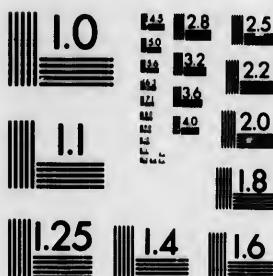
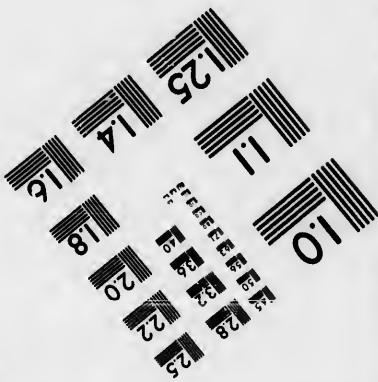
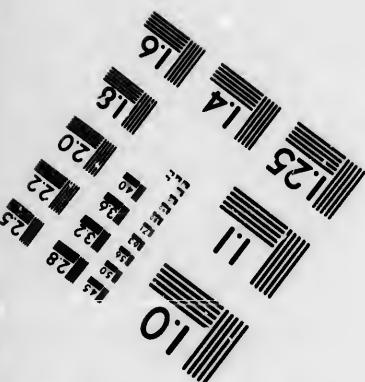


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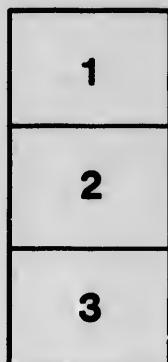
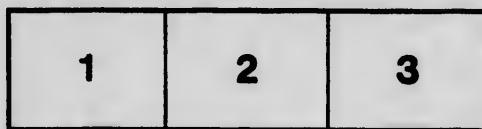
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LIVERPOOL, 1st JANUARY, 1834.

Sirs,

The year just terminated has been one of excitement and fluctuation in commercial affairs; in its progress several very important measures have been carried through Parliament bearing on the Commerce, Manufactures, and vested interests of the country. During the agitation of these questions, viz. as to the renewal of the Bank Charter, the adjustment of a Slave Emancipation Bill, and an alteration in the East India Company's Charter, our market for the sale of Provisions, tho' steady, was without buoyancy, and the export of manufactured articles, tho' extensive, was not unduly so. A degree of timidity existed, for upon the equitable adjustment of the three important measures already referred to depended much the permanent prosperity and security of many leading and important interests. It may with fairness and candour be admitted, that in the arranging a new Charter for the Bank, an Act for the Emancipation of the Slave, and one to open the trade to China, our new Parliament, considering the great importance of these measures, and the conflicting interests which they involved, have framed and passed Bills equitable on the whole, and wearing the appearance of ultimately working well. No sooner were these new regulations adopted and settled, than a great excitement appeared in our markets, and the value of several important raw materials (on which some advance was legitimate) was driven up by speculation beyond what was warranted, to the serious injury of consumers; but, as a natural consequence, reaction eventually ensued, and was followed by loss to many speculators. Referring to several branches of manufacture in this country, the state of things is greatly changed of late years. A large portion of what is produced is now exported; in consequence, to keep our manufacturers fully employed, the price of their fabrics should be more the rates that Foreigners can afford to pay, than what could be borne at home; hence, when from any circumstances this medium is exceeded, the export of goods lessens, and that of specie commences, thereby creating alarm with the monied interests. This was the case last summer, as it now clearly appears, from the official reports of the Bank of England, that there was little or no curtailment of our circulating medium; for the advanced prices of goods and produce, with a consequent want of vent abroad, and not reduced issues of paper, caused the late want of money, and which in London does not yet entirely cease: when this pressure first commenced, exchanges altered to our prejudice; since then prices have nearly receded to their former level, and this evil now is the less complained of. However taken as a whole a very extensive business was done within the past year, and from present prospects, with the opening of new markets, a still more important one may be looked for during the ensuing. Any further new measures affecting materially the commerce of our country are not expected to be proposed to Parliament. An alteration in the Corn Laws may however again be agitated, but unless taken up as a Government measure, no changes of moment are expected to follow: it is an important question, and involves clashing interests which it may be very difficult fairly to reconcile, for, without Foreign imports, the prices of agricultural produce in England are already very low,—barely remunerating; an increased foreign supply would likewise injure and depress the rapidly rising agriculture of Ireland, and in the like proportion improve that of Foreign countries to the prejudice of our own. This question when settled will probably be by a fixed and permanent duty in preference to a fluctuating scale. There now exists no decided want of money facilities; indeed it is questionable if they are not likely ere long to be too great for a sound state of trade. Our Colonies in the West appear likely to settle down quietly under the emancipation bill, and to derive eventual benefit, rather than injury, from the final adjustment of that question. In the East new sources of trade are opened; at home there has been an abundant harvest (always a national good): so that viewing our future prospects, good reasons exist for anticipating a steady, prosperous and active state of business hereafter, should peace in Europe be preserved, as there is every reason to hope it may be. Already a degree of briskness exists with our manufacturers almost without precedent; and with the shipping interest (so long depressed) improvement is ere long anticipated. These favourable results, it is reasonable to expect, cannot be realized without in the course of the year affording some relief, if not an absolute benefit, to the great and leading interests of Agriculture.

