices from last Monday's quotations. The following are this day's prices:—Yorkshire Regents, 140s to 180s; Dunbar ditto, 140s to 170s; ditto reds, 85s to 90s; Perth, Fife, and Forfar Regents, 110s to 140s; ditto reds, 80s to 90s; French whites, 90s to 95s; Belgian ditto, 80s to 85s; ditto reds, 95s to 100s; Dutch whites, 70s to 100s per ton.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—There has not been much increase in the supplies of home or foreign produce at this market since Monday last, and the demand is very moderate, at the following prices:—York Regents, 120s to 180s; Kent and Essex, 120s to 140s; Scotch ditto, 80s to 130s; ditto Cups, 75s to 85s; middlings, 50s to 60s; Lincolns, 120s to 150s; foreign, 65s to 85s per ton.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply of hay and straw was about an average at market to-day, and trade rather dull at the following quotations:—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.

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, 24s to 28s per load of 36 trusses.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—Bate's West Hartley 13s 6d—Byass's Bebside Hartley 14s 3d—Carr's Hartley 14s 3d—Davison's West Hartley 14s 3d—Holmside Gas 11s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 14s 3d. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 16s 3d—Eden 16s 3d—Northumberland 14s—Riddell 14s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 17s 9d—Framwellgate 16s 3d—Hetton 19s—Lambton 18s 6d—Russell's Hetton 17s 6d—South Hetton 18s 9d—Stewart's 18s 6d—Cassop 17s 6d—Hartlepool 17s 6d—Heugh Hall 16s—Kelloe 17s 6d—Trimdon Hartlepool 17s 9d. Ships at market, 59; sold, 50.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—Bell's Primrose 11s 6d—Byass's Bebside Hartley 14s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14s 6d—Morpeth West Hartley 14s—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s—Walker Primrose 12s 6d—Ward's West Hartley 13s 6d—West Hartley Grey's 13s 6d. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 16s—Eden 16s—Harton 14s 6d—Northumberland 14s—Riddell 14s 6d—Wharnciffe 14s 6d—Braddyll's Hetton 17s 3d—Framwellgate 16s 9d—Haswell 18s 6d—Hetton 18s 6d—Kepier Grange, 17s 3d—Lambton 18s—Russell's Hetton 17s—South Hetton 18s 3d—Cassop 17s—Heugh Hall 15s 9d—Kelloe, 17s—South Hartlepool 16s 6d—Tees 18s 6d—Trimdon Hartlepool 17s—Whitworth 15s. Ships at market, 162; sold, 117.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—Wall's-end:—Haswell, Lambton, Hetton, Kelloe 17s to 18s 9d—Other Wall's-end 13s 6d to 16s—Eartley's 14s 6d to 15s 3d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Walker's Primrose 12s 6d. Ships at market, 113; sold 76.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—Grain market quiet. Nothing done in wheat, oats, or barley, prices being nominal at Tuesday's rates. Flour quiet at former rates, and Indian corn a trifle dearer, with a better inquiry. Egyptian beans at retail sales have advanced 6d.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—For both Staffordshire and Welsh manufactured iron there has been a very quiet market during the past week, with little or no change in prices. The speculative movement in Scotch pig iron noticed last week has been continued to some extent throughout this week, and prices are again slightly higher. No further change in copper, which is firm. The late buoyant state of the tin market has somewhat subsided, and there is less disposition to operate in the article. Tin plate are also in less request. Lead is steady, but with little doing.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY Feb. 16.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

W. Wadsworth and J. Harrison, Salford, cotton waste dealers.
J. Jackson, Halifax, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. E. Painter, Strand, printer.
J. Haddon, Eling, Hampshire, miller.
J. Robson, Peckham, ship broker.
M. Lawrence, Lambeth walk, tailor.
E. Smith, Russell street, Bermondsey, woolstapler.
T. W. Sheerman, Brighton, upholsterer.
J. Coates, Sheerness, hardwareman.
H. Harridance, jun., and J. Butler, Maldon, Essex, corn merchants.
J. Barber, Chichester, upholsterer.
T. Edwards, Birmingham, ironfounder.
T. Revers, Worcester, grocer.
J. Paul, Wadebridge, Cornwall, innkeeper.
J. Peard, Bridestowe, Devonshire, draper.
J. and E. Sykes, Huddersfield, silk dressers.
J. Nelson, Oldham, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Lennox, Kintillo, Perthshire, agent.
D. Grant, Cromdale, Invernesshire, innkeeper.
C. Stewart, Glasgow, dyer.
P. Dey, Glasgow, fish merchant.
J. Williams, Cupar-Fife.
M. Ritchie, Dundee, clothier.
J. Johnston, sen., J. Johnston, jun., and W. Johnston, Stirling, ship-builders.
A. B. Wright and W. Renwick, Edinburgh, nurserymen.
C. M'Fadzean, Crosshill, Ayrshire, millwright.
W. H. Wilson, Kilmarnock, professor of music.
W. Burnside, Castle Douglas, draper.

Gazette of last Night.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. Packwood, Woolaston, Northamptonshire, draper and tailor.
H. H. Woodfull and L. Gimber, Aldermanbury, stationers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Smith, Bow Churchyard, warehouseman.
W. Field, Bexley Heath, Kent, grocer and cheesemonger.
J. Smith, Morton Mills, near Bingley, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.
J. Darnton, Upper street, Islington, pianoforte manufacturer.
J. E. Griffin, Colchester, Essex, auctioneer and valuer.
T. M'Intyre, tailor and woollen draper, Leeds.
J. H. Clarke, Bury New road, Manchester, grocer.
W. Humphreys, Liverpool, corn merchant, corn broker and commission agent.
A. Ackerman, Beaufort buildings, Strand, printseller.
E. Gearing, Portland place, St. John's wood, jeweller, and dressing case maker.
C. Bacon, Manchester, bone grinder and button manufacturer.
R. Brooks, Titchborne street, Haymarket, auctioneer, picture dealer.
J. Moses, Newnham street, Goodman's fields, manufacturer and clothier.
G. W. Bennett, Eastbourne, Sussex, draper.
W. Gardner, Birmingham, miller and corn dealer.
S. Bennett, Manchester, commission agent.
W. H. Brookes, Wolverhampton, mineral merchant.
I. Riley Dalehall, Staffordshire, joiner and builder.
H. Tomlinson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, licensed victualler.
J. S. A. Stanley, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner.
E. Davies, Liverpool, Lancashire, boot and shoe maker.
A. G. Grey, Gateshead, Durham, alkali manufacturer.
J. Shaw, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth merchant.
J. and J. Waterson, Low Elmswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, smiths, boiler builders, and forge men.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Paton, cabinet maker, Glasgow.
W. H. Hand, sometime in Edinburg, now in Peebles.
Dunn and Steven, brassfounders, Glasgow.
C. Grant, farmer, Delmore, Banffshire.
J. Clark, hotel keeper, Holytown, Lanarkshire.
J. Glover, confectioner, Greenock.
J. Shepherd, merchant, Aberdeen.
J. Young, farmer, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN EMIGRATION.—An important arrangement has been completed between the London and North-Western Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, by which passengers of the first, second, and third classes can be booked at the London offices of the latter Company, 21 Old Broad street, E.C., to their destinations on the American continent, for one payment, which includes the railway fare from London to Liverpool, the sea transit, either by steam or by sailing ship, and the railway fare to upwards of 150 leading stations and cities in Canada and the United States, as far even as Kansas, a distance of 1,694 miles from Quebec, and 1,818 from Portland. The valuable pamphlets on the resources of Canada, the map of Canada, showing the railway connections with the United States, the tariff of through rates, and the protection afforded to emigrants by the Grand Trunk route, continue to be issued as usual, gratis, on application, either personally or by letter, at 21 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—On Monday, a new piece, entitled "Hard Struggles", from the pen of Mr Marston, was produced at this Theatre, and which met with a most decided success. Mr Dillon acted the part of the generous lover, and Mrs Dillon, as Lilian Trevor, performed to admiration. This is one of the most successful hits of the day.

