THE HULL PACKET;

And Original Weekly

COMMERCIAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Established in 1787. PRINTED and PUBLISHED by ROBERT PECK, at his OFFICE, No. 36, SCALE-LANE, HULL. A Letter-Box in the Window.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

A CORN WIND MILL, situated at DRYPOOL, adjoining to the Strawberry Gardens, and in an excellent situation for Ready Money Trade in the sale of Flour.—Carries three pair of Stones, (two French and one Blue, the first 4 feet 6 and the other 5 feet 6 inches) two Cylinders, and a Corn Screen.—For further particulars, apply to CUTHBERT and WHELDALE, the owners, on the premises.

HULL, 8d April, 1817.

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A FREEHOLD CORN WIND SMOCK MILL, situate at SKIPSEA, in Holderness, in complete repair, working one pair of capital French Stones, and another pair of Grey Stones; setting and striking her own Cloth; with a well-built STABLE, adjoining the Mill. Part of the Purchase-Money may remain on security of the Premises, if required, and immediate possession may be had. The purchaser may be accommodated with the Lease of a Piece of Land conveniently situate.

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☞ For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM LINWOOD, the owner, Skipsea.

SCARBOROUGH.

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A Good and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with a Large and Well-accustomed SHOP, in the Linen and Woollen-Drapery, Haberdashery, and Hosiery Line, &c. &c. situated in the centre of the Market-Place; with the STOCK-IN-TRADE, at a fair valuation, late the property of SAMUEL BOTTOMLEY, dec. deceased.

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N. B. If desired, part of the Purchase Money may remain on the Premises.

SCARBOROUGH, 21st March, 1817.

SCARBOROUGH.

To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

ALL that very desirable MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr. WINGFIELD RICHARD WILLIS, Surgeon, situated in the most central part of the Market-Place, Scarborough, and peculiarly adapted, from its situation and extent, for carrying on an extensive business. The Premises consist, on the basement, of a very convenient Cellarage. On the ground floor, a Room occupied as a Shop, 28½ feet by 16 feet 9 inches; a neat Parlour behind, together with a most excellent Kitchen detached, with Chamber and Garret over the same. On the first and second floors, a Drawing-Room and five Bed-Rooms, and three good Rooms in the attics: the whole in good repair. Behind the above Premises is a very convenient Grass-Platt, together with a good Wash-house, Laundry, and every other necessary attached and detached Offices.

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TO counteract the many attempts that are daily made to impose on the unwary a spurious composition instead of the Genuine Blacking prepared by Day and Martin, they are induced to adopt a new Label in which their signature and address,

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is placed so conspicuously in the centre of the Label, that they trust an attention to this, and the difference of the type, which is unlike all letter-press, will enable purchasers at once to detect the imposition.

The Real Japan BLACKING, is made and sold wholesale by DAY and MARTIN, 97, High Holborn, and retailed by the principal Grocers, Druggists, Booksellers, Ironmongers, Perfumers, Bootmakers, &c. in the United Kingdom,

In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

A copy of the Label will be left with all Venders.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

THE learned are not the only persons who suffer under these disorders. People of a sedentary life and occupation are equally liable thereto, as it destroys the strength of the muscles, and renders them, for want of use, unable to bear action; the circulation, therefore, deprived of this considerable assistance, soon grows languid: vital heat diminishes; the humours stagnate and become vitiated; and the secretions and natural evacuation not being well performed, the body remains loaded with excrementitious humours, the acrimony of which preys upon the constitution, strength is dissipated, and a variety of disagreeable consequences ensue.

The CORDIAL BALM of GILEAD, by its softening, healing, and tonic qualities, as well as by its salutary effects, affords a sure prospect of returning strength, and a certain hope of muscular invigoration to those who are debilitated by premature or excessive indulgences: hence arise weakness of sight, vertigoes, loss of appetite, and mental decay.