Last week an extensive business was done in Cotton, and, against an import of 9098 packages, the sales amounted to 27460 bags and bales, as follows—

11630 bags of Bowdes at 7½d a 9½d;	1710 bags of Maranhams at 8½d a 10½d;
3560 " New Orleans at 7½d a 10½d;	120 " Common West Indu at 7½d a 10½d;
2540 " Alabamas &c. at 6½d a 9½d;	40 " Egyptian at 12½d;
540 " Sea Island at 11½d a 16d;	1400 " Surats at 5d a 6½d;
240 " Stained at 8½d a 10½d;	
2350 " Pernamb at 9½d a 11d;	
700 " Bahias at 8½d a 10d;	2630 " Surats at 5½d a 6d.

By AUCTION:

An advance of ½d a ½d was then currently paid on the middling and better qualities of American, ½d to ¾d and in some instances ¾d per lb. on Brasil descriptions, and the Surats by auction sold at an average of fully the rates obtainable during the previous week. On Saturday, the sales were 2000 bales; on Monday and yesterday about 4000 have been purchased, of which 1000 have been taken on speculation, principally American; to-day only 1000 bales, for since the announcement of our actual stocks the market has been quiet, and rather more disposition has been evinced to sell, notwithstanding the fact that our stocks are much less than at this time last year, and our consumption greater. Last week about 150 hds. of Tobacco were sold without change in price. There is this week a steady demand.

For B. P. Sugar a moderate enquiry was experienced last week, when 700 hds. were disposed of; since then a few sales have been effected probably to the extent of 400 hds.; low qualities are become very difficult to move off. Some purchases have been making in fine white Bengal at 63s 9d per cwt., but in Mauritius and Foreign generally little business is doing.—Molasses go off slowly, with a tendency to decline.—Very little business is doing in Coffee; the stock here greatly exceeds the previous anticipation, as such, an immediate change for the better is not looked for.—The demand for Rum is far from good; common Leewards are selling at 2s a 2s 1d per gallon.—For Pimento there is scarcely any demand.—The last price paid for East India Ginger was 33s per cwt.—For Pepper there are inquiries; but Cocoa moves off slowly.—Rice is much neglected; the stock of East India has become heavy; of Carolina none remains suitable for home use; and the season for export is passed.—Last week a few parcels of East India Irides sold at steady prices; during the present no transactions of moment have occurred.

In Dry Saltery Articles neither the business of the past, or thus far in the present, week has been extensive. During the last scarcely 100 brls. were disposed of, at 2s 2d to 3s 6d per cwt., and for Peas 2s 6d to 2s 9d per cwt.: since then the demand has not improved.

