

# The Economist,

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## The Political Economist.

### THE REAL CAUSE OF THE DEPRESSION OF 1821 AND 1822.

IN our last two numbers we have shown, by facts and reasoning which admit of no doubt, that in England, during the first seven years of the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England, and the use of inconvertible notes (from 1797 to 1804), the circulation was increased from 11,000,000*l* to 17,153,890*l*, or by 6,153,890*l*, without any appreciable depreciation of the paper; and, again, that recently (from March 1848 to August 1850) the Bank of France, during the suspension of cash payments, had increased its circulation from 14,920,000*l* to 20,400,000*l*, also without producing depreciation in the paper, by resorting to a lower denomination of notes than had before been in use. In 1797 the Bank of England issued 1*l* notes, the circulation before having been confined to notes of 5*l* and upwards. During the seven years in question the circulation of 1*l* notes gradually increased to 4,687,100*l*, or, in other words, gold to that amount was during that period gradually economised from the circulation, and converted into effective capital in the hands of the Bank of England, by whom it was made available for increased advances to merchants and others; the place of every *pound* in gold thus economised from the circulation being supplied by a 1*l* note, which, so long as it retained the full value of the *pound*, answered every purpose of the gold which it displaced. So in like manner, in March 1848, the Bank of France issued notes of 100 francs (4*l*) and 200 francs (8*l*), the lowest denomination before having been 500 francs (20*l*). The use of these notes, answering all the purposes for which a similar amount of silver coin had heretofore been required, soon rose to the amount of 100,000,000 francs (4,000,000*l*), by which that amount of silver hitherto used as currency was converted into available capital in the hands of the Bank of France, and through it to the merchants and others in France.

In England, for some time after the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England in 1797, and in France, on the same occurrence on the part of the Bank of France in 1848, great relief was experienced by the commercial communities, owing to the greater abundance of capital, and the greater ease and the lower rates at which advances could be obtained. This

relief, in the case of the Bank of England, at least up to 1804, and in the case of the Bank of France, during the whole period of the suspension, has been very erroneously ascribed to the suspension of payment in cash and the inconvertibility of the paper. During the whole of the two periods in question the notes remained of full value, and the bullion in the respective establishments considerably increased. The ability to afford the increased accommodation possessed at the two periods in question by the Banks of England and France, arose, as we have before shown, from the greater effective capitals placed in their hands by the issue of notes of a lower denomination, in place of gold and silver coin. But there is not the slightest ground for thinking that precisely the same effects would not have happened had the suspension of cash payments not taken place; but had the lower denomination of notes been issued, all paper being still convertible into cash. And this opinion is corroborated beyond doubt, by the fact that during the periods in question the bullion in both establishments rapidly increased, and was quite equal to the amount deemed sufficient to protect the convertibility of the largest amount of the circulation, including the notes of the lower denomination, and by the fact that the notes were during these periods easily exchanged for coin, at their full value.

Having referred to these examples of the effects of issuing a lower denomination, let us now refer to the practical consequences which experience has shown attended their withdrawal. That there was a great pressure on the ordinary facilities of credit, a great scarcity of loanable capital, and an unusual and general reduction of prices in 1821 and 1822, are matters of fact—with regard to which there has never been any dispute—whatever difference of opinion existed as to the cause. The favourite reason assigned for the depression which thus occurred, and for almost every other disturbance in our monetarial and industrial economy since, by a class of thinkers who are now known as the Birmingham School, was, the return to cash payments. And the views which they urged were even to a considerable extent admitted at the time as having some considerable weight, by those who held the opposite doctrines with regard to the currency. A careful examination of the facts as they then existed, taken in connection with what has since occurred, will, we think, justify us not only in entirely rejecting the theory of the Birmingham School, but even in thinking that Ricardo and other Bullionists at the time gave their sanction to that theory to a greater extent than could be justified by the facts.

The argument of the Birmingham School at that time was this:—"For many years past you have had an inconvertible paper currency; and during a part at least of the time it has been greatly depreciated, the price of gold having been as high as 5*l* 10s the oz., showing a depreciation of about 30 per cent. If then you return to cash payments at the old rate of 3*l* 17s 10½d the oz., not only will you commit a great act of injustice to all debtors, who contracted their debts in a depreciated currency, and whom you will compel to pay them at the full rate, but you will cause a great and general depression of prices. And especially so far as regards the national debt, you will inflict a great injustice on the tax-payer in favour of the public creditor." This opinion proceeded upon the generally conceived notion that inconvertibility and depreciation necessarily accompanied each other, and upon a neglect of the real facts as they then existed. But it only requires that we should notice the fact, that during the four years preceding the resumption of cash payments, the difference between the paper and gold was always extremely small and often not appreciable. It is quite true that during the years 1811 to 1815 the price of gold fluctuated from 4*l* 6s to 5*l* 10s per oz.; but at the close of 1815 it had fallen to 4*l* 2s per oz.; on the 23rd of April, 1816, it fell to 4*l* per oz.; on the 9th of July, 1816, it fell to 3*l* 19s per oz.; and on the 8th of October, 1816, to 3*l* 18s 6d per oz., being only 7½d per oz., or less than 1 per cent. above the standard price. At this low price gold continued during the remainder of 1816 and the greater part of 1817; and for the whole of the remainder of the period, until the act for the resumption of cash payments came into operation, it

fluctuated from 3*l* 17*s* 10½*d* (the standard price) to 4*l* 3*s*, at which it is only quoted in two or three weeks during the whole period, the general price being 3*l* 19*s* to 4*l* per oz., thus showing, during the last four years in which cash payments were suspended, a variation from *par* to 5 per cent. depreciation. We may therefore fairly say, that during by far the greater part of that period the currency had practically readjusted itself to the old standard, and that no appreciable depreciation existed. The Act of 1819, rendering a return to cash payments compulsory, was therefore, in fact, only confirming by law what had already taken place in the ordinary course of commerce. The following was the price of gold in the first week of each month from 1815 to 1820:—

	PRICE OF GOLD.				
	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
January	4 6 6	4 2 0	3 18 6	4 0 6	4 3 0
February	4 9 0	4 2 0	3 18 6	4 1 0	4 1 0
March	4 9 0	4 2 0	3 18 6	4 1 0	4 1 6
April	5 7 0	4 2 0	3 18 6	4 1 0	4 1 0
May	5 6 0	4 0 0	3 18 6	4 1 0	4 1 0
June	5 5 0	4 0 0	3 19 0	4 1 6	4 0 0
July	4 14 0	4 0 0	3 19 0	4 1 6	3 18 0
August	4 10 0	3 19 0	3 19 6	4 1 6	3 18 0
September	4 10 0	3 19 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 17 10½
October	4 3 0	3 19 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	3 17 10½
November	4 3 0	3 18 6	4 0 6	4 1 6	3 18 6
December	4 2 0	3 18 6	4 0 6	4 1 0	3 17 10½

These facts are fatal to the reasoning of those who attribute all the suffering of 1820, 21, and 22, to a return to cash payments, when we see that practically that object was effected without the interference of the law, for four years prior to the Act taking effect, at least so far as the relative value of the paper (though inconvertible) and gold. The Birmingham School always argue as if the price of gold had remained at 5*l* 10*s* per oz., showing a depreciation of about 30 per cent. on the paper up to the day that the Act of 1819 came into operation, and as if it was only by the force of that Act that an assimilation was made between the value of paper and coin. But when we see that what they refer to as a consequence of the Act of 1819, had really taken place four years before, and when we consider that during these four years prices were high, and especially in 1817 and 1818 (when it will be seen the price of gold varied from 3*l* 18*s* 6*d* to 4*l* 1*s* 6*d* per oz.), it is impossible to attach any weight to their mode of explaining the depression which was experienced during the first three years of the operation of that Act.

We will attempt another and a much more satisfactory explanation. When the Bank of England resumed cash payments under the Act of 1819, the Directors also at the same time made arrangements to withdraw a large and very important portion of their paper from circulation—viz., all notes under 5*l*. This measure was no necessary accompaniment of the return to cash payments. There was no reason whatever why 1*l* notes, convertible at pleasure, should not continue in circulation, that did not equally apply to notes of 5*l* and upwards. The whole question of prudence then, as now, depended upon the Bank keeping a sufficient reserve of bullion, in order to protect their convertibility. But it appears that it was considered that, because the use of 1*l* notes had been resorted to in 1797, when cash payments were suspended, it was a necessary part of the resumption of cash payments to abandon the use of notes under 5*l*.

But, right or wrong, let us examine what effect this additional measure had upon the circulation, and upon the available disposable capital of the Bank for the purposes of commerce and industry. The following table shows the amount of the paper circulation, and the proportion of notes under 5*l*, and of 5*l* and upwards, according to the returns made from the beginning of 1819 to 1823:—

	BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES IN CIRCULATION.		
	Under 5 <i>l</i> .	5 <i>l</i> and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£
1819, February 27	7,354,230	17,772,470	25,126,700
August 31	7,235,240	18,017,450	25,252,690
1820, February 29	6,689,130	16,794,980	23,484,110
August 31	6,698,610	17,600,730	24,309,340
1821, February 28	6,437,560	17,417,360	23,854,920
August 31	2,548,231	17,747,170	20,295,400
1822, February 28	1,374,850	17,292,860	18,667,710
August 31	855,330	16,694,400	17,549,730
1823, February 28	681,500	17,710,740	18,392,240

Thus in six months from February to August, 1821, the circulation of 1*l* notes was lessened by 3,889,330*l*; in twelve months from February, 1821, to February, 1822, it was reduced by 5,062,710*l*; and in the short space of eighteen months from February, 1821, to August, 1822, it was reduced no less than 5,582,230*l*; while the circulation of notes of a higher denomination remained stationary the whole period; which is again a striking illustration of the entirely different purposes for which notes of different denominations are used, and of the little relation which necessarily subsists between them. We have thus the fact established that in the single year (February, 1821, to February, 1822), when the greatest pressure was experienced, the circulation of notes under 5*l* was reduced by 5,062,710*l*, while the circulation of the higher denomination of notes continued nearly stationary. But, in 1797, every 1*l* note issued fulfilled the function of one pound in coin; so in 1821, for every 1*l* note withdrawn from circulation, 1*l* in gold was issued to supply its place in the currency. So that, in the single year referred to, paper to the amount of 5,062,710*l*

was withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by the same amount of coin. And as in the former case, when the Bank first issued notes of a low denomination, the whole amount circulated represented so much capital economised from the currency, and made effective in the hands of the Bank; so in 1821, the whole amount of notes withdrawn and replaced with gold, represented so much actual capital abstracted from the Bank of England, and to that extent reduced the ability of that establishment to make advances to the public. In short, in the former case, the effect was the same as if 4,687,100*l* of new capital had been created, or as if that amount of gold had been discovered in the cellars of the Bank between 1797 and 1804; while in the latter case, the effect was the same as if 5,062,710*l* of capital had been lost to the Bank and the country.

Now, fortunately, we possess the means of showing the precise way in which these two great changes in the condition of the Bank operated upon the facilities which it was in the power of the Bank to afford to the country—the precise effect of the addition to the general effective capital of so large a sum, in the first instance; and of the abstraction of even a larger sum in a single year, in the second instance.

The form in which the disposable capital of the Bank becomes available to the public, is through the medium of advances on securities, public and private, including the discounting of bills. The latter means was little resorted to by the Bank of England at the time to which we now allude. But very little consideration will show that it makes but little difference to the public whether the Bank uses its disposable capital for the purchase of, or in advancing upon, public securities (consols and exchequer bills), or whether it is used in discounting commercial bills. For it must be plain, that if the Bank broker purchases stock, or if the Directors make advances upon stock, to that amount they place additional capital in the hands of bankers, brokers, and others, which will seek employment in the ordinary channels of investment. So far, therefore, as the general public were concerned, it was the same whether the Bank advanced its capital on public stock or in the discounting of bills. In whatever shape the Bank employed its capital, the aggregate amount advanced on securities of all kinds showed the amount at any time of the capital belonging to the Bank of which the public had the effective use. Let us, then, examine how the amount advanced by the Bank on securities was affected at the two periods to which we have referred by the causes in question. The following table shows the amount of circulation and the amount advanced on securities at the dates named:—

The CIRCULATION of the BANK OF ENGLAND, and the Amount advanced on Securities.

	Circulation.		Advanced on Securities.	
	Total.	£	Total.	£
1797, August 21	11,114,120	18,261,170		
1798, February 28	13,095,830	16,759,500		
August 31	12,180,610	17,349,640		
1799, February 28	12,959,800	17,039,030		
August 31	13,389,496	16,930,440		
1800, February 28	16,844,470	21,424,010		
August 31	15,047,180	22,134,420		
1801, February 28	16,213,280	26,424,730		
August 31	14,556,110	22,209,570		
1802, February 28	15,186,850	21,959,420		
August 31	17,097,630	27,133,360		
1803, February 28	15,318,930	23,914,900		
August 31	15,983,330	26,918,820		
1804, February 28	17,077,830	29,998,970		
August 31	17,153,890	25,826,680		

During this period the circulation increased upwards of 6,000,000*l* of which we have already seen nearly the whole consisted of notes under 5*l*, withdrawing from circulation gold to the same amount, and placing in the hands of the Bank the power to extend its advance of capital during the same period from 18,261,170*l*, to 25,826,680*l*, or by 7,565,510*l*; a small portion of which is, however, attributable to a slight increase in deposits, which, at the commencement of the period, amounted to 7,765,350*l*, and at the end of it, to 9,715,530*l*; but at least 6,000,000*l* of this increase of advances must be considered to represent the increased circulation. Here, then, is an easy explanation of the greater facilities which were experienced after the suspension of cash payments, though having no necessary connection with that act; but entirely attributable to the greater command of disposable capital placed at the command of the Bank, by the economy effected in the circulation by the use of notes of a low denomination in place of gold.

Let us, then, turn to the other period, and examine the effects which a contrary action on the part of the Bank had upon the available capital of the country. We have already seen, that in twelve months, from Feb., 1821, to Feb., 1822, notes, consisting altogether of those under 5*l*, were withdrawn from circulation and replaced by coin, to an amount exceeding 5,000,000*l*, by which operation that amount of effective capital was taken from the Bank, and the use of it from the public. There was but one way by which the Bank could accomplish such an operation, viz., by the sale of public securities, and by restricting its advances on other securities; either of which operation has the same effect in withdrawing or withholding the use of capital to the given amount from the public. From the beginning of 1820, the Bank began to reduce its advances with a view to the withdrawal of the notes under 5*l*. The following table shows the amount of circulation, and of securities held by the Bank at the following dates:—

	Circulation.	Securities.
	£	£
1820, February 29 .....	23,484,110	26,187,490
August 31 .....	21,249,310	23,846,120
1821, February 28 .....	23,884,920	20,796,270
August 31 .....	20,295,300	18,475,540
1822, February 28 .....	18,665,350	18,973,060
August 31 .....	17,467,790	17,290,510
1823, February 23 .....	18,392,240	18,291,730

Thus we find that as the circulation diminished, the amount of the advances made by the Bank also diminished. In the short period of twelve months from February, 1821, to February, 1822, while the small notes were withdrawn from circulation to the amount of 5,000,000*l.*, the amount of advances of capital made by the Bank diminished about the same amount, or from 20,796,270*l.* to 15,973,080*l.*, in order to enable it to furnish coin to perform the same function that the notes had hitherto done; and thus that amount of effective capital was suddenly withdrawn from public use, as much as if the same amount of bullion had been destroyed or lost to the Bank, so far as the public were concerned. In this view of the case, it is not difficult to account for the great depression in trade, and the reduction of prices generally in 1821 and 1822, not from a return to cash payments, but by the withdrawal at the same time of the lower denomination of notes and the substitution of gold for them, and which measure had no necessary connection with the resumption of cash payments. There was no reason why 1*l.* notes should be withdrawn, more than those for 5*l.* and upwards. All that was necessary to accomplish the object of the advocates of the Bill of 1819, so far as a return to cash payments was concerned, was that they should have been convertible at the will of the holder. Had the withdrawal of 1*l.* notes not taken place, or had the operation been thrown over a period of eight or ten years, the resumption of cash payments would have been unattended with the severe pressure experienced in 1821 and 1822, and in all probability we should have been saved the speculation mania of 1824-5, and the crisis of 1825-6, which it would not be difficult to show had a close connection with the policy pursued by the Bank.

The Bank of France is now in a similar position to that which the Bank of England occupied in 1819. That Bank has just resumed cash payments. But we have heard nothing as yet of any intention to withdraw the notes of the lower denomination, as an adjunct to that measure; nor have we any reason to think that such a measure is contemplated. But it is quite clear, that if the Bank of France were to follow the example of the Bank of England in 1821, and to withdraw the notes of 100*f.* and 200*f.* from circulation as part of their measure of resumption within a year from this time, bullion to the amount represented by those notes, say 4,000,000*l.*, would be again withdrawn from the Bank of France for the objects of circulation, the effective capital of the country to that extent would be diminished, and, in all probability, the return to cash payments would be attended with some inconvenience and pressure upon credit, from which it will otherwise be entirely exempted. And so long as the notes are convertible, there is no more danger of over-issue, or depreciation from the use of the notes of a lower denomination, than there is from that of the notes of a higher denomination. All that the Bank of France requires to do, in order to maintain its present circulation in a safe and satisfactory position, is to retain at all times a sufficient reserve of bullion, in order to secure the convertibility of the notes. This, we repeat, is the one great and necessary provision in order to obtain the greatest possible advantage, with the greatest possible security, from the economy of a mixed circulation.

#### LORD STANLEY AS LANDLORD AND PEER.

WE must confess ourselves wholly at a loss to understand Lord Stanley's attempt to reconcile the views he announces to his own tenantry at Bury, with those which he is in the habit of expressing in the House of Lords to the tenantry of the United Kingdom. Of the latter he says, "they are ruined by the irredeemable investment of a large amount of capital;" to the former he holds out no hope of success, except by pursuing the same course which, he alleges, must lead to the ruin of those who have already followed it. To his own tenantry he says, "If it does not answer to farm well, it will never answer to farm ill;" therefore, "go on boldly—go on cultivating, notwithstanding the discouraging position of agricultural affairs generally, and improve the land." "If you can grow five quarters of wheat where you grew three quarters before, I say grow it, in God's name, and use your best endeavours to do so." "I am quite sure that until we make the most of the soil as we find it, we are not in a condition to say, 'it will not pay to make any further outlay upon it.'" Having thus boldly laid so broad a rule for the action of his tenantry, Lord Stanley proceeds to deliver a lecture upon the best means to effect the improvements and economy which he so strongly recommends, in a way which reminds us of the best days of the late Mr Smith of Deanston.

First, his lordship recommends thorough draining, not with stones, though in that country they may be cheapest, but with tiles; and never mind if it costs even 12*l.* an acre, "the gain will be not 10*s.* or 12*s.* an acre (for that would be five per cent on the outlay), but in the two succeeding crops an increase will be obtained equal to two, three, four, or even five times 10*s.* or 12*s.*

"an acre on the outlay." The next injunction after draining is, "a liberal application of lime," (for lime is only thrown away without draining), and then the land will be in a condition in which regular manuring can be usefully and properly applied. The next "great fundamental improvement" is economy of manures, not alone with regard to those produced on the farm, but an economy in converting to useful agricultural purposes the manures created in neighbouring towns, which now only contaminate the air and poison their streams. Next, there are the "unseemly" hedgerows to be grubbed up and got rid of, ditches to be levelled, and "five or six acres of good land thus added to a farm of 100 acres." These, and every other conceivable improvement Lord Stanley recommends—nay urges, upon his tenantry, with a zeal and unctious that would do credit to the most enthusiastic free-trader and agricultural improver. We could wish for nothing better, if his lordship did not persist in foretelling the ruin of all those who had already done, in other parts of the country, in part or in whole, all that he urged so eloquently upon his own tenants of Bury.

It is true that Lord Stanley does allude to one peculiarity in the position of Bury, as justifying the exception which he seems to think exists between that neighbourhood and other parts of England. They have "at their doors the inestimable advantage of an insatiable market." No doubt this is one of the most important elements in agricultural success. But his lordship did not sufficiently prove the peculiar advantage which Bury enjoys in this particular, to entitle it to the great exception which he took between his tenants there, and the tenants of others in other parts of England. Manchester no doubt is a large—"an insatiable market." But where in England is there not an "insatiable market?" Indeed, as to Manchester and the neighbourhood, we doubt whether most articles of agricultural produce cannot now be purchased as cheaply as in any other part of the country. The demand and the consumption are enormous. But Lord Stanley seems to forget the railways which pour in their supplies on all sides; the steam boats which bring at so small a cost the produce of Cumberland, of the South of Scotland, and of the whole of Ireland, until it is now often asserted that it is sold as cheap in Manchester as in the neighbourhood where it is produced. By these means "the insatiable market" is extended to great distances. But did it not occur to Lord Stanley how much more "insatiable" not only the Lancashire market, but all others have become since the adoption of free trade? Did he not think of comparing the easily satisfied—nay, glutted—markets of 1842, with "the insatiable markets" of 1850? Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire have now "insatiable" markets in the West Riding of York, and in the fully employed neighbourhoods of Leicester and Nottingham. The Potteries, Birmingham, Macclesfield, Norwich, and, above all, the Metropolis, all now offer "insatiable markets" to their respective districts. The facilities of transport, moreover, produces an equality which never before existed; and even with regard to manures, the improvements in their management in various ways, makes the proximity of large towns of less importance than formerly. We are, therefore, entirely at a loss to reconcile the different language which Lord Stanley holds in Lancashire and in London—to his tenants and to his peers; and we cannot resist the conclusion that those at a distance who place faith in Lord Stanley at Bury, will sympathise but little with his views on the country at large; while those of Bury who believe in his Lordship in Parliament, will be slow to follow the advice he gave them the other day. Lord Stanley asks for a protectionist audience in Parliament; but he must have a free trade tenantry at Bury, or his lectures will be lost upon them.

#### THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

WE are inclined to doubt whether the Exhibition of 1851 will have anything more grand, more striking, to exhibit than the fairy building now constructing for the show. A vast temple of iron and glass, enjoying the temperature of a warm May, at once thoroughly ventilated and refreshed, much larger than the most magnificent of churches, with none of their damp cold gloominess, light in appearance as a bamboo hut and strong as a Norman Keep, with decorations as graceful as those of the Alhambra, and conveniences as complete for its purposes as those of Mr Maudsley's workshop, resembling nothing perhaps that was ever before erected, but some gigantic conservatory, at once graceful and magnificent. This extraordinary product of modern art, 1,848 feet long by 408 broad, (St Paul's Cathedral is 500 feet long and 100 broad,) covering about 18 acres of ground, and giving, with the galleries, an exhibiting surface of 21 acres, is beginning to rear its gigantic form. The site is crowded with workmen—nearly 500 are employed; materials are continually brought to the spot, and are as continually applied to their proper uses. Around the area, the sockets for receiving the outer tier of iron columns have been fixed; and on the eastern side a considerable number of the columns are in their places. Drainage works, essential to the stability and agreeableness of the building, are in progress, and the commencement has been made with a skill and energy that promises well for the completion in an unprecedentedly short time, but in due season, of this extraordinary structure.

The total cubic contents of the building, we are told, will be 33,000,000 feet, giving room for forming eight miles of exhibition tables. A gallery round the inside will extend nearly a mile. The building will be divided nearly in the centre by a transept, 108 feet high, enclosing the much talked of row of elm trees. Some timber will be used for joists, flooring, &c., but the mass of the materials will be glass and iron, which only the moderns have applied to buildings. The number of columns will be 3,230, and they will vary in length from 14 ft 6 in to 20 ft. They, with the sashes and panes of glass, will be throughout similar in form. There will be 2,244 cast-iron girders for supporting the galleries and roofs, 1,128 intermediate bearers or binders, and 358 wrought-iron trusses. The gutters for carrying off the water, which is ingeniously conveyed away through the columns, will be 34 miles in length. There will be 282 miles of sash bars and 900,000 superficial feet of glass. The amount of the contract for erecting and maintaining the building for use, for waste, &c., is 79,800*l*. If the building be permanently retained, its cost will be nearly double, or 150,000*l*, the smallest sum by far for which such an immense and graceful fabric was ever erected.

Our readers are aware that the Palace is designed by Mr Paxton, and is to be built by Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co. Preparations to fill the building, large though it be, are making as energetically as the contractors and their men are at work on it. The French are stimulated to exertion by an address of M. C. Dupin, who has called on his countrymen not to allow themselves to be outdone, nor to be slow in exhibiting the works in which they are peculiarly excellent. At Vienna measures are taken to send forward the best productions of Austrian skill. The commission appointed by the Government to attend to the subject has encouraged the people, and the Austrians, like the French, will exhibit all the excellence that their skill can command. If our manufacturers and workmen should disclose their secrets, they will be amply rewarded by having disclosed to them the secrets of other workmen. In fact, it is idle now to talk of preserving secrecy in industrial processes of any kind. Everything is known; it is generally for the advantage of the manufacturers and workmen that it should be known, for they are thereby sure to receive additional information, and acquire additional skill and improvements. The only question is as to the easiest, best, and most ready method to communicate to each and all the improvements of the others, and for this purpose the Exhibition seems admirably calculated.

Some parties are apprehensive that machinery and unpatented inventions, if exhibited, may be pirated, and they propose that the Act passed last session for the Protection of Copyrights of Design shall be extended to mechanical inventions. We rather regret to see such a spirit manifesting itself. The very purpose of the Exhibition is to enable all to improve; and while no one is constrained to exhibit anything of which he wishes to keep the use and knowledge for his own exclusive profit, it is quite unnecessary to ask the Legislature for any such protection. The owners of such unpatented machines would no doubt be extremely glad to profit by the exhibitions of other men's skill, and at the same time they wish to keep their own little acquisitions wholly to themselves. Such persons mistake the progress of mind, which, like charity, blesses doubly, and in freely imparting what it knows perfects and multiplies its own possessions.

The scheme has found favour in most of our colonies and dependencies, and even such places as Guernsey and the Isle of Man, which do not, in general, take any active part in public measures, are warmly engaged in promoting the success of the Exhibition. All parties seem doing their duty. The local committees are everywhere active, and everywhere urging forward the measures which will facilitate the arrival in the metropolis of exhibitors with the objects they mean to exhibit. The commissioners, and all the parties subordinate to them, are not idle. They hold meetings continually, and receive communications and deputations from all quarters. So well do the preparations proceed, that the proportions in which the building will require to be allotted to different kinds of objects, and to the produce of different arts, are already determined. According to the returns at present, the space required for the exhibition of manufactured articles will be nearly equal to that required for the exhibition of machinery. Supposing the building to be divided into sixteen equal parts, one part will suffice for the productions of the fine arts, raw materials and produce will fill another, while manufactures and machinery will each fill seven parts. The space required for raw materials, including minerals and ores of all kinds—of which, from the zeal of the miners and colliers in Cornwall, Derby, Durham, Wales, &c., the Exhibition promises to have a great show—will be equal to that required for the most refined and elaborate productions of art. These are necessarily small objects, and for utility, generally speaking, not to be compared to those elaborate manufactures which are likely to occupy, as well as the machinery employed to aid man, seven times as much space as those things which we may call the germs of skill.

The commissioners, we must notice, have made the following suggestions for the consideration of exhibitors as to the best mode of exhibiting specimens:—

It is desirable that the specimens forwarded should be generally of such a size as will best exhibit their usefulness for the purpose they are intended to subserve.

In the case of building stones, marbles, alabaster, &c., cubes of six inches aside are perhaps most convenient; and in such case it would be desirable that one side should be left rough and one finished, the other exhibiting such processes as may be gone through in completing the material for use. Where slabs and large specimens are forwarded, they should also, as far as possible, exhibit more than one process, and always show one surface in an unpolished state. Gems should (as far as may be) appear in duplicate, one showing the rough stone and the other the polished and finished ornament. It should be borne in mind by exhibitors that objects of utility rather than curiosity should be selected. In the case of ores and minerals, of which large quantities exist, the ordinary appearance of the mineral is that of chief interest and value.

It is highly desirable also that some statistical information respecting the subject exhibited should in all cases be forwarded. Each specimen should be marked in such a manner that it can readily be identified. The name of the locality, parish, township, and county should be given, and the extent of the work stated, while some account of the quantity of such substance that has been supplied within a given time would be of great value, and would serve as a permanent record of the state of the works at the period of the Exhibition.

The last of these suggestions is extremely valuable, but no doubt every exhibitor will accompany his specimens with a necessary description of them, whether they be works of high art, or common manufactures, or raw materials, or machines. No doubt, too, from their descriptions competent persons will draw up a catalogue of the whole, which will be for the technologist, the manufacturer, and the scientific man, a record of unspeakable value. Preparations are making by the French commission, of which M. Cochelet, the Consul-General of France, is a member, to describe in French the articles sent from France, and those sent from Germany are to be described in German; but the work will hardly be complete unless the entire catalogue of the Exhibition, as it is prepared, be translated into French and German, and be ready in the three languages at the opening of the Exhibition. Some of the journals have already announced their intention of recording all the proceedings in the three tongues, and if they can find their profit in that, it must, we should think, be for the interest of the Exhibition that the commissioners should prepare such catalogues.

Some idea of the progress made may be gained by learning that the "total amount of applications for space from the local committees of England, Ireland, and Scotland, made up to the 1st of the present month, is 239,571 square feet, the number of exhibitors 2,019, being an average of nearly 120 square feet to "each exhibitor." This includes, of course, the claim made by the fourteen local metropolitan committees, of which that of the City, that of Westminster, and that of Marylebone have by much the larger share. The local committee of Manchester, to Wednesday last week, had received application from 89 persons intending to exhibit machinery and specimens of various manufactures. As it is considered desirous to show the process of calico printing, a subscription has been entered into expressly for the purpose of defraying the expence. Both Scotland and Ireland have made large applications for space. Up to Oct. 1 the number of exhibitors from the North of Ireland was 33, asking for a space of 19,883 feet. To the same period the number of exhibitors from Edinburgh is 32, and the space they will require is 5,712 feet. Already, then, there are a great abundance of materials prepared for a magnificent exhibition in the large and splendid building.

We learn with satisfaction that the metropolis, which has not so great a reputation as it deserves for its manufactures, will not lag behind the most manufacturing districts. The whole process, we are told, of paper making will be exceedingly well represented, and some very elegant specimens of paper hangings and book-binding are already prepared, or in course of preparation, for exhibition. Articles of furniture, of metal, glass, and pottery, are said to be highly satisfactory. No doubt, Spitalfields, with its rich silk tissues, will vie with all the world; and we hope that the plumbers of the metropolis will, for the instruction of the continent, exhibit some of their ingenious hydraulic contrivances. They may do this without the least chance of any competition from their fellow craftsmen of either Germany or France. If the Exhibition should only serve the purpose of introducing into common use in those two countries the contrivances found in almost every house of London, an invaluable blessing will be conferred on the Germans and French, and the fortunes of some ingenious English workmen, whose skill is much required on the continent, will be assured.

It is impossible to record these proceedings, which are the preparations for bringing together, in peaceful emulation, skilful men from all parts of the civilised world, without recurring to the Olympic Games, those celebrated meetings of antiquity, which lasted more than eleven hundred years, and every four years gave a month's truce to war, the habitual occupation of the people. They were exhibitions of bodily vigour and graceful skill, intended for no higher purpose than to encourage those athletic powers that were chiefly prized for purposes of defence or destruction. How different will be our Exhibition, mainly of objects that are to contribute to the ease, the comfort, the safety of mankind, and of instruments which mark man's power—not of destroying his fellows, but of reducing all the elements to be his servants! In one point let us hope there may be a resemblance. As the Greeks reckoned their time by Olympiads, perhaps the future peaceful progress of mankind may be reckoned by Exhibitions marking how much each nation contributes to the universal well-being. We shall not need any sacred month, or suspension

of hostilities, to be enabled to hold the Exhibitions; but they themselves, helping to link all nations together in one common pursuit of one common good, will make national hostility impossible.

We cannot conclude without reminding our countrymen that their strong point has always been doing, in contradistinction from exhibiting. We are not sensible of any more striking moral characteristic between the Saxon and Celtic races, including in the latter our fellow-subjects across St George's Channel, than that the Saxons perform while the Celts exhibit. The former, though abundantly self-willed, self-confident, and self-conceited, are without awkward and retiring. They are not gascons. What they do is done for themselves, or because the thing is worthy to be done, and it is not done for show. That may be excessively selfish; the opposite principle of seeking to delight or dazzle others is more social; but as man is selfish, and as the wellbeing of each individual makes up the wellbeing of society, the Saxon principle ends in the energetic performance of all needful work. The Celts, on the contrary, seem less to value any quality or deed for its own sake than as it affects others. They always display all their virtues. They invariably put their best foot foremost. Whether it be at the fair, flourishing a shillelah, dancing on the village green, erecting magnificent castles, or constituting a state, their great desire is to attract admiration. They prefer the arts which dazzle others to those which comfort the artist and his neighbours. They are better adapted to make exhibitions than the Saxon race. In our attempts to rival or surpass the French in a matter of exhibition we hope this may not be lost sight of, and that we shall not feel grievously disappointed if in some points we should fall short of their success. Our national strength, we beg especially to remind the commissioners, and those most active in promoting the exhibition, lies not in display, but in solid work.

**TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.**  
EIGHT MONTHS—JANUARY 5 TO SEPTEMBER 5.

The Board of Trade Tables, which we publish this day, for the first eight months of the year, continue to exhibit most satisfactory proofs of the activity of commerce, and the general improvement of the country, as indicated by the consumption of the great leading articles of importation. The exports of the single month again show a very slight reduction upon those of 1849, but a large increase upon those of 1848, the amounts being 6,043,496*l* in 1850, 6,323,457*l* in 1849, and 4,507,462*l* in 1848. The small decline, however, in the present year, is more than accounted for by the falling off in the value of cotton yarn alone. In the present year the exports of cotton yarn amount only to 554,484*l* against 1,016,803*l* in the same month last year. This difference is easily accounted for by the peculiar state of the cotton market at the two periods in question. The exports, however, of all the other leading branches of manufacture continue to show a large increase, and especially those of linens, silks, and woollens. For the eight months the entire exports thus compare:—

EXPORTED—Jan. 5 to Sep. 5.		£
1850 .....	43,851,568	
1849 .....	39,203,322	
1848 .....	31,633,214	

Showing an increase upon 1848 of no less than 12,218,354*l*.

Of cattle, the importations of the month are somewhat larger than of the corresponding month of 1849, but on those of the eight months the difference is not great. Of wheat the quantity imported in the month is also larger, but of flour and the other descriptions of grain it is considerably smaller. Of provisions the imports of the month are also a little larger, but those of the eight months continue much smaller than in 1849. The import of potatoes, which has rapidly been rising into importance, seems to have received a sudden check, owing no doubt to the very great failure in the crop in Belgium, from whence a large portion of those hitherto imported have been supplied. The quantity imported in the month was only 3,584 cwt, against 40,107 cwt in the preceding month, and against 13,275 cwt in the corresponding month of last year. According to an official report which has been made to the Belgian Government, the potato crop in that country is not in the present year equal to more than one-third of an average crop.

Of colonial produce (coffee excepted) the consumption proceeds at an increased rate. Notwithstanding the unprecedented quantity of sugar cleared for consumption in the month ending the 5th of August (being no less than 47,097 tons), the quantity taken in the month ending the 5th September is also far above any former monthly average, and shows a remarkable increase upon the two last years. The comparison is as follows:—

SUGAR—Duty paid—Jan. 5 to Sept. 5.			
	1848	1849	1850
	cwt	cwt	cwt
West India .....	296,633	310,256	323,221
Mauritius .....	64,943	91,001	81,465
East India .....	117,249	99,398	124,802
Refined British Plantation .....	1,108	7,115	1,656
<b>Total of British Plantation</b> .....	<b>419,933</b>	<b>507,670</b>	<b>532,934</b>
Foreign raw .....	46,515	64,316	106,408
Foreign refined .....	2,801	731	20,442
Molasses equivalent in sugar .....	16,109	24,913	30,459
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>485,358</b>	<b>597,650</b>	<b>690,243</b>
Or tons .....	24,267	29,882	34,512

Of coffee, on the other hand, there continues to be a steady and rather rapid decline in the quantities cleared for consumption. The comparison for the eight months for the last four years is as follows:—

COFFEE—Cleared for Consumption—Jan. 5 to Sept. 5.			
	Foreign	Colonial	Total
	lbs	lbs	lbs
1847 .....	7,632,746	17,814,837	25,447,583
1848 .....	4,940,250	20,764,419	24,944,669
1849 .....	3,124,092	19,930,009	23,387,101
1850 .....	1,659,506	19,307,644	20,967,150

Showing a reduction of consumption in the present year, compared with 1847, of 4,480,433 lbs, consisting wholly of foreign coffee, paying the higher duty. Indeed, the large supply of Ceylon coffee, taken in connection with the difference of the duty, may be said now to exclude foreign coffee altogether from consumption, except some fancy descriptions, where price is no consideration. And this limit of choice for our consumption, it should be remarked, while a disadvantage to the public, is of no advantage whatever to the colonial importers, whose coffee is now reduced, on account of the supply being larger than is required for home consumption, to the level of Continental prices. The continuance of the differential duty is, therefore, simply a nuisance, disadvantageous to the consumer, by limiting his choice of coffee, and of no advantage either to the revenue or to the colonial producer.

It is satisfactory to observe that at length there begin to be unequivocal symptoms of an increasing demand for timber, the quantities on which duty has been paid in the last month showing a considerable increase upon those of the corresponding month of the last two years.

**THE FRENCH LAW AGAINST THE PRESS.**

EVERY post from Paris brings intelligence unfavourable to the working of the new law on the press. The Tinguy-Laboulie clause, so called from being the offspring of the married wits of those two legislators, requiring every article of discussion to be signed by its author, is especially causing great inconvenience. The law is ill-worded, and the offence it creates ill-defined. It is not settled whether it be an infraction of the police or a violation of the penal code; whether the jurisdiction belongs to the Correctional Tribunal or to the Court of Assise; and whether it shall be punished summarily by a magistrate or according to the verdict of a jury. The legal authorities seem to differ whether every paragraph furnished by one editor is to be signed, or whether one signature will suffice for a number of consecutive paragraphs proceeding from the same pen and separated by asterisks. One journal published a letter; the editor in his own name, in a note annexed to the letter, avowed himself responsible for the article. This was held to be insufficient, and he is to be prosecuted for not signing it. The official journal publishes one direction which it contradicts by its acts, and the law officers express an opinion that the direction is not according to law. A new subject has been brought under the domain of the law. An act in itself perfectly innocent, in many cases honourable and praiseworthy, is made liable to punishment, and the natural result is considerable confusion amongst those who have to administer, and no little annoyance and anger amongst those who have to submit to the law.

To the press the law is harassing without answering any good purpose. Already several prosecutions have grown out of it, and that influential body is at once brought to issue with the law and the Legislative Assembly. It is an attack by the latter on the former—an attempt to controul and crush it, and will be sure to provoke hostility to the Assembly, if it do not end in a triumph for the press. At the same time, it will not compel those authors to avow themselves who choose to remain concealed. Men of talents and commanding knowledge, who have something of importance to communicate to the public—men high in station, who have a rival to attack or their own conduct to defend, will always find some person to put their thoughts into words and sign them to satisfy the law. Wherever there is a desire to evade such responsibility, it may be easily gratified. The law, therefore, will fail in its object, but it will not fail to produce discontent and confusion.

Never was a law, too, less necessary. Generally speaking, there is a great desire for notoriety amongst public writers in France. Every editor of a newspaper in Paris is well known; and almost every writer is proud of his connection with a journal. Several of the public writers, anxious for reputation and influence, already sign every article they write, and there was as little occasion to pass a law to compel editors to avow their productions as to compel them to share a good dinner. At the same time, they are well entitled to remain unknown if they desire it. There is nothing immoral, nothing wrong in sending forth political and other writings anonymously. It is continually done in the United States and in England with eminent advantage. Any wrong done is by the quality of the writing, and that may be as calumnious with as without a name. The law or the public may with justice demand that some person should be responsible for every thing published, but it naturally finds such a person in the publisher, who must answer for the author, or, if required, give him up. More than that, the law cannot with propriety demand, and if a publisher chooses to take that responsibility on himself, and shield

a writer, who, for excellent reasons, may not wish to make himself known, why should the law forbid him? Why should the law commit the injustice of indiscriminately compelling every man to avow his writing? He may be averse from notoriety, he may be ruined by it, though he may have some important truth to communicate, and the law which requires him to sign his name may stifle some most useful information, while it is more likely to multiply than lessen calumnies. As long as a public writer does not insult nor injure individuals, and as long as there is a person responsible to the law for every thing published, it is an infraction of individual rights to compel a man to put his name to everything he publishes, whether he like it or not. The Legislature, by passing such a law, does the very thing it is constituted to prevent individuals from doing.

The authors of the law, too, seem as equally little known as the law is reasonable. Who are Messrs Tinguay and Laboulie, that they should dare to do so much mischief? The world is unacquainted with the gentlemen. They have gained no other fame than that of having proposed a most injurious law. The Legislative Assembly, composed in general of men equally unknown, did not display more wisdom by making the proposition of these gentlemen its own. Such enactments, inflicting more evil continuously on society than the crimes of individuals, tend very much to bring legislative bodies into contempt. In fact, that kind of special petty class legislation—legislation to attain particular objects, prompted by jealousy or avarice, by ignorance and passion, crude, hasty, and partial—is throughout Europe making legislative Assemblies, Chambers, and Diets, a perfect nuisance. In the name of freedom they have ignorantly inflicted more injury on society than can be inflicted by despotism. France has been cursed by such legislation at intervals for the best part of a century. It was one of Bonaparte's, as it was one of Louis Philippe's merits that he put a stop to it. What is said of the Bourbons learning nothing seems equally true of all French politicians, if it be not true of the whole nation. Such laws are the repetition, moderated by the growing humanity of mankind, of the bloody exceptional laws of the first revolution. Legislation, enlightened by knowledge, thoroughly acquainted with the past and forming a just estimate of the future, is the noblest of arts; but it is the most pernicious when it springs from passion, ignorant of the past and careless of the future, when it is uninformed by experience and impelled by factious or personal zeal. Against its own presumption the Legislative Assembly now requires to be solemnly warned, while such an absurd and mischievous law impressively informs the whole people that they must not rely implicitly on the Assembly. It is, in truth, another strong argument for the perfect freedom of the press as a means of enlightenment; for it demonstrates that the Legislature and the people are, on the subject of legislation, alike in the dark.

#### FUTURE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

WE publish the following letter for the sake of making known the suggestion it throws out; but not being quite sure that our correspondent meant it for publication, we withhold his name and address, though they would add to the weight of his suggestion, and in suppressing them we suppress some epithets very complimentary to ourselves:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—I most entirely approve of your view of the "Future Improvement of the People," especially in your statement (page 1099), "that what is wanted amongst us . . . is more extensive and correct knowledge, particularly of the laws which regulate the progress and development of society." Could not there be a society formed, or something done, to promote this great object? The information that was spread through the country by the Anti-Corn Law League did great good, and it strikes me something ought now to be done to show to the people where their true interest lies. If anything of the kind is or should be established, I shall be happy to subscribe to the same. —

Oct. 9, 1850.

We cannot, however, back the recommendation of our correspondent. On the contrary, we are convinced that for instruction to be wholesome it must be unbiassed and free, and we should regret to see any society started, and applying its funds to teaching any one sort of views, doctrines, or opinions. Our correspondent agrees with us that "what is wanted amongst us is "more extensive and correct knowledge of the laws which regulate the progress and development of society;" and we should be apprehensive that every such society would aim rather at teaching the peculiar views of some of its leading members than the study of those laws. We had, in the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, an example of such a body. It was ushered into the world by some ceremony and some pomp. It had funds and noble names, but never won the confidence of those it undertook to teach; and, after a protracted and sickly existence, died of public contempt. The future instruction of the people will, we believe, be best left to the exertions of an unbiassed and thoroughly free press; if also completely honest, so much the better.

#### TENANT - RIGHT. — IRELAND.

THE Irish papers contain, in the shape of an address to the Earl of Clarendon, from the Central Tenant-Right Committee, some explanation, from authority, of the principles of that body. In

justice to it, as we last week made some observations on its foolish agitation, we shall lay before our readers one or two prominent passages, before adding one or two further observations. The document states,—

When looking at the north-eastern district, of which Belfast may be regarded as the metropolis, your Excellency cannot fail to be impressed with the superior cultivation of the soil, the improved condition of the people, and the manufacturing activity so largely observable in all directions. On reference to authentic public documents, your Excellency will find that, in all the districts in question, there is a dense population living upon farms whose average size is greatly below that which is generally found in other parts of Ireland, and yet the amount of workhouse or of other pauperism is the lowest in any part of the United Kingdom. Scarcely more than a century ago, Belfast itself was little else than an insignificant village, while the greater portion of its present site was covered by the tide. Circumstances enabled its inhabitants to obtain legally secured tenures of this naturally unpromising spot, so that all their improvements, whether in original reclamation or in buildings and works erected upon the soil, became their own fixed inheritance, and your Excellency now sees before you an example of what the law of tenant security is capable of effecting almost within the memory of a single generation.

Under the custom known as "tenant right," the cultivators of the soil were understood to enjoy the certainty of a full return in value for all the outlay of their capital, as well as for every exertion of their own industry; and this, too, whether they continued in actual occupation, or wished to dispose of their own interest in the soil, the only condition being the payment of a fair and moderate, as distinguished from a rack rent; while in the event of the landlord himself resuming possession, the custom in question assured to the tenant the same full remuneration as in any other contingency. The security, thus prescriptively created, encouraged industry, stimulated the universal investment of tenant capital in the soil, and became, in fact, the mainly active element in that visible superiority which Ulster so long enjoyed over the other provinces of Ireland.

We regret to inform your Excellency, that from no fault on the part of the tenant people, the feeling of security alluded to now no longer exists. In many instances the tenant-right custom has been violated, while in other cases it has been partially destroyed by limiting regulations enforced by the lords of the soil; and, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt made some years ago in a court of law to maintain that custom, it appears that no legal remedy is open to any parties who may be aggrieved. Rents, too, which at a former period might have been moderate, have, in consequence of the fall in prices, and the loss of one important crop in the farmer's rotation, become at once excessive and oppressive, and hence the actual value of tenant-right has been proportionably destroyed. Should the present want of tenant security continue, we apprehend in Ulster the total loss of all our distinctive prosperity, and in its place the all but universal prevalence of pauperism and of social disorganisation. The very best classes of our rural population—the men who ought especially to be retained at home, are deserting their country in tens of thousands, leaving their own places to be occupied by a miserable, impoverished, degraded order of serfs, the bulk of whom, after a brief period of exhaustion, will be naturally thrown for support upon the poor-rates. In connection with this subject we may state as a general fact in the northern division of Ireland, that all improvements made in and upon the soil have been effected by the unaided efforts of a small tenantry, applying to the soil the labour of their own hands, and the capital originally produced by their own creative industry.

There is only one objection to which we would suggest a reply, and this objection is, that contracts between landlords and tenants ought to be regulated exclusively by the contracting parties themselves. Ireland, your Excellency knows, is essentially an agricultural country, in which, to the rural population, the possession of land is necessary as the very means of existence itself. The former state of the law, in reference to the elective franchise, had multiplied the people, and had unnaturally increased competition, so as to compel tenants, by the very necessities of their own physical being, and that of their families, to accept any terms which might be demanded. In circumstances such as these, the tenants of Ireland have not been in times past, nor are they at present, free agents in contracting with the owners of the soil; while, in the special case of the Ulster tenants, there exists this additional element of bondage—namely, that the whole of their own capital, together with that of their predecessors, is sunk in the land, and they must either submit to any conditions which may be required from them, or give up all their own property as a gratuity to strangers, betaking themselves to the workhouse for support, or to the wayside for a shelter in which to perish. One of the established principles of legislative benevolence in the economy of Britain is that of extending the protection of law to all classes who, from any cause whatever, are incapacitated from making free bargains for themselves; and the benefit of this equitable principle we respectfully claim on behalf of the agricultural population of Ireland. When the universal importance of the relationship between landlord and tenant is considered—when the derangement of that relationship obviously acts with injurious effect upon every other interest in the state—and when this fact is borne in mind, that there has scarcely ever yet existed, in any country, a fixed patriotism, or even an abiding spirit of constitutionalism itself, which has not been sustained by public utility as its basis, we venture hopefully to anticipate your Excellency's concurrence in regard to the national advantages to be secured by a speedy and just settlement of this great question.

Admitting all the Tenant-Right League say to be well founded, there is not in it one statement that justifies the present agitation. The great facts set forth are the advantages of the security of property for the tenants—a fact which no man in England will dispute, and which every man of property in England, from a due regard to his own interest, will lend his aid to realise in Ireland; the want of a legal security for the particular right claimed by the tenants, as exemplified by an appeal to a court of law, which decided against their custom; and the late loss of one important crop, conjoined with high prices, which has made the old and recognised claims of the landlord become "at once excessive and oppressive."

The document does not say that the tenantry took steps to reverse that decision of the court of law, and brought their case before the Legislature, pointing out the particular Act of Parliament, or particular common law, which inflicted the supposed injury on them, and that the Legislature refused to give them redress. Had that been the case, it might have justified an appeal to the public for support; and the public, including the press, had such an appeal been temperately made, would no doubt have

cordially seconded it, and for their own sake—for we are all deeply interested in enforcing towards one another the observance of justice—have procured redress and security to the industrious tenantry in Ireland. It seems, from this statement, that the Tenant-Right people have been conscious that the decision of the court of law was not unjust—that they had not right on their side, or they would have taken measures at the time to correct the decision, and would now have brought before the public the specific points of the case, and enabled the public to judge whether the rejected claim of the tenant, or the claim which the court preferred, were the just claim. To get up a great national agitation against one species of property because a decision of one court has been unfavourable in some one case, seems to us as irrational a proceeding, and as subversive of all quiet and order, as ever was adopted even in Ireland. It is only to be matched—bating the respectable and overt appeal to arms—by Mr O'Brien's absurd rebellion.

The other ground for such an agitation is still more untenable. The crop of potatoes failed, the price of agricultural produce is low, rents have become excessive and oppressive; and therefore, instead of appealing to the landlords to do justice in each particular case between man and man—for no general rule of reduction can apply to such circumstances—an agitation is raised, to compel them to have their land valued by Act of Parliament, rent fixed by the same means, and the whole control of their property taken from them and handed over to the State. Had such a proposition come from our Communists, who are called Protectionists, it would have been consistent; but the Tenant-Right League lauds "the enlightened principle of our commercial policy," "whereby the food of the poor, in common with that of the industrious classes generally, has been emancipated from the pressure of an injurious monopoly." It is at once, therefore, grossly inconsistent and far more unjust than the Protectionist monopolists whom it condemns.

The League, too, goes a great deal further, than the monopolists.

They only ask the State to secure a certain price for their produce, that the rent of land may be proportionably high; but the Tenant League, from a depression in prices that is perhaps temporary, and from the misfortune of the failure of one crop, would oust the landlords from their possessions, and deprive them of all their rights. The single circumstance which has made those rights at once excessive and oppressive, is the failure of the potatoes. It is the case and the boast of the Tenant League that those rights have been for many years compatible with great prosperity in the North of Ireland; and yet these inconsiderate agitators would, from one heavy visitation, which should be equally borne by all, sweep all those rights out of existence. No agitation began and continued by the late great Agitator ever had such an unworthy origin and was adapted to such an unworthy object.

We are quite sure that the bulk of the English, from the Prime Minister to the lowest costermonger, who spells over a weekly paper at a pot-house, are animated by a sincere desire to do justice to Ireland, and promote its welfare by all the means in their power. We are quite sure, too, that at their hands at present the landowners of Ireland would find no favour—barely justice; they would be ready and even proud to support the industrious tenantry of the North of Ireland in all their just demands; but the agitation now set on foot by an unprincipled set of demagogues in their name, is so causeless, so wholly foreign to the proper means of obtaining redress, so contrary to all the principles adopted in England for dealing between landlords and tenants—is so unjust to the landlords, and would be attended with such a complete dislocation of society were it successful, that it must induce the English to side with the landlords, and give their zealous support to the Government in putting down the agitation. If the landlords' power in Ireland be oppressive, the Tenant-Right League has taken the best means to sanctify it in the public mind, and ensure for it a long duration.

THE REVENUE.

AN Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended 10th October, 1849, and 10th of October, 1850, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1849	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1850	Year ended Oct. 10, 1850.		Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1850.	
	Jan. 5, 1849	April 5, 1849	July 5, 1849	Oct. 10, 1849		Jan. 5, 1850	April 5, 1850	July 5, 1850	Oct. 10, 1850		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	£ 4682395	£ 4593119	£ 4128777	£ 5253272	£ 18657563	£ 4720630	£ 4432584	£ 4333708	£ 5251883	£ 18738505	£ 81242	£ ...	£ ...	£ 1389
Excise .....	3253162	1820575	5020602	4287577	12341916	3625061	1859773	3325225	4103343	12913102	531186	...	...	184234
Stamps .....	1472598	1549171	1619697	1686747	6328713	1509800	1538125	1590707	1507028	6145780	...	182433	...	177719
Taxes .....	1921013	148101	2054730	263057	4326901	1897961	177231	2053281	186613	433086	8185	...	...	16414
Property Tax .....	421434	2011519	1033240	1914006	5383199	449394	2069608	1026435	186764	5413761	30502	...	...	46142
Post Office.....	198000	234000	196000	224000	852000	152000	23000	210000	227000	820000	...	32000	3000	...
Crown Lands.....	30000	40000	40000	20000	130000	60000	4000	4000	2000	160000	30000	...	...	...
Miscellaneous .....	21709	98792	70140	21902	212343	58408	47960	81474	28727	216569	4026	...	6825	...
<b>Total Ordinary Revenue</b> .....	<b>12003311</b>	<b>10495277</b>	<b>12163186</b>	<b>13610561</b>	<b>48272335</b>	<b>12473314</b>	<b>10395981</b>	<b>12681290</b>	<b>13192458</b>	<b>48743043</b>	<b>685141</b>	<b>214433</b>	<b>9825</b>	<b>427928</b>
China Money .....	84284	...	...	...	84284	...	...	...	...	...	...	84284	...	...
Imprest and other Monies.....	123895	24361	109875	120134	558465	125087	301759	135827	121615	684288	126023	...	1481	...
Repayments of Advances .....	140695	87648	170841	166199	565383	124969	91400	188389	29313	695411	133228	...	127614	...
<b>Total Income</b> .....	<b>12352185</b>	<b>10787286</b>	<b>12443902</b>	<b>13896894</b>	<b>49480267</b>	<b>12723310</b>	<b>10789140</b>	<b>13005406</b>	<b>13607886</b>	<b>50125742</b>	<b>944192</b>	<b>298717</b>	<b>183920</b>	<b>427928</b>
Amt. applied to Cons. Fund .....	8974147	5897300	7220278	8298974	30390699	8236315	5967008	8200639	8779169	31183131	298717	{ Deduct }	{ Increase }	138920
Advances .....	181380	185554	393077	490426	1253437	374172	296337	29823	421384	1383716	...	...	...	...
Part of the Ways and Means .....	3193658	4704432	4830547	5107494	17836131	4112223	4523795	4512144	4407333	17558895	645475	{ Increase }	{ Decrease }	289008
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12352185</b>	<b>10787286</b>	<b>12443902</b>	<b>13896894</b>	<b>49480267</b>	<b>12723310</b>	<b>10789140</b>	<b>13005406</b>	<b>13607886</b>	<b>50125742</b>	<b>944192</b>	<b>298717</b>	<b>183920</b>	<b>427928</b>

The Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended the 10th of October, 1849 and 1850.

INCOME.	Quarters ended		CHARGE.	Quarters ended	
	1849.	Oct. 10, 1850.		1849.	Oct. 10, 1850.
Customs.....	£ 5,253,272	£ 5,251,883	Permanent Debt.....	5,489,866	5,478,468
Excise .....	4,295,217	4,114,293	Interest on Exchequer bills issued to meet charge on Consolidated Fund.....	1,292,376	1,288,161
Stamps .....	1,686,747	1,507,028	Sinking Fund.....	10,350	859,589
Taxes .....	203,057	186,613	The Civil List.....	98,895	98,855
Property Tax .....	1,914,066	1,867,864	Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund .....	409,282	420,518
Post office.....	224,000	227,000	For Advances .....	490,426	421,384
Crown Lands.....	20,000	20,000	Total charge.....	7,791,195	8,566,975
Miscellaneous .....	21,902	28,727	The Surplus.....	9,117,339	5,051,861
Imprest and other Monies.....	34,924	49,352			
Produce of the Sale of old Stores.....	85,210	72,263			
Repayments of Advances .....	166,199	293,813			
	13,908,534	13,618,836			

To Cash brought to this Account to be applied to pay off deficiency bills .....

The Surplus of Revenue on the 5th July, 1850, after providing for the charges of that Quarter, was 621,651  
 To which is to be added the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund on 10th Oct., 1850 .....

The Amount issued in the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1850, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services..... 4,407,332

The Surplus of Revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund and for the payment of Supply Services in England, in the Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1850..... 1,266,180

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STEAM SHIPS.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

The competition of the new line of American steamers has compelled the Cunard Company to run their vessels, like those of their opponents, direct from New York to Liverpool, without calling at Halifax; and we are, therefore, now in a condition to institute a

airer comparison between the performances of the two lines than has yet been made,—the loss of time caused by the detour to, and the detention at, Halifax, not being precisely ascertained. The homeward voyage of the Asia, which left New York on the 25th of Sept., and arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 6th instant, was the quickest passage yet made by any vessel between the two ports;

having occupied (allowing for difference of longitude) exactly ten days and seven hours. It is quite true that the New York newspapers claim for the Pacific the credit of having made the outward passage in ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes. This is a subject, however, on which no American newspaper speaks the truth; and when we come to compare their alleged results with the particulars from which they are stated to be deduced, we find at once that they are trying to deceive their readers. We copy the following piece of exquisite bragging from the *New York Evening Express* of the 23d September:—

"The voyage from Liverpool to New York is accomplished in ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes; for instead of leaving her wharf at Liverpool at the hour of noon, as is customarily the case, we find that the Pacific did not sail till two o'clock p.m. The quickest passage ever made by the Atlantic occupied ten days and fifteen hours; so that there is the handsome difference of nearly ten hours in favour of the Pacific. The shortest passage westward of the steamer Asia, of the Cunard line, was performed in ten days, twenty-two hours, and thirty minutes, to New York; but allowing four hours for detention at Halifax, we have still in favour of the Pacific thirteen hours and forty-five minutes. We presume, with these facts before the world, nobody now-a-days will have the hardihood to say that we of the United States cannot build faster steamers than any other nation on the face of the earth. This is loud talking, and our English neighbours may put it down as coming from a nation of braggars and boasters; we can't help it. The thing is done, and there is no getting over the fact that the Collins line has fairly beaten the best British steamers afloat."

Whether the assertions of the *Evening Express* will be put down as coming from a nation of braggars, we will not undertake to say; but that they will be taken as coming from a man who has no regard for veracity, we are pretty sure, when the facts are known, even as they are stated by the *Express* itself:—

"The Pacific was telegraphed at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as in the Lower Bay, and arrived at her wharf, foot of Canal-street, at quarter-past seven o'clock, thus performing the passage in ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes,—decidedly the quickest on record. She left Liverpool at two p.m. on the 11th."

How the ingenious writer could make out his ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes from the preceding data, we are at a loss to conceive. From two o'clock on the 11th to a quarter-past seven on the 21st, seems to us very like ten days, five hours, and fifteen minutes. But the actual length of the voyage was several hours more, as we shall show. The Pacific really left Liverpool at half-past one (see *Liverpool Times*, September 12). The duration of the voyage consequently was:—

Difference of apparent time.....	10d 5h 45m
To which add for difference of longitude (71 deg) .....	4h 40m
Total.....	10d 10h 25m

This, no doubt, was a very good voyage, and sufficiently creditable to the vessel without any misrepresentation of the facts, but not equal to the best previous trips of the Asia and the Europa (making allowance for the time lost by calling at Halifax), and three hours and twenty-five minutes longer than the homeward voyage of the Asia, which we have just recorded.

### COTTON PLANTING IN JAMAICA.

The following interesting letter is from the *Times*:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—If you think the accompanying letter, which I have just received from Jamaica, is of sufficient public importance to merit a place in your columns, I shall feel obliged by its insertion, and am, your most obedient servant,  
Oct. 5. A JAMAICA PLANTER.

Jamaica, Sept. 11.

"In the beginning of June last I chose a piece of land (three acres) situated on the bank of the river Minto, and distant from the sea in an air line about a mile. The land is composed of what we call brick loam, an alluvial deposit of silt and sand; this kind of soil is usually very rich, and admirably adapted for the sugar cane when it contains a due proportion of organic constituents, more particularly what has been termed 'humus.' This land, however, is deficient in that most material element, and is incapable of sustaining either corn or canes. As soon as it was cleared off I close-ploughed it about ten inches deep, and afterwards harrowed it thoroughly to break the lumps; it was then lined out, and pegged at six feet square, and on the 24th of June was sown with five Sea Island cotton-seeds at each peg. At the expiration of five days the seminal leaves made their appearance above ground, and in a week afterwards the true leaves were fully developed.

"On the 6th of August, the plants, having now attained an average height of about 15 inches, commenced to blossom, and on the 17th some of the most forward ones dropped their blossom and left the incipient 'bole.' Since that date the 'boles' have been increasing in size, and new blossoms are constantly forming, so that the shrubs now present 'boles' and blossoms in every stage of growth, from the blossom just forming, to the 'bole,' the size of a pigeon's egg. It is impossible to say now what this experiment may result in, but it appears sufficiently clear that in this country the crop will not come in all at once, as in Georgia; and, indeed, this has been exemplified by an experiment made by Mr Geachy, who continued to pick between the months of December and July, and realised within the year the large return of 500 lb of clean cotton per acre, of the Sea Island kind, or about double the largest product obtained in Georgia. I have this day counted the number of 'boles' and blossoms on one of the most favourable plants in the piece, which is three feet high, and find that it has 15 'boles' and 88 blossoms, in various stages of perfection. Since the seeds have been sown the weather has been, to a great extent seasonable, with the exception of the month of July, when we had only two showers, which somewhat retarded the growth of the plants, but they are now, for the most part, thriving.

From the foregoing statement, and from the experience of others who have, and are, trying like experiments, as well with Sea Island seeds as with other varieties, there can be no doubt of the fact that every kind of cotton can be produced in this island, and, from the number of specimens which are already growing wild in it, it may almost be termed indigenous. The absence of winter, the geniality of its climate, and the large tracts of land which are at present uncultivated, and which are so peculiarly adapted for the growth of cotton, all seem to point out this country as the place where any kind, and large quantities of cotton, can be produced. The only drawback that I can perceive to the pro-

duction of cotton to any extent here is the paucity of labour, and the capriciousness of the labourers we already have. Sir Joshua Rowe, in a speech he made, as chairman of a meeting held the other day in Kingston, for the purpose of forming an experimental cotton plantation, under the suggestion of Mr William Wright, declared that there was no want of labour for the production of cotton simultaneously with sugar. Those who, like yourself, have had so many opportunities of traversing the length and breadth of the island, know full well the fallaciousness of such an assertion, and if this assertion were admitted to be founded on fact within his own observation, it would be discovered to be 'purely local;' there are but few men here who have less opportunities of observation, and who are less likely to arrive at the truth, than Sir Joshua Rowe on this subject. He no doubt is perfectly conversant with the state of crime in Jamaica, but he cannot be expected to be aware of the difficulties, the anxieties, and losses that beset the planter on every side, from the unwillingness of the labourers for steady and continuous work, and the smallness of their number. At too you will have an account of the expenditure up to this date of the cultivation of the three acres, but this furnishes no true exposition of the amount at which it could be done, as it always costs more to get the negroes into the way of working at anything that is novel to them.

"The ploughing and harrowing will stand the same, but the planting and cleaning could be done much cheaper; indeed, the latter may be nearly all performed by means of light harrows drawn by mules or horses.

"Cost of cultivation of three acres of cotton on Greenwich estate, 1859:—

	£	s	d
Close ploughing and harrowing .....	1	4	7½
Planting *.....	1	5	9
Supplying .....	0	2	3
Cleaning (twice)* .....	1	3	6
Sugling.....	0	2	6

Sept. 11, total cost to date..... 5 18 7½  
or for one acre 1 6s 2½d.

\* Those two items can be done considerably cheaper when the people become more accustomed to the work.

## Agriculture.

### AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS. LANDOWNERS ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

At some of the recent meetings of Local Agricultural Associations, several influential landed proprietors and leading Protectionist politicians have expressed their views of the present state and prospects of the farming interest in a manner which cannot fail to be beneficial to the farmers who look up to them. They have, in effect, abandoned the now worn-out delusion of protection, and have fairly entered into a consideration of the actual state of husbandry, and of the subsisting relations of landlords and tenants, in order to account for the present difficulties of farmers, and to point out or provide remedies for existing distress.