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, deols, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Fishes duty free, First sort Pot, U.S. p/cwt, Montreal, First sort Pearl, U.S., Montreal.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Cocoa duty 1d per lb, West India, Guayaquil, Brazil.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Coffee duty 3d per lb, Jamaica, good middling, fine ord to mid, Mocha, ungarbled, garbled, com. to good, garbled, fine.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Java, Sumatra and Padang, Madras and Tellicherry, Malabar and Mysore, St Domingo, Brazil, washed, good and fine ord, common to real ord, Costa Rica, Havana and Cuba, Porto Rico & La Guayra.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Cotton duty free, Surat, Bengal, Madras, Parnam, Bowd Georgia, New Orleans, Demerara, St Domingo.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Drugs and Dyes duty free, COCHINEAL, Honduras, Mexican, Lac Dye—good to fine, TURMERIC, Bengal, Madras, China, TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch, Gambier, Dyewoods duty free, BRAZIL WOOD, CAMWOOD, FUSTIC, Cuba, Jamaica, Savanilla, Logwood, Campeachy, Jamaica, NICARAGUA WOOD, RED SAUNDERS, SAPAN WOOD.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Fruit—ALMONDS, Jordan, duty 10s p cwt, new, old, Barbary sweet, in bnd, Bitter, Currants, duty 15s per cwt, Zante and Cephal, new, old, Patras, new, Figs, duty 15s per cwt, Turkey, new, p cwt d p, Spanish, Plums, duty 15s per cwt, French, Imperial carton, new, Prunes, duty 7s new d p, Raisins, duty 10s per cwt, Demia, new, p cwt d p, Valentia, new, Smyrna, black, red and blanc, new, Sultana, new, Muscatel, Oranges, duty paid, St Michael, per bx, Fayal, Lisbon & St Ubes, Madeira, Seville soars, cut.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Lemons, Messina, Lisbon, Malaga, Naples, W I Fine apples, Dutch Melons, Demia, Flax duty free, Riga, S P W C M, St Petersburg, 12 head, 9 head, Friesland, Hemp duty free, St Prsb, clean, per ton, outshot, half-clean, Riga, Rhine, Manila, free, East Indian Sann, Jute, Coir, rope, Junk, Abre.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb, B. A. and M. Vid, dry, Do & R. Grande, salted, Brazil, dry, dly salted, salted, Rio, dry, Lima & Valparaiso, dry, Cape, salted, Australian, New York, East India, Kips, Russia, S America Horse, p hide, German.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Indigo duty free, Bengal, Oude, Madras, Kurpah, Manila.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Leather per lb, Crop hides, English Butts, Foreign Butts, Calf Skins, Dressing Hides, Shaved do, Horse Hides, English, do Spanish, per hide, Kips, Petersburg, per lb, do East India.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Metals—COPPER, Sheathing, bolts, &c, lb, Bottoms, Old, Tough cake, p ton, Tin, Iron, per ton, Bars, &c., British, Nail rods, Hoops, Pig, No. 1, Wales, Bars, &c., Rails, Pig, No. 1, Clyde, Swedish, Lead, per ton—Eng, pig, sheet, red lead, white do, patent shot, Spanish pig, STEEL, Swedish in kegs, in faggots, SPELTER, for, per ton, TIN, duty free, English blocks, p ton, bars in barrels, Refined, Banca, in bond, Straits, do, TIN PLATES, per box, Chateaul, I C, Coke, I C.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Molasses duty British and For, 5s 4d, British best, d, p, p cwt, Patent, B. P. West Indies, Oils—Fish, Seal pale, p 252 gal d p, yellow, Sperm, Head matter, Cod, South Sea, Olive, Gall, pol, per tun, Spanish and Sicily, Pain, Cocconut, Kapessed, pale (foreign), Linsed, Black Sea, p of 49s Od 50s 0s, St Petersburg Morshank, Do cake (English) p ton, Do Foreign, Rape do, Provisions—All articles duty paid, Butter—Waterford pwt 112s Od 114s Od, Carlow, Cork 3ds, Limerick, Friesland fresh, Kiel and Holstein, Leer, Bacon, stoned—Waterf, Limerick, Hams—Waterford & Limerick bladder, Cork and Belfast do, Firkin and keg Irish, American & Canadian, Cask do, Pork—Amer. & Can, p b, Beef—Amer. & Can, ptc, Inferior, Cheese—Edam, Gouda, Canter, American, Rice duty 4d per cwt, Carolina, Bengal, yellow & white, Madras, Java and Manila, Sago duty 4d per cwt, Pearl, Saltpetre, Bengal, p cwt, English, refined, NITRATE OF SODA.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Seeds, Caraway, new, per cwt, Canary, per qr, Clover, red, white, Coriander, Linseed, foreign per qr, English, Mustard, br, p bush, white, Rape, per last of 10 qrs, Silk duty free, Surdah, Cossimbuzar, Gonater, Comerocoly, Bealeah, &c., China, Tsatlee, Taysam, Canton, Thrown, Raws—White Novi, Fossombrone, Bologna, Royals, Trento, Milan, ORGANIZINES, Piedmont, 22-24, Do, 24-28, Milan & Bergam, 18-22, Do, Do, 22-24, Do, Do, 24-26, Do, Do, 28-32, TRAMS—Milan, 22-24, Do, Do, 24-28, Do, Do, 28-36, BRUTIAS—Short reel, Long do, Demirdach, Patent do, PERSIANS, in bond—PEPPER, duty 8d, Malabar, Eastern, White, PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt, mid and good, CINNAMON, duty 2d p lb, Ceylon, 1, 2, 3, Malabar & Tellichery, CASIA LIGNEA, duty 9s 4d, per cwt, Cloves, duty 2d, Amboynd and Ben-coolen, Bourbon and Zanzibar, GINGER, duty B.P. 5s per cwt, For, 10s, East India com, p cwt, Do, Cochin and Calicut, African, MACIS, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb, NUTMEGS, duty 1s, per lb, Spirits Rum dy B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For, 15s, Jamaica, per gal, bond, 15 to 25 O.P., 30 to 35, fine marks, Demerara, proof, Leeward Island, East India, Foreign, Brandy, duty 15s p gal, 1850, 1851, 1855, Vintage of 1851, 1st brands, 1855, Geneva, common, Fine, Corn spirits, pt duty paid, Do, f.o.b. Exportation, Malt spirits, duty paid, Sugar—duty, Refined, 18s 4d; white clayed, 16s; brown clayed, 13s 10d; not equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses, 5s 0d per cwt, British plantation, yellow, brown, Mauritius, yellow, brown, Bengal, crys., good yellow and white, Benares, grey & white, Date, yellow and grey, ord to fine brown, Penang, grey and white, brown and yellow, Madras, grny yellow & white, brown and soft yellow, Siam and China white, brown and yellow, Manila, clayed, muscovado, Java, grey and white, brown and yellow, Havana, white, brown and yellow, Bahia, grey and white, brown, Perna and Paraba, white, brown and yellow, For, Mrs. lowtiffine grocy, brown, REFINED—For consumption, 8 to 10 lb loaves, 12 to 14 lb loaves, Tumlers, 22 to 24 lb, Lumps, 45 lb, Wet crushed, Pieces, Bastards, Treacle, For export, free of board, Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, 14 lb do.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes SUGAR—Ref, continued, Titlers, 22 to 28 lb, Lumps, 40 to 45 lb, Crushed, Bastards, Treacle, Dutch, refined, f.o. b. in Holland, 6 lb loaves, 10 lb do, Superfine crushed, No. 1, crushed, No. 2 and 3, Belgian refined, f.o. b. at Antwerp, 8 to 10 lb loaves, Crushed, 1 and 2, Tallow—Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt, N. Amer. melted, p cwt, St Petersburg, 1st Y C, N. S. Wales, Tar—Stockholm, p brl, Archangel, Tea duty 1s 5d per lb, Congou, ord. to low, bd, good ord. to but mid, ra, str. and str. bk. lf, fine and Pekoe kinds, Fouchong, Pekoe, flowery, Orange, Scented Caper, Oolong, Hyson, mid to fine, Young Hyson, Canton, fresh and Hyson kinds, Gunpowder, Canton, fresh and Hyson kinds, Imperial, Timber, Duty foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load, Danzic and Memel fir, Riga fir, Swedish fir, Canada red pine, yellow pine, N. Brunswick do large, do small, Quebec oak, Baltic oak, African oak duty free, Indian teake duty free, Wainscot logs 18ft each, 200 O 102 6, Deals, duty foreign 10 B.P. 2s per load, Norway, Petersburg stand, Swedish, Russian, Finland, Canada 1st pine, 2nd, spruce, Danzic deck, each, Staves duty free, Baltic, per mile, Quebec, Tobacco duty 8s per lb, Maryland, per lb, Virginia leaf, Kentucky leaf, strip, Negrohead, Columbian leaf, Havana, cigars, bd duty 9s 10 O 25 O, Turpentine, Rough, Eng. Spirits, without cks, Foreign do, with casks, Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb, Fleeces So. Down hogs, Half-bred hogs, Kent fleeces, S. Down ewes & wthrs, Leicester do, Sorts—Clothing, pickle, Prime and pickle, Choice, Super, Combing—Wethr mat, Pickle, Common, Hog matching, Pickle matching, Super do, FOREIGN—duty free—Per lb, German, 1st & 2d Elect, Saxony, prima, secunda, Prussian, tertial, COLONIAL—Sydney—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Sipe and skin, Port Philip—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Sipe and skin, S. Australian—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, V. D. Land—Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Locks and pieces, Cape G. Hope—Fleeces, Lams, Scoured, &c., Unwashed, Wine duty 5s 6d per gal, Port, per pipe, Claret, Sherry, Madeira, per pipe.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles: for the first 7 weeks ending Feb. 13, 1857-8, showing the Stock on Feb. 13 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Table with columns: Imported, Duty paid, Stock. Rows: British Plantation, West India, East India, Mauritius, Foreign, Foreign Sugar, Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla, Cuba or Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil.

PRICE OF SUGARS. The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties. From British Possessions in America, Mauritius, East Indies.

MOLASSES AND MELADO. Imported, Duty paid, Stock. West India.