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In Dry Saltery Articles neither the business of the past, or thusfar in the present, week has been extensive. During the last scarcely 100 brls. of Ashes were sold, the price paid for Pots was 2s 3d to 2s 6d, and for Pearls 2s 3d to 2s 9d per cwt. : since then the demand has not improved. A few hds. of Philadelphia Quercitron Bark have been sold ex-ship at 9s 3d  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.—In Dyewoods but little business is doing ; last week 150 tons of Campeachy Logwood sold at £1 10s, 30 tons of Honduras at £6 ; small lots of Cuba Fustic at £9 10s, also of ordinary Camwood at £16 10s, and for good solid Nicaraguawood £20 per ton was paid ; in like manner a few transactions have occurred during the present, without change in price. But little business is doing in Salsipetre or Nitrate of Soda ; for the latter, 30s  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. is now obtainable.—A little Bengal Safflower has been sold at £6 10s, and fine East India Gum Arabic at 6s, also 80 chests (of which 10 were blocked) of Shell Lac sold this week all round at £6  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.—In Mediterranean Produce there are few changes.—Brimstone moves off steadily at full prices.—Olive Oils, for which there is a very limited demand, are lower ; last week the sales were unimportant ; this week £52  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. tun has been accepted for Sicily.—Shumac goes off more freely ; the market is now well cleared of Sicily, at 13s for old, and 13s 6d  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. for new, and Verona sold under 7s.—Little business is doing in Madders or Madder Roots.—Fine Valonia is saleable.

The arrivals of Turpentine are of late considerable, though still coming into the same hands, in consequence about 13s per cwt. was paid last week for 1600 barrels by necessitous buyers. A parcel of 2200 barrels offered by auction on Monday last was not sold, but is held for a high price.—No change in Tar. Several parcels are soon expected from America.—Rosin is steady in price.—Spirits of Turpentine are however on the advance.—Very little business is doing in Fish Oils ; indeed the stock is too small to admit of any transactions of moment.—Seed Oils move off slowly at our quotations.—In Palm Oil more lately the business done has been unimportant, and prices have been looking down. Yesterday however a sale of about 200 tons was reported, the price realised is understood to be about £27 10s per ton.

The late heavy arrivals have caused much dullness and some decline in the price of Tallow; small parcels of Yellow Candle now sell at 47s, and South American is ineffectually offered at 42s  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt.—There is rather more inquiry for Hemp at our quotations.—Some business has also been doing of late in Flax at an advance in price.—The reduced stock of Pine Timber has given an impetus to that market, and a considerable advance is now paying ; the last prices obtained by the cargo were 20d  $\frac{1}{2}$  foot for good Quebec, 21d for good St. John's, and 19½d for middling Miramichi ; the demand is still active.—Hardwood is more saleable than it has been, and prices are rather higher.—Quebec Oak also moves off steadily, and at some advance in price. The holders (who are few) of Baltic Timber are obtaining very full prices.—Deals have become saleable, and command rather higher rates. Owing to the moderate stocks of Staves, sales have this week been made both of measurement and puncheon at a further advance, say at £100 per mille for selected Pipe, and £20 per m. for the best puncheon.—A cargo of Honduras Mahogany, just arrived by the St. Croix direct from the Bay, will be sold by auction towards the end of the present month.

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Very little business was transacted at our Corn Exchange yesterday ; prices generally were lower, and there is a want of confidence in buying. Irish Wheat was taken in small parcels by the dealers at a reduction of 1d  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel.—A similar decline was submitted to on Oats.—Canadian Wheat and Flour move off slowly at our quotations. There have been a few parcels of American Flour sold in bond for shipment ; also 450 quarters of Stettin Red Wheat at 4s per 70lb., likewise for export.—For Cloverseed we are without inquiries ; our prices are nominal.—There is an arrival of 600 hds. of New York Flaxseed ; no sales have however been made.—Linseed continues scarce, so that purchases are making in this article at very full prices.

We beg your reference to our Annual Report annexed, with Statement of Imports and Stocks, remaining at your service, with respect,

We remain, Sirs, your most obedient servants,

DANIEL BUCHANAN & SON.

- \* The Duties on Grain, &c. for the ensuing Week are as follows.—On Wheat 36s 8d, on Oats 18s 3d, on Rye 10s 3d, on Barley and Indian Corn 18s 4d, on Beans 18s 3d, on Peas 9s 6d  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt Imperial Quarter, and on Flour 22s 0d  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt Barrel.

SALES ADVERTISED.