Of these Lord Stanley is amongst the most notable. At a newly established agricultural society, which held its first meeting at Bury, in Lancashire, and where considerable estates are owned by Lord Derby, Lord Stanley presided; and in toasting the new society, he entered into a lengthened exposition of his views on agricultural prospects and protection. Having commenced by congratulating the meeting "on the spirit of improvement which is abroad, and upon the expenditure he found going on in agricultural improvement in that neighbourhood, and expressed his confident belief that spirit of improvement and expenditure would be equally beneficial to the landlord and the tenant," he inquired whether such opinions might not be deemed inconsistent with "the belief he had avowed in the House of Lords and elsewhere, that recent legislative measures had altogether swamped the energies of the farmer, and placed him in a situation of unparalleled difficulty, and subjected both him and the landlords in many parts of the country to distress and ruin." And his lordship proceeded, with his usual fluency, to endeavour to reconcile his two and apparently inconsistent opinions. For his consistency, probably few but himself will care aught, but the manner in which he sought to prove it is most insignificant, as showing the unsubstantial data on which these protectionist predictions of rural ruin have been founded. He said he still believed "that recent legislative measures will have inflicted a serious injury on the agricultural interests of this country generally." His lordship then proceeded to argue his proposition in this manner; he said, "we now see the maximum price which we are likely to see for grain of all descriptions, but more especially for wheat in this country;"—a position in the highest degree doubtful—and he then added:—

And I believe, further, that at the price for which wheat is now selling there are large districts of this country which have hitherto been greatly employed in the cultivation of wheat, but which, with the permanence of present prices, cannot be employed in that cultivation at a profit. And I say that that observation applies most of all to those districts in which, by the expenditure of a lavish (but not, under circumstances, an injudiciously lavish) capital, out of a soil naturally sterile, an artificial fertility had been given, and from which an artificial amount of produce had been obtained. In those districts, and on those soils, it is only by a continued expenditure of capital, and by a continuance of that outlay, that that fertility can be maintained, and that these lands can be kept in wheat cultivation. It may be or it may not be a national advantage that these lands should go out of wheat cultivation; but of this I am convinced, that if they do, not only the landlords, but the tenants who have for successive generations, by permanent investments—by the irredeemable investment of a large amount of capital—produced that artificial fertility which must retrograde—both landlords and tenants must be subjected to very heavy loss, and must discontinue an unproductive cultivation. And there is a far more important point still: if in these purely agricultural and highly cultivated districts the cultivation of wheat ceases, or is materially diminished, then there will be a large amount of agricultural labourers in the country thrown out of employment, because the landlords' and the farmers' means will be equally exhausted. Gentlemen, I believe further that there are other districts which can now afford to grow wheat and yield a moderate rent and a moderate profit, or which could under recent prices, but which cannot under a continuation of the present prices; and must at a very considerable loss be turned to some different cultivation and different management. But again I say I am not



arguing the question whether this conversion and this loss be for the good of the community at large or not. I trust that I may be mistaken in my apprehensions, but my apprehensions are, that, with regard to the purely agricultural districts, or rather to the purely arable districts, and more especially with regard to those in which the largest amount of capital has been sunk, there will and there must be, under present prices, a discontinuance of wheat cultivation, which must be injurious to the landlord, to the tenant, and to the labourer.

These "apprehensions" would seem to be applicable to the light land arable districts, the soil of which assuredly is not naturally fertile, but which, when cultivated, bears good crops. Of these the chalk district of Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, the Sussex chalk hills, the Lincolnshire wolds may be taken as examples, as may also the light sandy districts of Lincoln Heath, West Norfolk, and similar sandy tracts. There are also tracts of light gravelly soil in various parts of the country, which would probably be comprised in Lord Stanley's shadowy apprehensions. And it must be borne in mind that Lord Stanley's personal experience and observation have not made him acquainted with such light land districts, his family property being situated on the heavy soil and moist climate of the north-western parts of England.

Let any competent and candid person examine the husbandry of any of the light land districts we have referred to, and say whether there is the slightest chance of the fertility of such soils—artificial in a sense though it be—retrograding, should the prices of wheat and other grain remain permanently at their present level? We have no fear of any land in England going out of cultivation, or going back in fertility by reason of permanently moderate prices, but the light soils are certainly less likely than any to be so affected. They have many advantages over soils of much greater natural staple and fertility, which have for years past rendered them sought for by farmers, and still cause them to be regarded with favour. They require no draining; they are tilled easily and with comparatively little cost; they are always kindly for stock, and will carry sheep at all seasons and in all weathers, and consequently can be manured at a minimum of expense; and they are usually occupied in large masses by men of considerable capital and agricultural enterprise, who are capable of adapting their system of culture to the ordinary range of prices. And it is a fact that there is practically little distress amongst the occupiers of such land, though, doubtless, there is some dissatisfaction at present prices. That, however, will wear off when the period of transition has passed away. But the passage we have quoted from Lord Stanley's speech seems to assume, though he does not venture to assert, that on these light soils cultivation has been carried to its uttermost limits, and that skill and capital cannot be further applied in augmenting their produce; and such an assertion we have occasionally heard hazarded by some more reckless alarmist. But is it so? Is there no room for improvement in the cultivation of the light land districts of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Sussex? Compare the average farms of those districts with the best managed light land farms; compare them with the average light land farms of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and no one will be hardy enough to deny that in the light lands of the West and South of England there is ample room for larger investments of capital, and profitable extension of artificial fertility. Then in Lincolnshire and West Norfolk the average cultivation is far beneath that of the best farmers, and the best light land farmers are increasing, not suspending their exertions to improve their land, and extending, not diminishing the extent of their occupations.

The only districts in which there is any serious indications of giving up by farmers are the heavy land and ill-managed districts, where the expense of middling husbandry is great, and the returns somewhat precarious, and where, in general, the farmers are most deficient in capital. But Lord Stanley has no "apprehensions" for such districts. There he is at home; he sees and knows what may be done to develop their latent fertility, and he urges and approves the expenditure of capital in the improvement of such soils, as "equally beneficial to the landlord and the tenant." On this point he is in no doubt. He says:—

We are very far from having arrived at that expenditure of capital, which, being permanently sunk in the soil, has led to an artificial fertility; that we are not yet at that state of advancement, indeed, in which we can say we have placed the soil in the condition of even its natural fertility. And it needs no argument to prove that, although a very moderate scale of expenditure will raise the fertility of a given piece of land from three quarters an acre to four quarters an acre, yet that if you seek to raise that fertility from four to five or six quarters, each successive quarter which you endeavour to raise from the same land is by no means obtained by an arithmetically corresponding outlay of expenditure; but if you come to what you may call the natural limit of the fertility of the soil, every bushel you force above that fertility is raised at a cost far exceeding that of the previous bushel, or the previous two bushels. Consequently, I say, that even in this country, and even at this time, and even in the wheat cultivation of this country, I believe that there is room yet for the profitable investment of capital. Gentlemen, at all events, I am quite sure of this—that if it does not answer to farm well, it cannot answer to farm ill. I am quite sure that if a well drained and well cultivated field will not pay rents, an undrained field, full of weeds and half full of water, will not pay rents either. I am quite sure that until we make the most of the soil as we find it we are not in a condition to say, "it will not pay to make further outlay upon it." I say, therefore, to those who find this cultivation unremunerative, with the advantage of immediate markets, with a demand for their produce, with the advantage of obtaining manure, and with facilities given to them which ought to be given by every landlord for improvements on their land—I say to them, "Go on boldly—go on cultivating, notwithstanding the discouraging position of agricultural affairs generally, and improve the land. If you mean to cultivate it at all, cultivate it in an improved and scientific manner."

And he afterwards added, that draining at the cost of 10l or 12l per acre had proved a very profitable outlay.

Here, then, we have the direct testimony of Lord Stanley, speaking of that sort of land which he knows and has personally been concerned with, that even at present prices, and under existing circumstances, capital may be profitably expended in fitting land for wheat growing. We never doubted this for an instant, and it is satisfactory to find that the party politicians can no longer resist demonstration;

and Lord Stanley concluded by saying that all the necessary permanent improvements ought to be done by the landlord, and that where the tenant is a "man of skill, of energy, of capital, and of industry," he ought to have "the ample and full security of a lease."

At an agricultural meeting at Worcester, Lord Ward intimated that though the present was a time in which landlords were bound to "have their tenants' interests at heart, yet if there was no great and general relinquishment of farms, the landlords could not be induced to believe that things were come to a culminating point." And Mr R. H. Clive, M.P., said:—

As to the present position of agriculture, he hoped that every exertion would be made to remove from the mind of the tenant that apprehension which was now so justly entertained. He would, therefore, propose the principle of a corn and meat rent, which, if justly and honestly carried out, would undoubtedly be one means of allaying the fears that now prevailed. He wished it to be understood that he was not dictating these measures for the adoption of others, but was simply stating what he believed to be his own duty. The cultivation of the land must likewise be improved, and if the tenant were unable to do so, he for one was prepared to do it himself. In such case arrangements must be made which would be but just between the parties, that both might be benefited, and that they should not continue doing nothing. He would also recommend that where old pastures might be broken up with advantage, it should be done. He was no great stickler for old pastures. The greatest consideration was to cultivate the land, and make it do its full duty.

He believed what was most wanted was renewed confidence, and that "they had been alarmed a little beyond reason, and that their difficulties might be eventually overcome by intelligence, activity, and perseverance." Sir John Pakington, with wondrous gravity, recommended tenants "to cultivate good feeling and confidence," and look to improved cultivation and the demands of an increasing trade and population. All this indicates sounder and healthier views on the part of the Protectionist landowners, and increasing confidence in the stability of their own position. It must, however, be remembered, that unless landowners put their farms into reasonably good condition, as regards permanent improvements, and grant such secure tenures as will enable their tenants to farm properly, neither the rent of the landlord nor the profit of the tenant can be otherwise than precarious.

#### REPORTS OF THE CROPS AND STOCK.

We have seldom had such varying reports of the produce of the crops in different districts as have been received since the late harvest. There is in some quarters a desire to exaggerate deficiencies and aggravate discontent, but with the exception of the districts in which mildew prevailed, there seems reason to believe that the wheat will not fall much below an average, and that barley and oats will produce a full average yield. Beans and peas are confessedly deficient. Lean stock has been high at most of the autumn fairs, especially when the shortness of keep and the moderate prices of fat meat are considered. The low price of oilcake and other feeding stuffs has probably had some influence. In the North of England and in Scotland the grain crops, especially wheat, yield as well or better than was expected. On a well cultivated farm in Northumberland 33 bushels per acre has been the produce of such of the wheat as has been thrashed; and the Swedes and yellow and white turnips on the same farm are very good indeed. The following are extracts from reports of different districts. In Nottinghamshire it is said:—

All spring corn crops fell light, and the quantity of both corn and straw will be beneath the average of what is usually grown. The thrashing machines have been very generally employed since the gathering of the crops, and the result of that process is everything but satisfactory to the grower; the quality is far inferior to last year, being a poor shrivelled grain—in many instances more fitted for grinding for the pigs than anything else; and as regards quantity there is a most deficient yield; it is difficult to say to what extent, but one-fourth we conceive would not be an exaggerated statement. . . . Our pastures are very short, and keep scarce for the season of the year. The turnip crop is light: the season has been too dry; and though there are plenty of plants, yet the bulbs are small, and the acreable weight will be low.

In Surrey it is said:—

The yield of all the corn crops now furnishes no complaint. Some barleys may have been injured, but upon the whole, allowing for local injuries, the general harvest has been a good one; and as to potatoes, the alarm given was not only premature and exaggerated, but undoubtedly the fruit of designing mischief. The ground is now in the most excellent condition for all the autumnal operations, and will prove as fine a seed-bed for wheat as could be desired.

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On the whole, it proved an expensive harvest, for, on account of the bulk of straw, and all the corn being ready together, every hand was eagerly engaged at very high prices, asked and given. The wheat, which stood well up, turns out a fair crop; but as much of it was laid and blighted, the yield will fall below an average. The quality varies as much, or more, than was ever known: while some is very fine, some will be scarcely worth grinding. . . . There is a good demand for small store pigs; large ones are not so much inquired for. The trade for store sheep of all descriptions is still good. The late rains have much improved the turnip crops: the backward turnips are growing wonderfully fast, but some of the earlier were too much affected by the dry weather to recover, and these are now being fed off. Swedes, on the whole, are considered only a middling crop: thus the promise of sheep food during the coming winter is not very abundant. Wool still commands a good price.

From Norfolk it is reported:—

Many of the wheats would have been much benefited by being allowed to remain longer in the fields, for since the change in the weather the condition of most of them now sent to market is but moderate. We are now in a position to speak with some confidence of the yield of wheat, and our opinion on that subject, expressed in former reports, is fully confirmed by the subsequent information we have obtained. We admit having heard in one or two solitary instances of a few pet acres producing 12 coombs to the acre, but we have also heard of large fields of some of the finest land in the county, held at a rent of 2l per acre, yielding but 12 bushels to the acre, and selling at 4s per bushel. We wish, however, not to deal in extremes. We look to the aggregate yield per acre, and that we are confident will be found much below an average. Of the barley crop we can say nothing favourable, only that it is harvested in admirable

having occupied (allowing for difference of longitude) exactly ten days and seven hours. It is quite true that the New York newspapers claim for the Pacific the credit of having made the outward passage in ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes. This is a subject, however, on which no American newspaper speaks the truth; and when we come to compare their alleged results with the particulars from which they are stated to be deduced, we find at once that they are trying to deceive their readers. We copy the following piece of exquisite bragging from the *New York Evening Express* of the 23d September:—

"The voyage from Liverpool to New York is accomplished in ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes; for instead of leaving her wharf at Liverpool at the hour of noon, as is customarily the case, we find that the Pacific did not sail till two o'clock p.m. The quickest passage ever made by the Atlantic occupied ten days and fifteen hours; so that there is the handsome difference of nearly ten hours in favour of the Pacific. The shortest passage westward of the steamer Asia, of the Cunard line, was performed in ten days, twenty-two hours, and thirty minutes, to New York; but allowing four hours for detention at Halifax, we have still in favour of the Pacific thirteen hours and forty-five minutes. We presume, with these facts before the world, nobody now-a-days will have the hardihood to say that we of the United States cannot build faster steamers than any other nation on the face of the earth. This is loud talking, and our English neighbours may put it down as coming from a nation of braggars and boasters; we can't help it. The thing is done, and there is no getting over the fact that the Collins line has fairly beaten the best British steamers afloat."

Whether the assertions of the *Evening Express* will be put down as coming from a nation of braggars, we will not undertake to say; but that they will be taken as coming from a man who has no regard for veracity, we are pretty sure, when the facts are known, even as they are stated by the *Express* itself:—

"The Pacific was telegraphed at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as in the Lower Bay, and arrived at her wharf, foot of Canal-street, at quarter-past seven o'clock, thus performing the passage in ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes,—decidedly the quickest on record. She left Liverpool at two p.m. on the 11th."

How the ingenious writer could make out his ten days, four hours, and forty-five minutes from the preceding data, we are at a loss to conceive. From two o'clock on the 11th to a quarter-past seven on the 21st, seems to us very like ten days, five hours, and fifteen minutes. But the actual length of the voyage was several hours more, as we shall show. The Pacific really left Liverpool at half-past one (see *Liverpool Times*, September 12). The duration of the voyage consequently was:—

Difference of apparent time.....	10d 5h 45m
To which add for difference of longitude (71 deg) .....	4h 40m
Total.....	10d 10h 25m

This, no doubt, was a very good voyage, and sufficiently creditable to the vessel without any misrepresentation of the facts, but not equal to the best previous trips of the Asia and the Europa (making allowance for the time lost by calling at Halifax), and three hours and twenty-five minutes longer than the homeward voyage of the Asia, which we have just recorded.

### COTTON PLANTING IN JAMAICA.

The following interesting letter is from the *Times*:—

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—If you think the accompanying letter, which I have just received from Jamaica, is of sufficient public importance to merit a place in your columns, I shall feel obliged by its insertion, and am, your most obedient servant,  
Oct. 5. A JAMAICA PLANTER.

Jamaica, Sept. 11.

"In the beginning of June last I chose a piece of land (three acres) situated on the bank of the river Minho, and distant from the sea in an air line about a mile. The land is composed of what we call brick loam, an alluvial deposit of silt and sand; this kind of soil is usually very rich, and admirably adapted for the sugar cane when it contains a due proportion of organic constituents, more particularly what has been termed 'humus.' This land, however, is deficient in that most material element, and is incapable of sustaining either corn or canes. As soon as it was cleared off I close-ploughed it about ten inches deep, and afterwards harrowed it thoroughly to break the lumps; it was then lined out, and pegged at six feet square, and on the 24th of June was sown with five Sea Island cotton-seeds at each peg. At the expiration of five days the seminal leaves made their appearance above ground, and in a week afterwards the true leaves were fully developed.

"On the 6th of August, the plants, having now attained an average height of about 15 inches, commenced to blossom, and on the 17th some of the most forward ones dropped their blossom and left the incipient 'bole.' Since that date the 'boles' have been increasing in size, and new blossoms are constantly forming, so that the shrubs now present 'boles' and blossoms in every stage of growth, from the blossom just forming, to the 'bole,' the size of a pigeon's egg. It is impossible to say now what this experiment may result in, but it appears sufficiently clear that in this country the crop will not come in all at once, as in Georgia; and, indeed, this has been exemplified by an experiment made by Mr Genchy, who continued to pick between the months of December and July, and realised within the year the large return of 500 lb of clean cotton per acre, of the Sea Island kind, or about double the largest product obtained in Georgia. I have this day counted the number of 'boles' and blossoms on one of the most favourable plants in the piece, which is three feet high, and find that it has 15 'boles' and 88 blossoms, in various stages of perfection. Since the seeds have been sown the weather has been, to a great extent seasonable, with the exception of the month of July, when we had only two showers, which somewhat retarded the growth of the plants, but they are now, for the most part, thriving.

From the foregoing statement, and from the experience of others who have, and are, trying like experiments, as well with Sea Island seeds as with other varieties, there can be no doubt of the fact that every kind of cotton can be produced in this island, and, from the number of specimens which are already growing wild in it, it may almost be termed indigenous. The absence of winter, the geniality of its climate, and the large tracts of land which are at present uncultivated, and which are so peculiarly adapted for the growth of cotton, all seem to point out this country as the place where any kind, and large quantities of cotton, can be produced. The only drawback that I can perceive to the pro-

duction of cotton to any extent here is the paucity of labour, and the capriciousness of the labourers we already have. Sir Joshua Rowe, in a speech he made, as chairman of a meeting held the other day in Kingston, for the purpose of forming an experimental cotton plantation, under the suggestion of Mr William Wright, declared that there was no want of labour for the production of cotton simultaneously with sugar. Those who, like yourself, have had so many opportunities of traversing the length and breadth of the island, know full well the fallaciousness of such an assertion, and if this assertion were admitted to be founded on fact within his own observation, it would be discovered to be 'purely local;' there are but few men here who have less opportunities of observation, and who are less likely to arrive at the truth, than Sir Joshua Rowe on this subject. He no doubt is perfectly conversant with the state of crime in Jamaica, but he cannot be expected to be aware of the difficulties, the anxieties, and losses that beset the planter on every side, from the unwillingness of the labourers for steady and continuous work, and the smallness of their number. At five you will have an account of the expenditure up to this date of the cultivation of the three acres, but this furnishes no true exposition of the amount at which it could be done, as it always costs more to get the negroes into the way of working at anything that is novel to them.

"The ploughing and harrowing will stand the same, but the planting and cleaning could be done much cheaper; indeed, the latter may be nearly all performed by means of light harrows drawn by mules or horses.

"Cost of cultivation of three acres of cotton on Greenwich estate, 1859:—

	£	s	d
Close ploughing and harrowing .....	1	4	7½
Planting .....	1	5	9
Supplying .....	0	2	3
Cleaning (twice) .....	1	3	6
Sirgling.....	0	2	6

Sept. 11, total cost to date..... 3 15 7½  
or for one acre 11/6s 2½d.

\* Those two items can be done considerably cheaper when the people become more accustomed to the work.

## Agriculture.

### AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS. LANDOWNERS ON AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

At some of the recent meetings of Local Agricultural Associations, several influential landed proprietors and leading Protectionist politicians have expressed their views of the present state and prospects of the farming interest in a manner which cannot fail to be beneficial to the farmers who look up to them. They have, in effect, abandoned the now worn-out delusion of protection, and have fairly entered into a consideration of the actual state of husbandry, and of the subsisting relations of landlords and tenants, in order to account for the present difficulties of farmers, and to point out or provide remedies for existing distress.

Of these Lord Stanley is amongst the most notable. At a newly established agricultural society, which held its first meeting at Bury, in Lancashire, and where considerable estates are owned by Lord Derby, Lord Stanley presided; and in toasting the new society, he entered into a lengthened exposition of his views on agricultural prospects and protection. Having commenced by congratulating the meeting "on the spirit of improvement which is abroad, and upon the expenditure he found going on in agricultural improvement in that neighbourhood, and expressed his confident belief that spirit of improvement and expenditure would be equally beneficial to the landlord and the tenant," he inquired whether such opinions might not be deemed inconsistent with "the belief he had avowed in the House of Lords and elsewhere, that recent legislative measures had altogether swamped the energies of the farmer, and placed him in a situation of unparalleled difficulty, and subjected both him and the landlords in many parts of the country to distress and ruin." And his lordship proceeded, with his usual fluency, to endeavour to reconcile his two and apparently inconsistent opinions. For his consistency, probably few but himself will care aught, but the manner in which he sought to prove it is most insignificant, as showing the unsubstantial data on which these protectionist predictions of rural ruin have been founded. He said he still believed "that recent legislative measures will have inflicted a serious injury on the agricultural interests of this country generally." His lordship then proceeded to argue his proposition in this manner; he said, "we now see the maximum price which we are likely to see for grain of all descriptions, but more especially for wheat in this country;"—a position in the highest degree doubtful—and he then added:—

And I believe, further, that at the price for which wheat is now selling there are large districts of this country which have hitherto been greatly employed in the cultivation of wheat, but which, with the permanence of present prices, cannot be employed in that cultivation at a profit. And I say that that observation applies most of all to those districts in which, by the expenditure of a lavish (but not, under circumstances, an injudiciously lavish) capital, out of a soil naturally sterile, an artificial fertility had been given, and from which an artificial amount of produce had been obtained. In those districts, and on those soils, it is only by a continued expenditure of capital, and by a continuance of that outlay, that that fertility can be maintained, and that these lands can be kept in wheat cultivation. It may be or it may not be a national advantage that these lands should go out of wheat cultivation; but of this I am convinced, that if they do, not only the landlords, but the tenants who have for successive generations, by permanent investments—by the irremediable investment of a large amount of capital—produced that artificial fertility which must retrograde—both landlords and tenants must be subjected to very heavy loss, and must discontinue an unproductive cultivation. And there is a far more important point still: if in these purely agricultural and highly cultivated districts the cultivation of wheat ceases, or is materially diminished, then there will be a large amount of agricultural labourers in the country thrown out of employment, because the landlords' and the farmers' means will be equally exhausted. Gentlemen, I believe further that there are other districts which can now afford to grow wheat and yield a moderate rent and a moderate profit, or which could under recent prices, but which cannot under a continuation of the present prices; and must at a very considerable loss be turned to some different cultivation and different management. But again I say I am not

arguing the question whether this conversion and this loss be for the good of the community at large or not. I trust that I may be mistaken in my apprehensions, but my apprehensions are, that, with regard to the purely agricultural districts, or rather to the purely arable districts, and more especially with regard to those in which the largest amount of capital has been sunk, there will and there must be, under present prices, a discontinuance of wheat cultivation, which must be injurious to the landlord, to the tenant, and to the labourer.

These "apprehensions" would seem to be applicable to the light land arable districts, the soil of which assuredly is not naturally fertile, but which, when cultivated, bears good crops. Of these the chalk district of Salisbury Plain, in Wiltshire, the Sussex chalk hills, the Lincolnshire wolds may be taken as examples, as may also the light sandy districts of Lincoln Heath, West Norfolk, and similar sandy tracts. There are also tracts of light gravelly soil in various parts of the country, which would probably be comprised in Lord Stanley's shadowy apprehensions. And it must be borne in mind that Lord Stanley's personal experience and observation have not made him acquainted with such light land districts, his family property being situated on the heavy soil and moist climate of the north-western parts of England.

Let any competent and candid person examine the husbandry of any of the light land districts we have referred to, and say whether there is the slightest chance of the fertility of such soils—artificial in a sense though it be—retrograding, should the prices of wheat and other grain remain permanently at their present level? We have no fear of any land in England going out of cultivation, or going back in fertility by reason of permanently moderate prices, but the light soils are certainly less likely than any to be so affected. They have many advantages over soils of much greater natural staple and fertility, which have for years past rendered them sought for by farmers, and still cause them to be regarded with favour. They require no draining; they are tilled easily and with comparatively little cost; they are always kindly for stock, and will carry sheep at all seasons and in all weathers, and consequently can be manured at a minimum of expence; and they are usually occupied in large masses by men of considerable capital and agricultural enterprise, who are capable of adapting their system of culture to the ordinary range of prices. And it is a fact that there is practically little distress amongst the occupiers of such land, though, doubtless, there is some dissatisfaction at present prices. That, however, will wear off when the period of transition has passed away. But the passage we have quoted from Lord Stanley's speech seems to assume, though he does not venture to assert, that on these light soils cultivation has been carried to its uttermost limits, and that skill and capital cannot be further applied in augmenting their produce; and such an assertion we have occasionally heard hazarded by some more reckless alarmist. But is it so? Is there no room for improvement in the cultivation of the light land districts of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Sussex? Compare the average farms of those districts with the best managed light land farms; compare them with the average light land farms of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and no one will be hardy enough to deny that in the light lands of the West and South of England there is ample room for larger investments of capital, and profitable extension of artificial fertility. Then in Lincolnshire and West Norfolk the average cultivation is far beneath that of the best farmers, and the best light land farmers are increasing, not suspending their exertions to improve their land, and extending, not diminishing the extent of their occupations.

The only districts in which there is any serious indications of giving up by farmers are the heavy land and ill-managed districts, where the expence of middling husbandry is great, and the returns somewhat precarious, and where, in general, the farmers are most deficient in capital. But Lord Stanley has no "apprehensions" for such districts. There he is at home; he sees and knows what may be done to develop their latent fertility, and he urges and approves the expence of capital in the improvement of such soils, as "equally beneficial to the landlord and the tenant." On this point he is in no doubt. He says:—

We are very far from having arrived at that expence of capital, which, being permanently sunk in the soil, has led to an artificial fertility; that we are not yet at that state of advancement, indeed, in which we can say we have placed the soil in the condition of even its natural fertility. And it needs no argument to prove that, although a very moderate scale of expence will raise the fertility of a given piece of land from three quarters an acre to four quarters an acre, yet that if you seek to raise that fertility from four to five or six quarters, each successive quarter which you endeavour to raise from the same land is by no means obtained by an arithmetically corresponding outlay of expence; but if you come to what you may call the natural limit of the fertility of the soil, every bushel you force above that fertility is raised at a cost far exceeding that of the previous bushel, or the previous two bushels. Consequently, I say, that even in this country, and even at this time, and even in the wheat cultivation of this country, I believe that there is room yet for the profitable investment of capital. Gentlemen, at all events, I am quite sure of this—that if it does not answer to farm well, it cannot answer to farm ill. I am quite sure that if a well drained and well cultivated field will not pay rents, an undrained field, full of weeds and half full of water, will not pay rents either. I am quite sure that until we make the most of the soil as we find it we are not in a condition to say, "it will not pay to make further outlay upon it." I say, therefore, to those who find this cultivation unremunerative, with the advantage of immediate markets, with a demand for their produce, with the advantage of obtaining manure, and with facilities given to them which ought to be given by every landlord for improvements on their land—I say to them, "Go on boldly—go on cultivating, notwithstanding the discouraging position of agricultural affairs generally, and improve the land. If you mean to cultivate it at all, cultivate it in an improved and scientific manner."

And he afterwards added, that draining at the cost of 10l or 12l per acre had proved a very profitable outlay.

Here, then, we have the direct testimony of Lord Stanley, speaking of that sort of land which he knows and has personally been concerned with, that even at present prices, and under existing circumstances, capital may be profitably expended in fitting land for wheat growing. We never doubted this for an instant, and it is satisfactory to find that the party politicians can no longer resist demonstration;

and Lord Stanley concluded by saying that all the necessary permanent improvements ought to be done by the landlord, and that where the tenant is a "man of skill, of energy, of capital, and of industry," he ought to have "the ample and full security of a lease."

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order; the yield is as various as the quality—indifferent in East Norfolk, but better spoken of in West.

Mangold wurzel is a good crop, but the turnip crop is deficient from want of moisture.

### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Grant and Hodgson's Circular.)

London, Oct. 1, 1850.

Our market for all descriptions of American tobacco has assumed a very firm and decided character: in the early part of last month, some buyers having shown themselves, an advance of a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to a  $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb was established, and a few purchases having been made, holders were disinclined to effect sales, excepting at a further advance of full  $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb. A sale of 50 hds of Kentucky strips was then made at 11d, and the sellers' price was immediately advanced 1d per lb, viz., 12d, but we are not aware of any sales having been effected, although we understand that 11d has been refused. We refer in what we have already stated, more especially to Kentucky strips of fine quality, but the advance has also been nearly to the same extent in middling and ordinary sorts, and it has been one very peculiar feature in the market, that one or two of the principal holders have been buyers within the last few days, and have not shown any desire to make sales, except at extreme rates, and to a limited extent. It is an indisputable fact, that a majority of the purchases since last February have been made from parcels in second hands, at fully one halfpenny per lb under the prices of importers, the latter contenting themselves by doing comparatively no business, but holding firmly to their limits. Subsequent circumstances, more especially the very unfavourable accounts of the growing crops, advancing prices in America, and nearly the whole of the speculative purchases being exhausted, have materially strengthened their position, and have, in a great measure, placed the command of the market entirely in their hands. We have for a long period strongly advocated the necessity of providing against the present contingency, and we think we may venture to advise those of our friends who acted on our advice not to throw away their stocks. Our observations have been principally directed to Kentucky tobacco, but they also apply equally, if not stronger, to Virginia, and if the present state of the market, and the various accounts received of the growing crop are to be relied upon, (and respecting the latter we cannot see any reason to doubt,) the late advance in prices must be deemed legitimate, and fully warranted by circumstances. Fine Virginia leaf held at 9d and strips at 1s 1d—with two-thirds of the stock withdrawn from the market entirely—must be predicated on some reasonable basis; and we cannot see, after the best consideration we have been able to give to the subject, as some of our friends have professed to see, that present prices should not be fully supported for some considerable period. Letters &c. received last evening, per Hibernia, fully confirm previous advices relative to the growing crop, and the recent injury it has sustained.

Circulars have been received from—

Messrs Phillpotts and Co.—Lellouant and MacGregor—Cotton and Trueman—W. Short—Jacob Mocatta—Layton, Hulbert, and Co.

### Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, October 10, 1850.

We are again in the midst of the public anxiety which is felt in consequence of the military reviews and of the conduct of Louis Napoleon, who encourages openly those who demand an empire, though the official papers declare that all he desires is a prolongation of his powers.

There was a fact at one of the last reviews of Versailles which produced great irritation among political men. The colonel of the 62nd regiment of the line, who was vainly demanding his preferment to the rank of general of brigade, imagined that he would be more easily promoted if he made a manifestation, and proved to Louis Napoleon that he was devoted to his person, as well as his whole regiment. Indeed, at the defile, when he passed before the President, he turned round towards his soldiers, and cried out, "Vive l'Empereur!" That cry was immediately repeated by the whole regiment. It had been previously decided by General Changarnier, that the 62nd of the line should leave the garrison of Paris, but after the review Louis Napoleon declared that it should continue to remain in Paris. Another regiment—the 14th regiment of light infantry, which had been designed to remain in Paris—was ordered to be removed from the capital, because the officers and soldiers of that regiment passed silently before Napoleon without giving any cry.

General Changarnier became furious when he was apprised of what had happened to those two regiments. He had already marked his dissatisfaction about the repeated reviews, and the luncheons, with champagne, lavished upon the officers and sub-officers. He engaged M. Dupin, the elder, who is the President of the Committee of Permanence, to convoke his colleagues of the committee, and to demand explanations of General d'Hautpoul, requiring of him to discontinue the reviews, and to punish the soldiers who utter unconstitutional and seditious cries. The Minister was, indeed, summoned by the committee, but he refused to put off the new review which was to take place to-day. The committee decided that a new sitting would take place on Friday, the 11th instant—that is, on the day following the review. They agreed also that all the members of the committee would be present at the review.

It is now quite certain that there is an open hostility between Louis Napoleon and Changarnier. The President would supersede the General in his command, and he would not have waited so long to take such a decisive step, had he not apprehended that the majority of the Assembly should have given him the high command of all the troops who must defend the Assembly. But Louis Napoleon knows that his own power is greatly counterbalanced by the General, and he will avail himself of the first opportunity to get rid of him.

If, however, we may judge the future conduct of Louis Napoleon by what has happened for nearly two years, he will do nothing abruptly against the Republic. He has more than once sounded the public about his ambitious views, and he was always obliged to postpone their execution, or even to deny the projects which were attri-

buted to him. As the different parties cannot agree about what they call a solution, it is possible that the Assembly will return to the simplest of all solutions, that is, to the scrupulous observance of the constitution of 1848. Then a new president will be elected, and the constitution might be afterwards revised by a new Assembly.

It is true that there is nobody who may at this moment compete with Louis Napoleon for the Presidency. But the candidates would be numerous during the last moments. M. Changarnier will be certainly one of those candidates.

Louis Napoleon, however, does not abandon himself to despair. But he made some concessions. His principal paper, which is the *Constitutionnel*, on declaring that he would not try to be proclaimed emperor, had said that the only convenient solution was a prolongation of his power for ten years. He had said also to several of his confidants, that he would not accept a vote of the Assembly about the prolongation of the President's power, but would make an appeal to the people.

These declarations had such a bad effect on the public, that the *Constitutionnel* was obliged to retract what it had said, and to limit the prolongation to a few years. Besides, it announced that the President would not make to the Assembly the demand of a prorogation of powers, as it ought to be made by the representatives.

There is again a report that the fusion is about to be signed by the two branches of Bourbons. M. de Salvandy, who went to Fronsdorff, has obtained a provisional treaty, signed by the Count de Chambord. The pretender consents to proclaim the Count de Paris apparent heir to the throne of France, if he has no children of his own within a period of ten years, and the Orleanists will, on their side, recognise the Count de Chambord as King of France.