RUM. Imported, Exported and delivered to Vat, Home Consumpt, Stock. West India, East India, Foreign, Vatted.

COCOA—Cwts. B. Plantation, Foreign.

COFFEE—Cwts. B. Plantation, Ceylon, Total B.P., Mocha, Foreign E. I., Malabar, St. Domingo, Hav. & P. Rico, Brz. & C. Rica, African, Total Frgn, Grand Total.

PEPPER. White, Black, NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON, PIMENTO.

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c. COCHNEAL, LAC DYE, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC, INDIGO, SALT PETRE, COITON.

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR FEBRUARY.

Table with columns: Date due, Already paid, Call, Number of Shares, Amount. Rows: Buffalo and Lake Huron, East Indian, Madras, Scinde, Value of Neath, Whitehaven and Furness Junction, New Preference 101, Total.

Total calls in the first two months of 1858. 3,743,426

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

NORTH-EASTERN.—The report of the directors of this company states that the gross receipts on the company's lines for the half-year ending 31st December last amounted to 980,387, and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 932,829, showing an increase of 47,560 or 5.10 per cent.

MIDLAND.—The capital account of this company to the 31st of December last shows that 16,190,676 had been received on shares, and 4,522,305 on debentures; total, 20,712,981. The expenditure amounted to 20,453,034, including 137,309 during the past half-year, leaving a balance of 259,947.

GREAT NORTHERN.—The directors of this company have just issued their report. It states that the capital expended to the 31st of December last amounted to 11,299,299, including 47,458 expended during the half-year; and the cash and securities held by the company amounted to 116,590.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN.—At the half-yearly meeting of this company on Tuesday, the usual dividends, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the 5 per cent. stock, and of 6 per cent. per annum on the 6 per cent. stock, were declared, subject to deduction of income tax.

NORFOLK.—The report of the directors of this company states that the amount credited to the Norfolk Company by the Eastern Counties Company, as their proportion of the joint earnings, is 47,118, which, after deducting the interest on guaranteed stocks and loans, leaves a balance of 19,979, and enables the directors to recommend a dividend of 2 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary stock of the company for the last half-year.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom published for the week ending February 6 amounted to 384,280, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 383,470, showing an increase of 810.

SOUTH-EASTERN.—The directors of this company have resolved to recommend the proprietors at the ensuing half-yearly meeting to order payment of a dividend of 14s on each 30s stock, which is at the rate of 2 6s 8d for the half-year.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.—The railway market has been buoyant, and although the highest prices were not fully maintained to the close, left off at a general advance. Holders of shares show a reluctance to effect sales, partly from the ease in the money market, partly from a belief that the present depression in the general traffic is only temporary.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.—The railway market has been active, and though slightly weaker, at the close left off at a general advance. A feature of the day has been the demand for Indian shares, and East Indian were quoted 1 1/2 per cent. better. American securities were firm. Mines were steady.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—The railway market opened at a further advance, but relaxed towards the close, some of the leading descriptions, especially London and North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, leaving off slightly lower than yesterday. The movement has taken place from realisations by recent operators for the rise, public confidence remaining unshaken in this class of securities.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.—The railway market has been quiet but firm. The chief feature is the continued advance in Caledonian, which left off at 1 1/2 per cent. higher than yesterday. Midland, Berwick, South-Eastern, Sheffield, and Eastern Counties also improved. Lancashire and Yorkshire were dull, and a fractional decline occurred in South-Western. Colonial shares were in fair demand. French show little alteration; in other foreign lines Belgian descriptions were in chief request. American securities were active at the improved prices of yesterday. Canadian and Australian Government bonds were also higher. Mines were steady, and in some cases better.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—A very limited business has been transacted in the railway share market; prices however, continue steady, the variations not having exceeded 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. In the colonial market, Grand Trunk of Canada realise 52 1/2 to 53. East Indian have improved to 113; Great Indian Peninsular to 22 1/2; and Madras 5 per Cents. 22. In mines, banks, and miscellaneous shares there is scarcely any business to report. Union of Australia have improved to 46 1/2; Eastern Steam to 5 1/2, and Canada Land shares have declined to 165 and 168.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.		London.		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London	
			Name of Company.	T.	F.	T.					F.	T.					F.	
84543	12 1/2	10	Ambergate, &c.	6	6	12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny ..	..	..	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern--Berwick, & per cent. pref.	99	55 1/2	
85500	27 1/2	27 1/2	Birmingham & Stour Valley	8 1/2	8 1/2	15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick ..	..	..	Stock	100	100	-- York, H. and S. purcha	..	..
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire and	..	..	16065	20	20	West Cornwall ..	..	..	Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver	..	..
			Cheshire Junction ..	73	..	5538	20	20	West London ..	9	..				6 per cent. ..	123	123	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter ..	96	96				MINES.									
Stock	100	100	Caledonian ..	94 1/2	97 1/2				FOREIGN RAILWAYS.									
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead ..	39	38				Antwerp and Rotterdam ..				6 1/2	6 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Cork and Brandon ..	..	..				Belgian Eastern Junction ..				1 1/2	1 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	..	..				Dutch Rhensian ..				1 1/2	1 1/2				
Stock	100	100	East Anglian ..	19 1/2	..				Eastern of France ..				28 1/2	28 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties ..	64	64 1/2				East Indian ..				112	112 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A ..	..	..				-- C shares ..				17 1/2	17 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- class B ..	..	..				Gt Indian Peninsular, guar				73	71				
Stock	100	100	-- New A. late E. U. Thirds	..	..				Grand Trunk of Canada ..				101 1/2	101 1/2				
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire ..	95	94 1/2				Gt Luxembourg Constituted				..	..		
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow ..	65 1/2	69				Shares ..				8 1/2	8 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Edinb., Perth, and Dundee	30	30				-- Obligations ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Great Northern ..	128	108				Madras, guar. 4 1/2 per cent.				20 1/2	20 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- A stock ..	24	24 1/2				Namur & Liege ..				9 1/2	9 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- B stock ..	133	132 1/2				Northern of France ..				39 1/2	39 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Gt Southern and West. (L.)	105	105				Paris and Lyons ..				34 1/2	34 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Great Western ..	63	63 1/2				Paris and Orleans ..				58	58				
Stock	100	100	-- Stour Valley Guar ..	..	..				Royal Danish ..				18	18				
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle ..	87	86 1/2				Sambre and Meuse ..				9	8 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- Thirds ..	26 1/2	..				-- 5 1/2 per cent. Pref. ..				8 1/2	8 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- New Thirds ..	..	..				West Flanders ..				5	4 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	57	57				Western & N.-W. of France				28	..				
Stock	100	100	-- F 16 1/2 ..	..	..				MINES.									
Stock	100	100	-- 9 1/2 shares ..	..	..				Anglo-Californian ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall ..	6 1/2	6 1/2				*Australian ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and S. C.	102 1/2	102 1/2				*British Iron ..				5	..				
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	102 1/2	102 1/2				*Brazil, Imp. (Issued 1/2 pm)				2 1/2	..				
Stock	100	100	-- Fifths ..	..	..				-- Coaces and Cuiba ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	102 1/2	102 1/2				-- St John Del Rey ..				14	13 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- 10 Shares M. & B. (C.)	..	..				Cobre Copper ..				41	41 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- Eighth ..	..	..				Copiapo ..				14	..				
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	100	100 1/2				Copper Miners of England				..	..		
Stock	100	100	Londonderry and Coleraine	..	..				-- Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. ..				16 1/2	17				
Stock	100	100	Londonderry & Enniskillen	..	..				*General				..	..		
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lin.	41	41 1/2				Great Polgooth ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan ..	1 1/2	1 1/2				Liberty ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Midland ..	10 1/2	10 1/2				Mexican ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	-- Birmingham and Derby	74	73				Nouveau Monde ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Midland Great Western (L.)	..	..				Port Phillip ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Newport, Abert, and Hereford	14	13 1/2				*Rhythmey Iron ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Norfolk ..	66	67 1/2				-- New ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Northern Counties Union ..	..	..				Santiago de Cuba ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	North British ..	54	54 1/2				South Australian ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern--Berwick	99 1/2	99 1/2				-- Scrip ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	-- Extension ..	..	..				Tin Croft ..				4 1/2	4 1/2				
Stock	100	100	G. N. E. Purchase ..	16 1/2	16				*United Mexican ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Leeds ..	53 1/2	53 1/2				West Mariposa ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	-- York ..	85	85				MINES.									
Stock	100	100	North London ..	97	..				Anglo-Californian ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Nth and South-West. Junc.	..	..				*Australian ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire ..	14 1/2	14 1/2				*British Iron ..				5	..				
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver	33 1/2	33 1/2				*Brazil, Imp. (Issued 1/2 pm)				2 1/2	..				
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central ..	111	..				-- Coaces and Cuiba ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen	27 1/2	28				-- St John Del Rey ..				14	13 1/2				
Stock	100	100	-- Scottish Midland Stock	80	..				Cobre Copper ..				41	41 1/2				
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union ..	50	..				Copiapo ..				14	..				
Stock	100	100	South Devon ..	38	..				Copper Miners of England				..	..		
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern ..	77	77 1/2				-- Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. ..				16 1/2	17				
Stock	100	100	South Wales ..	84	83 1/2				*General				..	..		
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire & River Dun	15	..				Great Polgooth ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Do. Co. ..	9	..				Liberty ..				..	..
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath ..	103	102 1/2				Mexican ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				Nouveau Monde ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				Port Phillip ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				*Rhythmey Iron ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				-- New ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				Santiago de Cuba ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				South Australian ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				-- Scrip ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				Tin Croft ..				4 1/2	4 1/2				
Stock	100	100		..	..				*United Mexican ..				..	..
Stock	100	100		..	..				West Mariposa ..				..	..