Thursday, 2nd January	170 tons	Cuba Fustic	843 pockets Ginger	1720 dry Ox and Cow Hides
150 tons Valonia	50 do.	Lignumvitae	13 tons red Sanders wood	Friday, 17th
250 do. Logwood	4 do.	Brazililetto Wood	Friday, 10th	6320 dry Ox and Cow Hides
Friday, 3rd	Wednesday, 8th		1500 Goat Skins	870 salted do
500 barrels Tar	2395 bags Rico		480 Horse Hides	Tuesday, 21st
15000 Buffalo Horns	606 bags Salsipetre		9189 salted Ox and Cow do.	2213 Ox and Cow Hides
225 bales Jute Hemp				





The stocks on the 31st December for those respective years were—  
 Logwood, Camp. 3000 2600 1800 160 630 1800 2600 tons  
 Jamaica, &c. 640 500 300 160 93 110 1900  
 Eustac, all sorts 1800 1900 1300 1500 480 1250  
 Dye woods 2000 1600 1400 1400 400 1250  
 Logwood will be seen the stock has greatly increased, but not by any means in the same ratio with the import. From the want of freights in the early part of the year, this article had been resorted to in order to make up return cargoes; but as the increased import, the consumption has been increased also, so that to continue present prices are 13c to 15c per ton, but the rates paid for shipping articles will probably increase, as our large buyers, hereafter a retarding influence is anticipated. It will also be seen that the import and stock of Eustac have both increased, and prices are 10c to 15c per ton below the rates obtainable on the 31st December, 1832. However our present stock consists principally of late arrivals, and with the immense import of Nicaragua wood, the comparative supply on hand is less, and the price higher than it was a year ago. It may generally be remarked that the consumption of Dye woods exceeds all former precedents.

**QUERCITRON BARK.**—Though the import of this article has increased, the stock now held here is somewhat under what it was at the corresponding period last year, as the following statement will show:

the years .....	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
the import was .....	850	1500	1500	2540	1300	810	1290 casks,
the stock on the 31st Jan .....	940	940	920	1030	600	550	

Dec. each year were, 110 120 130 140 150 160 170  
consisting of 300 hds. of Philadelphia, and 250 hds. of Baltimore.  
There has during the past year been a tendency towards advance, and  
rates now current are about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above what were obtainable  
elsewhere months ago. The mule is represented to have fallen 10 mos.  
earlier in America, and the consumption here rather to have increased,  
there is also a better export demand; hence it is not improbable that prices  
will yet go higher.

**TURPENTINE.**—The aggregate supplies imported into the Kingdom during the past year show a small decrease. Into this port it exceeded that of any previous year since 1825. For the past eight the imports and stocks were as follows:

Increased imports, and present moderate stocks, clearly shew an  
evasive and increasing consumption. At the end of 1832 the supply on  
hand was held almost exclusively by consumers, of the above it is computed  
that 12,000 barrels are in the hands of importers, and the remainder  
by manufacturers. The present price exceeds by £d to 5d per cwt. cut, the  
average at the corresponding period in 1832. During the past year,  
great has been the consumption of Rosin, that the price advanced  
from 8s to 16s per cwt. will enable us to make of spirits, to enable  
manufacturers to sell this demand, having taken account of  
the cost of production, and the value of the article, it will be seen that it has declined during the same  
period from 5s down to 4s 4d per cwt. The present value of  
this material appears too high to admit of any further important im-  
port, yet some advance rather than any decline is anticipated by  
importers, who continue to store for higher prices, though as a monopoly  
may find a difficulty in realizing their expectations.

## The IMPORT of

THE COTTON IN 1855 was then—in 1855,		1851.	1850.
Amercia	.....	62017	again
Brazil and Lisbon	.....	112729	68211
Demerara, Berbice and Surinam	.....	112295	144724
West India, Spanish, &c.	.....	3698	2964
East India	.....	677	3988
Egyptian, &c.	.....	4026	4367
		2282	3274
			2719
otal into Liverpool, &c.	.....	83394	14064
otal into the Kingdom was about .....	934250		

duty on Foreign HARDWOOD, in B. S. is 2s, Colonial 5s; on Foreign OAK and PINE, in B. S. 2s, Colonial 10/- per load of 50 Cubic Feet.—Foreign DEALS above 7 inches in width, not exceeding 10 feet in length, and 1*1*/<sub>2</sub> inch