M. Thiers was at Brussels with M. Casimir Perier when they were acquainted with the treaty, and they immediately set out for Claremont, as the Duchess of Orleans and the Prince de Joinville arrived in Belgium, in order to see once more the poor Queen of Belgium, who is very ill. They will try to prevent the family of the Count de Paris accepting the fusion. Indeed, if they knew how unpopular the Bourbons continue to remain, they would refuse to sign such a treaty.

Business continues to be very brisk in all our manufactories, and every branch of trade is satisfied. France has lost more than 60,000 of its workmen, and Paris alone more than 30,000 since the revolution of February, as many of them were sent to Algeria, others entered the army, and many repaired to California. The want of so many hands begins to be severely felt, and it often prevents the execution of commands.

The price of wheat is still declining, but the markets are very calm. There is a great quantity of very inferior wheat and flour, and it forces down the prices. The fall of wheat has been about one franc per hectolitre since last week.

P.S.—I have just returned from Versailles, where the President was reviewing 8 regiments of the line and 48 squadrons of cavalry. Everything passed off very quietly until I was obliged to depart. They were cries of "Vive Napoleon," but more of "Vive l'Empereur."

The following are the variations of our securities from Oct. 3 to Oct. 9:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c		
The Three per Cents declined from	57	5	to	56	30	and left off at	57	0
Five per Cents .....	92	5		51	0		91	90
Bank Shares .....	2270	0		2250	0		2275	
Orleans .....	777	50		770	0		776	25
Rouen .....	613	75		610	0		615	0
Havre .....	253	75		242	50	ex div	250	0
Boulogne .....	212	50		202	50	ex div		
Bordeaux .....	388	75		385	0	ex div	387	50
Vierzon declined from .....	343	75		347	50			

HALF PAST FOUR.—The Bourse was easy, and the securities have improved upon yesterday's prices.

The Three per Cents varied from 57f 10c to 57f 15c; the Five per Cents from 92f 15c to 92f 40c; the Bank Shares were at 2275f; Orleans at 780f; Rouen at 620f; Havre at 250f; Northern at 463f 75c; Nantes at 240f; Strasbourg at 341f 25c; Bordeaux at 388f 75c and 300f; Vierzon at 348f 75c.

### News of the Week.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY left Balmoral on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and drove to Stonehaven station, which she reached at 1 o'clock. From that place she travelled by railway to Edinburgh, arriving at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock. Her Majesty was received at the station by Sheriff Gordon, General Piddell, &c., and proceeded direct to Holyrood Palace, amidst the applause of a vast crowd of spectators, a splendid display of fireworks, and the blazing of a huge bonfire on Arthur's Seat. Her Majesty was to leave Edinburgh for London yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

The illness of the Queen of the Belgians is expected to be fatal. Her Majesty, whose complaint is phthisis, grows weaker and weaker, although at times she rallies and appears to suffer less pain. She is now surrounded by all the members of her family, the Duke de Nemours having arrived last night. It is understood that Her Majesty has made her will and received the last sacraments of her Church. The King is much alarmed, and bears upon his face marks of the deepest anxiety.

#### METROPOLIS.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.—On Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, an accident happened on board the screw steam-boat known as the Erin's Queen, lying off Cotton's wharf, London bridge, by which the head engineer was instantaneously killed, and the lives of two or three others greatly jeopardized. One of the screws of the "slutch-hole" having become rather loose, the engineer was in the act of screwing-up the bolt, when it broke, and almost instan-

taneously the steam and boiling water rushed out with such force as to blow the poor fellow as far aft as the bottom of the cabin deck. A man, who was standing at his elbow with the lamp, although struck on the arm by the iron bolt, managed to rush up stairs, as did also another of the crew, and neither received the slightest injury. Ferguson, the engineer, on the contrary, was quickly covered with boiling water, and when the steam having somewhat subsided, Captain Silly, the master of the steam-packet, and several of his crew, descended, they found the unfortunate man so scalded that when touched his flesh peeled from his body. A medical man was quickly in attendance, who pronounced his life quite extinct.

**THE NEW STAMPS ACT.**—The stampers at Somerset house have been engaged for the last three weeks from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. (Sundays excepted), in preparing for the new act which comes into operation this week, reducing the stamp duties on mortgages, leases, conveyances, agreements, &c. The quantity of parchment sent in to be stamped has been so great that they have been obliged to have a special locality for the purpose, divided into departments for London and the county districts. During the present week no less than 250,000 to 300,000 stamps under the new act have already been delivered to the parties, so as to enable them to have a portion to commence with it.

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The official reports on the piece of rope brought home by Captain Forsyth leave no doubt that it must have been left at Point Riley by some of Sir John Franklin's party. A correspondent, whose name, were we at liberty to mention it, would ensure attention to any opinion he expressed, draws more hopeful inferences from the traces found at Point Riley, than we did in our remarks of last Saturday. He states that there can now be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Point Riley was probably formed by a detachment sent to be on the outlook for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in.—*Daily News.*

**HOP DUTY.**—We are requested to state that in order to avoid the necessity of two collections of the hop duty, viz., on the 15th inst. and on the 15th November, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has directed that the collection of the moiety of the duty of 1848, and of the moiety of the duty of 1849, shall take place on the 15th November next, and instructions have been issued accordingly to the proper Officers of Inland Revenue.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—The deaths registered in London in the week ending last Saturday, were 893. In the corresponding weeks of 10 years (1840-9) the average was 970, which, if a certain proportion be added for supposed increase of population, becomes 1,058; the present rate of mortality, therefore, continues comparatively low, and the decrease of last week amounts to 165 deaths. The births of 680 boys and 722 girls, in all 1,402 children, were registered in the week. The mean height of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 29.537 in. The mean temperature was 52 deg., rather lower than the average of the same week in seven years.

## PROVINCES.

**CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.**—Yesterday week Mr Wigram was returned for the vacant seat in the representation of the University without opposition.

**HEREFORDSHIRE ELECTION.**—The High Sheriff of the county of Hereford has received the writ for the election of a successor to the late Mr Bailey, and has appointed Friday, the 18th inst., for the election. Mr Booker will, no doubt, be elected, the free trade party not having sufficient unanimity among them to select a candidate of their own principles.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE ELECTION.**—The election of a member for the representation of the county of Montgomery, in the room of the late Right Honourable Charles Wynn, has been proclaimed to take place at the Shire-hall, Machynlleth, on the 11th inst. The only candidate that has appeared is Mr Herbert Watkin Williams Wynn, nephew of the deceased member. Mr Wynn comes forward on the Conservative interest, and it is understood that his election will be entirely without opposition.

**PROPOSED STEAM LINE FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE ST LAWRENCE.**—We are informed that a scheme is now privately in agitation for the construction of a line of steam ships, of large carrying capacity, between the Mersey and Quebec, in order to promote the prosperity of the Canadian provinces, and the comfort of emigrants and passengers to the settlements of the far west, of Canada, and the United States. During the week the plan has been submitted to several gentlemen in Liverpool, and, we believe, has also been laid before Lord Stanley, and Mr Hawes, Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.—*Liverpool Albion.*

**NORFOLK ESTUARY.**—The preliminary arrangements for carrying out this important enterprise have been completed, the contract having been undertaken by the firm of Peto and Betts, and the works will now be commenced immediately, under the superintendence of the engineers-in-chief, Sir John Rennie and Mr Robert Stephenson. The ultimate object of the company by which this vast work has been designed is to reclaim from the sea a valuable tract of land, amounting to about 22,000 acres. In addition to this, the main purpose of the undertaking, however, two other important public objects will be achieved—a thorough and effectual drainage of the fens called the Bedford level and the adjacent low lands, comprising an extent of nearly half a million acres, and a very considerable improvement in the navigation of the Ouse from the sea to Lynn and upwards.

**MR O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.**—In the County Court held at Tewkesbury, before James Francillon, Esq., the district judge, on the 3d inst, William Wood, ward, a poor stocking maker, obtained a verdict against Mr Feargus O' Connor M.P., for 2l 10s, with immediate execution. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff that he was one of the contributors to the land scheme, and had paid the sum sought to be recovered.

**EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.**—At the weekly meeting of the Havant Board of Guardians (of which Sir John A. Ommamney, K.C.B., is chairman), held on Tuesday last, not one application for relief was made to the board. It is also worthy of note, that no application had been made during the previous week to the relieving-officer. This is the second time that the board has had a blank day, so far as pauper relief is concerned—a fact without precedent or parallel in the good old times of protection.

**THE TEN HOURS ACT.**—Several disturbances of a very serious nature took place at Saddleworth and the neighbourhood last week in consequence of several mill owners having attempted to evade the Ten Hours Act, by working by relays. The disturbances can scarcely be said to have been caused by the factory operatives in the neighbourhood of Saddleworth themselves, but by operatives from other places, who have insisted the Ten Hours Act should be adhered to. Last night week a mob of from 500 to 600 persons went from Oldham to Saddleworth with a view of putting a stop to the practice of working by relays by physical force. The first place they visited was the cotton factory of Messrs Hilton and Brothers, at Quick, in Saddleworth, where they broke 48 squares of glass by throwing stones at the windows; they also turned out the whole of the hands, assaulting and kicking several of the workpeople. They next proceeded to Mr Wrigley's cotton mill at Ludgate, where they broke between 20 and 30 squares of glass. They then proceeded to Mr T. Nield's mill, at Quick Edge

where they broke 137 squares of glass; they turned the hands out, kicked the manager, and struck several of the workpeople with stones. In consequence of the above outrages a meeting of the magistrates was called, the result of which was the issuing of placards to the effect that all parties found congregating together should be apprehended as rioters. The magistrates also ordered that the parish constables should remain on duty at Springhead day and night. The spinners of Oldham have had several meetings during the week, and intimation had been sent to the operatives at Saddleworth to the effect that the mob from Oldham would again visit the mills in the locality and turn the hands out of the mills that were working by relays. These threats had not as yet been carried into effect. On Wednesday night the danger of a serious outbreak seemed imminent from the fact of the hands at the mill of Messrs Shaw and Andrew, at Springhead, having turned out, but fortunately nothing serious resulted from the occurrence, and the neighbourhood up to a late hour last night was, we are happy to say, in a tranquil state.—*Manchester Courier.*

**POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.**—On Tuesday an explosion occurred at the powder mills of Messrs Hall, near Fave'sham. Providentially the workmen were not in the mill at the time, and the damage was confined to the destruction of the building in which the explosion took place.

**COAL PIT ACCIDENTS.—MANCHESTER, Oct. 10.**—Intelligence reached here to-day of a serious and very shocking accident at a coal mine in Oldham, but I have not had time to ascertain the exact details. The first reports were that lightning had ignited the carburetted hydrogen gas in the mines during a thunder storm yesterday, and caused an explosion, which had resulted in the death of a great number of the colliers. Another account, which seems more probable, is, that some colliers were at work in one of the bays of the pit, lighted by a patent Davy safety lamp, and that a piece of coal they had separated from the roof fell on the top of the lamp, destroying the gauze which covered it or forms the upper portion, and that the light being thus left exposed fired the mine. It appears, however, that a fearful explosion took place, and that the fire blazed so fiercely for some time, that the workmen could not be set at liberty. The mine belongs to Mr Butterworth, of Oldham, and is near the centre of the town. The reports of the number of persons killed vary—one being that fourteen dead bodies had been taken out, up to four o'clock this evening. Another statement is that eleven dead bodies have been taken from the mine, and that ten other colliers have been taken out so burnt and exhausted, that it is not likely they will survive many hours.—On Saturday last, the men engaged at the Coed Peoth coal pits went down to their work as usual, and becoming conscious of the presence of fire-damp, endeavoured to effect their escape; before this could be accomplished an explosion took place. Three were killed, and two others are in a hopeless state.

**THE STORM OF MONDAY.**—Many accidents, some of them fatal, were caused by the high wind of Monday. At Nottingham, by the fall of a chimney and part of a roof, a boy was killed and a woman so severely lacerated that it is considered impossible she can recover.—At Liverpool the storm was severe. Among other wrecks, the Providence, for Africa, ran ashore on Burbo, and out of a crew of 36 there were only 13 saved. The gale was preceded by thunder and lightning.—At Bristol, a party of 11 gentlemen, in a boat sloop rigged, were capsized. Fortunately the boat belonging to the custom-house at Pill was passing at the time, as also a boat belonging to the Ann, and by their united exertions succeeded in saving seven, but we regret to add the other four were lost.—At Dover the works which were being carried on for the construction of the harbour of refuge were completely destroyed. At daybreak the harbour was strewn with the fragments of the machinery, timber, &c., and the whole appeared a perfect wreck. The damage is estimated at 10,000l.—Several wrecks took place in the Channel.—In Ireland the storm was very severe. Trees were blown down, and houses partially unroofed. The English mail due on Monday night, had not arrived at 8 o'clock the following morning.

## IRELAND.

**REPRESENTATION OF CLONMEL.**—It is stated that a requisition calling on the Hon. Cecil Lawless to resign his trust is in course of signature, and will be ready for publication in the course of a day or two.

**THE LORD LIEUTENANT** has subscribed 100l to a fund for assisting the traders and operatives of Dublin in their contributions to the Industrial Exhibition of 1851.

**THE "CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY."**—The *Freeman's Journal* announces that the initiatory step has been taken towards the carrying out of that clause in the synodical address which called upon "the faithful" by their allegiance to the Holy See for their aid towards the founding of a purely "Catholic University," and thereby setting at rest all controversy with respect to the merits, or rather demerits, of the Cullen-condemned colleges. Archbishop Murray himself, although the leader of the "protesting" prelates, has entered heart and soul into a project which has for its end and aim the annihilation of those institutions of which, in his letter to Mr Corballis, he professes to be the friend and advocate. "The following archbishops and bishops, two from each province, were appointed by the Synod of Thurles as a permanent committee for carrying into execution the important project of establishing a Catholic university in Ireland, with power to name one clergyman and one layman each:—The Most Rev. Dr Cullen, the Most Rev. Dr Murray, the Most Rev. Dr Slattery, the Most Rev. Dr M'Hale, the Right Rev. Dr Cantwell, the Right Rev. Dr Haly, the Right Rev. Dr Foran, the Right Rev. Dr Derry. The Rev. Patrick Leahy, President of the College of Thurles, was appointed secretary to the committee.

**AGRARIAN CRIME.**—The *King's County Chronicle* has an alarming account of the condition of that district, to which the Government has sent down Captain Brownrigg, deputy inspector-general of constabulary, on account of the numerous outrages recently committed. Crop-plunder is carried on in the most daring manner. On Tuesday night fifty or sixty armed men surrounded a house where bailiffs, in care of corn seized for rent, and some policemen were stationed, threatening their lives if they interfered whilst the corn was removed. It was taken off in numerous carts by the peasantry. Subsequently the police from a neighbouring station followed the crop-plunderers, and captured nine of them.

**AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.**—In agricultural affairs there is quite a revival; and many resident landlords, instead of wasting their time in lamentations about the want of protection, are working with energy in promoting the establishment of agricultural societies or schools, in stimulating the growth of flax, or in inculcating improved modes of husbandry, as Lord Stanley did last week in Bury. Amongst Irish landlords, especially since the establishment of Free Trade, much more attention is given to practical business than heretofore. The heavy taxation resulting from the famine has led to vigilant watchfulness of the local administration of the Poor-law by the gentry and farmers; and altogether there is a very marked change for the better in this respect. The provincial journals almost daily give accounts of the proceedings of farming societies, exhibiting keen competition for prizes, and, in many cases, a cordial co-operation between landlords and tenants. Abatements of rents are still frequently mentioned, generally averaging about 20 per cent., or 5s in the pound;

and, in some cases, the arrears that had accrued during the famine have been remitted. Another feature in the intelligence from the country is the increasing demand for farms, in some instances by English and Scotch agriculturists; and lands can readily be let on lease where moderate rents are fixed. A district agricultural model school has been commenced at at Inistioge, county of Kilkenny, on the estate of the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, by the National Board of Education.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The besiegers have made another attack upon Frederickstadt, but without result. After preliminary operations of five days (from the 29th of September to the 3d of October), which were directed to carrying or destroying the outworks before the town to the east, it was thought that these objects were so far effected that a storm of the place might be attempted. The cannonade against the town was continued throughout the day of the 4th, principally on the houses on the outer border of the place, which the Danes had converted into defences of considerable strength. At half-past five o'clock it was considered all was ready for the attack, and the troops forming the storming parties were ordered to advance. They did so in three columns, one by the *chaussee* that crosses the marshy level from the town to Seeth, a second along the Treene-dyke, and the third by the Eyder-dyke. It was the battalion (the 6th) which took the last-named road that met the severest loss. On all three points the attack failed. The belief that all the obstacles had been removed by the previous cannonade turned out to have been too hastily formed. The troops encountered more difficulties than were expected, and the movements were attended by a series of disasters; added to this, the Danes, who during the previous days had replied to the Holstein cannonade very slackly, and as if they were short of ammunition, opened against the storming columns on the whole line of defence such a murderous fire of cannon and musketry that nothing could stand against it; the column formed of the 6th battalion, though it continued to advance with great bravery, was thrown into confusion and driven back with immense loss. A second attack, made by the 15th battalion, was attended by the same result, its ammunition waggon was blown up by a shell, and the column scattered and driven in; the battalion that was to have supported it could not, as the storming-bridge over a wide ditch cutting the *chaussee* from the Blockhouse broke in and could not be reconstructed. The Holstein artillery kept up a cannonade on the town during the whole attack and after the repulse, but with no result save that of setting the town on fire at several points. At midnight the cannonade ceased, and the troops took up the same positions they had previously held.

### HESSE CASSEL.

The latest advices from Cassel are to the 7th inst. They announce a temporary suspension of measures on the part of the Commander-in-Chief as well as on the part of the civil authorities. This armistice, if such we may call it, has been caused by the officers of the garrison of Cassel sending a deputation to the Elector, imploring him to return to the path of legality, and not to subject the fidelity of his army to too severe a trial.

Mr Henkel, a member of the Standing Committee of the Diet, has addressed another petition to the Elector, in which he reminds him of a word which the Elector, in the course of 1849, is stated to have said on the occasion of the ministerial crisis. "I believe," it is alleged the Elector said, "Henkel is my friend;" and Mr. Henkel now adds, "If you really said so you were certainly right." The petition concludes with the following appeal:—"Royal Highness! return to your people! return to Germany! return to a generous and truly patriotic policy. Be a constitutional Prince, and take decisive measures for the realisation of a German Federal State. If you do this, you will have tranquillity and peace at home and abroad; your people will bless you, and so will Germany. As the first measure do as Christ did in the Temple; seize a scourge and drive the serpents and vipers, which would mislead you from the path of justice and truth, to hell, whence they come, and in their stead consult a few honest Hessian men, who will conduct you on the path of justice, truth, and honour. Amen! May God grant it!"

### ROMAN STATES.

In the Consistory of the 30th ult., His Holiness named Dr. Wiseman cardinal, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. The Consistory of that day was one of the most remarkable in modern times, from the circumstance of ten out of the fourteen cardinals having been chosen from foreign states, and only four of them being Italians.

### BRAZIL.

Referring to the recent misunderstanding respecting the capture of slave vessels, the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"We have received some important private information with reference to the recent proceedings of English cruisers on the Brazilian coast, and the course taken by the Brazilian Government in reference thereto. Although the capture of the vessels had caused great excitement in the public mind, and the Government felt, or professed to feel, much provoked by them, we are glad to learn that amicable relations between the Government and the British Minister have been perfectly re-established; and, what is more important, that an agreement has been come to between them as to the circumstances under which vessels shall be searched on the coast when suspected of being engaged in the slave trade."

### WEST INDIES.

Sir Charles Grey has disagreed with the Loan Commissioners as to the construction which the majority of them have put upon some of the provisions of the Loan Bill. Sir Charles had also refused to pay his land taxes in the parish at St Catherine's on the ground of his official exemption; the vestry have determined to compel him by due course of law. The cultivation of cotton continued to excite much interest.

The treaty between St Domingo and Great Britain has been signed. It was to endure for ten years, and permits the right of search for the prevention of the slave trade. Dominican vessels suspected of being engaged in human traffic were to be delivered up to the local authorities, and judged according to the laws of the Republic.

A number of the inhabitants of Trinidad were preparing to leave the island in October for the Uputa gold diggings in Venezuela.

Accounts from the French Antilles mention that Martinique had become pretty tranquil. But at Guadeloupe it had been found expedient to continue the force of martial law over the unruly population.

The Haytian fleet, consisting of one sloop of war, two brigs, and four schooners, had sailed from Port-au-Prince on the 29th of August, the Emperor being on board the sloop. Its destination was supposed to be a neighbouring port.

The number of passengers crossing the Isthmus of Panama to and from California is estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000 persons a month, with the prospect of an increase.

### AMERICA.

There have been two arrivals since our last, the most recent of them bringing advices from New York to the 29th ult.

The Pacific was advertised to leave New York on the 28th; but when about to leave the wharf her paddlebox came in contact with a shed, by which a gentleman named Walker was killed, and others injured. Some of her floats having been knocked off it was considered advisable to detain her until the following morning.

Jenny Lind was at Boston, singing at concerts. Such was the excitement that as much as 625 dollars had been given for a single ticket.

In Congress the bill to suppress the slave trade in the district of Columbia had been voted on its final passage by a majority of 83 to 19 in the Senate and of 124 to 47 in the house. This completes the series of measures proposed by Mr Clay in the Compromise Bill for the settlement of the slavery question. A bill has also passed the house prohibiting the lash in the naval service of the United States, and abolishing the use of ardent spirits except in the cabin.

The House of Representatives had passed a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to load and unload in ports of the United States, provided similar privileges be returned.

The arrival of the Philadelphia from Chagres, via Kingston, with specie to the amount of 1,000,000 dols, and of the Ohio, with 500,000 dols, put us in possession of advices from California to the 15th of August. The most important feature of the news is the occurrence of a serious collision between the "Squatters," so called, and the "Landholders," at Sacramento city, on account of certain conflicting claims to the title of lands. A party of six or eight persons were arrested for resisting the law, and two of them, in default of bail, were committed to prison. An attempt was made to release them. This brought on a sanguinary conflict; forty or fifty shots were fired between the combatants; the mayor of the city and the leader of the settlers were killed, and a number of persons wounded.

Rumours were afloat of another contemplated attack on Cuba, the first descent to be made on Hayti for the purpose of overthrowing Faustin I. It was said that a long correspondence had taken place between Mr Webster and the Spanish Minister on the subject.

### BIRTHS.

At Hull, on the 8th inst, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley, 10th Regiment of a son.

On the 5th inst, at the Manor house, Erchfont, the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, of a son.

On the 7th inst, at Strowel lodge, Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, the lady of Colonel P. E. Cragie, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst, at Wincombe Church, by Rev. Charles Copley, vicar, Hamilton Kinglake, Esq., M.D., son of W. Kinglake, Esq., of Wilton house, Somerset, to Louisa Jane, daughter of the late W. Gordon, Esq., of Millbrig, Ayrshire, N.B.

On the 8th inst, at the parish church of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, William Cave, Esq., of Brentry, Gloucestershire, to Louisa Frances, third daughter of the late Joseph Henry Butterworth, Esq.

### DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst, aged 47, Lady Oakeley (nee Baronne de Lormet), widow of Sir Charles Oakeley, second Bart.

On the 5th inst, at 33 Clarges street, Lieutenant-General Sir James Stevenson Bams, K.C.B. and K.C., Colonel of the 20th Regiment.

At Lahore, in the East Indies, on the 21st of June last, Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Mee, in command of the 55th Regiment N.I.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—On Thursday a general meeting of proprietors in the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company was held, when a dividend of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per share was declared for the last half year, free of income tax, payable on and after the 15th inst. The report of the directors is very satisfactory. The working account of the company exhibits an increase in receipts of 11,715 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and a decrease of expenditure of 1,767 $\frac{1}{2}$ , making the surplus 13,481 $\frac{1}{2}$  16s 10d more than in the first half of the year 1849. The directors allude to the conclusion of the negotiations for the River Plate and Brazil packets, and the renewal of the contract for the service of the West India, Mexican, and South American Mails, with her Majesty's Government. The Brazilian mail service will commence in the beginning of the next year, for which five new ships are nearly ready for sea. The advantage in the saving of time by the present route to the West Indies, which commenced on the 2d of August, is referred to, and the directors finally congratulate the proprietors upon the prospect of a full remuneration for their capital, enterprise, and patience. The following is the working account from 1st of January to 30th of June last:—

DISBURSEMENTS.		£	s	d
Coals: freight and all charges.....		40,140	1	5
Wages.....		20,919	18	5
Provisions.....		31,765	8	8
Stores.....		7,056	0	3
Port charges and pilotage.....		3,415	12	8
General service and station.....		6,584	10	2
Coal sacks, &c.....		315	9	6
Office and law expenses.....		821	8	4
Salaries.....		5,838	2	0
Insurance.....		12,500	0	0
Repairs of ships and machinery.....		17,961	19	8
Surplus.....		147,316	11	1
		79,528	15	13
		226,845	1	11
RECEIPTS.		£	s	d
Government contract.....		120,000	0	0
Freight:—Outward.....		9,152	6	3
— Intercolonial.....		2,091	3	9
— Homeward.....		30,280	2	8
Passage money:—Outward.....		28,216	5	8
— Intercolonial.....		18,325	3	1
— Homeward.....		18,780	0	6
		65,321	9	3
		226,845	1	11

Literature.

STEWART'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY. Ninth edition. Carefully revised and greatly enlarged. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

It cannot be necessary to say one word in commendation of a book which has reached the ninth edition. It must be well known to the public and highly approved. The present edition is improved by the addition of much valuable new matter, including a Treatise on Physical Geography, illustrated by a coloured chart of the globe, on which the course and extent of the trade winds, the limit of wood, the limit of ice at different periods, the limit of the cultivation of wheat, &c., &c., are carefully marked, and much useful information is at once conveyed to the eye. So much improvement has latterly been made in physical geography, that no geographical work is complete without an account of its present state. When we contrast such a carefully compiled work with the compendiums of geography that were in vogue in our younger days, we are astonished at the improvement; and of modern books of the kind this is one of the most complete. It is at once full and succinct.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Thirty-nine Reasons why the Clergy ought not to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. (Pamphlet.) By A. Q. G. Cranford, M.A. Chapman.  
Catholicity, Spiritual and Intellectual. By Thomas Wilson, M.A. Chapman.  
The Land we Live in. Part XXXVI. Charles Knight.  
Pictorial Half Hours. Part V. Charles Knight.  
Half-Hours with the best Authors. Part VI and VII. Charles Knight.  
The Nationa Cyclopaedia of Useful Knowledge. Part XLV. Charles Knight.  
The New Monthly Belle Assemblee for October.  
The Sportman's Magazine for October.  
The Church of England Magazine for October.  
The Farmer's Magazine for October.  
Epidemics Examined and Explained, &c. By John Grove, M.R.C.S. Ridgway.  
Royalty and Republicanism in Italy, &c. By Joseph Mazzini.  
History of France. Edited by Henry White. Simpkin and Marshall. Gilpin.  
Past and Present Delusions in Political Economy, &c. By Alex. Gibbon, Esq. Blackwood.  
The Races of Men: a Fragment. By Robert Knox, M.D. Renshaw.  
Theory and Practice of Education, &c. A Lecture. By S. C. Freeman. C. H. Law.  
The Mirror of the Time for September.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

THE REVENUE.—Our remarks on the Revenue Returns are unavoidably postponed till next week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 22, for the week ending on Saturday the 5th day of Oct. 1850:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Notes issued .....	29,831,485	Government debt .....	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion .....	15,611,527
		Silver bullion.....	219,958
	29,831,485		29,831,485

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

L.		L.	
Proprietors' capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities, Includ-	
Rest .....	3,566,136	ing Dead Weight Annuity ...	14,443,637
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Other Securities.....	13,389,578
chequer, Savings Banks, Com-		Notes .....	10,527,035
missioners of National Debt,		Gold and Silver Coin .....	620,674
and Dividend Accounts).....	10,552,937		
Other Deposits .....	8,899,290		
Seven Day and other Bills .....	1,309,561		
	38,980,924		38,980,924

Dated the 10th Oct. 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
L.	L.	L.	L.
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills .....	20,614,011	Securities .....	27,280,215
Public Deposits .....	10,652,937	Bullion.....	16,452,159
Other or private Deposits.....	8,899,290		
	40,166,238		43,732,374

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,566,136l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of .....	£333,227
A decrease of Public Deposits of .....	201,293
An increase of Other Deposits of .....	21,594
An increase of Securities of .....	414,142
A decrease of Bullion of .....	255,065
An increase of Rest of .....	5,549
A decrease of Reserve of .....	526,215

We have been informed by the highest authority that the correction we made last week in the Bank returns, as printed in the Gazette, was right. The mistake was made at the office of the Gazette.

The returns we have now to notice, to the 5th instant, show an increase in circulation, 333,227l; a decrease of public deposits 201,293l, occasioned, of course, by the payment of salaries, pen-

sions, and other sums on account of the Government, which begins with the very commencement of the quarter; an increase of private deposits, 21,594l; an increase of securities, 414,142l, the increase being chiefly of private securities; a decrease of bullion, 255,065l; an increase of rest, 5,549l; and a decrease of reserve, 526,215l. The principal features of the returns are the increase of circulation, not wholly occasioned by the payments on account of the Government, but partly occasioned by the advances on private securities and the wants of commerce; and the decrease of bullion, which we must also ascribe chiefly to the latter cause, for although the decrease is, according to the return, of the gold bullion and coin of the issue department, we are assured that it is wholly of the latter, and that no bullion but only coin has been taken from the Bank. As the recorded exports of the precious metals from the port of London, in the week ending the 3d instant, only amount to 2,065 ounces of gold and 183,000 ounces of silver, or together about 54,000l, the greater part of the bullion abstracted from the Bank probably swells our own circulation, or, which is tantamount, goes into the coffers of private bankers as they increase their issues of notes.

The Money Market is a shade easier than last week, but the terms are not altered. Two per cent is still given for money on call, and the best bills are discounted at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. It is remarked as a favourable sign of the business now transacted, that almost every bill which passes through the hands of bill brokers, may be traced to a legitimate source in some actual purchase, and represents bona fide property.

The Funds have again been steady through the week, with a tendency to rise as it advanced, and they close generally a ¼ per cent higher than last week. The following is our usual list:—

CONSOLS.				
	Money		Account	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Monday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Tuesday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wednesday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Thursday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Friday .....	96½	96½	96½	96½

  

	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent consols, account ..	96½	96½	96½	96½
— money.....	96½	96½	96½	96½
2½ per cents .....	98½	98½	98½	98½
3 per cent reduced .....	96½	96½	96½	96½
Exchequer bills, large .....	63.6s pm	63.6s pm	65.8s	65.8s
Bank stock .....	209½	209½	10½ ex div	265 8
East India stock .....	265 8	265 8	388 ½	388 ½
Spanish 3 per cents .....	388 ½	388 ½	32½	32½
Portuguese 4 per cents .....	32½	32½	312 ½	312 ½
Mexican 5 per cents .....	312 ½	312 ½	57½	57½
Dutch 2½ per cents .....	57½	57½	89½	89½
— 4 per cents.....	89½	89½	97½	97½
Russian, 4½ stock .....	97½	97½		

The Railway Market has in the course of the week undergone more fluctuations than the Stock Market, and its tendency has been to decline. Parties had probably engaged to take more shares than they could pay for, and their wish to dispose of them depressed the market. It closed, however, to-day firm, and somewhat better than it had been. The following is our list of the closing prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.	
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
London and North Western...	115½	115½	115 16	115 16
Midland counties.....	44½	44½	43½	43½
Brighton Stock .....	83 4	83 4	70 1	70 1
Great Westerns .....	71½	71½	64 ½	64 ½
Eastern Counties.....	64 ½	64 ½	67½	67½
South Westerns .....	69½	69½	20 ½ ex div	17 19
South Easterns.....	21½	21½	242 5	242 5
Norfolk .....	17 19	17 19	23½	23½
Great North of England.....	242 5	242 5	16½	16½
York and North Midland .....	23½	23½	8½	8½
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	16½	16½	48½	48½
Newcastle and Berwick Ext. ....	8½	8½	7 ½	7 ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	49 50	49 50	26 7	26 7
North British .....	7 ½	7 ½	95 7	95 7
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	26 7	26 7	60 2	60 2
Hull and Selby.....	95 7	95 7	9½	9½
Lancaster and Carlisle .....	60 2	60 2	27 9	27 9
North Staffordshire.....	9½	9½	7½	7½
Birmingham and Oxford, gua.	27 9	27 9	8½	8½
Birmingham and Dudley, do.	7½	7½	9½	9½
Caledonian .....	8½	8½	14½	14½
Aberdeen .....	9½	9½	13½	13½
Northern of France.....	14½	14½	24½	24½
Central .....	13½	13½	10½	10½
Paris and Rouen .....	24½	24½	4½	4½
Rouen and Havre .....	10½	10½		
Dutch Rhinish .....	4½	4½		

As we have not participated in the exaggerated views which some of our contemporaries have entertained concerning California, and have possibly underrated rather than overrated the amount of gold likely to be obtained from that country, we shall copy from the New York Herald of the 28th ult. the last estimate we have seen of the probable quantity hitherto obtained:—

It is estimated that up to this time full one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold dust have been exported from California, of which nearly twenty-eight millions have been received at the mints of the United States, and probably two millions of dollars worth of gold dust still remains in the hands of individuals, or has been used for the manufacture of jewellery and other trinkets—making an aggregate of thirty millions of gold dust received in this country. A large amount of gold has been taken to Oregon and Mexico, direct from the mines, without passing through San Francisco; a large amount has been shipped from San Francisco to Panama, Valparaiso, Callao, and other Pacific ports, on English account, and the estimates of a gentleman just returned from California, put down the total production of the mines up to the 15th of August, 1850,

at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The same authority estimates the product of the mines for the year ending September 1st, 1850, at two hundred millions of dollars. This is enormous and the effect of such a stupendous accession to the gold currency of the world must be immense. But a small portion of it found its way into the channels of commerce. The gold dug from the placers of California has as yet the bulk of it distributed over the world, and it will yet be some time before it will be very sensibly felt.