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.				Name of Railways.	Week ending.	RECEIPTS.				Trafic per mile per week.	Miles open in	
			1854	1855	1856	1857			Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1857		1858	1857
£ 800,000	£ 767,018	£ 11,860	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	5	Feb. 13 1858	£ 491 0 0	£ 530 0 0	£ 10 0 0	£ 1121 15	65	65		
3,150,000	2,485,561	75,322	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	3	14	873 0 0	1170 0 0	2043 0 0	2163 02	33	33		
4,297,600	3,672,367	31,388	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	7	3 85 10 10	1785 15 4	4972 6 2	4318 118	117	117		
8,859,400	8,346,387	43,471	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	3	7	3806 0 0	9451 0 0	2251 0 0	1890 61	158	191		
4,389,332	4,338,963	36,166	..	..	..	3 1/2	14	2103 0 0	2393 0 0	4396 0 0	3992 46	94	94
320,000	351,592	17,599	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	333 0 0	298 17	20	20
1,270,666	1,014,376	16,238	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	13	892 9 6	507 19 0	1400 8 6	1369 22	63	63		
670,000	485,265	82,544	8	10	8	3	6	..	..	894 0 0	955 34	40 1/2	40 1/2
730,000	780,286	22,948	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	457 0 0	417 29	16	16
355,600	307,981	18,388	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	14	221 0 0	216 0 0	437 0 0	513 30	31	31		
865,599	786,000	23,355	..	..	..	..	14	256 0 0	652 0 0	938			

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

I.—Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Year ended 31st December, 1857, compared with the Imports in the Year 1856.
1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1856	1857		1856	1857
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No	61,862	65,648	Hair—Goats' Hair or Wool.....lb.	2,912,838	3,255,010
Calves.....	21,444	27,315	Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow of	540,155	581,927
Sheep and Lambs.....	145,059	177,207	Codilla of Hemp—From Russia.....cwt.	34,566	28,819
Swine and Hogs.....	9,916	10,677	Austrian Italy.....	45,396	47,203
Ashe, Pearl and Pot.....cwt.	105,941	140,833	British East Indies.....	28,208	56,884
Bark for tanners' and dyers' use.....	354,168	381,243	Philippine Islands.....	142,806	78,598
Bones, burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, tons	70,949	63,951	Other countries.....	791,131	793,431
Brimstone.....cwt.	1,410,607	987,811	Total.....	736,595	646,191
Bristles.....lb.	2,876,838	2,644,002	Jute and other vegetable substances of	155,653	223,016
Caoutchouc.....cwt.	28,765	22,000	the nature of Hemp.....	63,275	99,842
Cotton, raw—From United States.....cwt.	6,964,643	5,846,054	Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. E. Indies	218,923	322,858
Brazil.....	194,917	267,061	Other countries.....	196,805	262,419
Egypt.....	307,134	219,038	Total.....	71,610	108,941
British East Indies.....	1,611,577	2,235,162	Wet—From Buenos Ayres and Uruguay	63,249	96,133
Other countries.....	63,571	87,462	Brazil.....	107,564	175,861
Total.....	9,141,842	8,654,777	Other countries.....	439,228	643,354
Cotton manufactures, not made up.....£	510,972	573,913	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	3,196,451	5,664,071
Cream of Tartar.....cwt.	28,628	19,238	(except Russia Hides).....lb.	39,751	41,038
Cubic Nitre.....	309,722	354,503	Mahogany.....tons	5,692	13,030
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal.....cwt.	18,123	22,792	Metals—Copper ore & regulati—From Spain	19,836	16,352
Indigo.....	81,314	68,243	Cuba.....	33,227	39,295
Lac-dye.....	10,975	12,196	Chili.....	8,489	17,928
Logwood.....tons	38,880	39,568	Australia.....	15,614	95,094
Madder and Madder Root.....cwt.	321,416	403,058	Other countries.....	82,803	128,700
Garacine.....	25,342	30,998	Total.....	51,935	50,163
Shumac.....tons	18,658	19,468	Iron, in bars, unwrought.....cwt.	1,599	2,030
Terra Japonica.....	6,847	8,450	Steel, unwrought.....	10,254	12,768
Cutch.....	1,689	2,597	Lead, pig and sheet.....	18,213	18,001
Valonia.....	22,733	24,023	Spelter.....	69,282	54,173
Elephant's Teeth.....cwt.	9,266	9,641	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwt.	18,294	21,174
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or	1,368,690	1,548,464	Oil—Train, blubber, and spermaceti.....tons	786,701	854,791
Codilla of Flax—From Russia & Prussia	152,358	146,484	Palm.....cwt.	130,690	207,239
Holland.....	112,062	122,328	Coccol-nut.....	191,501	288,362
Belgium.....	53,931	48,974			
Other countries.....	1,687,041	1,866,250			
Total.....	191,501	288,362			
Guano.....tons					

Articles.	Quantities Imported.		Articles.	Quantities Imported.	
	1856	1857		1856	1857
Oil (con.)—Olive.....tuns	21,415	18,862	Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt.	17,993	20,680
Seed, of all kinds.....	8,287	18,830	Thrown—From France.....lb.	331,048	289,530
Oil seed cakes.....ton	83,256	99,265	China.....	428,553	262,494
Potatoes.....cwt.	109,838	955,057	Other countries.....	93,414	88,912
Provisions—Bacon and Hams.....	372,793	366,934	Total.....	7,383,672	12,077,931
Beef, salt.....	187,716	150,940	Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	3,723,693	6,664,532
Pork, salt.....	156,266	88,732	British East Indies and Egypt.....	3,124,778	4,678,415
Lard.....	136,650	182,860	Other countries.....	535,201	734,984
Quicksilver.....lbs	576,824	475,093	Total.....	7,383,672	12,077,931
Salt-petre.....cwt.	387,639	454,143	Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	2,974,493	2,359,013
Seeds—Clover.....	169,449	171,585	Woolen manufactures not made up.....£	1,298,073	1,267,608
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	1,180,180	1,031,113	Yeast, dried.....cwt.	70,307	77,582
Rape.....	264,920	220,495			
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	3,723,693	6,664,532			
British East Indies and Egypt.....	3,124,778	4,678,415			
Other countries.....	535,201	734,984			
Total.....	7,383,672	12,077,931			
Waste, Knubs, and Husks.....cwt.	17,993	20,680			
Thrown—From France.....lb.	331,048	289,530			
China.....	428,553	262,494			
Other countries.....	93,414	88,912			
Total.....	853,015	640,936			
Tar.....	16,135	18,239			
Timber—Staves, not exc. 72 in. long...loads	81,987	111,545			
Turpentine, common.....cwt.	215,872	212,710			
Wool, sheep and lambs—From Haase Towns	23,168,309	30,272,704			
and other parts of Europe.....lb.	14,305,188	14,287,828			
British Poss. in South Africa.....	15,386,348	19,370,741			
British East Indies.....	52,052,139	49,209,655			
Australia.....	8,324,915	14,249,957			
Other countries.....	113,236,899	127,390,885			
Total.....	2,974,493	2,359,013			
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe.....	1,298,073	1,267,608			
Woolen manufactures not made up.....£	70,307	77,582			
Yeast, dried.....cwt.					