**NEW YORK.**—*Barrels from Riga, and 100 lbs. from Holland.* (Quality suitable for the ensuing sowing little remains.) In Ireland the quality held over is very small, so that the consumption of the coming season must be supplied by future imports. Last year prices were uniformly good, prices being expected the ensuing seasons, and they will probably be realized, as the value of Riga grain is high, and that of Dutch (in particular) whilst the prices of Grain are low, thus offering to the Irish farmer a great inducement to extend the culture of Wheat. The price of Wheat in New York, which may serve to bring more to market. From Holland the supply will it is expected equal that of last year, and from Riga be increased in quantity and improved in quality. The only sale yet made has been of Dutch at 73 lbs, and for American between 90s to 100s per hhd., is expected during the opening price.

**CLOVERSEED.**—The past was a season of comparatively moderate prices. The crop of English was abundant, and thus rendered Foreign seeds less needed. Into this port but little was received, and generally to a bad market. The crop of old had been reducing for some time past, not only here, but in London, where the stocks remain in this port 140 tons, consisting principally of very old American seed, 100 tons at the close of 1832, and 210 tons on the 31st December, 1831. In London the present stock is estimated at about 400 tons, against 850 tons on the 31st of December, 1832, and 1100 tons at the end of 1831. The close of 1832 was dull and without French red seal towards the close as low as 85/- per 50 lbs cut. The market appears much encouraged for importers this year, but rather for the foreign than the home crop is represented as proving abundant, and which is contrasted by the fact, that *Anno* new English seed is now offering at 85/- per 50 lbs cut, so that to American or distant shippers this market offers little

**4 FLOUR.**—*Another year has passed of disappointment and depression in Corn.* The high prices of 1829, 1830 and 1831 do not as yet appear to have exerted their full effect, for the increased growth consequent on the stimulation of prices of Corn has still depressing tendency, and two favourable seasons would have sufficed apparently fully adequate to, if not exceeding, our demands. The market seems more likely to be the opinion of practical men engaged in this branch of business. It is now difficult to promote speculation, though the price may be tempting, for individuals exclusively engaged in this trade would be locked up in bonded Grain, or otherwise induced to act from repeated losses; it appears the present position of this market. There has of late been a considerable (though not important) increase in the stock of Irish Wheat, otherwise little can be said, the ship, by whom is unduly heavy; of Foreign under the last two months there were 100,000 quarters of Wheat, (of which 33,000 quarters were Canadian,) 300,000 quarters of Oats, 57,000 of Beans, 105,000 bushels of Flour, against 131,000 quarters of Wheat, 100,000 quarters of Oats, 61,000 quarters of Beans, and 34,000 bushels of Flour at the corresponding period last year. Referring to the prices in contemplation of future periods, there is not any material difference. In contemplating the future prospects of this branch of business, and assuming that no change will occur in the existing Corn Laws, there appears reason to anticipate a favourable season, and that the reverse, for in several parts of Europe the late harvest has been deficient, which may afford an opportunity to export bonded Wheat, or grain, or at least prevent future weather accumulation. The present low prices of British Corn have greatly increased the consumption, and which the deficient growth of Potatoes and moderate crop of Oats may set still further back the market.

demands are far from sufficient to meet the present low price, and the market is still open.

**MAHOGANY.**—The imports of mahogany were, in the preceding year, for 1833, 1,000 logs worth \$200 log, were from Honduras, against 5100 logs in 1832, or 50 per cent. The good demand has been experienced throughout the year, so that the price is now computed to remain here for 1834 of 450 logs of Honduras, 1000 logs of Jamaica (average weight of 375 pounds) and 1000 logs of Cuban and Spanish, amounting to about 1550 logs of Spanish, &c., held in this market at \$200 log, which has been scarce throughout the month of November, and, as Spanish, though always more abundant than Cuban, has been received twice as much, it is evident that the supplies received appear to have exceeded the demand, which affords encouragement of future