There is no other important alteration to notice in the Exchanges, than that bills on Holland are more sought after, and those on Vienna are looked at with apprehension, and are only taken at a very low rate—a rate which may be estimated at 20 per cent below par.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris .....	Oct. 10 .....	£25 22½ 3 days' sight
		25 15 1 month's date
Antwerp .....	— 10 .....	£25 30 3 days' sight
Amsterdam .....	— 8 .....	fl. 11 92½ 3 days' sight
		11 87½ 2 months' date
Hamburg .....	— 4 .....	m. 13 7 3 days' sight
		13 5½ 3 months' date
St Petersburg ..	Sept. 24 .....	38½d to 38 7-16d 3 —
Madrid .....	Oct. 5 .....	50 30-10d 3 —
Lisbon .....	Sept. 29 .....	54½d 3 —
Gibraltar .....	— 26 .....	50½d 3 —
New York .....	— 29 .....	9¼ to 10¼ per cent pm 60 days' sight
		30 — 30 —
Jamaica .....	— 13 .....	1 per cent pm 60 —
		½ per cent pm 90 —
Havana .....	— 17 .....	12 per cent pm 90 —
Rio de Janeiro ..	Aug. 26 .....	28½d 50 —
Bahia .....	— 21 .....	27½d 60 —
Pernambuco .....	— 29 .....	27½d to 27½d 60 —
Buenos Ayres ..	July 3 .....	3 5-16d 60 —
Valparaiso .....	— 31 .....	46½d 90 —
Singapore .....	Aug. 3 .....	4s 8½d to 4s 9d 60 days' sight
		... to ... per cent dis 1 —
Ceylon .....	— 15 .....	2½ per cent dis 3 —
		... 6 —
Bombay .....	— 31 .....	... 1 —
		... 3 —
		2s 0½d to 2s 7½d 6 —
		2s 0½d to 2s 0½d 6 —
Calcutta .....	— 20 .....	... 4 —
		... 1 —
Hong Kong .....	July 24 .....	4s 7d to 4s 8d 6 —
Sydney .....	June 30 .....	par 30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 6 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 20; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 27½, it follows that gold is 0.10 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advances from Hamburg the price of gold is 432½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 8½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 7½, it follows that gold is 0.58 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn.
Bills on Bengal .....	1 11½ to 1 11½	2 0 to 0 0	205,144 19 3
— Madras .....	1 11½ 2 0	2 0 0 0	29,876 0 3
— Bombay .....	1 11½ 3 0	2 0½ 0 0	730 8 4

Total of East India Co.'s bills from Sept. 7 to Oct. 6, 1850..... 235,751 7 10 do. Jan. 7 to Oct. 6, 1850..... 1,834,344 3 5  
N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against, being generally ¼d to 1d under the Company's rate.—Commercial bills at 10 or 30 days' sight are a fraction higher than for the usual term.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	210½
3 per Cent Reduced Anns. ....	...	...	...	...	...	96 ½
3 per Cent Consols Anns. ....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
2 per Cent Anns., 1726 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns. ....	...	...	98 xd	...	...	98 ½
New 5 per Cent. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 .....	...	...	...	...	...	7½
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	7 9-16
— Ditto Jan. 5, 1860 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Ditto Jan. 5, 1880 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent .....	...	...	265½	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3½ per Cent 1000, 87s 8s p	...	...	85s 8s p	85s p	88s 9s p	...
— Ditto under 1000, 87s 8s p	...	...	85s 8s p	88s p	88s 5s p	86s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for opp. Oct. 18 .....	...	...	...	...	213 12½	...
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Oct. 15	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
India Stock for acct. Oct. 15 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000, 1¼d .....	63s 7s p	67s p	64s 7s p	64s 7s p	65s 8s p	66s 8s p
— Ditto 500, .....	63s 7s p	64s 7s p	64s 7s p	64s 7s p	65s 8s p	...
— Ditto Small .....	63s 7s p	67s p	64s 7s p	64s 7s p	65s 8s p	...
— Ditto Advertised .....	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Oct. 11	Amer. Prices, Sept. 7
United States Bonds ...	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	103½ 117½
— Certificates ...	6	1862	...	...	...
— Alabam. ...	5	1858	9,000,000	...	106 75½
— Indiana ...	4	1861	5,600,000	...	73½ 79
— Canal, Preferred ...	2½	1861-6	2,000,000	...	33½ 38 40
— Special do. ...	5	1861-6	4,500,000	...	28 30
— Illinois ...	6	1870	10,000,000	...	49 50
— Kentucky ...	6	1868	4,250,000	...	103
— Louisiana ...	5	1852	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	96 xd 95
— Maryland ...	5	1888	8,000,000	Jan. and July	90
— Massachusetts ...	5	1868	8,000,000	April and Oct.	108
— Michigan ...	6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	...
— Mississippi ...	6	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	...
— New York ...	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	...
— Ohio ...	6	1860-70	13,124,270	Quarterly	33 165
— Pennsylvania ...	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Jan. and July	106 115
— South Carolina ...	5	1866	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	83½ xd 92½ 94
— Tennessee ...	6	1868	3,000,000	Jan. and July	89 xd 103
— Virginia ...	6	1857	7,000,000	...	...
— United States Bank Shares ...	...	1866	35,000,000	...	2½
— Louisiana State Bank ...	10	1870	2,000,000	...	...
— Bank of Louisiana ...	8	1870	4,000,000	...	...
— New York City ...	5	1855	9,600,000	Quarterly	95 xd 104
— New Orleans City ...	5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	16½
— Camden & Amboy R. R. ...	6	1864	£225,000	Feb. and Aug.	...
— City of Boston ...	...	1864	...	...	92½ xd

Exchange at New York 110¼.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	10 0 0	82
50,000	7/14s 6d & 8s	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	21½
50,000	6/1 p cent	Do. Marine	100	5 0 0	6½
24,000	13s 6d & 8s	Atlas	50	5 10 0	17½
5,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	...
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7½
5,000	5/1 p c & 8s	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20
4,000	3/1	County	100	10 0 0	62
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	14½
20,000	6s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	104
...	...	General	...	5 0 0	5½
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	131
20,000	5/1 & 8s	Guardian	100	45 0 0	55
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	230
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	16½
13,453	1/1 sh & 8s	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	41
50,000	...	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	3½
10,000	17 16s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	43½
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4½
3,900	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	17½
31,000	10s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	17½
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	...
10,000	4½ p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	...
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	80	2 0 0	2½
...	...	Pelican	...	...	...
...	3/1 p sh & 8s	Phoenix	...	...	145
2,500	1/1 5s & 8s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	26
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	6½
689,220	6/1 p c & 8s	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	210
...	...	Sun Fire	...	...	209
4,000	1/1 5s	Do. Life	...	...	48
25,000	4/1 p c & 8s	United Kingdom	30	4 0 0	3½
5,000	10½ p c & 8s	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	4½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	1/1 4s	Australasia	40	40 0 0	...
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	...
5,000	7/1 per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	5/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6/1 & 7s 6d bs	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
10,000	6/1 per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
60,000	6/1 & 7s 6d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	18½
50,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	27½
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	...
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	15/1 per ct	Gloucestershire	...	...	...
4,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
...	6/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	6/1 & 8s	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	33
8,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	3½
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	12½
18,000	6/1 per ct	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	84
2,065,668	5 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	141
1,038	1/1 p sh	East Country	100	...	120½ 1½
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	...
300,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonds	...	...	62 20
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	...
500,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonds	...	...	9½
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...



COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam ...	short	11 18½	11 19½	11 18½	11 18½
Ditto ...	3 ms	12 0½	...	12 0	12 0½
Rotterdam ...	—	13 0½	...	12 0½	12 0½
Antwerp ...	—	25 47½	25 52½	25 47½	25 50
Brussels ...	—	25 47½	25 52½	25 47½	25 50
Hamburg ...	—	13 9	13 9½	13 9	13 9½
Paris ...	short	25 27½	25 30	25 25	25 30
Ditto ...	3 ms	25 45	35 55	25 47½	25 52½
Marseilles ...	—	25 50	25 55	25 50	25 55
Frankfort on the Main ...	—	120	120½	119½	120
Vienna ...	—	11 58	12 0	11 58	12 5
Trieste ...	—	11 58	12 0	11 58	12 5
Petersburg ...	—	37½	37½	37½	37½
Madrid ...	—	49½	49½	49½	49½
Cadiz ...	—	49½	50	49½	50
Leghorn ...	—	30 80	30 90	30 80	30 90
Genoa ...	—	25 95	26 0	25 90	26 35
Naples ...	—	41	...	40½	41
Palermo ...	—	123	123½	123	123½
Messina ...	—	123½	123½	123½	123½
Lisbon ...	90 ds dt	53½	53½	53½	53½
Oporto ...	—	53½	53½	53½	53½
Rio Janeiro ...	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York ...	—	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 7	London Oct. 9	Paris Oct. 8	London Oct. 10	Paris Oct. 7	London Oct. 11
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } March and 22 Sept. ...	91 85	...	92 0	...	92 15	...
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } June and 22 December ...	56 70	...	54 90	57 50	57 10	...
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July ...	2260 0	...	2275 0	...	2275 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 22½	...	25 22½	...	25 22½	...
Ditto 3 months	25 15	...	25 15	...	25 15	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent...	90½	xd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	58	58½	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	...	101½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62½
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	100½	...	100½	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador Bonds	...	...	...	3½	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada Bonds, 1½ per Cent	18½	18½	...	18½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ex over-due coupons...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent, 1849...	79½	79½	80	79½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	33½	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	...	...	86	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	33½	33½	...	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling	110½	110	...	110½	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	97½	97	...	97½	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96½
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Ditto ditto 1844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto 1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Coupons	8½	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Passive Bonds	3½	3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds...	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	32½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½
Dividends on the above payable in London.													
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	89	89	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	89
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 5th Oct., PENINSULAR, per *Pacha* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Sept. 25; Cadiz, 26; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, Oct. 1.  
 On 5th Oct., WEST INDIES and MEXICO, per *Trent* steamer, via Southampton—California, Aug. 15; Chagres, Sept. 10; Mexico, 6; Santa Martha, Aug. 24; Cartagena, Sept. 11; Demerara, 13; Jamaica, 13; Antigua, 15; Barbadoes, 15; Martinique, 16; Porto Rico, 17; St Thomas, 17.  
 On 7th Oct., BRAZILS and BUENOS AYRES, per *Sea Gull* packet, via Falmouth—Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 4; Bahia, 21; Pernambuco, 29.  
 On 7th Oct., AMERICA, per *Asia* steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, N.B., Sept. 18; Montreal, 23; New York, 25.  
 On 7th Oct., HAVANA, Sept. 17, via United States.  
 On 9th Oct., RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 28, per *Irene*, via Liverpool.  
 On 10th Oct., MALTA, Sept. 26; GIBRALTAR, Oct. 3, per *Pottinger* steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 11th Oct., AMERICA, per *Pacific* steamer, via Liverpool—New York, Sept. 29.  
 On 11th Oct., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Aug. 1, per *Travancore*, via Hastings.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

\*On 15th Oct. (evening), for AMERICA, per *Pacific* steamer, via Liverpool and New York.  
 On 17th Oct. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 17th Oct. (morning), for the WEST INDIES (inclusive of Havana, Honduras, Nassau and Hayti), VENEZUELA, and WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, per *Avon* steamer, via Southampton.  
 On 18th Oct. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per *Canada* steamer, via Liverpool and Halifax.  
 On 19th Oct. (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per *Ripon* steamer, via Southampton.  
 \*On 19th Oct. (morning), for AMERICA, per *Washington* steamer, via Southampton and New York.  
 \* Letters and papers for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, intended to be forwarded per these vessels, must be specially addressed "via New York," or "via United States."

Mails Due.

Oct. 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
 Oct. 23, via Marseilles, and Oct. 28, via Southampton.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syria, Egypt, and India; China, Singapore, and Straits.  
 Oct. 16.—America.  
 Oct. 20.—West Indies.  
 Nov. 5.—Mexico.  
 Oct. 20.—Havana, Hayti, Honduras, and Nassau.  
 Nov. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	17,025	17,501	17,902	448	4,277	1,377
Weekly average, Oct. 5.....	42 2	24 5	16 8	26 7	29 6	31 3
— Sept. 28.....	42 8	24 8	16 10	26 4	29 5	30 0
— 21.....	42 7	24 10	17 1	26 4	29 5	29 5
— 14.....	42 10	23 9	17 4	26 10	29 7	28 9
— 7.....	43 2	23 0	17 11	25 4	28 9	27 10
— Aug. 31.....	43 6	22 4	17 9	23 4	28 11	26 11
Six weeks' average .....	42 10	23 10	17 3	25 10	29 3	29 0
Same time last year .....	43 1	27 0	18 3	25 11	30 5	29 11
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, in the week ending Oct. 2, 1850.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wheat meal
Foreign ...	86,564	11,466	14,965	126	2,252	6,807	2,805	...
Colonial ...	884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	81,448	11,466	14,965	126	2,252	6,807	2,805	...

Total imports of the week ..... 119,873 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Corn Market has been flat and dull through the week. On Monday the price of wheat receded from 1s to 2s per quarter, and we cannot quote a firmer market to-day. Although the advices from Birmingham, Boston, and other country markets come firm to-day, there is no improvement in the London markets. Nobody buys on speculation; the millers know very well that the farmers, who as traders labour under many disadvantages, must sell, and they of course will not buy till they can get corn pretty much on their own terms. The arrivals were large last week and fair this week, and the buyers being under no constraint the market was flat and dispirited. The period, however, is coming when the arrivals from the North of Europe will stop, and when our own corn growers will for some time have the market more than now to themselves.

We understand from several quarters that the potatoes do not store well, and that many heaps have already been found so decayed that they have been given to pigs and cattle. They are, of course, sent hurriedly to market, and help just now to keep down the price of grain.

There was a cargo of barley sold in the course of the week for Mogadore, and as it was foreign, and had been entered here, the merchant had to pay on it about 35l on account of the shilling duty; and to that extent the duty impedes our merchants from making sales, and induces the foreigner to go to Amsterdam or Hamburg for his supply instead of taking it from hence. The shilling duty is now almost daily felt to be a great impediment to our attaining one of the advantages we might expect from the abolition of the corn laws, namely, that of England being the general magazine for corn where other nations, when they are in want, would seek their supplies.

The Produce Markets have been quite the reverse of the Corn Markets. They have been all active. Sugar has been much in demand, and prices may be quoted at 6d to 1s higher. For coffee, too, the demand continues large, partly speculative, but chiefly *bona fide* purchases for consumption. Plantation Ceylon has advanced from 3s to 4s per cwt, and native Ceylon was sold

to-day for 56s 6d. Tea, too, fully supports its price, and for the lower kinds better prices have been obtained. Of all the articles that fall under the head of produce, and that are bought and sold in Mincing lane, pepper is the only one for which the demand has become less active, and of which the price has rather declined. On the whole, the markets are extremely active, and there seems at present no probability of their going backward.

A correspondent favours us with the following account of the Havana market:—

I beg to present you herewith the last news received, via United States, from Messrs M. de Embil and Co., Havana, of Sept. 18, by which you will observe that sugar prices have advanced a quarter to half a rial within a fortnight, except florettes.

The stock is much reduced, say to 40,000 boxes in Havana, and 6,000 in Matanzas.

The prospects of the new crop are favourable, but they cannot give an exact idea as to the probable quantity before the month of November.

Prices of coffee are nominal. The first arrivals of the new crop will be in November.

Vessels are getting scarce, yet freights are low for Europe; the Americans are still taking off a great deal of produce. My only advices from Porto Rico, received last Saturday per steamer, are from Messrs McPherson, Riefhohl, and Co., Naguabo, stating that the prospects of the ensuing crop are very promising. The total exports from Naguabo, and the neighbouring ports of Humacao and Fajardo, to the end of August, are as follows:—

Destination.	Pounds of Sugar.	Gallons of Molasses.
United States .....	2,918,901	223,862
France .....	3,631,562	...
Great Britain .....	1,761,334	171,618
North of Europe .....	1,627,606	...
British Provinces .....	157,467	4,135
<b>Total to 31st Aug. 1850</b> .....	<b>10,096,470</b>	<b>399,615</b>
— 1849 .....	<b>8,974,527</b>	<b>358,187</b>
<b>Excess, 1850</b> .....	<b>1,122,343</b>	<b>41,428</b>

As to the importations from Havana and Mantanzas, you will find the same in enclosed circulars.

It is quite consistent with the general briskness noticed in trade, that we find this evening only four names in the Gazette as bankrupts. On Tuesday there was only one. On the previous Friday there were only three, and on the previous Tuesday only two. Our trade, therefore, seems as sound as it is brisk and active.

We can but notice the great increase of lines of steamers and of rivalry between them. The Messrs Collins line of steamers between Liverpool and New York, lately established, and of which the two noble vessels the Pacific and the Atlantic have made only ten voyages, promises at least to equal the Cunard line, and has already stimulated the owners of that line to renewed exertions. As yet one of their ships, the Asia, has made the shortest voyage between Liverpool and New York; but the average of the ten voyages of the two steamers on Collins line does not exceed 10 days, 21½ hours, making no allowance either way for difference of time. Such a generous rivalry will stimulate both parties to attain excellence, and the voyages across the Atlantic, already brought to the regularity and certainty of a mail coach, will soon be made almost with the velocity of railway travelling. A new steamer is to commence running on the 5th inst from New York to Havre, and it is proposed to run steamers from Liverpool to Quebec. In all these new undertakings we see no decline in trade, but a great alteration, a change in its route, and the mode of carrying it on; and it is perfectly clear that those who will be distanced who are not free to exert their every energy, and whose faculties are benumbed by the stifling hand of monopolies and bounties. The success of our sailing ships has been much retarded and injured by the old system of excluding competition. Let us not renew this system as to our steamers, imagining that they can be brought to perfection by bounties and monopolies that are sure to paralyze energy. The system has been so complete a failure applied to agriculture as well as applied to our mercantile marine, that we hope never to see it renewed.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to learn the charges established at San Francisco, California, for transacting mercantile business. We copy, therefore, the following statement:—

RATES OF COMMISSIONS, CHARGES, &c., adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, at SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA &c. Aug. 12, 1850.

*Schedule First.*

Rates of Commissions on business with Foreign countries and with the Atlantic States, when no special arrangement exists:—

	per cent.
Commission on the sale of merchandise, with or without guarantee .....	10
Commission on purchase and shipment of merchandise with funds in hand ..	5
Do do do without do do .....	10
Commission on goods received on consignments, and afterwards withdrawn —on invoice cost .....	5
Commission for endorsing bills .....	2½
Commission for purchase or sale of vessels .....	5
Commission for procuring freight for vessels .....	5
Commission for collecting .....	5
Commission for collecting general average claims .....	5
Commission for entering, clearing and transacting ship's business on vessels with cargoes from Foreign ports .....	200
Do do do from United States' ports .....	100
Do do do on vessels in ballast .....	100
Commission for collecting and remitting money on sums over 500 dols. per cent ..	5
Do do do less than 500 dols. ....	10
Commission for collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts .....	10
Commission for receiving and paying or remitting moneys from which no other commission is derived .....	2½
Commission for landing and reshipping goods from vessels in distress—on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value .....	5
Commissions for receiving, entering at Custom-house and forwarding goods, on invoice amount .....	2½
Commissions for effecting marine insurance, on amount insured .....	1
Rates of interest or discount .....	3

*Schedule Second.*

Rates of Commissions on business within the State, where no special arrangement exists:—

	per cent.
Commission on the sale of merchandise, with or without quarantine .....	10
Commission on purchase and shipment of goods, with funds or security in hand .....	5
Do do do without security in hand .....	10
Commission on purchase or sale of specie, gold dust, or bullion .....	1
Commission on sales of bills of exchange, with endorsement .....	3½
Commission on selling bills of exchange .....	1
Commission on sale or purchase of vessels .....	5
Commission on chartering of vessels, or procuring freight .....	5
Commission on procuring or collecting freight .....	5
Commission on outfits of vessels, or disbursements .....	5
Commission on collecting moneys when no other commission is earned .....	5
Commission on receiving and forwarding goods .....	2½
Commission on bills protested or delayed litigated accounts .....	10
Brokerage .....	2½

RATES OF STORAGE ON MERCHANDISE.—Measurement goods, per month, 4 dol per ton of 40 cubic feet; heavy do, 3 dol per ton of 2240 lb. The consignees to have the option of charging by weight or measurement.

Concerning delivery of merchandise, payment of freight, &c. When no express stipulation exists, per bill of lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

Freight on all goods to be paid or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel prior to the delivery of the goods.

That the custom of this port for the time within which goods must be received by the consignee, after notice being given of the ship's readiness to discharge, be fixed at fifteen days, when not otherwise stipulated in the bill of lading.

That after the delivery to the purchaser of merchandise sold, no claims for damage, deficiency or other cause, shall be admissible, unless made within three days, and that no such claims shall be admissible after goods sold and delivered have once left this city.

*Schedule Fourth.*

Concerning rates of tare. To be as allowed by custom in New York.

### INDIGO.

The last quarterly sales for the present year, comprising 17,100 chests of all sorts, commenced on Tuesday last, 8th instant, and have now occupied four days. The prices established on the first day may be quoted thus:—Bengal, &c., 10d to 1s per lb above July rates, Kurpah 9d to 1s, and Madras 8d to 10d per lb advance; this currency has since been very firmly maintained.

The result obtained during the four days is as follows:—

	Chests
Total quantity declared .....	17,100
— withdrawn .....	7,879
— bought in .....	670
— sold .....	2,812
<b>Total passed sale .....</b>	<b>11,361</b>

There remain consequently to come forward .....

The auctions will be resumed on Monday next.

### COTTON.

#### New York, Sept. 28. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

NEW YORK, ON .....	Sept. 24	GEORGIA, OR .....	Sept. 18
NEW ORLEANS .....	14	SOUTH CAROLINA .....	20
MOBILE .....	14	NORTH CAROLINA .....	21
FLORIDA .....	1	VIRGINIA .....	1
TEXAS .....	7	OTHER PORTS .....	21

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1850-51	1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850 .....	148,246	14,934	7,312	...
Received at the ports since do. ....	18,456	17,794	662	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do. ....	38,509	12,501	26,008	...
Exported to France since do. ....	6,285	4,343	1,742	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do. ....	8,949	3,317	5,602	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do. ....	1,794	829	955	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	55,537	21,230	34,307	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports .....	88,997	102,364	...	13,367

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

	1850-51	1849-50
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates .....	29,334	24,221

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

	1850-51		1849-50	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850 .....	148,246	14,934	140,934	14,934
Received since .....	18,456	17,794	17,794	17,794
Total supply .....	166,702	...	158,728	...
Deduct shipments .....	55,537	21,230	...	...
Deduct stock left on hand .....	88,997	120,364	141,594	...
<b>Leaves for American consumption .....</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>17,134</b>		

#### VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New York .....	22	6	72
— New Orleans .....	9	2	2
— Mobile .....	3	...	2
— Savannah .....	2	...	1
— Charleston .....	3	...	...
— Apalachicola .....	1	...	...
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>77</b>

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ¼d per lb. Exchange, 110 to 110½.

The market for the past three days has been nearly at a stand still, the sale only amounting to 1,600 bales. In prices we have little change to note, though there is evidently no disposition to operate at present prices. The receipts (since 1st instant) at all the shipping ports are 18,456 bales, against 17,794 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 662 bales. The total foreign export this year is 34,307 bales more than last—say 26,008 bales increase to Great Britain, 1,742 increase to France, 5,602 increase to North of Europe, and 955 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 9,929 bales less this season than last, and there is a decrease in stock of 13,367 bales. The sales since our last are 1,600 bales, making a total for the week of 4,100 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior .....	12½	13½	12½	13½
Low to good ordinary .....	13½	14	13½	14
Low to good middling .....	14½	14½	14½	15
Middling fair to fair .....	14½	14½	14½	15
Fully fair to good fair .....	14½	14½	15	15

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 11.  
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good.			Fine.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	
Upland .....	7½d	7½d	8d	8½d	8½d	9d	9d	9d	10	10	10	10	10	10	
New Orleans .....	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	9½	9½	9½	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Pernambuco .....	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Egyptian .....	7½	7½	8½	8½	8½	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Surat and Madras .....	4½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½	6½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.									
Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.		Computed Stock, Oct. 11.			
1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,283,425	1,543,917	1,086,710	1,147,706	189,629	169,090	485,130	629,350		

The cotton market has been quiet during the week, and on one or two days rather heavy. There has been in the last day or two an increasing firmness, and a slightly extended business, and holders of American show no disposition to give way in price. Brazil and Egyptian are without change. East India have been in good demand, at last week's rates. The sales to-day may be estimated at 10,000 bales, about one-third to speculators. Prices are more buoyant, and the market closes with spirit. Speculation this week, 6,470 American, 790 Brazil, 410 Egyptian, and 3,930 Surat. Export, 1,650 American, 30 Brazil, and 970 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1850.  
(From our own Correspondent.)  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Oct. 10, 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.		Price Sept. 1846.		Price Sept. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	4
Ditto good fair.....	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	4
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	6
Ditto good fair.....	0	8	0	6	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	6
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	11	0	9	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	11
No. 30 WATER do.....	0	11	0	9	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	10
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	14	4	10	3	7	4	6	4	6	4	10
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	5	5	9	4	7	5	4	5	9	6	3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	0	8	3	6	6	8	0	8	0	8	7
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	14	9	14	7	3	8	4	8	7	9	9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	11	14	9	14	7	10	8	9	9	6	10	4
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth	8	9	6	10	6	14	7	7	7	3	7	9
36 yds, 9lbs.	8	9	6	10	6	14	7	7	7	3	7	9

Since our last report very little change has been observable in the market. Yarn remains in precisely the same position it then did; the chief demand being still upon India qualities, and which has been slightly improved by the accounts received by last mail being considered more favourable. For Germany and the Levant markets but little is doing, and warp and cop yarns are still neglected.

The only change in the cloth market is an improved demand for shirtings and Madder-polams suitable for India, in which fabrics a considerable business was done on Tuesday at better prices than were obtainable last week. In other descriptions of cloth there is but very little doing, but altogether the tone of the market is decidedly firm.

The news from America respecting cotton keeps the Liverpool market just steady in price, with a good business.

LEEDS, Oct. 8.—Since our last report there is little change to notice in the trade. There has not been much done at the cloth-halls, and the woollen trade generally is rather quiet. There is a fair business doing in the warehouses for the home trade, but in the shipping houses trade is rather dull.

Huddersfield, Oct. 8.—There has been a falling off in the business of our market to-day; the demand for goods has not been very active owing to the continued wetness of the weather. The goods that have been principally called for have been stripes and plaids of large pattern, for home consumption. The fancy manufacturers complain of the inactivity of their branch of business. The wool market is not so firm as before; a rather lower figure being asked for some qualities.

MACCLESFIELD, Oct. 8.—The aspect of business here remains unchanged, with a moderate inquiry for manufactured goods. We look, however, for a better demand ere long; as, taking the last two years for index, the winter season has proved more active than any other part of the year. In the thrown silk market a more general inquiry prevails, with a better disposition on the part of buyers to make purchases. The raw silk market is very firm, the only feature worth notice is the declaration of public sales to take place in London on the 23d inst., at which most of the recent importations of China and Bengal silks are expected to be brought forward.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 7.—There has not been so good an attendance of buyers in the market to-day, and the business transacted has been of a more limited nature than usual. The merchants have been offering less prices for flannels, and in some instances it may have been accepted. There is a good demand for kerseys, and the manufacturers find a ready sale for them at last week's prices. There is no change in the wool market worth reporting.

TEA AND SILK.

A comparative statement of tea and silk exported from China to Great Britain to the latest dates:—

	Year ending June 30, 1848.	Year ending June 30, 1849.	July 1, 1848, to May 31, 1849.	July 1, 1849, to May 31, 1850.
TEA--Black...	40,730,600	38,763,500	38,443,300	45,666,300
Green...	6,963,700	8,479,200	8,313,200	7,494,800
Total .....	47,694,300	47,242,700	46,756,500	53,161,100
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
SILK.....	21,377	17,228	16,878	14,293

Exports of TEA to other countries.

	1847-8	1848-9	1850
Australia.....	2,162,550	3,021,100	May 31 3,411,900
Continent of Europe...	2,011,700	1,800,800	May 31 4,055,000
United States.....	19,338,640	18,672,300	May 31 21,738,200

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has continued a very good export demand for flour since our last, but the inquiry for home use is moderate; and, as the arrivals are large and the stock accumulates, prices at the close were in favour of buyers, though from Friday last there has been scarcely any variation. Canada is in small supply, and wanted at rather improving rates; the sales are 3,000 bbls at 4 dol 87½c to 5 dol for fresh ground and new, and 3 dol 75c for sour in bond. The sales of domestic were—Saturday 8,000 bbls, Monday 3,000, and yesterday 14,500—a considerable portion of each for export. We quote sour 3 dol 62½c to 3 dol 87½c; superfine No 2, 3 dol 75c to 4 dol; common state, 4 dol 56½c; straight ditto, 4 dol 62½c; favourite, 4 dol 75c to 4 dol 87½c; mixed Ohio, Indiana, &c., 4 dol 62½c; mixed Michigan, 4 dol 62½c; straight ditto and good Ohio, 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 68½c. Corn meal has continued inactive, but there is less offering, and the market is firm; the sales are 330 bbls Jersey at 3 dol 10c to 3 dol 12½c; 1,000 common state, 2 dol 50c; and 300 brandywine, supposed 3 dol 37½c cash.

SEPT. 28.—We have no particular change to note in the market for flour since our last, there has been less inquiry for home use, and rather increased heaviness, the arrivals exceeding the demand, but prices have varied but slightly, though constantly in favour of buyers.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand, and as the supply is moderate, prices are well supported; the sales are 3,000 bushels prime white Genesee at 1 dol 17½c; 15,000 good Ohio and White Michigan on private terms; and 3,600 damaged Western, 70c. Corn is in fair demand for consumption, and occasionally for export, and prices remain very uniform, varying from day to day as the supplies increase or diminish; the sales are 43,000 bushels, closing at 65c for Western mixed and yellow, 67c for round Northern yellow, 69c for very handsome Southern white, 66c for yellow, 63c to 65c for inferior, and 63c for damaged. Of Canada peas further sales of 1,000 bushels in bbls have been made at 75c to 80c. The Albany Evening Journal of the 20th says:—"The corn crop throughout the state is now being gathered. The season has been favourable, and from an increased quantity planted last season, a large yield may be expected."

SEPT. 28.—Wheat is in small supply and firm, full prices being realised. Corn, with moderate supplies and fair demand, has continued very firm, and prices have improved a trifle.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept. 1, 1850.

	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush
From—						
New York .....	to Sept. 24 137,564	...	48,581	33,220	...	...
New Orleans .....	14	5,352	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia.....	19	604	...	8,000	...	...
Baltimore.....	21	1,000	...	2,100	...	...
Boston.....	21	1	...	...	...	...
Other ports .....	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	144,521	...	50,681	41,229	...	...
Same time last year.....	48,962	950	71,285	66,977	...	...

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Oct. 9.—Our market remains in a state of perfect inactivity, but we have not to note any alteration in prices. 62 lb old Louvain wheat is worth 45s; 62 lb new ditto, 43s; 61 lb red Prussian, 40s per qr, f. o. b.

ALTONA, Oct. 7.—A small reduction has taken place in wheat, but transactions to a fair extent have taken place during the last few days at the following rates:—62 lb old Warren wheat, 41s; 62 lb old Mark, 40s; 62½ lb new Mark, 40s; 62 to 63 lb new Meeklenburgh, 40s 6d to 41s per qr, f. o. b.

STETTIN, Oct. 7.—Supplies of new grain are as yet very short, and the demand remains slack. We quote 62 lb new Pomeranian wheat, 41s 6d; 62 lb new Uckermark, 41s; 61 lb old red Stettin, 39s; 61 lb old mixed Polish, 40s per qr, f. o. b.

R-STOCK, Oct. 6.—Our farmers have not sent much new corn to market as yet, which keeps prices up here, 62½ lb old wheat, 41s 6d; 62½ lb new ditto, 41s to 42s per qr, f. o. b.

STRALSUND, Oct. 6.—There is very little doing in our market, and prices are nominally unaltered, viz, 61½ lb new wheat, 41s per qr, f. o. b.