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

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857		1856	1857	1856	1857
Clocks and Watches—Clocks	No.	No.			Silk Manufac. of Europe (con.)—Gauze, crapes, and velvet	lbs	lbs		
Watches	245,250	266,750	243,580	254,272	Ribbons of all kinds	38,294	38,294	26,282	26,282
Cocoa	90,000	88,621	84,881	79,991	Push for making hats	463,780	441,421	363,111	363,111
Coffee—From Ceylon	7,843,475	7,256,520	3,762,724	2,777,194	Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussoore cloths, &c.... pieces	170,936	118,679	170,918	118,717
Other British possessions	34,969,017	32,777,053	23,144,893	21,173,394	Spices—Cassia Lignea..... lbs	601,461	370,307	108,193	93,014
Brazil	7,174,922	7,835,004	5,396,934	6,334,068	Cinnamon	1,408,021	454,537	137,957	100,664
Central America	9,126,656	6,747,630	1,477,120	581,111	Cloves..... lbs	781,231	745,316	44,032	39,344
Other countries	3,627,677	4,559,512	3,237,253	3,395,400	Ginger..... lbs	1,502,015	900,055	214,708	204,458
Total	2,093,844	6,993,430	1,884,052	3,034,582	Nutmegs	14,035	22,336	14,374	11,998
	56,992,116	58,912,629	35,140,252	34,518,555	Pepper	462,600	462,899	232,345	180,985
Corn—Wheat—From Russia..... qrs	759,459	706,375	765,746	715,734	Pimento	10,810,398	5,463,784	3,766,783	3,636,443
Prussia	222,681	866,311	223,673	869,544	Spirits—Rum	14,683	31,014	4,014	4,035
Denmark	177,216	287,466	178,658	289,032	Brandy	7,169,005	6,515,670	3,424,078	3,397,821
Mecklenburg	62,625	132,462	62,858	133,200	Geneva	2,540,438	2,900,250	1,534,694	1,291,875
Hanse Towns.....	137,326	231,575	138,128	234,010	Sugar, unrefined—1st quality (equal to white clayed)..... cwt	195,895	178,073	27,312	25,942
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia.....	237,496	36,144	239,653	36,615	2nd quality (not equal to white but equal to brown clayed)—From B. West Indies and Guiana.....	92,526	101,878	21,819	71,378
Egypt	534,603	204,236	538,853	205,445	British East Indies	1,250,096	1,281,708	1,362,780	1,085,580
United States	1,279,150	650,754	1,286,374	665,032	Mauritius	666,833	585,716	533,037	573,647
Other countries	662,277	322,634	673,998	326,622	Mauritius	834,424	555,197	624,562	576,460
Total	4,072,833	3,437,937	4,107,941	3,475,234	Cuba and Porto Rico	687,587	826,767	533,579	785,359
Barley	731,412	1,701,470	735,892	1,720,532	Brazil	32,946	56,206	15,378	16,865
Oats.....	1,146,848	1,710,299	1,156,790	1,732,004	Java and Philippine Islands.....	4,387	13,728	4,566	16,865
Peas.....	86,082	159,899	86,890	161,896	Other countries	78,823	234,304	141,636	178,991
Beans	353,218	305,775	355,089	307,348	Total	3,555,096	3,553,626	3,215,538	3,208,301
Indian Corn, or Maize	1,777,813	1,150,783	1,788,212	1,158,752	3rd quality (not equal to brown clayed)—From B. West Indies and Guiana.....	1,557,071	1,656,794	1,783,655	1,384,078
Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns, cwt	130,013	139,990	131,906	143,911	British East Indies	504,844	570,732	341,474	484,199
Spain	460,823	17,003	466,008	17,191	Mauritius	802,590	598,885	814,374	491,898
United States	2,892,517	1,464,867	2,929,125	1,489,359	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	236,689	335,621	208,117	302,405
Other countries	486,747	556,288	489,814	561,707	Brazil	497,376	794,035	432,102	699,881
Total	3,970,100	2,178,148	4,016,853	2,212,168	Java and Philippine Islands	394,743	416,571	211,817	412,247
Indian Corn Meal.....	7,880	1,092	7,885	1,093	Other countries	120,305	363,473	211,740	234,146
Fruit—Currants..... cwt	351,725	398,887	226,123	256,169	Total.....	4,113,618	4,736,111	4,003,279	4,008,854
Lemons and Oranges	695,593	932,659	719,028	917,899	Total of sugar, unrefined.....	7,761,240	8,391,615	7,240,636	7,848,533
Raisins..... bush	266,593	327,250	268,202	185,137	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	187,211	329,437	258,922	298,952
Hair—Manufactures of hair and of goats' wool wholly or in part made up..... c	243,493	212,572	23,148	27,376	Molasses	942,645	1,007,469	942,228	601,637
Hops	15,987	18,712	10,610	14,428	Tallow—From Russia..... cwt	629,038	841,019	535,316	709,638
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and calashes, of all kinds..... pairs	189,835	195,042	174,953	176,022	Australia..... cwt	81,998	75,486	81,679	74,592
Boot fronts	670,510	555,500	663,757	543,855	Buenos Ayres	81,665	82,511	70,962	82,040
Gloves.....	3,989,574	4,189,935	3,709,788	3,663,991	Other countries	330,035	216,007	328,352	219,302
Provisions—Butter	513,392	442,837	498,378	443,016	Total.....	1,122,736	1,215,023	1,016,309	1,085,572
Cheese.....	406,323	394,749	396,264	385,585	Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	187,211	329,437	258,922	298,952
Eggs	117,230,600	127,039,600	127,395,600	127,011,200	Molasses	942,645	1,007,469	942,228	601,637
Rice, not in the husk..... No	3,692,001	3,432,307	1,439,726	1,509,944	Tallow—From Russia..... cwt	629,038	841,019	535,316	709,638
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs —Silk or satin	230,568	204,408	229,288	197,553	Australia..... cwt	81,998	75,486	81,679	74,592
					Buenos Ayres	81,665	82,511	70,962	82,040
					Other countries	330,035	216,007	328,352	219,302

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

Articles.	Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.		Articles.		Imported.		Entd. for Home Consump.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857
Tea.....lbs	86,200,414	64,494,297	63,295,643	69,159,843	492,102	785,320	353,354	456,306	353,354	456,306
Timber and Wood—Deals, Battens, &c., sawn or split, &c.—From Russia.....loads	251,314	250,241	138,711	219,851	2,060	4,139	1,721	1,687	2,060	4,139
Sweden and Norway.....loads	381,273	286,330	373,723	283,558	111,105	121,613	90,076	92,460	111,105	121,613
British North America.....loads	645,592	723,225	649,580	721,558	711,911	797,231	614,797	622,445	711,911	797,231
Other countries.....loads	74,077	61,577	60,345	57,498	3,284,369	2,964,195	2,559,025	2,304,885	3,284,369	2,964,195
Total.....loads	1,352,256	1,321,373	1,222,359	1,282,445	85,499	69,458	41,627	35,552	85,499	69,458
Timber or Wood, not sawn or split, &c.—From Sweden and Norway.....loads	147,343	172,465	165,148	146,916	4,048,409	4,628,862	4,627,741	2,777,349	4,048,409	4,628,862
Prussia.....loads	288,242	285,819	278,729	273,882	24,231	12,857	6,901	5,994	24,231	12,857
British North America.....loads	570,669	623,599	573,015	619,224	263,801	360,733	290,504	230,574	263,801	360,733
Other countries.....loads	74,969	101,287	64,315	94,648	458,393	595,686	220,393	247,064	458,393	595,686
Total.....loads	1,081,223	1,183,170	1,081,207	1,134,670	...	...	254,735	270,320	1,081,223	1,183,170
Tobacco.—Stemmed.....lbs	13,279,123	11,408,605	15,618,479	14,263,272	9,481,880	10,349,094	7,365,874	7,044,636	9,481,880	10,349,094
Unstemmed.....lbs	31,530,511	30,640,230	16,711,252	18,340,761	...	...	...	...	31,530,511	30,640,230
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,855,031	1,699,177	249,437	252,880	...	...	...	...	1,855,031	1,699,177
Total.....lbs	15,664,665	15,048,012	32,579,168	32,856,913	9,481,880	10,349,094	7,365,874	7,044,636	15,664,665	15,048,012

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Year ended 31st December, 1857, compared with the Year 1856.

Articles.	1856		1857	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Cheese.....cwt	7,112	9,065	36,557	61,695
Cocoa.....cwt	4,935,262	2,464,961	2,305	375
Coffee—Produce of British Possessions, lbs	18,408,518	11,726,854	309,621	508,113
Foreign.....lbs	9,194,318	4,055,856	25,398	41,889
Total of Coffee.....cwt	27,602,836	15,782,710	4,005	7,602
Corn—Wheat.....qrs	90,169	66,948	189,084	213,923
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	96,337	82,378	94,172	114,308
Cotton Raw—To Russia, North Ports.....cwt	331,331	279,058	2,203	945
Prussia.....cwt	7,163	47,550	1,334,451	1,407,460
Hanse Towns.....cwt	307,029	187,004	1,090,819	1,255,151
Holland.....cwt	209,655	292,359	98,320	70,732
Other countries.....cwt	454,294	431,964	43,182	35,860
Total of Cotton, Raw.....cwt	1,309,472	1,177,935	1,438,598	1,706,625
Cotton Manufactures not made up.....value £	108,267	123,031	562	938
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal.....cwt	15,912	12,899	282,705	238,528
Indigo.....cwt	52,815	55,488	3,781	4,377
Lac-dye.....cwt	4,185	4,294	1,940	1,034
Terra Japonica.....tons	3,709	4,659	15,924	16,263
Cutch.....tons	740	1,201	321	8
Fruit—Currants.....cwt	291	226	396,316	324,864
Raisins.....cwt	52,516	80,656	615,703	766,691
Guano.....tons	48,595	39,009	704,289	636,602
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	64,384	23,741	882,593	520,188
122,376.....cwt	119,826	119,826	8,198	6,781
164,287.....cwt	196,074	196,074	164,287	196,074
Hides—Wet.....cwt	36,557	61,695	36,557	61,695
Hops.....cwt	2,305	375	2,305	375
Leather Manufactures—Gloves.....pairs	309,621	508,113	309,621	508,113
Metals—Copper, unwrought & part wrought, cwt	25,398	41,889	25,398	41,889
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwt	4,005	7,602	4,005	7,602
Oil—Palm.....cwt	189,084	213,923	189,084	213,923
Cocoa-nut.....cwt	94,172	114,308	94,172	114,308
Olive.....cwt	2,203	945	2,203	945
Quicksilver.....cwt	1,334,451	1,407,460	1,334,451	1,407,460
Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	1,090,819	1,255,151	1,090,819	1,255,151
Saltpetre.....cwt	98,320	70,732	98,320	70,732
Seed—Flax and Linseed.....qrs	43,182	35,860	43,182	35,860
Rape.....qrs	122,027	48,391	122,027	48,391
Silk—Raw.....cwt	1,438,598	1,706,625	1,438,598	1,706,625
Waste, knobs, and husks.....cwt	562	938	562	938
Thrown.....cwt	282,705	238,528	282,705	238,528
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuff.....cwt	3,781	4,377	3,781	4,377
—Silk or Satin.....cwt	1,940	1,034	1,940	1,034
Garze, Crape, and Velvet.....cwt	15,924	16,263	15,924	16,263
Plush for making hats.....cwt	321	8	321	8
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corals, Choppas, Tusore Cloths, &c., pieces.....cwt	396,316	324,864	396,316	324,864
Spices—Cassia Lignea.....cwt	615,703	766,691	615,703	766,691
Cinnamon.....cwt	704,289	636,602	704,289	636,602
Cloves.....cwt	882,593	520,188	882,593	520,188
Ginger.....cwt	8,198	6,781	8,198	6,781
Nutmegs.....cwt	164,287	196,074	164,287	196,074
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool.....cwt	26,597,809	36,356,348	26,597,809	36,356,348
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....cwt	81,984	130,871	81,984	130,871
Woolen Manufactures not made up, value £	14,825	14,825	14,825	14,825