**TIMBER & DEALS.**—Very few vessels engaged to go to America and to return here with Timber are now under way, and many are expected early in the spring from the Bay of Fundy. The timber there has been much too low to meet the advanced rates. One vessel of Pine (excepting a short interval of uniformly rising higher throughout the past than the present import) is much more than the 2400 tons in 1833, measuring 95,000 cu. ft. From the Colonies 2400 tons in 1833, measuring 95,000 tons, against 337 vessels measured 1832. Five thousand vessels are incidentally so good as to render it unnecessary to go to the colonies; the present stock on hand does not exceed 35000 fms. (cases of old imports) against 55000 loads at the close of 1832. A great increase to the import of Hardwood, notwithstanding the fall of the quay, so that our present stock for sale is 11000 fms. In the supply of Oak may be remarked, the fall of 11000 fms. against 19000 loads remaining on hand two years ago. A fall of 7500 fms. against 18000 loads on the 31st Dec. 1832, in the manner of Oakwood, 7500 loads against 18000 loads, a very scarce year. There was a general rise in all articles at the close of the year, so that our present prices are higher. Hardwood 11d a load & in Quebec 2d & 3d per foot at the end of the period in 1832. In prospect the demand for Pine will exceed the supply immediately looked for, improvement to be anticipated in the spring, independent which may be produced by any change in the duties. Tissue and Dadoe from the Baltic have likewise fallen off much, stock on hand is now in an equal ratio. Of shiphops there arrived in 1833 fifty vessels, bearing 175000 mms., two vessels, bearing 35000 fms. in 1832. These were rated at 4200 loads, against 4000 loads remaining on hand with an advance in price of ld a fm. per foot. Of Baltic estimated at 1500 Standard, against 1000 Standard, and of pine 1000 Standard hundreded number on the 31st Dec. 1832. Since has been scarce throughout the year, the import not estimated to exceed more than 150 m. p. m. of measurement against 4000 puncheons and 1300 measurement at the corresponding period last year; our present to 90 cent above the rates obtainable.

**HIDES.**—There has been a general and great increase in

There has been a general and great increase and more particularly of salted for the year just closed, it North & South America 300,000 dry & salted Cow & Ox and against 283,000 Cow and Ox, and 68,000 Horse in 1832. I supply the steaks, though somewhat heavier, are still every particularly after so great an addition to our import, for

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the same time with the present low prices of Grain the HOGANY.—The import of the past year is somewhat less than preceding; for in 1832 the imports were 5300 tons, of which 970 from Honduras, against 5100 tons in 1833, of which 682 were from the stock now imported to remain here for sale only consists of logs of Honduras, which are now worth £100 per ton, and 1000 tons of Cuba and Spanish, against 280 tons of Honduras, 50 tons of Spanish, &c. add in this market at the end of 1833, 12 to 18 per cent., and Spanish, though always more abundant, 15 per cent., above what could have been realized twelve months ago. More recently, the supplies received appear to have barely equalled, certainly not exceeded, those of 1832, and offers encouragement to future shippers: B.R. & D.E.L.S.—Very little is to be expected to prevail in British ports, and to return here with Timber are now considered to be very unlikely, except early in the spring from the Bay of Fundy. The imports hitherto have been too low to meet the advanced rates obtainable, and the price of Pine (accepting a short interval of depression) have been higher throughout the year than the previous year, and is much the same.

From the Colonies 340 vessels arrived here,

measuring 75,000 tons, against 337 vessels measuring 116,800 in 1832.

For Pine there is no demand, as it is not required to be used in ship building, and there is no demand this season,

as to render it unnecessary to send any exports. In consequence the stock on hand does not exceed 35,000 loads (consisting chiefly

of timber) against 55,000 loads at the close of 1832.

There has been an increase in the import of Hardwood, notwithstanding it has found its way, so that our present stock for sale is only reckoned to be about 1,000 tons, and remaining on hand twelve months ago.

In the supply of Oils, Soap, &c. there is a demand,

measuring 28,000 tons on the 31st Dec. 1832, and in like manner for Tackwood 750 loads against 2,000 loads, this season.

There was a general advance on wood articles towards the end of the year, that our present prices are higher, on Pine 3d 4d on

solid 1d 8d & on Quebec 1d 1d 3d 6d foot than at the corresponding period last year.