ANCLAM, Oct. 6.—Our market has been quiet during the past week, but previous prices are firmly insisted upon. 41s 6d per qr for 62 lb new wheat, and 17s 6d per qr for 52 lb new barley, f. o. b.

DANZIG, Oct. 5.—The new wheats which come forward continue to be of very indifferent quality and condition, and have somewhat declined in value, so that 59 to 60 lb mixed qualities are obtainable at 37s to 39s per qr, f. o. b. Old Wheats, say, 62 lb high mixed, 42s to 43s; 61 to 62 lb fine mixed, 39s to 40s; 61 lb good mixed, 37s per qr, f. o. b.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 5.—The supplies of new grain have been larger of late, and as there is less disposition to go into stock, prices have assumed a downward tendency, so that old 130 lb high mixed Volhynia wheat might be obtained at 38s, whilst 130 lb to 131 lb new mixed is offering at 37s to 37s 6d; and 130 lb red, at 36s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 7.—Since our last report the wheat trade has been heavy and some year old Rhine sold for export at an abatement of about 1s per qr. There was rather more doing in rye at a trifling decline. Dried barley was in demand at former prices. Our market this morning was but moderately provided with year old white Zealand wheat, which met a fair sale at last

to-day for 56s 6d. Tea, too, fully supports its price, and for the lower kinds better prices have been obtained. Of all the articles that fall under the head of produce, and that are bought and sold in Mincing lane, pepper is the only one for which the demand has become less active, and of which the price has rather declined. On the whole, the markets are extremely active, and there seems at present no probability of their going backward.

A correspondent favours us with the following account of the Havana market:—

I beg to present you herewith the last news received, via United States, from Messrs M. de Embil and Co., Havana, of Sept. 18, by which you will observe that sugar prices have advanced a quarter to half a rial within a fortnight, except florettes.

The stock is much reduced, say to 40,000 boxes in Havana, and 6,000 in Matanzas.

The prospects of the new crop are favourable, but they cannot give an exact idea as to the probable quantity before the month of November.

Prices of coffee are nominal. The first arrivals of the new crop will be in November.

Vessels are getting scarce, yet freights are low for Europe; the Americans are still taking off a great deal of produce. My only advices from Porto Rico, received last Saturday per steamer, are from Messrs McPherson, Riefhohl, and Co., Naguabo, stating that the prospects of the ensuing crop are very promising. The total exports from Naguabo, and the neighbouring ports of Humacao and Fajardo, to the end of August, are as follows:—

Destination.	Pounds of Sugar.	Gallons of Molasses.
United States .....	2,918,991	223,862
France .....	3,631,562	...
Great Britain .....	1,761,324	171,618
North of Europe .....	1,627,666	...
British Provinces .....	157,467	4,135
<b>Total to 31st Aug. 1850</b> .....	<b>10,096,470</b>	<b>359,615</b>
— 1849 .....	8,974,527	358,187
<b>Excess, 1850</b> .....	<b>1,122,343</b>	<b>41,428</b>

As to the importations from Havana and Mantanzas, you will find the same in enclosed circulars.

It is quite consistent with the general briskness noticed in trade, that we find this evening only four names in the Gazette as bankrupts. On Tuesday there was only one. On the previous Friday there were only three, and on the previous Tuesday only two. Our trade, therefore, seems as sound as it is brisk and active.

We can but notice the great increase of lines of steamers and of rivalry between them. The Messrs Collins line of steamers between Liverpool and New York, lately established, and of which the two noble vessels the Pacific and the Atlantic have made only ten voyages, promises at least to equal the Cunard line, and has already stimulated the owners of that line to renewed exertions. As yet one of their ships, the Asia, has made the shortest voyage between Liverpool and New York; but the average of the ten voyages of the two steamers on Collins line does not exceed 10 days, 21½ hours, making no allowance either way for difference of time. Such a generous rivalry will stimulate both parties to attain excellence, and the voyages across the Atlantic, already brought to the regularity and certainty of a mail coach, will soon be made almost with the velocity of railway travelling. A new steamer is to commence running on the 5th inst from New York to Havre, and it is proposed to run steamers from Liverpool to Quebec. In all these new undertakings we see no decline in trade, but a great alteration, a change in its route, and the mode of carrying it on; and it is perfectly clear that those who are distanced who are not free to exert their every energy, and whose faculties are benumbed by the stifling hand of monopolies and bounties. The success of our sailing ships has been much retarded and injured by the old system of excluding competition. Let us not renew this system as to our steamers, imagining that they can be brought to perfection by bounties and monopolies that are sure to paralyze energy. The system has been so complete a failure applied to agriculture as well as applied to our mercantile marine, that we hope never to see it renewed.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to learn the charges established at San Francisco, California, for transacting mercantile business. We copy, therefore, the following statement:—

RATES OF COMMISSIONS, CHARGES, &c., adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, at SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA &c. Aug. 12, 1850.

Schedule First.

Rates of Commissions on business with Foreign countries and with the Atlantic States, when no special arrangement exists:—

	per cent.
Commission on the sale of merchandise, with or without guarantee .....	10
Commission on purchase and shipment of merchandise with funds in hand ..	5
Do do without do do .....	3
Commission on goods received on consignments, and afterwards withdrawn —on invoice cost .....	5
Commission for endorsing bills .....	2½
Commission for purchase or sale of vessels .....	5
Commission for procuring freight for vessels .....	5
Commission for collecting .....	5
Commission for collecting general average claims .....	5
Commission for entering, clearing and transacting ship's business on vessels with cargoes from Foreign ports .....	200
Do do from United States' ports .....	100
Do do on vessels in ballast .....	100
Commission for collecting and remitting money on sums over 500 dol., per cent do do less than 500 dol. ....	5
Commission for collecting and remitting delayed or litigated accounts .....	10
Commission for receiving and paying or remitting moneys from which no other commission is derived .....	10
Commission for landing and reshipping goods from vessels in distress—on invoice value, or in its absence, on market value .....	2½
Commissions for receiving, entering at Custom-house and forwarding goods, on invoice amount .....	5
Commissions for effecting marine insurance, on amount insured .....	2½
Rates of interest or discount .....	3

Schedule Second.

Rates of Commissions on business within the State, where no special arrangement exists:—

	per cent.
Commission on the sale of merchandise, with or without quarantine .....	10
Commission on purchase and shipment of goods, with funds or security in hand .....	5
Do do without security in hand .....	10
Commission or purchase on sale of specie, gold dust, or bullion .....	1
Commission on sales of bills of exchange, with endorsement .....	3½
Commission on selling bills of exchange .....	1
Commission on sale or purchase of vessels .....	5
Commission on chartering of vessels, or procuring freight .....	5
Commission on procuring or collecting freight .....	5
Commission on outfits of vessels, or disbursements .....	5
Commission on collecting moneys when no other commission is earned .....	5
Commission on receiving and forwarding goods .....	2½
Commission on bills protested or delayed litigated accounts .....	10
Brokerage .....	2½

Schedule Third.

RATES OF STORAGE ON MERCHANDISE.—Measurement goods, per month, 4 dol per ton of 40 cubic feet; heavy do, 3 dol per ton of 2240 lb. The consignees to have the option of charging by weight or measurement.

Schedule Fourth.

Concerning delivery of merchandise, payment of freight, &c. When no express stipulation exists, per bill of lading, goods are to be considered as deliverable on shore.

Freight on all goods to be paid or secured to the satisfaction of the captain or consignee of the vessel prior to the delivery of the goods.

That the custom of this port for the time within which goods must be received by the consignee, after notice being given of the ship's readiness to discharge, be fixed at fifteen days, when not otherwise stipulated in the bill of lading.

That after the delivery to the purchaser of merchandise sold, no claims for damage, deficiency or other cause, shall be admissible, unless made within three days, and that no such claims shall be admissible after goods sold and delivered have once left this city.

Schedule Fifth.

Concerning rates of tare. To be as allowed by custom in New York.

### INDIGO.

THE last quarterly sales for the present year, comprising 17,100 chests of all sorts, commenced on Tuesday last, 8th instant, and have now occupied four days. The prices established on the first day may be quoted thus:—Bengal, &c., 10d to 1s per lb above July rates, Kurpah 9d to 1s, and Madras 8d to 10d per lb advance; this currency has since been very firmly maintained.

The result obtained during the four days is as follows:—

Total quantity declared .....	Chests 17,100
— withdrawn .....	7,879
— bought in .....	670
— sold .....	2,812
<b>Total passed sale .....</b>	<b>11,361</b>

There remain consequently to come forward .....

The auctions will be resumed on Monday next.

### COTTON.

New York, Sept. 28.  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

	Sept. 24	Sept. 18
NEW YORK, ON .....	14	20
NEW ORLEANS .....	14	21
MOBILE .....	1	1
FLORIDA .....	7	21
TEXAS .....	7	21
		OTHER PORTS .....

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850 .....	bales 148,246	bales 14,934	bales 7,312	...
Received at the ports since do. ....	18,456	17,794	662	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do. ....	38,509	12,501	26,008	...
Exported to France since do. ....	6,285	4,543	1,742	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do. ....	8,949	3,317	5,602	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do. ....	1,794	829	955	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do. ....	55,537	21,230	34,307	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports .....	88,997	102,364	...	13,367

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts).

At latest corresponding dates .....	1850-51	1849-50
	bales 29,334	bales 24,221

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

	1850-51		1849-50	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850 .....	...	148,246	...	140,934
Received since .....	...	18,456	...	17,794
<b>Total supply .....</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>166,702</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>158,728</b>
Deduct shipments .....	55,537	...	21,230	...
Deduct stock left on hand .....	88,997	...	120,364	...
<b>Leaves for American consumption .....</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22,168</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17,134</b>

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports	
At New York .....	Aug. 24	22	6	72
— New Orleans .....	14	9	2	2
— Mobile .....	14	3	...	2
— Savannah .....	18	2	...	1
— Charleston .....	20	3	...	...
— Apalachicola .....	1	...	...	...
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>77</b>

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ¾d per lb. Exchange, 110 to 110½.

The market for the past three days has been nearly at a stand still, the sale only amounting to 1,600 bales. In prices we have little change to note, though there is evidently no disposition to operate at present prices. The receipts (since 1st instant) at all the shipping ports are 18,456 bales, against 17,794 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 662 bales. The total foreign export this year is 34,307 bales more than last—say 26,008 bales increase to Great Britain, 1,742 increase to France, 5,602 increase to North of Europe, and 955 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 9,929 bales less this season than last, and there is a decrease in stock of 13,367 bales. The sales since our last are 1,600 bales, making a total for the week of 4,100 bales. We quote:—

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	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior .....	12½	13½	12½	13½
Low to good ordinary .....	13½	14	13½	14
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Middling fair to fair .....	14½	14½	14½	15
Fully fair to good fair .....	14½	15	15	15

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 11.  
PRICES CURRENT.

	1849—Same period					
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.
Upland .....	7½d	7½d	8½	8½d	9½	10
New Orleans .....	7½	7½	8½	8½	9½	10
Pernambuco .....	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	10
Egyptian .....	7½	8½	8½	9	10	11½
Surat and Madras .....	4½	5½	5½	5½	6½	6½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.	Computed Stock, Oct. 11.
1850 bales 1,283,425	1850 bales 1,086,710	1850 bales 189,629	1850 bales 485,130
1849 bales 1,543,917	1849 bales 1,147,700	1849 bales 169,090	1849 bales 620,350

The cotton market has been quiet during the week, and on one or two days rather heavy. There has been in the last day or two an increasing firmness, and a slightly extended business, and holders of American show no disposition to give way in price. Brazil and Egyptian are without change. East India have been in good demand, at last week's rates. The sales to-day may be estimated at 10,000 bales, about one-third to speculators. Prices are more buoyant, and the market closes with spirit. Speculation this week, 6,470 American, 790 Brazil, 410 Egyptian, and 3,930 Surat. Export, 1,650 American, 30 Brazil, and 970 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)  
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Oct. 10, 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.		Price Sept. 1846.		Price Sept. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	8	0	6½	0	4	0	5½	0	5½	0	4½
Ditto good fair .....	0	8½	0	6½	0	4½	0	6½	0	6½	0	5½
Pernambuco fair .....	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	7½	0	7½	0	6½
Ditto good fair .....	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½	0	8½	0	7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	11½	0	9½	0	6½	0	8½	0	8½	0	11½
No. 30 WATER do do .....	0	11½	0	9½	0	7	0	8½	0	8½	0	10½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	1½	4	10½	3	7	4	6	4	6	4	10
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	3	5	9	4	7½	5	4½	5	9	6	3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	0	8	3	6	6	8	0	8	0	8	7½
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	1½	9	1½	7	3	8	4	8	7½	9	9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	11	1½	9	7½	7	10½	8	9	9	6	10	4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 26 yds, 9lbs	8	9	6	10½	6	1½	7	7½	7	3	7	9

Since our last report very little change has been observable in the market. Yarn remains in precisely the same position it then did; the chief demand being still upon India qualities, and which has been slightly improved by the accounts received by last mail being considered more favourable. For Germany and the Levant markets but little is doing, and warp and cop yarns are still neglected.

The only change in the cloth market is an improved demand for shirtings and Maddapolams suitable for India, in which fabrics a considerable business was done on Tuesday at better prices than were obtainable last week. In other descriptions of cloth there is but very little doing, but altogether the tone of the market is decidedly firm.

The news from America respecting cotton keeps the Liverpool market just steady in price, with a good business.

LEEDS, Oct. 8.—Since our last report there is little change to notice in the trade. There has not been much done at the cloth-halls, and the woollen trade generally is rather quiet. There is a fair business doing in the warehouses for the home trade, but in the shipping houses trade is rather dull.

Huddersfield, Oct. 8.—There has been a falling off in the business of our market to-day; the demand for goods has not been very active owing to the continued wetness of the weather. The goods that have been principally called for have been stripes and plaids of large pattern, for home consumption. The fancy manufacturers complain of the inactivity of their branch of business. The wool market is not so firm as before; a rather lower figure being asked for some qualities.

Macclesfield, Oct. 8.—The aspect of business here remains unchanged, with a moderate inquiry for manufactured goods. We look, however, for a better demand ere long; as, taking the last two years for index, the winter season has proved more active than any other part of the year. In the thrown silk market a more general inquiry prevails, with a better disposition on the part of buyers to make purchases. The raw silk market is very firm, the only feature worth notice is the declaration of public sales to take place in London on the 23d inst., at which most of the recent importations of China and Bengal silks are expected to be brought forward.

Rochdale, Oct. 7.—There has not been so good an attendance of buyers in the market to-day, and the business transacted has been of a more limited nature than usual. The merchants have been offering less prices for flannels, and in some instances it may have been accepted. There is a good demand for kerseys, and the manufacturers find a ready sale for them at last week's prices. There is no change in the wool market worth reporting.

TEA AND SILK.

A comparative statement of tea and silk exported from China to Great Britain to the latest dates:—

	Year ending June 30, 1848.	Year ending June 30, 1849.	July 1, 1848, to May 31, 1849.	July 1, 1849, to May 31, 1850.
TEA—Black... lbs.	40,730,600	38,763,500	38,443,300	45,666,300
Green... lbs.	6,963,700	8,479,200	8,313,200	7,498,800
Total .....	47,694,300	47,242,700	46,756,500	53,165,100
SILK..... Bales.	21,377	17,228	16,878	14,293

Exports of TEA to other countries.

	1847-8	1848-9	1850
Australia.....	2,162,500	3,027,100	3,411,900
Continent of Europe...	2,051,700	1,800,800	4,055,000
United States.....	19,338,640	18,672,300	21,738,200

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has continued a very good export demand for flour since our last, but the inquiry for home use is moderate; and, as the arrivals are large and the stock accumulates, prices at the close were in favour of buyers, though from Friday last there has been scarcely any variation. Canada is in small supply, and wanted at rather improving rates; the sales are 3,000 bbls at 4 dol 87½c to 5 dol for fresh ground and new, and 3 dol 75c for sour in bond. The sales of domestic were—Saturday 8,000 bbls, Monday 9,000, and yesterday 14,500—a considerable portion of each for export. We quote sour 3 dol 62½c to 3 dol 87½c; superfine No 2, 3 dol 75c to 4 dol; common state, 4 dol 50½c; straight ditto, 4 dol 62½c; favourite, 4 dol 75c to 4 dol 87½c; mixed Ohio, Indiana, &c., 4 dol 62½c; mixed Michigan, 4 dol 62½c; straight ditto and good Ohio, 4 dol 62½c to 4 dol 68½c. Corn meal has continued inactive, but there is less offering, and the market is firm; the sales are 330 bbls Jersey at 3 dol 10c to 3 dol 12½c; 1,000 common state, 2 dol 50c; and 300 brandywine, supposed 3 dol 37½c cash.

SEPT. 28.—We have no particular change to note in the market for flour since our last there has been less inquiry for home use, and rather increased heaviness, the arrivals exceeding the demand, but prices have varied but slightly, though constantly in favour of buyers.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand, and as the supply is moderate, prices are well supported; the sales are 3,000 bushels prime white Genesee at 1 dol 17½c; 15,000 good Ohio and White Michigan on private terms; and 3,600 damaged Western, 70c. Corn is in fair demand for consumption, and occasionally for export, and prices remain very uniform, varying from day to day as the supplies increase or diminish; the sales are 43,000 bushels, closing at 65c for Western mixed and yellow, 67c for round Northern yellow, 69c for very handsome Southern white, 66c for yellow, 63c to 65c for inferior, and 62c for damaged. Of Canada peas further sales of 1,000 bushels in bbls have been made at 75c to 80c. The Albany Evening Journal of the 20th says:—"The corn crop throughout the state is now being gathered. The season has been favourable, and from an increased quantity planted last season, a large yield may be expected."

SEPT. 28.—Wheat is in small supply and firm, full prices being realised. Corn, with moderate supplies and fair demand, has continued very firm, and prices have improved a trifle.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept. 1, 1850.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
New York.....to Sept. 24	bbls 137,564	bbls 48,581	bush 33,220	bush ..	bush ..	bush ..
New Orleans .....	14	5,352	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia.....	19	694	...	8,600	...	...
Baltimore.....	21	1,000	2,100	...	...	...
Boston.....	21	1	...	...	...	...
Other ports .....	17	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	144,521	50,681	41,229	...	...	...
Same time last year.....	48,962	950	71,385	66,977	...	...

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Oct. 9.—Our market remains in a state of perfect inactivity, but we have not to note any alteration in prices. 62 lb old Louvain wheat is worth 45s; 62 lb new ditto, 43s; 61 lb red Prussian, 40s per qr, f. o. b.

ALTONA, Oct. 7.—A small reduction has taken place in wheat, but transactions to a fair extent have taken place during the last few days at the following rates:—62 lb old Warren wheat, 41s; 62 lb old Mark, 40s; 62½ lb new Mark, 40s; 62 to 63 lb new Mecklenburgh, 40s 6d to 41s per qr, f. o. b.

STETTIN, Oct. 7.—Supplies of new grain are as yet very short, and the demand remains slack. We quote 62 lb new Pommeranian wheat, 41s 6d; 62 lb new Uckermark, 41s; 61 lb old red Stettin, 39s; 61 lb old mixed Polish, 40s per qr, f. o. b.

ROSTOCK, Oct. 6.—Our farmers have not sent much new corn to market as yet, which keeps prices up here, 62½ lb old wheat, 41s 6d; 62½ lb new ditto, 41s to 42s per qr, f. o. b.

STRALSUND, Oct. 6.—There is very little doing in our market, and prices are nominally unaltered, viz. 61½ lb new wheat, 41s per qr, f. o. b.

ANCLAM, Oct. 6.—Our market has been quiet during the past week, but previous prices are firmly insisted upon. 41s 6d per qr for 62 lb new wheat, and 17s 6d per qr for 52 lb new barley, f. o. b.

DANZIG, Oct. 5.—The new wheats which come forward continue to be of very indifferent quality and condition, and have somewhat declined in value, so that 59 to 60 lb mixed qualities are obtainable at 37s to 39s per qr, f. o. b. Old Wheats, say, 62 lb high mixed, 42s to 43s; 61 to 62 lb fine mixed, 39s to 40s; 61 lb good mixed, 37s per qr, f. o. b.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 5.—The supplies of new grain have been larger of late, and as there is less disposition to go into stock, prices have assumed a downward tendency, so that old 130 lb high mixed Volhynia wheat might be obtained at 38s, whilst 130 lb to 131 lb new mixed is offering at 37s to 37s 6d; and 130 lb red, at 36s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 7.—Since our last report the wheat trade has been heavy and some year old Rhine sold for export at an abatement of about 1s per qr. There was rather more doing in rye at a trifling decline. Dried barley was in demand at former prices. Our market this morning was but moderately provided with year old white Zealand wheat, which met a fair sale at 2s 2d

week's currency. The supply of new is increasing, but fine samples continue scarce, and the condition being generally effected by the wet weather, rather lower prices must have been submitted to. We have but small arrivals of Rhine wheat, and several granary lots having been withdrawn from the market, the show was by no means large. However, the demand being confined to the wants of home consumption, prices are barely supported. We quote, 62½ to 63 lbs year old, 41s 3d to 43s; 61 to 62 lbs, 38s to 40s; 59 to 60½ lbs, 36s to 37s; 60 to 63 lbs, new, 37s to 44s 6d per qr, free on board. Inland barley was in short supply and brought former prices.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a moderately fair supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday, mostly in poor condition from the damp state of the weather during Thursday, and this caused the millers to purchase with much caution, and prices receded further 1s to 2s per qr, the best parcels being ultimately sold; whilst for foreign there was only a limited demand, and at about 1s per qr reduction in value. The imports were good, consisting of 750 qrs from Anclum; 280 qrs from Bordeaux; 650 qrs from Colberg; 3,400 qrs from Cronstadt; 9,150 qrs from Danzig; 53 qrs from Dordt; 220 qrs from Dunkirk; 868 qrs from Hamburg; 300 qrs from Jaffa; 1,690 qrs from Konigsberg; 50 qrs from Marstrand; 650 qrs from New York; 2,000 qrs from Petersburg; 500 qrs from Pillaru; 112 qrs from Rotterdam; 550 qrs from St Malo; 3,663 qrs from Stettin; 606 qrs from Swinemunde; and 1,300 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 27,002 qrs. The arrivals of flour consisted of 2,635 sacks coastwise, 6,222 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, 3,746 sacks and 6,716 barrels foreign. The trade for this article was dull: both foreign and English could be bought on lower terms. Fine malting barley was quite as dear and in good request, and useful foreign realised full prices. The imports amounted to 6,483 qrs. There was a fair sale for heavy and sweet oats at full prices; inferior new might be bought cheaper. From our own coast there were 1,432 qrs; from Scotland, 1,300 qrs; from Ireland, 6,612 qrs; and from foreign ports, 10,213 qrs, making a total of 19,557 qrs.

There were fair imports of wheat and flour at Liverpool on Tuesday. Trade was slow, but all good qualities of foreign were held firmly at the full rates of the previous market day, whilst inferior sorts and Irish new wheats were procurable about 1d per 70 lb lower: average, 40s 2d on 327 qrs. Flour is going into consumption extensively at varied and irregular prices, according to quality and condition.

Although Hull market was well attended, the farmers did not offer much wheat, yet a decline was submitted to of 1s per qr, otherwise sales could not be effected: average, 42s 2d on 861 qrs.

Supplies were not so large at Leeds, but trade was inactive, and an abatement of 1s per qr was accepted on the best runs of wheat: average, 44s 3d on 2,329 qrs.

There was no material decline submitted to at Ipswich for the finest descriptions of wheat, and farmers were assuming generally more firmness, as they have to turn their attention to sowing immediately: average, 43s 3d on 944 qrs.

There was a fair delivery of wheat and barley at Lynn; both articles were taken slowly, wheat at 1s to 2s per qr decline: average, 41s 5d on 2,663 qrs. Barley gave way 1s per qr.

There were short arrivals of all English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, a few parcels of Irish oats fresh up, and a fair import of foreign wheat. The trade for English wheat assumed somewhat more firmness, from a feeling that the deliveries will now fall off, on account of the farmers being busy in wheat tillage, and until they have finished sowing, an improvement is looked for both in demand and price. Fine barley was quite as dear and in request. There was more disposition to purchase good oats, and full prices were paid.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 42s 2d on 117,025 qrs wheat; 24s 5d on 17,501 qrs barley; 16s 8d on 17,903 qrs oats; 26s 7d on 443 qrs rye; 29s 6d on 4,278 qrs beans; and 31s 3d on 1,377 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets held during the week have been lifeless. There was a liberal supply of wheat at Edinburgh, and except those parcels adapted for seed, all were 1s per qr lower. Oats were 1s dearer.

A fair supply of wheat was brought forward at Birmingham, and former prices were well supported; average 41s 8d on 961 qrs.

Trade for wheat was very languid at Bristol, and prices generally receded 1s per qr; average, 39s 9d on 559 qrs.

There was a large supply of wheat at Newbury; the best qualities realised as much money, but other sorts were lower; average, 43s 4d on 1,444 qrs. The delivery of barley there was considerable, but as the makers have not begun work, little could be sold.

Only a moderate quantity of wheat appeared at Uxbridge, and previous rates were readily maintained with a ready sale: average, 46s 7d on 1046 qrs.

There were moderate fresh arrivals of English and foreign wheat, as well as of Irish oats, at Mark lane on Friday, but of all other articles the supplies were short. The few parcels of English wheat offering were held at Monday's prices, and trade was not further depressed. Foreign steady in value. Prime malting barley was quite as dear. Oats were held for full prices, and good old corn in fair request.

The London averages announced this day were,—

Wheat.....	Qrs.	s	d
Barley.....	5,231	44	5
Oats.....	1,163	26	5
Rye.....	3,629	19	7
Beans.....	12	26	10
Peas.....	564	29	4
	386	22	1

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English.....	3,590	810	830	1,140	820 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	5,770	.....
Foreign.....	11,249	2,030	.....	1,710	2,609 sacks ..... bris

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been exceedingly active, and a large business done at a general improvement in prices of 6d to 1s, or 4s to 5s from the lowest ruling about three months back. Speculators have made several purchases this week, the present low stocks attracting much attention. The West India

market has been firm, with a steady demand at 6d, and in some instances 1s above the rates of last Friday. 150 casks Barbadoes sold at a similar improvement, fine 43s to 44s; low to good, 37s 6d to 42s. By private treaty, good brown sugars have sold at 37s to 38s; low to middling refining kinds, 37s 6d to 39s; good grocery, 40s 6d to 42s; middling, 29s to 40s per cwt. There was a large delivery for consumption last week, viz. 5,195 tons, making a deficiency of only 3,112 tons from commencement of the year to present date. The stocks of nearly all kinds show a serious falling off, being computed at 34,036 tons colonial, and 39,060 tons foreign, total 73,096 tons, against 90,803 tons at same date in 1849.

Mauritius.—The principal importers still withhold supplies from the market, so that the business done has been limited, but parcels in second hands find ready buyers at 1s advance on the rates of last week. The deliveries keep steady, but from 1st January to present date, show a decrease of 850 tons as compared with last season's.

Bengal.—A good demand has been experienced in the sales, prices of all kinds showing an advance of 6d to 1s, and in some instances more, 4,824 bags all finding ready buyers: good white Bengal realised 43s to 61 to 44s; low to middling, 41s to 42 6d; low middling to good soft yellow and grey, 38s 6d to 41s 6d; low, 37s 6d; good yellow Mauritius kind, 41s 6d to 42s; good brown, 36s to 36s 6d; soft damp brown, 32s to 33s; good to fine grainy yellow Cossipore, 48s to 49s per cwt. Business has also been done by private treaty at a similar improvement in prices.

Madras.—3,859 bags, consisting chiefly of good fine grocery, were sold at very high prices. Fine strong white, 47s 6d to 48, one lot 52s; fine yellow, 44s 6d to 45s; low middling to good, 39s 6d to 44s 6d. The lower qualities have met with enquiries. The stock is large.

Other East India.—Yesterday 5,626 bags low brown Manilla sold at 30s 6d to 34s, which were rather higher rates. About 2,000 bags clayed have been sold by private contract at 38s per cwt.

Foreign.—The transactions have been large, and rather higher rates paid in most instances. By private treaty two cargoes yellow Havana have brought 40s to 41s, besides several parcels on the spot. A cargo of brown Bahia reported at 19s 3d, and about 700 cases at 38s to 38s 6d, duty paid, with low at 36s; and 3,500 bags brown Pernambuco at 34s. 833 casks 337 barrels Porto Rico, offered in public sale, about half found buyers at 6d to 1s advance: good to fine grocery, 42s 6d to 44s 6d; low and heavy to fair greyish, 38s to 42s. 1987 bags Pernambuco only partly sold from 41s to 43s 6d for good to fine yellow; 80 cases sold, white, low to good, 40s 6d to 43s; low brown to mid soft yellow, 32s to 38s 6d. 455 cases white Havana were bought in at high prices; of 3,253 chests duty paid or allowed, about 1,000 sold from 41s 6d to 44s 6d for middling to good strong yellow, and brown at 38s 6d to 39s, with washed in proportion; about 2,500 boxes of the sound being withdrawn above the value.

Refined.—The trade have bought freely, taking large parcels of goods from the market, so that the supply continues limited, and refiners asking stiffer rates. Yesterday brown lumps could not be bought under 51s to 51s 6d; middling to good and fine titlers, 52s to 55s and 56s. Wet lumps and pieces have met with much inquiry at higher rates, as also bastards and treacle, the latter being worth 14s to 20s. There has been a dull market for sugars refined under bond here, and the prices remain the same as last quoted: viz, crushed, 29s to 30s; 10 lb loaves, 33s to 34s. Dutch still keeps very high in comparison.

MOLASSES.—There has been much inquiry for West India and sales to some extent made, chiefly in Antigua at 16s to 17s; also 500 casks Porto Rico at 16s per cwt, which are higher rates.

COFFEE.—Considerable activity has again prevailed in this market, speculators having made large purchases, and the decline noticed last week is nearly recovered. Native Ceylons, which closed at 53s last Friday, were sold yesterday at 56s for good ordinary, up to which price about 9,000 bags are reported sold. The sales in plantation have been remarkably large, about 2,500 casks changing hands by private contract at rather higher rates than could be obtained last week. 518 casks 2,192 bags in public sale brought an advance of 1s to 2s, as follows:—fine fine ordinary bold to low middling, 60s to 63s; good to fine ordinary, 56s 6d to 59s per cwt. The prices are still moderate as compared with native. Last week the deliveries were 518 casks 2,192 bags, leaving the stock 18,834 casks 95,601 bags, against 8,863 casks 104,457 bags at same date in 1849. Few inquiries have been made for Mocha at the present high rates. Other kinds of East India are held for an advance of about 2s to 3s, and very little business doing. Foreign has met with a fair inquiry at similar enhanced rates, but the only transaction afloat has been a cargo of 2,000 bags Rio, said to be at 47s 6d for a near port. Large supplies of Costa Rica are still coming forward.

COCOA.—The trade have paid very high rates for Trinidad. 235 bags offered yesterday were sold at 46s to 49s 6d, for low to fair red; with a few lots bright, 50s to 51s; and grey, 45s to 47s 6d. 201 bags Grenada partly sold at 42s to 46s per cwt. The stock of West India consists of 150 casks, 4,972 barrels, &c., against 105 casks 7,500 barrels, &c., at same date last year. Foreign is held firmly.

TEA.—A very moderate business has been done by private treaty in consequence of the large public sales declared, but prices show no material change, Common congou being still quoted at 1s 0½d, and all other kinds the same as last week. Yesterday the public sales comprised 16,000 pkgs, and there was a good attendance of the trade, with a steady demand; importers, however, bought in freely, so that 3,400 pkgs only sold, at very full prices; fine hysons occasionally showing a slight improvement. The conclusion of the sale will be found in another column.

RICE.—A limited business has been done in all kinds of East India by private contract during the week, and prices remain without alteration. 1,000 bags pinky Madras, in public sale, were withdrawn at 9s to 9s 6d. Last week the deliveries reached 740 tons, which reduced the stock on 5th inst to 20,512 tons, against 24,409 tons at a like period of 1849. No alteration in cleaned.

PIMENTO.—The few parcels brought upon the market this week have found buyers at about former rates, 27s bags bringing 6½d to 6½d per lb. The stock has increased, being now 8,500 bags, or nearly 7,000 bags above that of last year at same period.

PEPPER.—Less inquiry has been made, but the market remains firm, and some transactions are reported at the recent advance, common kinds of black being worth 3½d to 3½d per lb. The stock shows a further decrease, as 3,750 bags were delivered for home use and export during last week. White has been sold at rather higher rates.

OTHER SPICES.—Some small parcels nutmegs and mace, in second hands, have been held for higher prices, the supply being limited. 460 barrels Jamaica ginger chiefly found buyers at 3l 7s up to 6l 7s, with one lot very fine, 10l. 186 cases 145 bags Cochin sold from 64s to 79s 6d. Common export kinds meet with inquiries at rather higher rates. Cassia lignea is still scarce.

RUM.—Considerable sales have been made in common kinds, partly speculative, at 1d. advance, proof Leewards bringing 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; East India proof, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d per gallon. Jamaica steady.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues firm and barely supplied, holders being unwilling to realise at present rates. Sales to some extent have been effected

by private treaty at 26s 9d to 28s 6d for Bengal. 779 bags in public sale were withdrawn above the value, from 27s 6d to 28s 6d for 12½ to 4 per cent refra. The deliveries are steady, and the stock consists of 3,350 tons, against 2,700 tons at same time last year. Refined is 30s to 30s 6d per cwt.

