

proaching darkness and strong wind. Sixteen cannon and many small guns were taken.

Some days later, the island of Katalo, in the bay of Boni, was visited in boats by Lieut. Govers, to ascertain whether any pirates harbored there. No sooner had these boats appeared in the bay than they were fired upon by the inhabitants; a general fight then ensued, and a landing was effected with great difficulty. The pirates fled, leaving 23 of their vessels hauled on shore; 40 cannon were taken, their dwellings and the vessels were burned, and the whole island devastated. Forty persons were delivered from slavery, who, with six of the pirate vessels afloat, were taken to Macassar.

Three different expeditions, (by which the Dutch had to deplore seven men killed and 26 wounded,) were considered important in their results, and conducted with so much gallantry, that at Macassar a day of thanksgiving was set apart. The accounts are to the effect that on the 1st of July, 1843, when the expedition intended to set forth again on another cruise and to extend its operations east of Java.—[National Intelligencer.]

### From the Commercial Advertiser.

#### ISLAND OF MEXIANA.

(From the Journal of an American Traveler.)

On the 25th of August, 1842, we embarked from the city of Para, on board a small schooner bound for the Northern coast of the island of Mexiana. The schooner was commanded by James Campbell, Esq., who had agreed to convey us to our destination. At the expiration of five days the island of Mexiana was in view, and in the distance the tops of the mountains were seen rising from the bosom of the rolling deep; but as we rapidly approached, it gradually rose from the waters, until at last, like a floating island, it stood before us in luxuriant grandeur. The island was bounded on the Southern shores of the island, where stands a neatly planned mansion, in the rear of which an extensive savanna lies spread in picturesque loveliness, abounding with flocks and herds, and extending far beyond the limits of our vision.

This flowery life is comparatively unknown; it has rarely been visited by travelers, and no map or chart has yet informed the navigator of its existence. It lies in the Gulf of Mexico, and is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon.

It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians. The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

The island is situated directly under the Equator, and is surrounded by the equatorial waters of the great Amazon. It is about fifty miles in length and from fifteen to twenty in breadth, and contains many islands of small size. The population is estimated at 100,000, and is composed of Africans and native Indians.

Russia has recalled her minister; Prussia has recalled her minister; and much more than powers can effect, to disturb the present peace of the country and bring on anarchy and despotism, time must decide.

### FEMALE COURAGE AND HEROISM.

A THRILLING LITTLE STORY.

In the month of June, a pedlar and his wife presented themselves at the door of the little farmhouse, at Brice, in France, and requested permission of the farmer to stay over night. A small room was assigned to them, as the farmer's wife was confined to her bed. The next day, the pedlar and his wife went to church, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

The pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life. The poor woman, sick and weak, delivered up her money, and the pedlar, who was armed with a knife, presented himself at the door of the sick woman, and demanded her money or her life.

with the approval of Sir Charles Metcalfe, they began to consider it calmly and without prejudice, and, therefore, readily discovered its virtues and acknowledged its utility.

It has been objected to Responsible Government, that it places the Executive power too much in the hands of a party. But this never was a country possessing representative institutions which was not governed through a party. It does not follow, therefore, that the government is administered through a party, it is administered for a party. On the contrary, the knowledge possessed by the party in office, that the influence of Responsible Government may ever bring their opponents into power, renders the more cautious in their conduct, and more anxious to preserve their character from the charge of partiality or injustice.

There is another advantage attached to this system. It places the Executive power too much in the hands of a party. But this never was a country possessing representative institutions which was not governed through a party. It does not follow, therefore, that the government is administered through a party, it is administered for a party. On the contrary, the knowledge possessed by the party in office, that the influence of Responsible Government may ever bring their opponents into power, renders the more cautious in their conduct, and more anxious to preserve their character from the charge of partiality or injustice.

### Chronicle & Gazette.

SAURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

#### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND THE CIVIL LIST.