The Cordial Balm of Gilead most wonderfully cheri-hes nature, and will support the life of the aged and infirm, in all inward decays, debility, lowness of spirits, relaxation in either sex, whether hereditary or owing to youthful imprudencies, this medicine will afford the most wonderful relief.

Sold by Mr. PECK, the Printer of this Paper, at the HULL PACKET OFFICE in Scale-Lane, and Mr. TURNER, Mr. Rodford, and Topping & Co. Hull; M. TURNER, Beverley; W. AINSWORTH, Scarborough; KIRBY, Market Weighton; SAVAGE, Howden; and ADAMS, Selby; and all other respectable Venders of Patent Medicines, price 11s. each, or four in one family bottle for 33s. by which one 11s. bottle is saved; with the words "*Samuel Silsmon, Liverpool,*" engraved on the stamp.

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That scarce, interesting, and useful family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a View of Gilead-House,) entitled

A GUIDE TO HEALTH;

Or, Advice to both Sexes, in a Variety of Complaints:

By S. SOLOMON, M.D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypocondriac Complaints; also general remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted; explaining the symptoms, mode of treatment and remedies most properly adapted for Sexual Debility, &c.

*** Dr. Solomon expects, when consulted by letter, the usual compliment of a one pound note to be inclosed, addressed, "*Mssrs. Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool.—Paid double postage.*"

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4,502 BLANKS!!
Four Prizes of £20,000, &c.
Lowest Prizes £12,

And Tickets and Shares at the following low Prices, viz:—

TICKET	£18	18	0
HALF	£9	19	0
EIGHTH	£2	11	6
QUARTER	5	1	0
SIXTEENTH	1	6	0

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One of the many inducements to adventurers in the present Lottery, which will commence drawing on the 30th instant, is the circumstance that every Prize above £25, will have (gratis) a Ticket in another Lottery, the Scheme of which will contain 2 Prizes of £15,000, and numerous other Capitals. The fortunate possessor therefore of One of the Four Twenty Thousands in this Lottery, may also obtain One of the Capitals of £15,000 in the next.

From these and other causes, the present Lottery is becoming every day more and more popular, the demand for Tickets and Shares has considerably increased, and those who again intend to "try their Luck," are recommended to make an early Purchase, as it is probable the present low Prices may not long continue.

Tickets and Shares are selling at the Offices of G. CARROLL, 7, Cornhill, and 26, Oxford-Street, London, where 7,735, the last Prize of £10,000, was Sold in Shares; with Seven other Capitals also Sold in Shares, in the last October Lottery.

Country Correspondents, inclosing a remittance, may depend upon having their commands duly attended to.

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G. Turner, Bookseller, Market-Place, Hull.
M. Turner, Bookseller, Beverley.
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J. H. Leach, Bookseller, Market-Place, Leeds.
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W. Ransom, Thirsk.

AGENTS to G. CARROLL, LONDON.

SERIOUS ADMONITION TO PARENTS,
ON THE
Danger of Coughs, Colds, &c. if neglected.

IT cannot be too strongly inculcated on Parents, and all who have the care of the young, that this first stage of life is particularly exposed to Pectoral Complaints, ending, if neglected, in incurable consumption or DECEASE in at all times admitted to be easier than to Cure. As a family Medicine, we would recommend them never to be without RAMSAY'S PECTORAL BALSAM, the most sovereign specific yet introduced to the notice of the public for this class of diseases. This recommendation is the more necessary, as the appearance of both Asthma and Consumption is at first highly insidious. They begin as a common Cold, and irreparable mischief is done to the young and growing frame before the latent danger is suspected. The use of this powerful medicine, by subduing irritation and restoring the functions and energy of the respiratory organs, never fails both to prevent, as well as to cure, the disease, in every stage of its progress.

Prepared only by G. Ramsay, Penrith, Cumberland; (many years of Apothecaries' Hall, London); in Bottles at only 2s. 9d. each.