**NITRATE SODA.**—Rather a large business has been done at 14s, and 14s 6d now demanded.

**COCHINEAL.**—The public sales, comprising 160 bags Honduras, have gone off steadily at the advance quoted last week, silvers bringing 3s 8d to 4s 2d for ordinary to good, and blacks 4s 4d to 4s 8d per lb. The stock has increased, and is now 5,200 serons.

**LAC DYE.**—The large public sales declared have prevented much business being done by private contract. Further supplies have come forward.

**DRUGS, &c.**—Yesterday the public sales were rather large, and a considerable portion of the goods submitted found buyers. Fine castor oil brought high rates, selling at 7d to 7½d; but other kinds, of which there was a large supply, went rather easier, ranging from 3½d to 5½d; good, 6d to 6½d per lb. The few parcels gums offered went without material alteration in prices. Cassia oil sold rather dearer, from 9s 8d to 9s 9d per lb. East India camphor was withdrawn. Turmeric sold at 18s 6d to 19s for good Bengal, being 1s higher. 114 bales safflower have found buyers at the late decline, from 5l 7s 6d to 7l 15s per cwt for ordinary to good. A parcel of Cutch brought 17s per cwt. Gambier is in fair demand at 13s.

**METALS.**—The market for British iron continues inactive, without change in prices. Scotch pig has also been quiet, and sales made in mixed numbers at 42s 6d per ton. The spelter market has been dull, but firm, holders demanding last week's rates. East India tin is now held for an advance, several parcels having sold at the former value, viz. Banca 79s, Straits 78s, and the market presents a firm appearance. No further alteration in British. Lead meets with a fair enquiry. The smelters demand an advance of ¼d per lb for copper, and other kinds in proportion. Tinplates firm.

**HEMP.**—There is no new feature to notice in the market so far as regards Baltic kinds. Manilla has been quiet, and continues scarce. Jute is rather dull at present.

**OILS.**—The price of fish remain very firm, but not much business done. Cod is quoted at 36l. Sperm and Southern have been in demand at full rates. Seal is held at 40l for pale, but the trade buy only small lots. A steady business has been done in linned at last week's rates, viz. 31s 9d to 32s on the spot, and there is a moderate supply. Rape as last quoted, Cocoa nut is firm, with a steady demand.

**TURPENTINE.**—Very few sales have been made either in rough or spirits: the latter is dull at 30s for British drawn.

**LINSEED, &c.**—Arrivals keep large, and as the crushers are well supplied, prices have given way about 6d to 1s. Black Sea on the spot selling at 45s 6d to 46s; the lower qualities 38s to 40s. Cakes have become dull of sale, and the quotations of last week are, with difficulty, obtained, fine English-made being worth 7l 5s per ton.

**TALLOW.**—The market has been quite free from excitement, the trade buying to a moderate extent at last week's rates, and yesterday, fine new Petersburg yellow candle, on the spot, was quoted at 38s 9d; to the end of the year the same. Some contracts have been made for the first three months of 1851 at 3d to 6d above that price. Arrivals keep large. The deliveries during last week were 2,004 casks, and the stock on Monday 26,718 casks, against 41,860 casks at same date in 1849. Price of town-made 38s 6d net cash.

**POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.**

**SUGAR.**—The market closed with rather an upward tendency, but no further advance paid. About 650 casks West India sold privately, making 3,016 casks for the week. Mauritius—No public sales. Bengal—1,393 bags sold at fully previous rates; a pile low damp brown went at 31s. Madras—738 bags were chiefly sold from 32s to 34s for middling damp brown to low yellow. Refined—The market was very firm at the rates previously quoted.

**COFFEE.**—The sales of Plantation Ceylon went off with spirit and prices generally showed an advance of 1s, 270 casks, 719 bags chiefly finding buyers; some good marks brought 71s to 74s 6d; fine fine ordinary to middling, 60s to 67s. Native held at 56s 6d for good ordinary, but rather quiet.

**COCOA.**—179 bags, &c., Trinidad sold at high rates, from 46s to 51s for grey to good red. 362 bags, &c. Grenada were taken in above the value.

**TEA.**—The sales terminated with a good demand, about 1,400 pkgs finding buyers at full prices.

**RICE.**—1,264 bags middling broken white Bengal were taken in at 10s 6d, but since sold.

**PEPPER.**—2,565 bags black only partly sold at easier rates: heavy Malabar 3½d, one lot 3½d: clean Sumatra 3½d: Batavia and Penang taken in at 3½d to 3½d per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—Some parcels ordinary quality were bought in at 6½d to 6½d per lb.

**OTHER SPICES.**—63 bags cloves sold 7d for common Bourbon, Zanzibar 7½d. 71 cases taken in at 9d per lb. 170 cases Malabar ginger sold steadily at 58s to 69s per cwt for wormy. A few lots nutmegs and mace went at high rates.

**SAGO.**—758 boxes pearl sold rather higher, from 20s 6d to 22s for middling to fair small grain. 800 bags flour withdrawn at 18s 6d per cwt.

**TAPIOCA.**—250 barrels went from 2d to 4½d per lb.

**COCHINEAL.**—252 bags were offered, and a fair portion sold at previous rates: Honduras silvers 3s 8d to 4s 4d; blacks 4s 2d to 4s 10d; Mexican silvers chiefly taken in 3s 8d; blacks 3s 9d. Some Teneriffe sold at previous rates.

**LAC DYE.**—708 chests were only partly sold at 7d to 1s 0½d for common to middling marks; good to fine went from 1s 4d to 2s 2d per lb.

**OIL.**—93 tuns Southern sold at 34l 5s to 36l per tun.

**TALLOW.**—The sales went off steadily without alteration in prices. 761 casks Australian about two-thirds sold chiefly from 31s to 33s 6d; 141 chests 230 boxes South American 36s to 38s 6d per cwt.

**ADDITIONAL NOTICES.**

**SUGAR.**—The home market for refined sugar continues very firm, and being barely supplied, higher prices have been obtained for most descriptions of goods; several parcels of Dutch loaves and tidlers, about 300 tons, have been sold this week for English consumption. The bonded remains without any alteration.

**DRY FRUIT.**—The only arrival this week is the second cargo of new currants, which were sold at 43s. All other kinds of fruit remain much the same as last week, except figs, which are lower. The Pottinger has arrived at Southampton with further large supplies.

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Oct. 7.					
	Currents	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	Figs	Almonds
	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt	cwt
1850	6,415	8,090	2,88	767	329
1849	4,058	4,798	228	464	590
1848	7,869	3,617	372	334	489

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The mild weather is in favour of consumption. The arrivals of Hamburg grapes have commenced. A parcel of 500 baskets, ex Rhine steamer, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, were taken freely by the

trade at prices somewhat higher than last season. Lisbon of fine quality are wanted, and Almoria enquired for, arrivals of which are daily expected. A second cargo of black Spanish nuts has been divided amongst the trade, and several cargoes are close at hand. Lemons continue scarce, and the high figure still sustained. A parcel of Para nuts, held over for a better market, are selling at a reduction of 10s per barrel.

**SEEDS.**—We have had a better supply of canary seed this week; it has consequently declined in value full 4s per qr from last quotations. All other descriptions of seed remain steady, with a fair demand.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.**—The colonial and foreign wool market remains in the same state as at the close of the last public sales; prices very firm, with a small importation, and very bare of low foreign wool of any kind.

**FLAX AND HEMP.**—Flax still extremely quiet, and hardly anything doing. Hemp goes off slowly, but some business has been done at the prices named.

**COTTON.**—There has been a fair demand, and a moderate business at ½d per lb advance on last week's prices. Sales of cotton wool from Friday 4th Oct. to Thursday 10th inclusive:—1,550 bales Surat at 5½d to 6d middling to fully fair; 650 bales Madras at 5½d to 6½d fair Western and Northern.

**METALS.**—We have no new feature to notice in the metal market. At the meeting of the copper smelters in the commencement of the week, no alteration took place in the price of copper. Tin remains very quiet. Foreign is held very firmly at full prices. Spelter is scarcely so firm and the prices may be called 2s 6d to 5s per ton lower than the highest point it reached after the last large speculative purchases. Consumers have large stocks and will not buy at present prices. Other metals as in our last.

**LEATHER AND HIDES.**—At Leadenhall this week, there was a good supply of most descriptions of leather, the quotations of which are unaltered.—At the public sales of hides, 34,130 East India were offered, and nearly all were sold. The biddings were not so brisk, but full prices were obtained throughout.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 10, 1850		Stock Oct. 11, 1849	
Imports	1,128,623	Hides	50,000
Do	11,1849	Do	11,1849
Sales	10,1850	Do	11,1849
Do	11,1849	Do	11,1849

**ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.**

**TO FOLLOW THE SALES OF EAST INDIA INDIGO.**—300 Serons Guatemala indigo. TUESDAY, Oct. 15.—150 hds Barbadoes sugar. 500 bags Be gal do. 5,000 bags Madras do. 89 casks Ceylon coffee. 300 bags Ceylon do. 2,300 bags Costa Rica do; 160 cases Costa Rica do. 400 bags Malabar pepper. 460 bags Bourbon cloves. 700 pockets Bengal ginger. 2,700 bags Madras rice. 72 chests lac dye. 153 bags Honduras cochineal. 42 bales Bengal safflower. 260 tons Nicaragua wood. 60 tons fustic. 9 tons Sapan wood.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17.—1,800 boxes Havana sugar. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.—Bengal and China raw silk.

**PROVISIONS.**

The butter market quiet here; the advices from Ireland high. Friesland butter, which touched 94s in the beginning of the week, has receded to 89s to 90s.

The supply of bacon from Ireland scarcely equal to the demand, buyers have had to submit to an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. A fair demand for Hamburg at about 4s per cwt under Irish.

The scarcity of low butter has caused inquiry for lard, in which considerable business has been done this few days past.

**Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.**

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1848	56,180	9,819	1,213	701
1849	39,044	12,519	1,172	858
1850	41,063	13,596	982	1,054

*Arrivals for the Past Week.*

Irish butter	12,176
Foreign do	6,979
Bale Bacon	945

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.**

MONDAY, Oct. 7.—Although there has been more business doing in these markets, the general demand, as several arrivals have taken place from various distant parts of the country, has ruled far from active. Prices, however, have been fairly supported. Nearly 2,500 carcasses of foreign meat have sold during the past week.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.—These markets were well supplied with both town and country killed meat, in which only a moderate business was transacted, at barely stationary prices.

**At per stone by the carcass.**

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

**SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.**

MONDAY, Oct. 7.—Compared with those reported in the preceding week, the imports of foreign stock into London since Monday last have been but moderate, viz. 6,166 head, being a falling off in the arrivals of 1,706 head. During the corresponding week in 1849 the supply amounted to 6,599; in 1848, 3,901; and in the same period in 1847, 4,582 head. The week's import consisted of—beasts, 929; sheep, 4,710; calves, 222; pigs, 295. At the various outports, the importations have not exceeded 850 head, chiefly sheep, calves, and pigs from Holland. By sea, from Ireland, only 25 oxen and cows have reached us.

Most of the Dutch graziers, who have forwarded stock to London for some time past, state that considerable sums of money have been lost by the shipments; yet we see no prospect whatever of any decline in the importations, as the supplies of stock in Holland are still unusually large. The low value of oil-cake, and the great abundance of other food, would appear inducements to keep back the stock for a time; but the fact appears to be that production has exceeded the home and foreign demand to some considerable extent.

In to-day's market the show of foreign beasts, sheep, calves and pigs was but moderate, and of very middling quality.

The receipts of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably good; but their general condition was by no means first rate. The prime Scots and short-horns were in steady request at mostly full prices; but it must be observed that, owing to the want of quality, the highest general figure for beef did not exceed 3s 10d per 8 lbs. Inferior breeds met a slow sale, and to effect a clearance rather easier rates were accepted by the salesmen.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, about 2,600 shorthorns came fresh to hand. The bullock droves from all other parts of England were confined to 500 Herefords, natts, Devons, &c. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from Holland.

There was about the same number of sheep on offer as those exhibited on this day se'night, which, if we deduct the foreign supplies, must be considered small. On the whole, the mutton trade ruled steady, at the late improvement in value. The highest figure for the best old Downs was 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

We had a moderate inquiry for calves, at about stationary prices. The pork trade ruled steady, but we have no change to notice in the currency.

	SUPPLIES.		
	Oct 7, 1848.	Oct 8, 1849.	Oct 7, 1850.
Beasts	3,645	4,621	4,261
Sheep	22,670	27,740	27,310
Calves	184	251	253
Pigs	390	180	549

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.—Our market to-day has been well supplied with beasts, but their general quality was inferior. The primest breeds were in moderate request at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, at barely late rates. Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was considerably less than that exhibited on Friday last, the mutton trade ruled dull. Calves at stationary prices. Prime small pigs at Monday's currencies. Milch cows at from 14*l* to 18*l* 5*s* each, including their small calf.

Per ribs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	6	2	8	Inferior sheep	3	6	3	2
Second quality do	2	10	3	2	Second quality sheep	3	4	3	6
Prime large oxen	3	4	3	8	Coarse woolled do	3	8	3	10
Prime Scots, &c.	3	8	3	10	Southdown wether	4	0	4	2
Large coarse calves	2	10	3	6	Large hogs	3	2	3	6
Prime small do	3	8	3	10	Small porkers	3	8	4	2
Sucking Calves	15	0	25	0	Quarter old Pigs	17	0	23	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 957; sheep, 8,250; calves, 320; pigs, 305. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 15; sheep, 40. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 212; sheep, 2,102; calves 94; pigs, 72.

**BOROUGH HOP MARKET.**

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.—Very large supplies of new Hops are on sale in our market, nevertheless the amount of business doing is extensive, and prices are well supported. In old hops scarcely any sales have taken place. Duty 215,000*l* to 220,000*l*. The following are factor's currencies:—New East Kent pockets, 4*l* 15*s* to 7*l*; new mid Kent ditto, 4*l* 8*s* to 6*l* 6*s*; Weald of Kent ditto, 3*l* 12*s* to 4*l* 8*s*; and Sussex ditto, 3*l* 3*s* to 4*l*. Upwards of 700 pockets, damaged by the late fire in Mark lane, have been disposed of by public sale at very low prices.

**COUNTRY POTATO MARKETS.**

YORK, Sept. 28.—A good supply, at from 5*d* to 5½*d* per peck.  
 MALTON, Sept. 28.—A fair supply, at from 6*d* to 8*d* per peck.  
 MANCHESTER, Oct. 1.—Potatoes from 6*s* to 7*s* 6*d* per 252 lbs.  
 SUNDERLAND, Saturday.—The supply continues plentiful, and the quality unexceptionable and free from the late disease; indeed we have good grounds for stating that the failures are likely to be very few. Prices keep steady, retailing at 4*d* and 5*d* per stone.  
 CARLISLE, Saturday.—A fair supply, but the demand being great for export, they may be quoted at 4*d* to 1*d* per stone higher, viz., 4*d*, 5*d*, and some as high as 6*d* per stone of 14 lbs.  
 LEEDS, Oct. 1.—A moderate supply, at 6½*d* to 7½*d* per score of 21 lbs.  
 NEWCASTLE, Oct. 3.—Potatoes, white, 6*s* to 7*s* 6*d* per load of 20 stone.  
 DURHAM, Sept. 28.—A large supply, from 5*d* to 6*d* per peck.

**HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.**

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60*s* to 68*s*; old ditto, 68*s* to 72*s*; inferior ditto, 55*s* to 60*s*; old clover, 75*s* to 80*s*; inferior ditto, 65*s* to 70*s*; wheat straw, 23*s* to 30*s* per load of 36 trusses.  
 SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 73*s* to 75*s*; inferior ditto, 50*s* to 60*s*; superior clover, 83*s* to 85*s*; inferior ditto, 60*s* to 70*s*; straw, 22*s* to 28*s* per load of 36 trusses.  
 WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was not large, but equal to the demand, with middling trade, at steady prices:—Old meadow hay, 70*s* to 80*s*; new ditto, 55*s* to 70*s*; old clover, 80*s* to 90*s*; new ditto, 60*s* to 80*s*; straw 22*s* to 28*s*, per load.

**COAL MARKET.**

MONDAY, Oct. 7.—Beebie's Hartley 15*s* 3*d*—Carr's Hartley 15*s* 9*d*—Clavering's New Tanfield 13*s* 3*d*—East Adair's Main 13*s* 6*d*—Holywell 16*s*—North Percy Hartley 15*s* 6*d*—Original Windsor's Pontop 12*s* 3*d*—Tanfield Moor 13*s*—Tanfield Moor Butes 13*s*—Townley 14*s*—West Wylam 13*s* 9*d*—Eden Main 15*s* 6*d* to 15*s* 9*d*—Derwentwater Hartley 15*s* 3*d*—Hartley 15*s* 3*d*—Morgan's stone coal 25*s*. Wall's-end; Acorn Close 15*s*—Bewicke and Co. 15*s* 3*d*—Bell and Brown 15*s* 3*d*—Elm Park 14*s* 9*d*—Gosforth 15*s* 3*d*—Heaton 15*s* 3*d*—Original Gibson 14*s* 6*d*—Riddell 15*s*—Walker 14*s* 9*d*—Bell 16*s*—Belmont 15*s* 6*d*—Brady's 16*s* 3*d*—Hetton 16*s* 9*d*—Lambton 16*s* 6*d*—Russell's Hetton 16*s* 3*d*—Heselden 14*s* 9*d*—Kelloe 16*s* 3*d*—South Hartlepool 16*s*—Whitworth 13*s* 9*d*—Adelaide Tees 15*s* 9*d*—Cowndon Tees 15*s* 3*d*—Seymour Tees 15*s* 3*d*—South Durham 15*s* to 15*s* 3*d*—Tees 16*s* 6*d*. 97 ships at market; 70 sold, 27 unsold.  
 WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.—Carr's Hartley 16*s*—Clavering's New Tanfield 13*s* 6*d*—North Percy Hartley 15*s* 6*d*—Original Windsor's Pontop 12*s* 6*d*—South Peareth 12*s* 6*d*—Tanfield Moor 13*s*—Tanfield Moor Butes 13*s*—Townley 14*s*—Eden Main 15*s* 9*d*—Birchgrove Graigola 20*s*—Derwentwater Hartley 15*s* 6*d*. Wall's-end; Acorn Close 15*s* 3*d*—Bewick and Co., 15*s* 6*d*—Gosforth 15*s* 3*d*—Walker 15*s*—Belmont 15*s* 9*d*—Hetton 16*s* 9*d*—Lumley 15*s* 6*d*—Pemberton 15*s* 3*d*—Scarborough 15*s* 6*d*—Stewart's 16*s* 9*d*—Buckhouse 15*s* 6*d*—Caradoc 15*s* 9*d*—Whitworth 14*s*—Adelaide Tees 15*s* 9*d*—South Durham 15*s* 3*d*—Tees 16*s* 6*d*. Ships at market, 31; 25 sold, 6 unsold.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**

**WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.**

(From our own Correspondent.)  
 The market continues very firm, although there is not much doing. The next public sales here are fixed for the 23rd inst, when about 2,500 bales low foreign and 250 bales Adelaide wool will be brought forward.

**CORN.**

(From our own Correspondent.)  
 This morning the wheat trade was tolerably firm, but quiet; the small transactions which took place were generally at Tuesday's prices. The same remark will apply to almost every other article, except Indian corn, which has advanced 1*s* per qr since that day.

**METALS.**

(From our own Correspondent.)  
 There is little or no change to notice in the state of the iron market. The trade generally is in a depressed condition, and at the meeting of Staffordshire ironmasters, held last week, it was decided that the nominal rates previously existing were not to be altered. Scotch pig iron has again this week declined in price, owing to sellers preponderating, and the quotations are 42*s* 6*d* to 42*s* 9*d* cash, for mixed Nos f.o.b. at Glasgow. Copper, though nominally unchanged in quotations, cannot be bought under an advance of ½*d* per lb. No alteration in other metals.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

**AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7.**

COFFEE.—An active trade went on last week, 738 bags St. Domingo offered in public sale were taken at 27*l* to 30*l*.  
 SUGAR (RAW).—About 1,000 baskets Java were taken at 31*l*; 300 hhds Surinam at 28*l* to 29*l* 5*s*; and 221 chests Muscovado Bahia at 26*l* to 30*l* new condition.  
 DYES, &c.—Indigo.—The market keeps very well for this dye and full last sale prices were paid for Java. Cochineal at last sale prices.  
 COTTON.—There is little variation in this article: the transactions consisted in 100 bales Surinam, at 44*l* to 50*l*; 139 bales Valentin, at 45*l*; and 20 bales Curacao, at 32½*l*.

HEMP.—Small parcels St Petersburg clean were sold at 60*l*.  
 CORN.—Wheat with little doing, and business almost confined to sales of small parcels for home use. Rye.—Several transactions at former prices; dried sorts, a shade lower. Barley remains the same. Buckwheat new advanced 10*l*.

**PETERSBURG, SEPT. 28.**

CORN.—2,600 chets Cazan wheat taken at 23 ro. 10 co. and 23 ro. 28 co.; and there seems some inquiry.  
 FLAX.—The remainder of Ardamsky and Koroleff's, about 400 tons, taken it is believed at 112 ro. to 118 ro. The stock in first hands is reduced to 16,000 poods.  
 HEMP.—Only trifles done at the quotations: 91 paid for a little picked clean. Of the stock in first hands, estimated at 30,000 to 40,000 poods—about 10,000 poods clean, as much outshot, and the remainder half-clean, 82 ro. cash, and 86 ro. 10 down, said to be offered on contract for June and July next.  
 LINSSEED.—About 6,000 chets taken during the week, at 22½ to 23½ for Rjeff; 27 to 27½ for Cazan; and 29½ to 30 for Morshansk and Samara.  
 TALLOW.—About 7,000 casks taken, mostly early in the week, at 111 ro. to 110½ ro. for common; 109 for some old tallow; and 102 to 102½ for about 600 casks soap. For August next, buyers at 113 ro.; sellers, 114 ro., 10 down. FREIGHTS unaltered.

**The Gazette.**

Friday, Oct. 4.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

J. and J. Jopling, Wolsingham, Durham, linendrapers—Neale and Thornton, Gatton and Reigate, brickmakers—Dames and Bowman, Osborne street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners—Lizardi and Co., Austinfriars and Liverpool, merchants—Allom and Crosse, St Martin's lane, architects—Faries and Dickenson, Liverpool, victuallers—M'Kean, Perkes, and Co., Liverpool and Birkenhead, contracting engineers—Biddle and Bishop, Gloucester-T. and H. Hall, Brereton, Cheshire, millers—J. Sherwood, sen., R. Sherwood, and J. Sherwood, jun., Birmingham, platers—R. and E. Prescott, Runcorn, Cheshire, butchers—S. and H. Pryor, Holborn hill, umbrella manufacturers—Cotching and Bull, Linsdale and Wing, Buckinghamshire, farmers—B. and P. Bretherton, Birmingham, livery-stable keepers—F. and L. Harris, Dudley, Worcestershire, and Bilston, Staffordshire, lace dealers—Schlefield and Son, Leeds, linendrapers—Richards and Taylor, Salisbury place, Lock's fields, Waltham, and Wood street, wadding manufacturers—Freeman and Sloper, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, chymists—J. and W. Barwell, Birmingham, button manufacturers—Billingley, Tankard, and Co., Bradford moor, Yorkshire, worsted spinners; as far as regards J. Cole—Slater, Cooke, and Slater, Jermyn street, St James's, butchers; as far as regards R. Slater—W. and J. Lowndes and Co., Walling street and Paisley—The City of Glasgow Bank; as far as regards J. Lemon—Richmond, Smith, and Co., Glasgow, brokers.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**

William Johnson, West Drayton, Middlesex, farmer.  
 Frederick Johnson, Lincoln, watchmaker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**

W. Mackenzie, Edinburgh.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Sudbury and King, Ilkerton, Derbyshire, lace manufacturers—T. S. and C. S. Warry, Liverpool, chymists—Hulme and Mawson, Manchester, attorneys—W. and A. Tritton, Hythe and Sandgate, Kent, woollen drapers—B. and B. Field, Tonbridge wells, watch makers—Keeling and Co., Hanley, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturers—C. and J. Crowley, High street, Shadwell, boot manufacturers—Beale and C. H. and G. Enderby, East Greenwith, engineers—Perrey and Lutley, Rye, Sussex, and elsewhere, contractors—Bettley and Roberts, Liverpool, chain smiths—Bloor and Co., Taunton, silk throwsters—Frauflin and Son, Great Carter lane, Doctors' commons, oilmen—Crocker and Co., Devonport, proprietors of the Penlee slate quarry—Pigeon and Sons, High street, Southwark, rectifiers—Ridley and Son, Felsted, Essex, millers—Somerset and West, Stockport, power loom cloth manufacturers—Robinson, H. yman, and Beddow, Gresham street, wholesale haberdashers—Greenwood and Wainman, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, engine builders—Falkingham, Astwood, and Towler, Knaresborough, h. coach builders—W. D. and E. Bailey, Hartley Witney, Hampshire, coach makers—Hudswell and Co., and Wild and Co., Thornhill, Yorkshire, mill owners—Bunce and Abrehart, Mitcham, Surrey, market gardeners—Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank; as far as regards A. Cochran, M.D., Auchterarder.

**DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.**

M. Cawood, Leeds, ironfounder—second div of 4*d*, any day on or after Oct 15, at M Young's, Leeds.  
 A. K. Holman, Wortley, cloth manufacturer—first div of 5*s*, any day on or after Oct 15, at Mr Young's, Leeds.  
 J. Garrison, Helperby, grocer—second div of 2*s* 4*d*, any day on or after Oct 15, at Mr Young's, Leeds.

**BANKRUPT.**

William Grayson, Mortlake, Surrey, market gardener.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**

J. M'Larty, Lochranza, Innkeeper.

**Gazette of Last Night.**

**BANKRUPTS.**

William Goode, jun., linendraper, Monmouth.  
 Joseph Worsley and James Biggs, wire manufacturers, Aston, Warwickshire.  
 Benjamin Murray, innkeeper, Stockton-upon-Tees.  
 Thomas Horsfield, coal dealer, Wheelock, Cheshire.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

ACTIONS IN THE COUNTY COURTS ABOVE 50*l*.—There is a proviso in the Extended County Courts Act not generally known, under which actions can be tried in the county courts for more than 50*l*. It is enacted by the 17th section that, if both parties shall agree by a memorandum, signed by them or their attorneys, the county courts may try actions beyond the amount limited, or any action in which the title to land, whether of freehold, copyhold, leasehold or other tenure, or to any tithe, toll, market, fair or other franchise, shall be in question. The parties must state in their memorandum of agreement that they know such cause of action to be above the amount limited by this act, or that they know the title to the land, &c. will come in question. The memorandum is to be filed with the clerk of the court at the time of filing the demand. All local actions to be tried before any county court with the consent of the parties shall be brought and tried in that jurisdiction only in which the lands, tenements or hereditaments, or some part thereof, are situate.



COMMERCIAL TABLE

Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits, allow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 32s 0d 33s 0d Montreal 32 0 33 0

First sort Pearl, U.S. 31 0 31 6 Montreal 31 0 31 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.

Trinidad per cwt 44 0 52 0 Grenada 42 0 49 0

Para. Bahia, & Guayaquil 28 6 32 0

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb. For 6d.

Jamaica, triage and ord. per cwt, bond. 40 0 48 0

good and fine ord. 52 0 58 0 low to good middling 60 0 70 0

fine middling and fine 75 0 100 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth. 55 6 56 6

plantation kind, triage and ord. 45 0 54 0

good to fine ord. 58 0 61 0 low middling to fine. 62 0 85 0

Mocha, fine 76 0 80 0 cleaned garbled. 68 0 75 0

ord and ungarbled. 49 0 42 0

Sumatra 42 0 44 0 Padang 45 0 52 0

Batavia 46 0 52 6 Manila 42 0 46 0

Brazil, ord to good ord. 47 0 49 0

fine ord and colour. 46 0 49 0

St Domingo 46 0 49 0

Cuba, ord to good ord. 40 0 46 0

fine ord to fine 48 0 63 0

Costa Rica 48 0 65 0

La Guayra 42 0 56 0

Cotton duty free

Surat per lb 0 5 0 6 Bengal 0 0 0 0

Madras 0 5 0 7

Pernam 0 0 0 0

Bowed Georgia 0 7 0 8

New Orleans 0 7 0 8

Demerara 0 0 0 0

St Domingo 0 0 0 0

Egyptian 0 0 0 0

Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free

COCHINEAL

Black per lb 3 7 5 7

Silver 3 7 4 3

LAC DYE

D T per lb 1 10 0 0

Other marks 0 9 2 6

SHELLAC

Orange per cwt 43 0 50 0

Other sorts 33 0 50 0

TURMERIC

Bengal per cwt 16 0 19 0

China 16 0 18 0

Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0

TERRA JAPONICA

Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 16 0 17 0

Gambier 13 0 0 0

Dyewoods duty free

Loowood per ton 3 10 4 6

Honduras 5 0 5 5

Campeachy 6 10 7 0

FUSTIC

Jamaica per ton 5 0 6 0

Cuba 7 0 7 10

NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima per ton 13 10 15 0

Other large solid 10 0 13 0

Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAN WOOD

Bimas per ton 10 0 12 0

Siam and Malabar 8 0 11 10

BRAZIL WOOD

Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s

new 7 7 10 10

old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 18 2 19

bitter 2 2 0 0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt

Zante & Cephal. new 0 0 0 0

old 1 17 2 2

Patras, new nom. 6 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 10 0 0

Spanish 1 10 1 12

Plums duty 20s per cwt

French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0

Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0

Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 0 0 0 0

Raisins duty 15s per cwt

Denia, new, p cwt d p nom. ...