We observe in the Montreal Courier of the 7th inst., some editorial remarks upon the subject of the Civil List. We are glad to see our able contemporary discussing so wisely and so candidly an important subject, and defended not only the amount of the Civil List, but the principle of having a Government sufficiently ample for all the purposes of Government, permanently fixed.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

The existence of a permanent Civil List sufficient for the ordinary expenses of administration is incompatible with Responsible Government, since the movements of the Executive are beyond the influence of the Legislative branch of the Government, unless the latter have within their control—that which is the essence of political power—the public purse. Independently of the error in principle which the existence of a permanent Civil List and a subordinate Executive, as proposed by the Imperial Government to Canada, is the disposition of the amount to the members of the Executive. Not only have there been many more officials than a strict regard to the efficiency of the public service actually required; but the salaries have been out of all proportion to the services rendered. Where the emoluments attached to public offices are so much greater than the emoluments could derive from any private occupation, a dereliction of duty is almost inevitable.

dependants on the South. They might be so, under some circumstances, and for a time. But not long they could keep the mouth of the Mississippi to be in the hands of any government, not their own.

Their "sumptuary population"—you may think Saint Anna for the pirates—will sweep down the river, in such freshets of warlike force, as to overwhelm every thing before them. The Ohio and Mississippi boatmen will command every thing near the mouth of the Mississippi.

The grievances of the South are two-fold—the tariff and abolition. "While the tariff," says Mr. Calhoun, "takes from us the proceeds of our labor, abolition strikes at the life of our country." The friends of Mr. Calhoun say that they await the events of the present session. They are armed neutrals. They wait to see whether the Democrats will destroy the protective system, and whether a step will be put towards the abolition question in the House. If all should recede according to their wishes, they will support Mr. Van Buren and consent to go on under the present form of Government; but, their wishes are unheeded, as they probably will be, their neutral conformity must go ahead.

This seems to be the present state of things, and there is no reason why the subject should not be discussed in the press, as well as in Congress. It appears to me that the press has fallen far in the rear of the movements of the public mind, on many subjects.

#### From the New York Com. Advertiser of Monday.

#### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

#### Arrival of the Montezuma.

The fine sailing packet ship Montezuma, Captain Lower, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of January. Our files are London to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 5th of January.

#### ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY.

Windsor, Friday, January 5.—A slight accident, which, happily, proved of no consequence, happened to Her Majesty, who was being driven in a pony carriage with the Marchioness of Douro. The positions of the carriage were such that the horse, on the left wheel of the carriage went into a broad ditch, which threw the vehicle against the hedge.

Her Majesty and Lady Douro were speedily rescued from their perilous position, and returned to the residence of the Queen, where they were attended by the medical staff of the household. The carriage was damaged, but the horses were unhurt.

The French papers announce the death of General Count D'Orsay, father of the illustrious dandy. The general was a man of high and distinguished talents, both as a soldier and a statesman.

#### THE STATE TRIALS.

On the fourth of January the law agents commenced the prosecution of "striking the Jury"—that is to say, drawing from the whole number on the panel, the names of 48, which number was then to be further reduced to 24, and finally from these 24 the 12 competent jurors to be selected.

The Attorney for the traversers handed in a protest against the panel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified persons, including 16 Roman Catholics, had not been placed upon it.

The result of the drawing is thus announced:—The names of 48 were drawn, and 24 were rejected, and thirty-six Whigs and Tories. Supporting the radicals to be struck off by the traversers, and which will then be composed of twenty-four Tories and Whigs.

The striking of the 24 was to be performed on the 5th. Mr. O'Connell paid a flying visit to Cork on the 3d of January, and made a speech of course, from which we extract as follows:—

As to an acquittal, it scarcely depends on guilt or innocence. All the facts took place in the open day, in the presence of the magistracy and police. The jury were sworn, and the witnesses were examined. The old witnesses were crying the hour it was a day of keeping a secret as to the precise hour of the night. (A laugh.) It was so with them. They took an instrument to confine their names to the jury, which they did all over the world. Acquittal or condemnation all depended on the confession of the jury. It was idle to demonstrate that this prosecution was not intended to put down the names of the magistracy and police.