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LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 31.

THE American papers, received on Saturday, bring down the proceedings of Congress to the 28th ult.; and as the Bill to prohibit the intercourse with our West India colonies has not been brought up, but allowed to lay on the table, there can be no question but that the intercourse will continue unaltered until November next, as Congress would be dissolved on the 4th inst. The Navigation Act of the United States has passed into a law. The Bill to enforce the neutrality of the United States, preventing assistance from being given to the Spanish insurgents, had also been finally committed.

We had this day a mail from Flanders, the Paris papers of Friday, and a series of German gazettes. The baptism of the infant son of the Prince of Orange was celebrated with great splendour on the 29th ult. in the Dutch Protestant church of Brussels. The most distinguished persons present were the King and Queen of the Netherlands, the Princes William and Frederic, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and the Princesses Dowager of Orange and Brunswick. There is scarcely any thing in all these communications worthy of public notice.

Lucien Buonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the United States of America; but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Buonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners who they admit into their society are a great many English. Cardinal Fesch frequently visits Cardinal Gonsalvi, who is at the head of affairs, spiritual and temporal, of the Court of Rome. He is prosecuting the negociations with France for a new Concordat; but these negociations are in a state of almost total stagnation. Except the clergy, nobody in France takes any interest in them.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Extract of a LETTER from MILAN, March 7.—"The residence of the Princess of Wales here, soon after her removal from Cosmo, furnished many subjects for conversation. Baron Omteda, who is now Hanoverian Minister at Rome, offended her Royal Highness by residing here, without any apparent motive for delay. She allowed herself to fancy that he was directed to linger here by the English Minister at a powerful German Court, to watch her conduct; and she applied to the Austrian Government upon the matter. It is reported that an intimation was accordingly given him, which was the occasion of his leaving Milan; but this was not done so speedily as to prevent his receiving a challenge from Capt. ——, one of her Royal Highness's suit, in consequence of which an affair is expected to take place, though Baron Omteda declined it for the present. Any report relative to the intercourse of her Royal Highness with England, must, of course, be less certain, than information of what passes here; but it is added, that she has since written to Mr. Canning, if not to Lord Liverpool, complaining of being apparently watched; imputing her departure from England to the advice of the former gentleman, seconded by her own desire to avoid being the occasion of any uneasiness; and concluding by a hint at the probability of her return. I am not well informed as to the offence given to her Royal Highness at Cosmo, but it is not expected she will reside there again. The villa cost 5000*l.*; the improvements nearly as much. In the suite of her Royal Highness are actually a few Mamelukes, who act as her guard, and who escorted her, armed at all points, and in full costume, wherever she went to the theatre. Another person who is in her employment, if not in her suite, is an Italian lawyer, who is writing her Travels in the East, which will be published in Italian and in French. The visit of her Royal Highness to the Ex-Empress Maria-Louisa, at Parma, was unexpected. She was, however, invited to dinner; but upon her carrying there nearly the whole of her suite, the Austrian Archduchess pleaded the etiquette of the Court of Vienna against the reception of them at table, and their Highnesses dined alone. Wm. Austin was in the number of her attendants, and the Princess asked permission of Maria-Louisa to purchase an estate for him in the territory of Parma. Her Royal Highness soon after left the neighbourhood without giving a masked ball, which had been announced."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
MONDAY, MARCH 31.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Seditious Meetings Bill, and Naval Officers' Pay Bill.—The Coelwineal and Indigo Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The House adjourned to Wednesday fortnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SATURDAY, MARCH 29.

At half past three the House was summoned to the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Assent given by commission to several Public and Private Bills.

On the *Speaker's* return, a Message was sent to the Lords, to desire a conference on the Amendments made to their Lordships' Amendments on the Seditious Meetings Bill.