The supply of Baltic Deals is now reckoned to be

extending, and immediately looked for, that a further

reduction in the price will be made.

The demand however has latterly been indifferent, in consequence of a reduced consumption.

Here the import of Co-hemp has greatly increased, and is 400 serons during the past year, against 338

in 1832, with an advance in price at the closing of 9d to 1s per lb.

The supply of Soap has increased last year, price however have varied but little.

On Linseed Oil the supply is likewise great; it was

a few months ago a favorite article of export, on an advance on the

opening price of the year of 45 to 50 per cent., some reduction subsequently occurred, but the last price paid for J.M.R. is 13d to 14d per lb.

PALM OIL and FISH OILS.—Of Palm Oil our supplies still increase,

and this branch of business continues to be taken up here by new houses.

In 1832 the import was 7100 tons, in 1833 10,500 tons, whilst in the year just terminating we imported to 11,200 tons, nor is there likely to be

a falling off during the ensuing year.

Of Baltic Deals it is now

at 150 Standard, against 100 Standard, the price now rule

is 20 per cent. higher than on the 31st Dec. 1832.

There has been a general and great increase in the import, particularly of salted for the year just closed, it sums up to

from South America 390,500 lbs dry & salted Coal 4 Oz and 71,350 Horse,

883,000 Cow and Ox, and 68,000 Horse in 1833. With this heavy

stock, though somewhat heavier, are still very moderate, partly

so great an addition to our import, for it is estimated

that the value of the articles imported in 1833 is £1,816.

142,500

80,430

40,910

10,430

388,400

489

3,600

2,610

37,000

The STOCK OF COTTON in Liverpool on the 31st Dec.....

Consumers' hands (viz. which has principally arrived within the past two weeks) 5000 casks of Russian, independent of 350 to 400 tons of South American, Cape, &c. (There are besides 250 casks cleared out for this Port at St. Petersburg, &c. not yet arrived) against 4500 casks of Russian at the corresponding period last year, with the import nearly equal, and are rather lower than they were a year ago. The stock in London, (which is still in port) is estimated to pass the round, will be about 44,000 casks, or 17,400 tons, on the 1st Jan. 1834. Grant us the consumption, and should as has been the home market throughout the year, appearances are not in favour of our present rates being supported. An immense supply of Palm Oil—a successful Fisher—and increasing import from South America and Europe—presents a barrier against importation.

INDIGO, SAFFLOWER, COCHINEAL, LAC DYE, &c.—The following are computed to be the stocks of these articles on hand at the close of the three past years—

	Say on the 31st Dec. 1833.	1832.	1831.
Indigo .....	315	480	510 chests,
..	302	50	40 serons,
Safflower .....	602	420	92 bales,
Cochineal .....	110	15	10 serons,
Sheet Lead .....	620	380	100 chests,
Lac Dye .....	920	700	100 casks,
Tintalls .....	85	54	100 serons, &c.

Our import of Indigo is a little under that of last year, prices were driven up by speculation in the autumn, and are still 15 to 20 per cent. higher than they were a year ago; however, as a good trade is expected in the winter, in the districts near spring, and the crop is represented to be short in 1834, the probable high price will continue to be supported. The stock of Safflower has been remaining on hand twelve months ago, 3000 loads, against 2800 loads on the 31st Dec. 1832. The demand however has latterly been indifferent, in consequence of a reduced consumption. Here the import of Co-hemp has greatly increased, and is 400 serons during the past year, against 338 in 1832, with an advance in price at the closing of 9d to 1s per lb. The supply of Sheet Lead has increased last year, price however have varied but little.

On Lac Dye the supply is likewise great; it was

a few months ago a favorite article of export, on an advance on the opening price of the year of 45 to 50 per cent., some reduction subsequently occurred, but the last price paid for J.M.R. is 13d to 14d per lb.

PALM OIL and FISH OILS.—Of Palm Oil our supplies still increase,

and this branch of business continues to be taken up here by new houses.

In 1832 the import was 7100 tons, in 1833 10,500 tons, whilst in the year just terminating we imported to 11,200 tons, nor is there likely to be

a falling off during the ensuing year.

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