They could get up, in the city of Cork, twelve or thirteen men, who would be ready to swear that they were present at the scene of the crime. In Dublin they could find many a man with the same humane feelings as Vincent. The jury was to be struck this day, and the names of the magistracy and police were to be struck out of the list. If, on the contrary, bigots and partisans composed it—and that was highly probable, for they were playing with a gambler who had loaded dice—the consequence was obvious. It should be the inmate of a prison.

But the great bars of a prison should not lessen his anxiety for his country and his love for Ireland; on the contrary, that love and affection should be but deepened and doubled as it was only human nature to love those things for which we are persecuted. (Sensation.) His pen or his mind could not slumber in a cell or any where else. The prospects of repeal were brightening over the land. The occasion of Augustus John O'Connell, of Bunow, called, was an event in itself of high importance. Smith O'Brien was a host in himself.

The Bank of England.—Quarterly average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from Oct. 7 to Dec. 30, 1843, both inclusive. Pursuant to the Act 3 and 4, William IV., Cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation £19,098,000	Securities £21,067,000
Deposits £11,751,000	Bullion 12,855,000
Total £30,849,000	Total £33,922,000

Downing street, Jan 5, 1844.  
The Revenue.—The official statement for the quarter ending Jan. 5, is published in the London Gazette of the 5th inst. Total income of the year, ending Jan. 5, 1844, £50,071,943. The previous year, £43,229,865.

Increase for this year, £5,742,078. This increase arises principally from—Excise, £387,503; Property Tax, 4,678,204; Miscellaneous, 1,000,440.

From which deduct a decrease in—Stamps, £64,945; Taxes, 85,105; Crown lands, 13,000. Total increase of quarter just ended, £1,211,777. Corresponding quarter of last year, £1,486,107.

Exhibiting an increase for this quarter of £752,670. This increase has chiefly proceeded from the Custom, £551,879; Property tax, 197,203. The principal decrease has been in—Stamps, £38,101; Crown lands, 17,300; Taxes, 10,000.

The increased receipts from the Excise, for the quarter, amount only to £2,763. The deficiency shows an improvement of £8,700. The deficiency of the latter on the year is £13,000. This deficiency is, however, attributed to items being now charged upon it, which were formerly placed to another account.

The National Debt.—The actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ending the 10th day of October, 1843, amounted to the sum of £908,511 11s. 9d.

The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt have given notice that one fourth of that sum will be applied in the quarter ending the 10th day of April, 1844, to the following purposes, viz:—To the purchase of stock, £27,135 7 11; To the purchase of Exchequer Bills, 200,000 0 0.

Total £227,135 7 11. Add interest receivable on account of annuities and legacies to be applied to the purchase of stock, 3,477 12 10. £230,613 0 91.

Liverpool Grain Market, Jan. 6.—The arrivals from Canada consist of 1,680 barrels of Wheat 14s. 10d. and 5,070 barrels of Flour 2s. 10d. The market generally has a sale for an advance of 6d. to 1s. per sack; and latterly Canadian has been rather more inquired for at previous rates. The quotations for Canada are 29s. to 30s. for United States Flour, and 1s. 10d. for No. 1. It concludes by saying that there is a fair sale for an advance of 6d. to 1s. per sack; and latterly Canadian has been rather more inquired for at previous rates.

The India and China Trade.—A memorial, which has attracted considerable attention at Liverpool, has been addressed to Her Majesty's Government by the Chairman of the East India and China Association of Liverpool (on behalf of the association) praying for a reduction of the duty on tea to 1s. per lb. on the principle of its leading to a great increase in the consumption of tea, independently of the political and commercial results to be derived from the proposed diminution.

The Tobacco Trade.—From the result of the interviews had with deputations of the tobacco trade with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is inferred that no reduction of the duty is contemplated, but that there will be an alteration in the mode of levying the duty on the tobacco trade.

From the London Globe of Saturday, January 6. City Twelve o'clock.—The returns of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, from the 7th October to the 30th December, do not exhibit the results usually expected at this season of the year; but they are certainly not unfavourable, seeing that the money market altogether is in a far different position. The circulation has been reduced by £23,000,000—the deposits have increased by £267,000,000—the amount of unemployed capital has been reduced by £23,000,000—the amount of unemployed capital has been reduced by £23,000,000—the amount of unemployed capital has been reduced by £23,000,000.