Mr. Brogden soon after appeared at the Bar, and stated that their Lordships had appointed a conference to be held forthwith in the Painted Chamber.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Brogden, and others, were appointed to manage the conference on the part of the Commons; and on their return, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that they had left the Bill and a Copy of the Amendments for their Lordships' consideration.

Mr. Lethbridge presented a Petition, signed by the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the township of Leigh and its neighbourhood, in the county of Lancaster, expressing the surprise of the Petitioners to certain Petitions which had been presented to the House praying for Reform in the Representation, &c. and most solemnly disclaiming the sentiments contained in those Petitions.—Ordered to lie on the table.

A Message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships did not persist in their Amendments to the Seditious Meetings Bill, to which the Commons had disagreed; and further, that their Lordships had agreed to the Amendments made to the Bill by the Commons.

General Thornton called the attention of the House to a mis-statement which had appeared in some of the papers of this morning, of a notice given by him yesterday on the subject of public whipping. He did not say that he would move for a Bill to abolish public whipping entirely, but to prevent the public whipping of women in future.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

Mr. Peninsky, at the request of, and for an Hon. Friend, gave notice of a motion on the Catholic Claims, for some time about the 20th of April.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn till Monday se'nnight.

Mr. Ponsonby said, he should not have objected even to a longer adjournment; but he could not avoid observing, that the House was now separating after the Royal Assent had been given on the last of a series of coercive measures—measures which, it was true, were rendered necessary by the public distress, which had produced the immediate cause for them; but Parliament was about to adjourn without having done any thing but enact those coercive measures; he hoped, therefore, that before the House met again, his Majesty's Ministers would have taken some step towards the alleviation of those distresses.

Mr. Canning trusted that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not be disappointed in his expectation concerning the attention which the Committee and his Majesty's Ministers would bestow on the subject before them; but if the Right Hon. Gentleman laid in his claim for a sudden and complete removal of all the distress of the country, he feared what it was beyond the reach of Ministers to effect, and put impossibilities to be performed by human means.

Mr. Broughton said, after all the pains that had been taken to prevent the people of Westminster from meeting, that if the House expected no meetings would take place within a mile, they would be grievously disappointed. He would explain this, in order that the disappointment might fall lightly, and not create what would be termed, ground for alarm; whatever numbers assembled, and for whatever purpose, no breach of the law would be committed: for in that hurry in which all dignity of proceeding, all due deliberation on a most important subject, and all the forms of that House had been set at nought, it had entirely escaped the notice of Ministers, that, besides the flaw in the clause respecting Westminster, there were two others that rendered the Bill altogether nugatory. The first was, that a meeting might be held in Palace-yard or elsewhere, for the purpose of addressing the Prince Regent, or the Crown, for removal of his Majesty's Ministers (*Hear hear!*); because, by the clause in the Bill, the Meetings were prohibited from considering the alteration of any thing in Church or State; but the removal of his Majesty's Ministers was not any alteration in Church or State. In the next place, the object of the Bill was to protect Parliament from the vicinity of the Westminster meetings, and they were not now sitting; the doors of Westminster-hall; to be held within a mile of the doors of Westminster-hall; but there was nothing to prevent a meeting in the hall itself; and one of the largest meetings he ever knew had been held within that building: so that all the citizens of Westminster might, for the consideration of any subject whatever, meet in Westminster-hall, within a pistol shot of Parliament. He concurred with his Hon. Friend in the hope that something would be effected during the recess towards alleviating the distress that so loudly demanded attention.

Mr. B. Bathurst stated, that the Bill did not apply to meetings held while Parliament was not sitting; that he believed the courts of justice had the power of preventing meetings in Westminster-hall during the time they were employed there; and that, at all events, Mr. Fox had on one occasion submitted to their authority of refusal. It was true, that the prevailing distress was the cause of the measure, for that distress had laid the people open to the arts of designing men. It was impossible to hope that any measure could entirely remove that distress; but every exertion would be made with the hope of alleviating it.