III.—Exports of the Principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Year ended 31st December, 1857, compared with the Year 1856.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.		Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857	1856	1857
Alkali—See Soda										
Bear and Ale—To United States	31,705	26,020	140,067	114,388	doz. pairs	1,039,339	1,015,947	308,592	266,520	
Brazil	7,424	13,934	31,145	59,782	lbs	5,371,643	4,616,248	582,410	508,330	
British West Indies	19,623	20,413	64,831	69,278	lbs	4,053,698	13,062,005	222,825	697,304	
East Indies	99,997	82,899	283,904	267,893	lbs	2,868,494	1,746,056	101,163	75,518	
Australia	169,811	198,049	629,965	746,740	doz. pairs	49,278,282	45,844,560	2,378,842	2,293,180	
Other countries	81,772	93,656	305,431	334,049	doz. pairs	31,926,453	37,488,465	1,731,487	2,159,243	
Total	410,392	434,981	1,455,043	1,592,130	doz. pairs	1,736,857	987,345	93,441	54,380	
Books, printed	30,095	30,347	425,355	421,692	doz. pairs	10,270,048	6,912,806	329,621	267,063	
Butter	139,548	111,008	693,777	562,151	Austrian Territories	8,038,964	4,785,973	246,298	161,097	
Candles, Stearine	6,038,991	5,601,924	303,137	281,313	Turkey	12,402,444	9,344,152	422,046	295,129	
Cheese	39,545	28,004	160,232	113,892	British East Indies	25,244,086	20,027,499	1,175,785	1,147,384	
Coals and Culm—To Russia	238,607	311,795	110,705	139,317	Other countries	35,076,479	35,646,725	1,327,067	1,541,555	
Denmark	474,835	475,282	211,567	205,225	Total	181,495,805	175,746,586	8,028,575	8,691,853	
Prussia	366,337	414,420	164,091	180,711	Fish—Herrings—To Prussia	154,975	188,615	193,903	287,784	
Hanse Towns	463,614	498,289	202,081	215,676	Hanover	54,277	66,946	68,076	103,221	
France	1,158,313	1,301,181	524,167	583,060	Hanse Towns	13,996	13,630	15,906	19,965	
Spain and Canaries	292,675	320,837	166,315	180,240	Other countries	92,140	99,967	102,508	122,896	
Turkey	256,557	206,864	124,628	96,487	Total	315,388	369,158	380,393	533,866	
United States	247,484	190,562	146,976	120,085	Glass—Flint	59,559	64,178	194,539	207,067	
Malta	188,820	94,701	99,676	48,052	Window	28,500	32,000	35,311	44,594	
British West Indies	94,851	100,858	54,816	58,559	Common Bottles	526,813	576,956	291,632	319,960	
Other countries	2,097,686	2,824,615	1,021,560	1,373,139	Hardware and Cutlery—To Hanse Towns	41,460	39,709	217,379	216,298	
Total	5,879,779	6,739,404	2,826,582	3,200,551	France	12,016	12,739	95,856	112,699	
Cordage and Cables	130,214	120,453	278,432	246,897	United States	169,604	145,682	1,222,419	1,031,867	
Cottons—Caleco, Cambrics & Muslins, Fustians and Mixed Stuffs—To Hanse Towns, yds	58,575,522	50,959,890	1,051,069	959,659	Brazil	30,814	47,787	125,348	189,104	
Holland	34,837,433	30,481,208	569,139	524,072	British North America	38,750	35,874	182,326	194,369	
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	51,737,338	47,729,447	632,071	618,348	Fast Indies	34,997	49,052	170,495	218,863	
Turkey	184,973,726	123,007,531	2,614,839	1,811,171	Australia	84,637	113,221	408,949	489,932	
Syria and Palestine	40,917,083	39,210,151	585,201	515,378	Other countries	282,485	340,963	1,324,826	1,563,195	
Egypt	50,757,853	55,665,225	618,608	683,386	Total	694,763	785,027	3,747,598	4,016,327	
United States	207,288,726	177,841,614	3,771,508	3,070,433	Leather, Tanned, Unwrought	33,229	35,723	292,923	326,076	
Foreign West Indies	50,260,901	72,486,449	718,530	1,121,872	Wrought, except saddlery and harness—To					
Brazil	154,560,760	186,784,498	2,087,788	2,765,004	British North America	427,996	416,242	61,224	74,349	
Buenos Ayres	27,547,401	32,222,886	384,984	511,921	West Indies	314,405	342,369	60,479	71,137	
Chili	37,236,414	38,296,129	541,742	569,537	Possessions in South Africa	331,287	440,534	53,644	79,096	
Peru	26,969,617	34,157,975	420,528	543,052	Australia	4,622,581	6,182,830	901,652	1,290,370	
China and Hong Kong	112,665,202	121,594,515	1,330,839	1,582,397	Other countries	554,166	597,783	123,287	162,824	
Java	39,429,498	30,541,746	536,707	463,496	Total	6,250,435	7,979,758	1,200,286	1,677,776	
Gibraltar	33,079,099	19,980,267	430,934	268,201	Linens—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics—To					
British North America	32,700,765	32,112,811	536,446	513,668	Hanse Towns	5,756,476	6,750,208	217,342	240,283	
East Indies	40,409,428	45,854,319	519,466	587,898	United States	72,302,328	46,699,692	2,154,490	1,425,581	
Australia	47,951,401	469,757,011	5,451,471	5,714,304	Mexico	4,174,430	1,800,492	142,687	67,463	
Other countries	26,784,384	30,596,459	560,010	612,721	Cuba	9,874,888	12,870,356	338,370	451,015	
Total	346,592,448	345,179,006	5,159,679	5,385,948	Brazil	9,045,355	12,111,914	216,312	325,739	
	2,035,274,969	1,984,459,137	28,521,559	28,822,466	British North America	3,115,901	3,222,819	102,756	103,761	

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Linen (con.)—Australia .. yards	3,322,519	3,745,892	117,895	125,260
Other countries .. yards	38,818,231	46,485,824	1,175,392	1,432,206
Total .. yards	146,410,188	133,687,197	4,465,244	4,171,298
Thread .. lb.	4,163,037	3,856,668	381,670	321,779
Linen Yarn—To Haase Towns ..	7,379,596	9,042,939	439,222	522,257
Holland ..	3,743,844	4,404,829	197,073	250,784
Spain and Canaries ..	8,041,552	7,480,634	377,544	388,596
Other countries ..	5,953,357	7,813,329	352,141	486,242
Total ..	25,118,349	28,741,731	1,865,980	1,647,879
Metals—Iron—Pig—To Prussia .. tons	59,296	67,297	151,509	254,733
Holland ..	54,258	83,226	212,021	328,566
France ..	84,923	89,401	326,552	331,957
United States ..	88,500	46,752	228,620	180,953
British North America ..	12,428	15,922	45,886	61,754
Other countries ..	107,921	120,617	420,530	453,504
Total ..	357,326	423,215	1,385,118	1,611,467
Bar, bolt, and rod—To Haase Towns ..	25,656	18,018	253,941	166,608
Holland ..	27,511	15,773	153,318	240,455
France ..	71,344	30,136	617,571	247,028
Sardinia ..	15,385	18,790	131,146	156,587
United States ..	231,555	221,430	2,027,876	1,917,076
British North America ..	33,596	48,682	287,577	414,532
East Indies ..	116,051	114,123	1,016,247	1,016,133
Australia ..	19,485	33,247	193,799	295,179
Other countries ..	173,028	209,464	1,535,949	1,803,467
Total ..	701,873	721,401	6,217,524	6,257,065
Wire ..	9,190	11,443	195,034	243,399
Cast—To Sardinia ..	1,870	279	16,354	3,829
Egypt ..	55	833	917	12,676
United States ..	835	2,587	22,101	30,855
Brazil ..	3,992	4,726	51,612	61,795
British North America ..	5,293	5,935	38,667	44,168
East Indies ..	16,162	18,421	114,211	151,096
Australia ..	15,801	7,787	170,572	108,539
Other countries ..	28,386	32,212	297,743	341,661
Total ..	72,394	72,780	712,177	754,618
Wrought, of all sorts—To Holland ..	17,503	20,408	236,799	228,438
United States ..	45,714	46,497	577,262	564,631
British North America ..	19,793	19,581	265,820	273,280
East Indies ..	39,662	29,421	493,557	481,816
Australia ..	15,422	19,570	325,419	449,817
Other countries ..	138,165	144,735	1,821,576	1,981,416
Total ..	276,259	280,212	3,730,433	3,979,398
Steel, unwrought—To United States ..	13,719	13,366	462,958	442,240
Other countries ..	8,139	8,955	272,865	306,141
Total ..	21,858	22,321	735,823	748,381