The exports of the precious metals from London during the week ending Thursday last were only 38,000 ounces of silver coin to Victoria and Canton, and about the exchanges on the Continent had rather drooped again.

Two o'clock.—The revenue accounts have been the object of much criticism in the city; and while all are gratified at the creation of a surplus, few expect any satisfaction at the manner in which the surplus has been obtained, viz. from the income tax, rather than from a flourishing trade. The amount to be applied to the reduction of the funded debt is not large, £27,000,000, as compared with the £100,000,000 of the funded debt which is to be redeemed.

Letters from Constantinople of December 17 say that the Porte had sent a commissioner to Moscow, to enquire into the attacks of the Kurds upon the Nea. The Marquis of Westminster has made a donation of £500 to the funds of the anti-con-law-league, accompanied by a letter in which he takes strong ground for the abolition of the slave trade, and contains many of the opinions expressed in which are thought likely to have much weight with the landed interest.

We believe, however, that the property of the Marquis has chiefly if not wholly in London—that is to say, in a large agricultural property.

The French papers announce the death of General Count D'Orsay, father of the illustrious dandy. The general was a man of high and distinguished talents, both as a soldier and a statesman.

The result of the drawing is thus announced:—The names of 48 were drawn, and 24 were rejected, and thirty-six Whigs and Tories. Supporting the radicals to be struck off by the traversers, and which will then be composed of twenty-four Tories and Whigs.

The striking of the 24 was to be performed on the 5th. Mr. O'Connell paid a flying visit to Cork on the 3d of January, and made a speech of course, from which we extract as follows:—

As to an acquittal, it scarcely depends on guilt or innocence. All the facts took place in the open day, in the presence of the magistracy and police. The jury were sworn, and the witnesses were examined. The old witnesses were crying the hour it was a day of keeping a secret as to the precise hour of the night. (A laugh.) It was so with them. They took an instrument to confine their names to the jury, which they did all over the world. Acquittal or condemnation all depended on the confession of the jury. It was idle to demonstrate that this prosecution was not intended to put down the names of the magistracy and police.

They could get up, in the city of Cork, twelve or thirteen men, who would be ready to swear that they were present at the scene of the crime. In Dublin they could find many a man with the same humane feelings as Vincent. The jury was to be struck this day, and the names of the magistracy and police were to be struck out of the list. If, on the contrary, bigots and partisans composed it—and that was highly probable, for they were playing with a gambler who had loaded dice—the consequence was obvious. It should be the inmate of a prison.

But the great bars of a prison should not lessen his anxiety for his country and his love for Ireland; on the contrary, that love and affection should be but deepened and doubled as it was only human nature to love those things for which we are persecuted. (Sensation.) His pen or his mind could not slumber in a cell or any where else. The prospects of repeal were brightening over the land. The occasion of Augustus John O'Connell, of Bunow, called, was an event in itself of high importance. Smith O'Brien was a host in himself.

The Bank of England.—Quarterly average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from Oct. 7 to Dec. 30, 1843, both inclusive. Pursuant to the Act 3 and 4, William IV., Cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation £19,098,000	Securities £21,067,000
Deposits £11,751,000	Bullion 12,855,000
Total £30,849,000	Total £33,922,000

Downing street, Jan 5, 1844.  
The Revenue.—The official statement for the quarter ending Jan. 5, is published in the London Gazette of the 5th inst. Total income of the year, ending Jan. 5, 1844, £50,071,943. The previous year, £43,229,865.

Increase for this year, £5,742,078. This increase arises principally from—Excise, £387,503; Property Tax, 4,678,204; Miscellaneous, 1,000,440.

From which deduct a decrease in—Stamps, £64,945; Taxes, 85,105; Crown lands, 13,000. Total increase of quarter just ended, £1,211,777. Corresponding quarter of last year, £1,486,107.

Exhibiting an increase for this quarter of £752,670. This increase has chiefly proceeded from the Custom, £551,879; Property tax, 197,203. The principal decrease has been in—Stamps, £38,101; Crown lands, 17,