Sir J. Newport did agree that little had hitherto been done. He himself was as ready as any man to oppose turbulence and faction; but if ever there was a period when the people had exhibited the most patient endurance under every calamity, it was the present. If ever they deserved an alleviation of their sufferings, it was at this moment. Till that alleviation was effected, the least Ministers could do was to hold out an expectation that something would be effected by their efforts. Certain it was, that the distress of the nation would not be relieved by high-sounding words or coercive measures.

The House then adjourned till Monday se'nnight.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.

At a late hour last night the Paris papers of Saturday arrived, and to-day we received those of Sunday. Two persons of some rank have been arrested in Paris, and their papers seized. The one is Count de Bruquenbourg, a Belgian, and the other is named Count Armand de Briqueville, a Frenchman. They are accused of carrying on a criminal correspondence with some exiled officers of the public peace.—A private letter from Madrid expresses great uneasiness at the non-arrival of any intelligence from Mexico, since the installation of Admiral Apodaca, as Viceroy, a period of ten months.

The French journals announce, with much pomp, and apparent satisfaction, the departure of the allied contingents, agreed to be withdrawn from France. "All is in motion, (says the Journal des Debats) in the right wing of the Army of Occupation, preparatory to the departure of the different corps of allied troops which are returning home." Several English regiments are in full march for Calais, where they will embark in succession. Six thousand Russians are also breaking up their cantonments; they will direct their march towards the Rhine, and pass through Germany. One thousand Danes, and the same number of Hanoverians, will pass through Belgium, while one thousand of the Saxon contingent will proceed directly across the Rhine. The Prussians, who form the centre of the army, will also immediately put in motion their preparation. In the first week in April, Baron Ziethen, who commands the Prussian Army in Chief, will review the 24,000 men who remain in France, and there will be some grand military manœuvres on the banks of the Meuse.—With the above exceptions, these journals do not contain much intelligence of a public or general nature.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

An important change is about to take place in the Government of New South Wales. Governor Macquarrie comes home, and will be succeeded by Colonel Erskine, who has just sailed with his regiment (the 48th) for that settlement. The growing importance of the colony has also suggested the idea of sending out a Civil Governor, in addition to the Military one; but no appointment to this situation has yet been made. Although it is understood that the line of policy adopted by Governor Macquarrie will be materially altered by his successor, not the slightest imputation attaches to that gallant Officer's reputation, in consequence of the change; it has long been Governor Macquarrie's wish, in fact, to retire. He had adopted the humane and merciful system of appointing such of the convicts as had conducted themselves properly for any length of time, to official situations, and some had attained high judicial authority, through this recommendation. In most cases it has been acknowledged, that the persons so appointed became highly valuable servants; some of the subordinates, however, did not always carry their "faculties so meekly," and the consequence was, a general outcry by the free settlers against the system of selecting convicts for public Officers. A party spirit was thus created in the colony, which called for the interference of the Government at home; and although complete justice has been done to the upright and enlightened intentions of the Governor, his measures have been considered as having been in some instances too indulgent, if not injudicious. We ought to add, before quitting this subject, that it is doubtful whether New South Wales will be much longer used as a place of punishment for criminals. If it is to be recognised as a regular colonial dependency, capable of adding to the resources of the Mother Country, it is obvious that the sooner all trace of its original destination is obliterated, the better.

Yesterday a mail arrived from Jamaica. We are sorry to observe that the Western Ocean swarms with armed vessels, which intercept and plunder the ships of all nations indiscriminately. They call themselves "Independents:" their conduct is that of pirates, and we hope their career will be stopped precisely in the way in which in times past the seas were cleared of their predecessors.