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Metals (con.)—Copper—Unwrought, in bricks, pigs, &c.—To Belgium .. cwts	10,583	12,568	64,091	78,948
France ..	76,655	92,005	421,672	551,470
British East Indies ..	16,532	6,959	89,536	44,424
Other countries ..	18,165	29,394	97,925	177,205
Total ..	121,935	143,926	673,224	852,017
Sheets and Nails, including mixed or yellow metal—To Haase Towns ..	30,063	31,225	160,077	174,863
Holland ..	25,726	21,070	140,666	120,723
Belgium ..	8,303	8,934	46,133	52,650
United States ..	36,083	25,972	210,609	158,762
Brazil ..	12,166	7,102	78,019	45,993
British East Indies ..	70,524	77,858	419,241	490,587
Other countries ..	104,706	101,893	609,903	624,194
Total ..	287,571	274,054	1,664,648	1,667,772
Wrought, or other kinds ..	28,617	64,867	189,181	451,312
Brass of all kinds ..	19,198	22,013	121,205	144,790
Lead, Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Shot—To Russia .. tons	6,395	3,572	159,591	86,586
France ..	960	369	22,216	8,741
United States ..	4,661	2,583	111,879	61,888
Australia ..	1,896	2,277	48,262	58,118
Other countries ..	9,222	13,596	240,321	338,078
Total ..	23,134	22,397	582,269	553,411
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge ..	5,788	6,594	151,935	174,591
Tin, unwrought .. cwts	37,526	45,033	238,936	298,611
Oil, Seed—To Prussia .. gals	120,232	22,363	17,676	3,384
Haase Towns ..	1,725,373	524,007	256,159	85,245
Holland ..	932,764	781,246	133,238	119,352
United States ..	1,690,464	528,675	235,722	82,465
Australia ..	112,952	184,592	21,759	38,188
Other countries ..	2,505,644	2,055,024	415,194	335,630
Total ..	7,087,429	4,095,907	1,079,748	664,214
Salt—To Russia .. tons	59,485	79,826	40,400	53,428
Prussia ..	42,940	55,114	24,015	31,982
United States ..	343,438	202,963	174,145	99,735
British North America ..	72,703	82,941	33,093	36,593
East Indies ..	96,485	85,461	53,110	46,342
Other countries ..	130,737	145,461	76,419	72,939
Total ..	745,788	651,766	401,182	341,019
Silk Manufactures—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons, of silk only—To Haase Towns, lbs	69,927	48,699	91,467	61,398
France ..	22,473	15,595	30,366	22,019
United States ..	179,908	180,376	192,341	206,180
British North America ..	33,879	26,213	51,190	36,254
Australia ..	95,504	130,965	138,735	202,259
Other countries ..	253,527	222,905	269,290	275,329
Total ..	655,218	624,753	773,389	803,439

Declared Value.

Quantities.

1856

1857

Declared Value.

Quantities.

1856

1857

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Silk, Thrown—To France	546,119	423,613	574,266	520,508
Holland	88,052	42,290	98,678	54,821
Other countries	207,382	141,734	234,536	190,764
Total	841,553	607,637	907,480	766,093
Silk, Twist and Yarn—To France	442,352	422,175	194,539	225,946
Other countries	160,507	190,315	101,380	128,322
Total	602,859	612,490	295,919	353,668
Soap—To British North America	38,149	36,036	42,665	40,399
West Indies	54,059	56,840	68,180	70,622
Australia	45,503	11,389	64,258	20,261
Other countries	70,214	75,907	101,139	108,687
Total	207,925	180,172	276,242	239,969
Soda	1,405,901	1,534,405	608,499	759,426
Spirits (British)—To France	3,155,580	2,622,520	598,393	386,309
Australia	916,150	934,687	228,336	156,968
Other countries	775,063	1,264,070	171,716	208,288
Total	4,846,793	4,821,277	998,445	751,565
Sugar, refined	313,953	119,871	806,445	356,894
Wool, Sheep & Lambs—To Hanse Towns, lbs	980,471	708,037	83,428	74,705
Holland	440,923	513,107	26,787	31,490
Belgium	871,539	1,226,849	57,227	100,893
France	12,031,295	11,313,554	778,331	823,780
Other countries	54,546	1,381,334	4,420	58,050
Total	14,378,774	15,142,881	950,193	1,088,918
Woolens—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres—To United States...pieces	269,167	261,469	911,044	865,369

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Woolens—Cloths, &c. (con.)—To B. N. America	41,604	42,169	180,808	168,750
East Indies	34,639	66,688	174,767	334,388
Australia	20,533	25,582	102,018	133,072
Other countries	285,303	317,338	1,393,985	1,528,912
Total	651,246	713,246	2,762,622	3,030,491
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets & Carpets—To Hanse Towns	4,522,394	5,223,112	272,717	334,685
United States	34,514,595	33,664,582	1,465,047	1,423,452
British North America	3,392,504	3,833,075	184,586	194,970
Australia	2,537,425	3,863,777	176,001	259,848
Other countries	22,007,354	28,616,068	1,121,669	1,489,189
Total	66,974,272	75,200,614	3,220,011	3,702,144
Stockings	190,210	193,454	133,380	129,937
Worsted Stuffs—To Hanse Towns...pieces	438,087	470,509	579,731	617,670
Holland	162,153	195,029	205,157	275,103
United States	623,370	697,664	699,359	784,180
British North America	122,713	163,615	162,871	208,550
Other countries	872,767	1,041,907	1,186,423	1,440,313
Total	2,219,090	2,568,724	2,833,541	3,325,816
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...cwt	4,393	22,265	52,460	353,179
Hanse Towns	129,494	96,515	1,607,527	1,319,716
Holland	51,830	50,310	541,494	555,545
Belgium	23,135	11,074	246,017	130,969
France	10,430	10,929	174,300	210,764
Other countries	24,328	29,497	267,844	371,592
Total	244,109	220,091	2,889,642	2,941,765

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Machinery, &c. (con.)—France	2,265	2,265	158,249	217,045
Spain	4,393	4,393	141,269	125,508
British East Indies	101,283	106,779	392,591	463,709
Australia	608,394	1,058,307	1,897,386	2,820,737
Other countries	1,897,386	2,820,737	32,471	32,471
Total	2,820,737	4,212,948	3,202,000	4,212,948
Tin plates—To Hanse Towns	32,760	32,760	32,760	32,471
United States	1,020,303	1,020,303	43,776	41,161
British North America	27,965	27,965	27,965	36,540
Australia	283,102	283,102	283,102	429,308
Other countries	1,407,906	1,407,906	1,407,906	1,500,392
Total	435,813	442,719	435,813	442,719
Painters' colours	394,164	394,164	394,164	355,496
Pickles and Sauces	481,317	481,317	481,317	544,533
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	557,362	557,362	557,362	480,962
Silk—Articles of silk only	427,906	427,906	427,906	514,317
Mixed with other Materials	720,390	720,390	720,390	743,548
Stationery	550,874	550,874	550,874	517,033
Woolens	107,450,195	113,119,242	107,450,195	113,119,242
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	8,376,753	9,035,995	8,376,753	9,035,995
Unenumerated Articles	115,826,948	122,155,237	115,826,948	122,155,237
All Articles	124,203,701	131,191,232	124,203,701	131,191,232