The eight prisoners from Manchester, J. Roberts, J. Sellers, N. Thurlton, E. Connor, R. Ridings, J. Heiley, J. Lancashire, and S. Bradford, were, on their arrival in London, confined in separate rooms, and a police-officer had the charge of each of them. About two o'clock yesterday, they were conveyed, in four hackney conches, guarded by King's Messengers and Police Constables, to the Office of the Home Secretary of State, where they underwent an examination before Lord Sidmouth, the Lord Chancellor, the Law-officers, Sir N. Conant, and some Police magistrates. At half past four they were sent back to their several places of custody. No particle of the evidence has been suffered to transpire.

The business of the Transport Board, in Parliament-street, where it was formerly transacted, has been removed within these few days to the Navy and Victualling Offices, in Somerset-place; ten clerks to one office, and fifteen to the other.

The assessed taxes decreased, last year, 431,000*l.* and upwards—excise ditto 600,000*l.* during the present quarter. The intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to supplying the deficit of the year, are still undisclosed.

It is said that Lord Cochrane has raised the 10,000*l.* he wanted, and bought a fine vessel, nearly as large as a frigate, which he proposes to man with the best sailors he can procure, for his voyage to South America. It is also reported, that a military officer of high rank, whose name figured last year in a trial of great interest at Paris, means to accompany his Lordship.

During the exclusion of our colonial produce from the Continent, in order to elude the search of Buonaparte's agents, the British traders introduced immense quantities of lump sugar bruised into powder, which passed in the French ports as moist Martinique sugar. From this process, it was discovered that lump sugar acquired a very considerable addition of whiteness from being pounded; in consequence of which many thousand lumps are now crushed for exportation.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT for MARCH.

The mild weather through the month has proved very favourable to the planting of the wheats which have been sown so very late, and of necessity to so large an extent. A comparison of their produce with that of those sown many months before, will afford at harvest an experimental contrast of considerable importance in the annals of agriculture. The appearance of the wheat lands in the principal corn districts is generally good. The season for spring corn sowing has been so fine, that the barleys are nearly all got in through Norfolk and the other Eastern counties; and if the lands continue to work kindly, as they have done for the last two or three weeks, the oats will be got in as seasonably. The early dibbled peas and beans plant promisingly throughout Kent and Essex. The first crops of potatoes have been much cut by the two or three sharp nights at the beginning of the month. The turnips have mostly afforded more spring feed than was looked for. The young clovers have stood the winter well, and are likely to be abundant; as are winter tares also. The early appearance of feed on the grass-lands, has occasioned a considerable fall in the price of hay. The hop plantations have thrown out plenty of strong bine in Kent and Sussex. Lean stock have advanced in price from the mildness of the Spring. The Highland and other Scots upon Epping forest have been taken off briskly by the Kent and Essex graziers. Though Smithfield has been well supplied through the month with prime beef and mutton, last month's prices are fully sustained, with a prospect of an advance. Veal, pork, and lamb, are cheaper. The flocks on the Wiltshire and Southdowns have lambed down remarkably well, producing more twins than for several seasons past. Draught horses are considerably dearer. The wool market continues dull.

Complete overthrow of the Carriers' Law as to a restricted Liability for Parcels, lost.

ALLEN *v.* ULFING.

This was an action at Suffolk assizes against the defendant, as a common carrier, for the loss of a parcel, containing notes to the amount of 145*l.* which were sent from Sudbury to London by the Yarmouth coach, of which the defendant was proprietor. The delivery of the parcel to a horsekeeper being proved, *Mr. Bolland*, for the defendant, contended that it would be extremely hard to make him liable for a parcel of this value given to a mere horse keeper, not at a regular office or booking-house, and without any notice of its value. He then produced evidence to shew that a board was publicly affixed at the offices in London and Yarmouth; but the Learned Judge was of opinion that it was necessary that notice of a special contract should be distinctly proved *to have been given to the plaintiff*, in order to restrict the common law liability of a carrier, and directed the jury to find for the plaintiff.—Verdict for plaintiff, damages 145*l.*——By this and some recent similar decisions of the Courts, it is completely established that a carrier is answerable to *the full value* of all parcels or packages intrusted to him, unless at the time of receiving them he verbally and distinctly informs the party leaving the same with him, that he (the carrier) will not be answerable to a greater amount than 5*l.* All merely written or printed notices are of no avail to save the carrier from damages: to give him the advantage of any restricted liability, a special contract must be made with the party delivering a parcel to go by a coach or other conveyance.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Mark-Lane, LONDON,
Monday, March 31.