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Woolens—Cloths, &c. (con.)—To B. N. America	41,604	42,169	180,808	168,750
East Indies	34,639	66,688	174,767	334,388
Australia	20,533	25,582	102,018	133,072
Other countries	285,303	317,338	1,393,985	1,528,912
Total	651,246	713,246	2,762,622	3,030,491
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets & Carpets—To Hanse Towns	4,522,394	5,223,112	272,717	334,685
United States	34,514,595	33,664,582	1,465,047	1,423,452
British North America	3,392,504	3,833,075	184,586	194,970
Australia	2,537,425	3,863,777	176,001	259,848
Other countries	22,007,354	28,616,068	1,121,669	1,489,189
Total	66,974,272	75,200,614	3,220,011	3,702,144
Stockings	190,210	193,454	133,380	129,937
Worsted Stuffs—To Hanse Towns...pieces	438,087	470,509	579,731	617,670
Holland	162,153	195,029	205,157	275,103
United States	623,370	697,664	699,359	784,180
British North America	122,713	163,615	162,871	208,550
Other countries	872,767	1,041,907	1,186,423	1,440,313
Total	2,219,090	2,568,724	2,833,541	3,325,816
Woolen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...cwt	4,393	22,265	52,460	353,179
Hanse Towns	129,494	96,515	1,607,527	1,319,716
Holland	51,830	50,310	541,494	555,545
Belgium	23,135	11,074	246,017	130,969
France	10,430	10,929	174,300	210,764
Other countries	24,328	29,497	267,844	371,592
Total	244,109	220,091	2,889,642	2,941,765

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1856	1857	1856	1857
Apparel and Strops—To Australia	994,855	1,236,110	821,455	917,283
Other countries	1,816,310	2,153,393	424,778	400,073
Total	2,811,165	3,389,503	1,246,233	1,317,356
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	366,827	423,667	560,649	507,670
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except Stockings)	71,450	102,544	80,452	84,716
Earthenware and Porcelain—To U. States	57,593	56,054	92,651	140,958
Brazil	471,323	596,726	1,334,118	1,488,668
East Indies	139,402	117,668	208,103	288,868
Australia	60,430	86,099	64,714	83,523
Other countries	525,635	500,810	115,639	153,772
Total	1,110,487	1,318,299	80,601	131,829
Fish	607,370	788,668	607,370	788,668
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	1,580,618	1,427,859	1,580,618	1,427,859
Glass—Plate	64,714	83,523	64,714	83,523
Haberdashery and Millinery—To U. States	525,635	500,810	115,639	153,772
Channel Islands	110,487	131,829	80,601	131,829
British North America	80,601	131,829	80,601	131,829
West Indies	607,370	788,668	607,370	788,668
B. Possessions in South Africa	607,370	788,668	607,370	788,668
East Indies	607,370	788,668	607,370	788,668
Australia	607,370	788,668	607,370	788,668

CURTIS ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.—SHILLING EDITION.
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 No. 1, 2, and 3, a Lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, as administered by Valpean, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, adapted for both sexes.

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 has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescent aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.
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MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM,
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 5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.—George Thomas, Esq., having been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work, by a Physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two stamps to prepay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required. Address, G. Thomas, Esq., Craven house, Newcastle upon Tyne.

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MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,
 52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication. 52 Fleet street.—At home from 1 till 5.

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PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS:—Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Poole, Mr George Perren, Mr Bernhard, and Mr Bartleman.

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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, with a me is my Soul cast down. Quintetto.—The Lord hath commanded. Chorus.—Why, my Soul, art thou so vexed.

PART II.—SELECTIONS FROM HAYDN'S ORATORIO, THE CREATION.

Recit. and Chorus.—In the Beginning. And the Spirit of God. Recit. and Air.—And God saw the Light. Now vanish before.—Mr George Perren. Chorus.—Despairing, cursing rage. Recit.—And God made the Firmament. Air and Chorus.—The marvellous Work.—Madame Rudersdorff.

Recit.—And God said. Air.—Rolling in foaming billows.—Mr Bernhard. Recit.—And God said: Let the Earth.—Mr George Perren.

Air.—With Verdure clad.—Madame Rudersdorff. Recit.—And the Heavenly Host.—Mr George Perren.

Chorus.—Awake the Harp. Recit.—And God said: Let there be Light.—Mr George Perren.

Recit. and Chorus.—In splendor bright. The Heavens are telling.—Mr George Perren.

Recit. and Air.—And God said: Let the Waters. Recit.—And God created great Whales. Terzetto.—Most Beautiful appear.—Madame Rudersdorff.

Mr George Perren and Mr Bartleman. Chorus.—The Lord is Great.

CHORUS.—Soprano—Mesdames Hamond, Wood, Temple, Chierici, Byers, Gouldsmith, Cameron, Hughes, B-den, Chamis, Coleman, Cowrick, Crouch, Contralto—Mesdames Grundy, Keeval, Stewart, Gledhill, Jackson, Panormo, Barnett, Cronin, Sherwood, Mariani, Beale, Miller, Marjison, Branman, Galli, Hambleton, Angelo, Walker. Tenors—Messrs W. Price, Sterling, Chierici, Lomax, J. Smith, W. Smith, Mammetti, Hammond, Morgan, Nye, Shawwood, Foster, Muschiali, Eastate, Cozens, Conran, T. Williams, Raitens, Jones, Bassi—Messrs J. Morgan, Grundy, McCarthy, Frost, Day, Howard, Galli, Cowrick, Graham, Dobson, Aldridge, Guiseppe, Roberts, Gavarre, Harvey, Collett, Barnard, Rutiney, Stacey, &c. &c. Musical Director, Mr J. H. Tully. Organist, Mr Areher.

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On Wednesday and Friday, February 24th and 26th. Admission to the building by tickets only, to be had of Messrs Keith, Prowse, 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 and book sellers.

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The following celebrated artists will appear:—Mr Charles Braham, Mr Henry Haigh, Mr George Perren, Mr D. Miranda, Mr Allan Irving, Mr Bartleman, Mr Bernhard, Signor Dragone, and Herr Deck (the celebrated German basso). Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Finoli, Madame Borchardt, Madame Poma, Miss Fanny Huddart, Miss Poole, Mrs Henry Haigh (late Miss Dyer).

A Chorus of one hundred selected artists. The Band will be numerous and complete. Organists, Messrs Archer, Turpin, and Beale. Conductor, Signor Vianezza, J. H. Tully, and Signor Randegger.

The programme will comprise selections from Don Giovanni, Norma, Barber of Seville, Il Trovatore, Mas-niello, La Traviata, Der Freyschutz, Maritana, The Bohemian Girl, The Mountain Sylph, and the best compositions of the late Sir Henry Bishop.

Promenade, 1s; balconies, 2s; reserved seats, 2s 6d. A SELECTION OF SACRED MUSIC every SUNDAY.

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Who are left destitute, will be given on THURSDAY NEXT, February 2nd, under the patronage of the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayress, Sheriffs, and Under Sheriffs of the City of London, who will attend in State on this occasion; his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., the Right Hon. the Earl of Glencall, Lord William Lennox, the Earl of Westmoreland, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., Sir William de Bathe, and several of the nobility and gentry.

A GRAND CONCERT, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL.

by special request, will take place, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the immediate relief of the distressed family of the son of that great English composer. On this evening the Palace will be most brilliantly illuminated, and the Grand Organ, unequalled in Europe, will be played.

Tickets to be had at the Alhambra Palace: Mitchell's Library, Bond street; Sams', St James's street; Cramer and Beale's, and Julien's, Regent street; Chappell's, Bond street, and all libraries and book-sellers. In the City, at Keith and Prowse's, Cheapside; Parlay's, Holborn; 311 Holborn; 103 Fleet street; and Westerton's, book-seller, Knightsbridge.—The use of the Palace will be given gratuitously by Mr E. T. Smith.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE. LESSEE, Mr E. T. SMITH.

Acting-manager, Mr C. Mathews. Stage manager, Mr R. Roxby. Scenic artist, Mr William Beverley. First appearance of Mr James Anderson and Miss Elsworthy (who are engaged for a limited period), First night of Cloud and Sunshine.

Ninth week of the Great Pantomime, which has undergone several curtailments and improvements, so as to enable parties from the country to save the railway and omnibuses.

On Tuesday, the entertainments will be for the benefit of Harry Boleno and Madame Boleno.

On Monday, February 22, and during the week, Her Majesty's Servants will perform (first time at this theatre) the highly popular play entitled CLOUD and SUNSHINE. Characters by Messrs James Anderson, R. Roxby, Kinloch, Carter, Lingham, A. Younge; Mrs Selby, Miss Mason, and Miss Elsworthy.

To conclude with the highly successful and splendid pantomime of LITTLE JACK HORNER: or, Harlequin A. B. C., and the Elfin Land of Nursery Rhymes.

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The Overture and Music composed and arranged by Mr J. H. Tully.

The Burlesque Grotesque Overture invented and written by E. L. Blanchard, Author of "Harlequin Hudibras," "King Humming-top," "Jack and Gill," "Seven Ages of Man," "See-Saw, Margery Daw," &c., and the whole arranged and produced under the superintendence of Mr Robert Roxby.

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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, 12s, 12 1/2s 6d, and 21s.

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In rehearsal, a new Comedy, in two acts.

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of every good description, including the new coloured Wool Stockings; also, Underclothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed Flannels and Dressing Gowns in great variety.—POPE and PLANTE, Manufacturers, 4 Waterloo place, Pall Mall, London.

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The Ladies are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaton, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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