The supplies of wheat and oats from the continent since the 24th inst. have been very considerable, and upon the whole the demand was more urgent than was generally expected. We had very little fresh up from our own districts this morning; what appeared, however, was of a very fine quality, and was readily bought up at an abatement of 2s. per quarter. Four remains unaltered from last week's prices. The greater proportion of the oats which have come to hand appear out of condition, and require immediate landing; what few are dry were bought up at the rates of last Monday's currency. Barley has declined 5s. per quarter. We observe no other alteration.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

We had some fresh arrivals of wheat this morning, and a considerable quantity of grain in general left over from last day; the trade in consequence was very heavy; real fine wheat and oats sold at Monday's prices, but there was no demand for ordinary. Beans support their price—barley and malt are dull.

HULL CORN-MARKET,
TUESDAY, April 1.

We had not an abundant supply of grain at market this day. The stagnant state of the markets in the East of Yorkshire, had some effect on the buyers here; but the farmers being reluctant to lower prices, caused little business to be done, and the market closed dull, without any material alteration in the prices.

PRICES.—Wheat 50–80–105*s.*—Oats 18–25–34*s.*—Seed 40*s.*—Barley 26–25–15*s.*—Beans (old) 60–64–68*s.*—Ditto (new) 50–58–60*s.*

WAKEFIELD CORN-MARKET,
THURSDAY, April 3.

Our supplies of grain up the river since our last has been but inconsiderable; we have, however, been plentifully supplied by our farmers. Owing to the market being held this day few buyers have attended, and but little business was done. Good meeting oats nearly supported last quotation; inferior sorts almost unsaleable, and little demand for seed oats. Middling wheats dull, and prices lower, if any sales effected. Best old wheats full 2*s.* per quarter advance. Little demand for malting barley. No other alteration in prices.

Wheat per qr. South country, (new)	60–115*s.*
Ditto - - - - - - - (old)	100–120*s.*
Oats, small, - - - - - - - -	20–28*s.*
Poland - - - - - - - - - -	22–40*s.*
Potatoe and Friezland, for mealing, (new)	22–32*s.*
Barley, Suffolk and Norfolk, - - - -	54–60*s.*
Yorkshire and Lincolnsh. wolds - - -	26–54*s.*
Beans, South country, - - - - -	58–62–64*s.*
Tick - - - - - - - - - - -	56–60*s.*
Malt, per load of 6 bushels - - -	55–66*s.*—old 74*s.*
Shelling, per lnad - - - - - - -	50–55*s.*
Flour, per sack - - 95–103*s.*—Seconds -	85–90*s.*
Rape-seed (per last) - - - - - - -	48–50*l.*

Average price of CORN in ENGLAND and WALES, from the Return ending March 22.

Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
103 2	60 4	50 5	32 7	53 9	54 4

PRICE of LEATHER at LEADENHALL.

BUTTS, 50 to 56lb. each, *per lb.* 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*——Ditto, 56 to 66lb. each 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*—B-cks, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*—Dressing Hides, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 4*½d.*——Coach Hides, 1*s.* 8*½d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*——Crop Hides, for cutting, 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*—Flat Ordinary, 0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*—Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*—Ditto, 50 to 70lb. 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*—Ditto, 70 to 80lb. 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*—Seals, 2*s.* 0*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*—Large ditto, per dozen, 80*s.* 0*d.* to 110*s.* 0*d.*

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