Valencia, new 2 0 2 2

Smyrna, black, new nom. ...

red and Eleme, old 1 13 2 0

Sultana, new, nom 2 18 3 5

Muscadel, new, 2 16 3 15

Flax duty free

Riga, P T R per ton 28 0 46 0

St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

9 head 0 0 0 0

Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean, p ton 30 5 31 5

outshot, new 29 0 29 10

half cleaned 27 10 0 0

Riga, Rhine 31 15 32 6

Manilla, free 31 10 35 0

East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0

Hombay nom. 0 0 0 0

J ite 13 0 19 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per m

B A and M Vid, dry 0 3 0 6 1/2

Do. & R Grande, salted 0 3 1/2 0 4

Brazil, dry 0 4 0 4 1/2

dry salted 0 2 0 3 1/2

salted 0 2 0 5

Rio, dry 0 3 1/2 0 5 1/2

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 3 1/2 0 4

Cape, salted 0 1 1/2 0 3 1/2

New South Wales 0 2 1/2 0 3

New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 10

Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 9 1/2

S America Horse, p hide 4 0 6 3

German do do 4 0 8 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal per m 3 0 6 10

Oude 3 10 5 10

Madras 3 3 4 10

Manilla 2 0 4 0

Java 5 0 6 2

Caracas 3 6 6 0

Guatemala 3 6 5 1

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 7 1 0

do. 50 65 0 10 1/2

English Butts 16 24 0 9 1 4

do 28 36 1 0 1 10

Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 1

do 28 36 0 9 1 4

Calf Skins 20 35 0 11 1 8

do 40 60 1 0 1 9

do 80 100 1 0 1 4

Dressing Hides 0 7 1 1

Shaved do 0 8 0 11

Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 1

do Spanish, per hide 6 0 11 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 4

do East India 0 8 1 4 1/2

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 0 0

Bottoms 0 10 0 0

Old 0 8 0 9

Tough cake, per ton 279 10 0 0

Tile 78 10 0 0

IRON, per ton £ s £ s

Bars, &c. British 5 7 1/2 5 1/2

Nail rods 6 2 1/2 6 5

Hoops 7 10 7 15

Sheets 8 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 1/2

Bars, &c. 4 12 1/2 4 12

Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 4 2 4 6

Swedish, in bond 11 10 11 15

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 0 17 2 1/2

sheet 18 0 0 0

red lead 18 10 0 0

white do 24 10 0 0

patent shot 20 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 15 10 15 15

STEEL, Swedish, in kg 14 0 0 0

in faggots 14 10 14 15

SPELTER, for per ton 16 2 16 15

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 5s 9d

English blocks, p ton 80 0 0 0

bars 81 0 0 0

Banca, in bond, nom. 80 0 0 0

Straits do 76 0 78 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C 32s 6d 33s 0d

Coke, 1 C 28 0 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For 5s 9d

West India, d p, per cwt 14 0 17 0

Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 18 0

Do export (on board) 12 14 0 0

Oils—Fish £ s £ s

Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 39 10 40 0

Yellow 36 10 37 0

Sperm 82 0 85 0

Head matter 92 0 94 0

Cod 36 0 35 10

South Sea 33 10 36 0

Olive, Galipoli, per tun 43 10 44 0

Spanish and Sicily 42 0 43 0

Palm per ton 30 3 3 5

Cocoa Nut 29 0 32 0

Seed, Rape, pale 37 0 38 10

Linseed 31 15 32 0

Black Sea per qr 45 0d 46s 6d

St Petersburg Morshank 45 0 45 6

do Foreign 5 5 8 5

Rape, do 4 13 0 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford new 76s 6d 80s 0d

Carlow 82 0 86 0

Cork 82 0 0 0

Limerick 74 0 78 0

Friesland, fresh 88 0 0 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0

Leer 70 0 74 0

Bacon, singed—Waterfd. 46 0 53 0

Limerick 0 0 0 0

Hams—Westphalia 50 0 70 0

Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 48 0 56 0

Cork and Belfast do 48 0 0 0

Firkin and keg Irish 42 0 0 0

American & Canadian 44 0 0 0

Cask do do 0 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p b 0 0 0 0

Beef—Amer. & Can. p t 75 0 90 0

Inferior 0 0 0 0

Cheese—Edam 36 0 40 0

Gouda 26 0 32 0

Canter 20 0 0 0

American 21 0 28 0

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s

Bengal, white, per cwt 10 0 12 6

Madras 8 6 9 6

Java 8 0 12 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt 19 0 26 0

Flour 17 0 18 0

St Petersburg Bengal p cwt 26 9 28 6

Madras 26 6 27 6

NITRATE OF SODA 14 0 14 6

Seeds

Caraway, for, old, p cwt 28 0 33 0

Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32 0 0 0

Canary per qr 54 0 58 0

Clover, red per cwt 0 0 0 0

white 0 0 0 0

Coriander 14 0 20 0

Linseed, foreign, per qr 38 0 46 0

English 0 0 0 0

Mustard, br., p bush 16 0 12 0

white, 7 0 9 0

Rape per last of 10 qrs £24 0 £26 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 13 0 18 0

Cosimbuzar 8 6 17 6

Gonates 7 6 16 6

Comereolly 11 0 19 0

Baulnah, &c. 5 6 16 0

China, Tsatlee 17 6 22 0

RAWs—White Novi 23 0 25 6

Fossombrone 24 0 27 0

Bologna 21 0 23 0

Frini 20 0 23 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 5, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Oct. 5 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

If those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.							
	Imported		Duty paid		Stock		
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	
<i>British Plantation.</i>	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	
West India .....	65,866	61,859	66,332	59,266	25,917	18,979	
East India .....	34,900	31,413	37,784	33,637	14,168	12,602	
Mauritius .....	24,457	25,686	27,613	25,986	8,623	4,915	
Foreign .....	...	...	14,280	22,197	...	...	
	125,223	118,958	146,009	141,116	47,808	36,446	
<i>Foreign Sugar.</i>			Exported				
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla ..	2,962	9,382	2,518	2,197	2,708	8,230	
Havana .....	27,533	15,370	8,523	11,715	26,435	15,471	
Porto Rico .....	9,057	5,207	702	1,371	7,569	3,681	
Brazil .....	13,787	9,104	7,172	4,383	8,119	10,271	
	53,869	39,063	19,915	19,666	44,834	37,653	

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—  
 From the British Possessions in America ..... s d 27 18 per cwt,  
 — Mauritius ..... 0 0 —  
 — East Indies ..... 26 3½ —  
 The average price of the two is ..... 27 5 —

MOLASSES.			
	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India.....	7,555	5,458	6,769

RUM.								
	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
West India	1,849,365	1,332,270	874,335	834,345	909,540	1,001,340	2,196,540	1,533,375
East India	516,645	217,260	424,980	278,550	109,125	53,100	438,835	303,210
Foreign ..	80,820	82,890	27,900	86,400	990	315	130,140	125,100
	2,446,830	1,632,420	1,327,215	1,199,295	1,019,655	1,054,755	2,765,515	1,961,685

COCOA.—Cwts.							
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
Br. Plant....	18,717	17,289	456	477	14,097	15,646	11,615
Foreign.....	7,627	7,828	6,572	5,135	3,330	1,611	8,828
	26,344	25,117	7,028	5,612	17,427	17,257	20,443

COFFEE.—Cwts.							
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
Br. Plant....	9,794	13,000	1,379	906	16,138	9,708	14,356
Ceylon .....	202,841	187,920	39,701	21,542	167,701	155,057	174,886
Total BP.	212,635	200,920	41,071	22,448	183,839	164,765	189,242
Mocha .....	9,650	10,627	1,609	1,434	8,224	10,974	12,172
Foreign EI.	10,083	8,683	24,492	10,480	6,184	4,865	28,329
Malabar ..	...	276	...	...	156	114	132
St. Domingo.	1,500	5,207	2,312	4,328	73	187	1,634
Hav. & P. Ric.	30,895	2,479	29,566	2,257	523	496	8,163
Brazil .....	60,225	34,567	56,370	23,350	14,323	5,135	25,810
African .....	...	666	...	...	...	7	1
Total For...	112,363	62,505	114,349	41,959	29,785	21,778	76,241
Grand tot.	321,998	263,525	155,420	64,307	213,624	186,543	265,483

RICE.							
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI...	17,933	7,701	3,931	1,632	11,509	8,886	22,157
Foreign EI.	1,410	559	1,695	496	723	962	2,252
Total.....	19,343	8,260	5,626	2,128	12,232	9,768	24,409

PEPPER.							
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White .....	1,602	1,078	189	203	2,659	2,149	4,216
Black.....	27,362	39,343	20,337	23,612	24,480	21,249	52,290

NUTMEGS.							
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	839	964	214	339	695	902	494
CAS. LIG.	8,417	12,532	7,494	10,021	821	1,176	1,39
CINNAMON.	5,144	6,707	4,582	5,125	862	634	2,395

PIMENTO.							
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	20,426	10,440	18,186	3,190	2,721	2,584	1,564

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL.							
	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	8,837	12,250	...	...	10,155	10,981	3,572
LAC DYE.							
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	2,225	4,047	...	...	3,235	4,115	3,411
LOGWOOD.							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	4,350	4,787	...	...	4,373	4,826	1,750
FUSTIC.							
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,479	1,635	...	...	1,508	1,500	624

INDIGO.							
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India.	31,685	23,396	...	...	24,799	25,256	35,754
Spanish.....	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	2,305	2,317	...	...	2,231	2,055	1,143

SALTPETRE.							
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass ..	8,163	8,787	...	...	7,327	8,622	2,682
Nitrate of Soda .....	5,689	2,292	...	...	3,538	2,617	3,132

COTTON.							
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American...	2,611	3,117	...	...	2,983	3,151	166
Brazil .....	307	175	...	...	561	175	155
East India.	17,698	31,096	...	...	31,443	57,871	27,955
Liverpl., all kinds.....	1,543,917	1,283,425	169,090	189,620	1,147,700	1,086,710	620,360
Total.....	1,564,538	1,317,813	169,090	189,620	1,182,687	1,147,907	648,636

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR OCTOBER.

Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.	
	Already paid.	Called.			
	£ s d	£ s d		£	
* Anglo Italian .....	18	6 6 8	0 6 8	44,422	11,107
Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfriland .....	1	11 5 0	1 5 0	6,300	7,875
East Lancashire, preference, fifth (2d issue)...	21	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...
Great Western, new 4½ per cent stock .....	10	10 per ct.	10 per ct.	{ 3,500,000 } on	350,000
Killarney Junction .....	1	5 0 0	1 0 0	15,000	15,000
Stockton and Darlington (unpaid up) .....	1	..	5 0 0	...	...
Leeds and Thirsk, preference, fifth .....	1	7 10 0	1 10 0	5,823	8,734
Ditto (2d issue) .....	1	..	1 0 0	39,177	39,177

\* The proportion called by foreign companies is 11,107. £131,893

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

STOCKTON AND HARTLEPOOL.—The annual meeting of this company was held at Stockton on Monday, the 30th ult. The directors reported that the revenue for the year ending 30th of June last had been 19,887 3s 8d; and that after satisfying the balance of all liabilities for interest, working charges, and fixed payments, chargeable to the revenue for that year, there was a surplus available for dividend at the rate of 2 per cent on the share capital. The accounts show that while the coal traffic in the year ending June, 1848, was 118,230 tons, it rose in the year ending June, 1849, to 232,281 tons, and in the year ending June, 1850, to 525,597 tons; and that the coal and general traffic on the line was still increasing. These results had been produced by the extensive facilities which the Hartlepool West Harbour and Dock Company have provided for the shipment and accommodation of coal from the Stockton and Hartlepool railway, as well as by the rapid increase of the population of West Hartlepool. The Leeds and Thirsk directors had intimated a desire to enter into new arrangements with this company, and negotiations were pending between the directors of the two companies. The Leeds and Thirsk Company had expressed a great desire to avail themselves of this line as a means of securing a sea terminus at Hartlepool, and had announced to their proprietors that to the completion of their Hartlepool extension and to the extension of traffic it would occasion they must look for the success of their own line. The report and account were received and adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent per annum declared.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom during the current year shows a very considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1849. The published total receipts from the 1st of January to the 29th of September, 1850, amounted to 9,525,707l; corresponding period of 1849, 8,275,679l, showing an increase of 1,250,028l for that period. The receipts during the first quarter of 1850 amounted to 2,613,237l; second quarter to 3,214,903l; and third quarter, to 3,697,567l; being an increase over the corresponding periods in 1849 of 283,001l in the first quarter, 422,301l in the second, and 544,726l in the third quarter. A comparison of the traffic returns for corresponding periods of former years shows the increase to be progressive. The receipts during the first 39 weeks of 1844 amounted to 4,215,440l; in 1845, to 4,960,320l; in 1846, to 5,758,600l; in 1847, to 6,685,880l; in 1848, to 7,500,680l; in 1849, to 8,275,679l; and in 1850, to 9,525,707l. It will be seen that the increase of traffic in the present year is very much greater than at any similar preceding period: for in the year 1844 the increase over the corresponding period of 1843 amounted to 534,960l; in 1845, to 744,880l; in 1846, to 798,280l; in 1847, to 927,280l; in 1848, to 814,800l; in 1849, to 774,997l; and in 1850, to 1,250,028l. The length of railway in operation over which traffic was carried at the end of those periods was—in 1844, 1,775 miles; in 1845, 2,033 miles; in 1846, 2,498 miles; in 1847, 3,375 miles; in 1848, 4,178 miles; in 1849, 4,983 miles; and in 1850, 6,075 miles; the latter include 180 miles of canal, the receipts of which are included in the railway traffic returns. The average traffic receipts per mile indicate the effects of opening so many miles of new railway. During the first 39 weeks of 1844 the traffic receipts averaged 2,500l per mile; of 1845, 2,610l; of 1846, 2,560l; of 1847, 2,200l; of 1848, 1,965l; of 1849, 1,763l; and of 1850, 1,709l per mile. On comparing the receipts per mile in 1844 with those in 1850, a falling off is shown of 791l, or 31.7 per cent; in 1845, of 931l; in 1846, of 815l; in 1847, of 491l; in 1848, of 256l; and in 1849, of 54l; with the years 1845 and 1846. The receipts per mile in 1847 exceeded those of 1850 by 491l; in 1848, by 256l; and in 1849, by 57l. The general improvement in trade and the public patronage of excursion trains have contributed to augment the receipts during the present year beyond the average increase of preceding years. These are favourable circumstances, and the improvement in the traffic will no doubt afford some consolation to railway shareholders; but, at the same time, they must remember that until the capital accounts are closed the increase of traffic will be of little advantage to them, because it may encourage the directors to launch out afresh into all sorts of expenditure, which, if permitted, will be found to outweigh any advantage which may be expected to arise on an increase in the receipts of the various lines of railway.—Herald's Journal.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 7.—The railway share market opened buoyantly, and business was done early in the day at an advance, which, however, was not fully maintained up to the close of the afternoon.

TUESDAY, Oct. 8.—The railway market was steady to-day, but there was less activity in business, the flood of speculative operations having temporarily ceased.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.—The railway market was rather heavy to-day, and with the exception of one or two descriptions, prices were quoted at a slight decline. Speculative business for the rise appears just at present to be in a great degree abandoned.

THURSDAY, Oct. 10.—The railway share market opened with improving symptoms this morning on the favourable appearance of traffic returns, but a succession of sales followed, and prices ultimately closed at a decline.

FRIDAY, Oct. 11.—Railway shares have given way a little, and, taking the whole list, there is a slight decline.

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF FOOD.—We learn that a new description of food—the *Dari*—is being introduced into this country. It is a grain or pulse, something between the lentil and Indian corn, and is described as excellently adapted for mixing with the lower descriptions of meal and flour, which it improves both in taste and colour. In Ireland it has already been imported.—Liverpool Standard—

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway companies, share amounts, and prices. Columns include 'No. of shares', 'Amount of shares', 'Name of Company', 'London' (M, F), and 'No. of shares', 'Amount of shares', 'Name of Company', 'London' (M, F).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns. Columns include 'Capital and Loan', 'Amount expended per last Report', 'Average cost per mile', 'Dividend per cent.', 'Name of Railway', 'Week ending', 'Passengers, parcels, &c.', 'Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.', 'Total receipts', 'Same week 1849', 'Miles open in 1850', 'Miles open in 1849'.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Eight Months ended September 5th, 1850.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the eight months ended September 5th, 1850, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....	9,395	12,012	Free	Free	Cotton Manufac., not made up (con.)—East India Piece Goods .....	27,413	38,564	Free	Free
Cows .....	10,674	8,923	—	—	Other Articles .....	171,604	209,141	—	—
Calves .....	10,232	12,815	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up .....	31,001	32,244	15,547	16,243
Sheep .....	60,699	59,377	—	—	Cotton Yarn .....	287,052	576,929	Free	Free
Lambs .....	2,178	4,814	—	—	Do .....	33,220	63,705	—	—
Swine and Hogs .....	1,027	1,801	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....	9,341	12,146	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....	80,150	80,764	—	—	Indigo .....	70,325	54,043	—	—
Barilla and Alkali .....	909	847	—	—	Lac-dye .....	7,092	10,656	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....	229,484	214,906	—	—	Logwood .....	14,440	23,570	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal .....	19,445	20,126	—	—	Madder .....	63,554	68,941	—	—
Brimstone .....	637,740	485,166	—	—	Madder Root .....	116,199	116,490	—	—
Cautehouc .....	4,226	4,705	—	—	Shumac .....	6,879	7,811	—	—
Clocks .....	41,380	52,107	39,990	50,892	Terra Japonica .....	3,565	2,789	—	—
Cocoa .....	5,816,963	3,309,129	2,120,662	1,963,696	Valonia .....	10,997	7,217	—	—
Coffee:—Of British possessions .....	17,473,128	23,640,566	19,963,009	19,307,644	Embroidery and Needlework .....	75,014	112,695	50,462	59,718
Foreign .....	17,207,510	7,923,612	3,424,092	1,659,506	Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwt .....	1,095,473	1,014,246	Free	Free
Total of Coffee .....	34,680,638	30,664,178	23,387,101	20,967,150	Fruits: viz.—Currants .....	205,143	160,696	239,699	212,454
Corn:—Wheat .....	2,795,743	2,350,631	3,386,892	2,371,941	Figs .....	4,300	2,944	7,404	9,917
Barley .....	857,939	773,934	1,018,859	773,447	Lemons ( .....	233,508	282,246	199,908	32,867
Oats .....	784,665	899,190	869,578	900,510	and .....	35,865	32,833	35,865	32,833
Rye .....	207,220	90,869	220,700	90,869	Oranges ( .....	2,297	3,429	6,357	12,044
Peas .....	114,803	105,507	158,865	106,448	Raisins .....	29,692	23,687	64,923	55,353
Beans .....	372,260	297,238	388,013	302,817	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders .....	17,570	16,031	5,620	4,649
Indian Corn, or Maize .....	1,782,018	1,955,340	1,785,345	1,055,340	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, thickness .....	42,106	61,457	42,355	43,465
Buckwheat .....	216	120	216	120	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented .....	54,257	72,746	21,353	19,986
Beer or Bigg .....	843	571	1,749	571	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass .....	453,290	596,922	381,748	441,135
Malt .....	...	...	...	...	Hemp, undressed .....	60,254	79,672	Free	Free
Total of Grain .....	6,915,707	5,573,400	7,830,217	5,602,063	Hides, untanned:—Dry .....	460,467	490,107	—	—
Wheatmeal or Flour .....	2,503,088	1,688,488	3,004,980	1,691,255	Wet .....	348,991	323,538	—	—
Barley Meal .....	89	106	89	106	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides) .....	1,090,071	1,242,380	—	—
Oatmeal .....	30,499	4,333	29,922	3,945	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace .....	59,411	58,285	55,566	49,527
Rye Meal .....	16,044	941	21,226	941	Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes .....	10,568	16,361	9,591	14,627
Pea Meal .....	277	42	277	42	Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs .....	2,464	2,481	2,447	2,418
Bean Meal .....	2	...	2	...					
Indian Corn Meal .....	94,659	8,638	95,156	8,638					
Buckwheat Meal .....	525	65	525	65					
Total of Flour and Meal .....	2,645,153	1,702,613	3,152,207	1,704,972					
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, cwt .....	7,671,465	6,059,861	8,730,848	6,089,098					
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....	114,315	102,627	Free	Free					

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	66,165	77,576	64,220	70,211	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin broad stuffs.....lbs	244,913	254,840	132,770	126,563	
Men's Boots and Shoes .....	18,297	26,226	13,960	18,616	Ribbons .....	203,406	224,945	142,766	118,786	
Other Sorts .....	683	978	268	227	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs .....	5,004	5,425	4,920	4,175	
Boot Fronts .....	364,978	382,644	369,936	382,096	Ribbons .....	33,934	32,764	35,997	32,706	
Gloves .....	2,411,209	2,357,469	1,996,934	1,998,256	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—broad stuffs.....	17	4	5	3	
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated .....	3,158	3,608	2,668	2,811	Ribbons .....	2,281	1,896	2,376	1,897	
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French .....	1,511	1,639	619	519	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs .....	15,289	18,660	13,089	18,097	
Cambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	20,132	24,505	19,768	21,485	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	31,850	8,549	29,952	8,416	
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	3,508	17,006	2,978	15,761	Push for making hats .....	108,477	92,708	102,010	89,118	
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up .....	20,868	14,677	Free	Free	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs .....	309,038	523,874	100,149	165,661	
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up...	10,966	5,997	5,541	4,999	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	325,494	940,395	51,679	64,170	
Mahogany .....	20,018	18,927	Free	Free	Cinnamon .....	445,701	530,586	27,967	15,152	
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore (entered under act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 90, .....	...	...	—	—	Cloves .....	143,447	367,667	60,930	77,259	
Weight of Metal .....	...	...	—	—	Mace .....	19,428	27,231	10,165	10,674	
Copper Ore (entered under act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 127, and previous resolutions) .....	33,658	30,033	33,299	29,796	Nutmegs .....	101,110	151,733	101,159	94,846	
Copper, unwrought and part wrought .....	26,469	68,025	23,192	57,013	Pepper .....	2,194,220	3,697,172	1,950,500	1,906,734	
Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	15,012	18,617	Free	Free	Pimento.....cwt	20,812	10,149	2,073	1,910	
Steel, unwrought .....	394	39	—	—	Spirits: viz.—Rum .....	3,561,892	2,584,464	1,880,590	1,839,954	
Lead, pig and sheet .....	4,710	7,069	3,451	—	Brandy .....	2,641,806	2,085,442	1,316,043	1,198,582	
Spelter .....	6,351	9,160	Free	Free	Geneva .....	301,431	272,835	17,870	17,783	
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....	16,777	23,004	9,051	12,874	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	4,547	1,757	4,213	1,740	
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti .....	10,728	12,267	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed .....	2,170,893	2,063,970	1,985,981	1,881,770	
Palm .....	300,742	263,921	—	—	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed .....	743	585	777	618	
Cocoa-nut .....	26,098	70,288	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	805,577	851,429	777,038	878,198	
Olive .....	12,450	17,316	—	—	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed .....	48,574	24,888	57,784	37,955	
Oil Seed Cakes .....	30,182	37,491	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	713,362	728,320	829,569	909,162	
Opium .....	83,007	71,357	30,177	27,295	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	...	51	...	...	
Potatoes .....	747,076	1,157,429	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed .....	28,098	40,154	1,004	6,231	
Provisions: viz.—Bacon .....	349,728	94,170	—	—	Not equal to white clayed .....	1,273,354	810,892	239,901	455,335	
Beef, salted, not corned .....	119,867	11,748	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	28,994	84,738	15,521	32,091	
Fresh, or slightly salted .....	339	181,170	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	5,074,142	4,606,784	3,911,788	4,203,160	
Pork, salted .....	306,401	172	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos. ....	50,376	1,365	42,677	10,248	
Fresh .....	881	172	—	—	Foreign .....	163,531	171,812	11,632	40,311	
Butter.....	185,719	211,239	191,809	211,266	Molasses .....	736,174	730,510	536,551	590,750	
Cheese .....	211,777	203,592	237,143	206,961	Tallow .....	513,144	326,233	626,056	461,922	
Eggs .....	73,605,759	81,081,745	73,605,729	81,102,030	Tar .....	7,731	5,768	Free	Free	
Hams .....	10,229	12,993	Free	Free	Tea.....lbs	39,773,253	38,523,902	33,392,733	34,334,900	
Lard .....	123,183	215,088	—	—	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batter Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale .....	11	3	35	24	
Quicksilver .....	1,529,418	179,848	403,273	320,503	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	214,597	210,864	250,789	246,687	
Rice.....	781,265	482,568	23,283	23,494	Foreign .....	133,720	151,610	213,368	241,078	
In the husk .....	32,230	32,854	Free	Free	Staves .....	31,825	42,237	Free	Free	
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre .....	420,700	392,785	Free	Free						
Seeds: viz.—Clover .....	104,213	171,942	156,760	102,744						
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	309,285	178,704	Free	Free						
Rape .....	10,005	46,286	—	—						
Tares .....	23,138	17,320	—	—						
Silk: viz.—Raw .....	3,222,361	3,350,653	—	—						
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....	9,600	12,869	—	—						
Thrown.....lbs	428,485	344,123	—	—						

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Timber (con.)—										
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	235,509	294,715	244,201	299,725	Whale Fins.....cwt	4,296	4,979	Free	Free	160,108
Foreign .....	89,594	146,247	171,747	186,640	Wine: viz.—Cape .....	117,152	149,328	156,753	156,753	245,514
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured .....	6,539,959	8,627,148	18,041,965	18,109,331	Other sorts .....	310,800	342,046	253,358	253,358	3,962,272
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,042,507	1,014,100	140,707	136,020	Total of Wine .....	4,602,819	5,378,927	3,841,271	3,841,271	4,367,894
Turpentine, common .....	230,648	259,090	Free	Free	Wool, Cotton.....cwt	5,030,771	5,870,301	4,251,382	4,251,382	4,367,894
Watches .....	55,731	69,030	52,005	58,535	Wool, Sheep and Lambs' .....	5,638,099	4,317,686	Free	Free	Free
					Alpaca and the Lama tribe .....	48,470,064	54,327,082	—	—	—
					Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	851,047	1,023,782	—	—	—
					Wholly or in part made up .....	395,267	409,965	80,168	80,168	89,423
					Wholly or in part made up .....	90,826	95,437	—	—	—

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the eight months ended 5th Sept. 1850, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1849	1850		1849	1850
Cheese.....cwt	1,972	3,972	Hides, untanned, dry.....	79,728	55,224
Cocoa.....lbs	2,248,666	1,053,035	Wet.....	26,412	21,599
Coffee, viz.—Of British Possessions.....	3,570,703	2,588,274	Tanned, tawed, curried or dressed.....lbs	95,377	83,026
Foreign .....	18,679,898	5,402,640	Leather Manufactures: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	421,074	375,304
Total of Coffee .....	22,250,601	7,990,914	Linen Manufac. viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	9,252	4,759
Corn, viz.—Wheat .....	340	2,613	Metals: viz.—Copper, unwrought.&part wt.cwt	11,402	9,277
Barley.....	51	6,803	Iron, in bars, unwrought .....	3,328	2,984
Oats .....	3,952	4,370	Steel, unwrought .....	912	538
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	15,951	19,457	Lead, Pig and sheet .....	4,245	2,130
Cotton Manufactures not made up:—viz., East India Piece Goods .....	110,135	98,977	Spelter .....	3,208	2,984
Do. ....value thereof £	40,560	37,230	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	7,094	2,378
Other Articles .....	70,743	68,743	Oil: viz.—Palm .....	84,154	41,042
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	15,574	16,002	Cocoa Nut .....	33,610	31,329
Cotton Yarn .....	283,144	517,579	Olive .....	400	263
Do.....value thereof £	29,499	51,657	Opium .....	91,085	56,061
Indigo.....	8,736	7,353	Quicksilver.....lbs	945,748	851,660
Lac-dye.....	45,653	44,826	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	196,450	140,715
Logwood.....	3,490	3,609	Silk, viz.—raw .....	355,250	384,235
Terra Japonica .....	2,123	3,447	Waste, knubs & husks.....cwt	194	10
Cutch .....	699	627	Thrown.....lbs	92,111	51,723
Embroidery and Needlework .....	300	250	Silk Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....	125,340	136,493
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	24,802	52,996	Ribbons .....	74,036	110,049
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sq.ft.	13,368	10,850	Ribbons mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs.....	427	1,356
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	36,160	54,497	Ribbons .....	138	63
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass .....	123,297	149,289	Velvet Broad Stuffs .....	12	8
Guano.....tons	9,856	16,523	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do. Push for making hats .....	2,461	1,269
			Silk Manufactures of India; viz., Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	7,142	3,454
				293,627	282,384
				...	...
				8	8
				1,269	1,269
				883	883
				3,454	3,454
				282,384	282,384
				...	...
				1,133,740	1,133,740
				630,667	630,667
				5,776,553	5,776,553
				44,083	44,083
				132,492	132,492
				10,659	10,659
				6,257	6,257

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, in the eight months ended 5th Sept. 1850, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1849.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Alkali: viz.—Soda .....	460,574	614,456	198,186	278,524	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig .....	117,309	105,220	308,169	257,313
Beer and Ale .....	96,135	123,892	283,238	380,195	Bar, bolt and rod .....	277,828	342,524	1,825,239	2,068,549
Butter .....	36,121	38,288	122,533	131,507	Wire .....	2,154	2,614	47,737	56,019
Candles .....	1,589,576	1,835,396	53,717	67,045	Cast .....	9,672	14,692	103,292	145,963
Cheese .....	4,004	4,994	14,702	17,957	Wrought of all sorts .....	82,944	92,510	936,628	1,028,493
Coals and Cullm .....	1,938,412	2,342,157	748,317	879,532	Steel, unwrought .....	5,103	6,977	205,213	264,760
Cordage and Cables .....	58,807	72,056	106,189	124,252	Copper, in bricks and pigs .....	96,705	89,316	412,478	387,091
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) .....	908,339,244	893,203,804	12,546,792	13,437,369	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing) .....	154,325	154,552	656,987	679,798
Lace and Patent Net .....	71,747,258	83,371,234	324,576	392,241	Wrought of other sorts .....	13,076	9,153	64,490	47,245
Thread for Sewing .....	3,279,027	3,018,081	275,058	285,450	Brass of all sorts .....	14,124	14,041	69,756	72,241
Stockings .....	182,662	153,593	70,182	66,531	Lead .....	10,824	13,691	182,109	246,089
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	258,013	153,536	Tin, unwrought .....	24,290	21,095	99,208	84,054
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	13,474,621	14,335,127	Tin plates .....	1,693,676	2,232,297	474,804	637,501
Cotton Yarn .....	104,073,436	86,881,256	4,554,506	4,138,895	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed .....	167,878	167,878	144,317	277,741
Earthenware .....	41,829,788	49,015,701	539,971	662,776	Painters' colours and materials .....	144,317	144,317	174,315	174,315
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	161,822	112,314	162,130	107,296	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	13,723,684	11,310,971	189,289	154,218
Of other sorts .....	...	...	14,176	14,307	Stockings .....	244,176	307,819	267,075	358,038
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass .....	11,914	15,759	56,041	69,378	Of all other descriptions .....	12,328	7,932	24,722	13,548
Window Glass .....	11,590	14,811	14,890	14,811	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	...	...	102,019	112,299
Bottles, Green or Common .....	150,695	193,003	87,289	166,655	Stockings .....	243,959	486,939	134,061	214,482
Plate Glass .....	...	...	8,102	11,770	Of all other descriptions .....	2,051	3,904	1,494	2,882
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	166,322	202,614	...	...	...	12,446	17,808
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	814,623	1,041,564	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	541,817	719,057
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,414,446	1,727,622	Silk, Thrown .....	38,544	41,755	28,075	32,436
Leather, Unwrought .....	10,454	20,896	75,468	123,686	Silk Twist and Yarn .....	189,850	291,966	62,432	96,868
Wrought: viz.—Gloves .....	10,770	26,728	7,212	15,242	Soap .....	70,861	85,237	109,539	138,835
Of other sorts .....	1,078,543	1,145,944	177,576	193,294	Stationery .....	...	...	211,870	270,521
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	65,652	78,671	Sugar, refined .....	157,757	140,543	273,275	234,647
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) .....	72,082,079	80,130,489	2,039,362	2,331,698	Wool, Sheep or Lambs .....	7,901,407	8,351,369	364,190	426,636
Lace of Thread .....	80,734	372,527	2,844	11,814	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece .....	1,611,424	2,004,956	3,062,968	3,787,895
Thread for Sewing .....	1,835,294	2,387,832	168,837	235,981	Entered by the Yard .....	34,460,852	47,227,966	1,635,321	2,102,155
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	13,837	13,701	Stockings .....	103,940	82,387	50,598	48,132
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,224,880	2,593,194	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	222,938	181,352
Linen Yarn .....	11,137,157	11,887,233	454,130	564,772	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	4,971,825	6,119,534
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	92,682	278,739	Woolen Yarn .....	65,866	79,984	663,297	915,701
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	324,131	358,952	Total declared value .....	...	...	39,203,322	43,851,568

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, August 1850.

A. W. FONBLANQUE

**Postage of Foreign Letters.**

(From the Post Office Packet List.)

The single rate on all foreign and colonial letters, when conveyed by packet, is as follows:—

BY PACKETS FROM LONDON.	Single rate.
<b>Between the United Kingdom and</b>	<b>s d</b>
Prussia, via Hamburg and Holland, uniform British and foreign rate, not exceeding ½ oz. ....	1 0
Ditto, via Belgium, uniform do do under ½ oz. ....	1 0
Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Prussia: Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Oldenburg & Saxony, uniform do do under ½ oz. ....	1 3
German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the post office of Tour and Taxis, do do. ....	1 4
Poland, do do. ....	2 1
Russia, do do. ....	1 7
Sweden, do do. ....	1 10
Austrian States, via Belgium and Holland, do do	1 8
Austrian Silesia and Galicia, via Hamburg, do do	1 3
All other parts of Austrian States (ditto) do do. ....	1 7
Holland, uniform British and foreign rate not exceeding ½ oz. ....	1 0
Hanover and Brunswick, ditto. ....	0 9
Denmark, ditto. ....	0 10
Lubeck, via Hamburg, ditto. ....	0 9
Hamburg, ditto—Bremen, ditto. .... each	0 8
Oldenburg, ditto. ....	0 9
Mecklenburg Schwerin, ditto. ....	0 10
Helligoland, uniform rate of. ....	0 6
Cuxhaven, ditto. ....	0 6
Countries on the Continent, via Holland, ditto. ....	0 8
Java, via Holland, ditto. ....	1 0
Sweden, Norway, and Mecklenburg Strelitz, if addressed via Hamburg, not intended to be forwarded through Prussia—packet rate from London, 1s 8d; inland postage, if not posted or delivered at the port, 2d; total single rate. ....	1 10
<b>BY PACKETS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.</b>	
<b>Between the United Kingdom and</b>	
Lisbon. ....	1 9
Spain (by Southampton packet). ....	2 2
Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted). ....	1 6
Alexandria. ....	1 6
Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America. ....	2 0
Haiti and the foreign West India Islands (Cuba excepted). ....	1 5
New Grenada and Venezuela. ....	1 0
Mexico and Cuba. ....	2 3
Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands. ....	1 0
Honduras. ....	1 0
British West Indies (Jamaica & Barbice excepted)	1 0
Kingston, Jamaica. ....	1 0
Aden, via Southampton. ....	1 0
Ceylon, via Southampton. ....	1 0
India via Southampton. ....	1 0
Hong Kong, via Southampton. ....	1 0
Madeira, via Lisbon. ....	1 9
Ditto, by West Indian Packet. ....	1 10
Jamaica, the Packet Port of Kingston excepted, including the internal colonial rate of 2d. ....	1 2
Barbice, ditto. ....	1 2
<b>BY PACKETS FROM DOVER.</b>	
<b>Between the United Kingdom and</b>	
Belgium, British and Foreign, under ½ oz. ....	0 6
Lubeck via Belgium, ditto, ditto. ....	1 2
Holland, via Belgium, uniform British and foreign rate, not exceeding ½ oz. ....	1 2
Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium, uniform British rate, not exceeding ½ oz. ....	0 8
France & Algeria, British & foreign, under ½ oz	0 10
Belgium, via France, ditto. ....	0 6
Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Lucca, via France, ditto. ....	0 10
Holland, Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Greece, Archipelago, and Ionian Islands, via France, uniform British rate, not exceeding ½ oz. ....	0 5
Bavaria, via France, ditto. ....	0 10
Prussia, via France. ....	0 11
Russia, via France. ....	1 4
Austrian dominions and cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France, uniform British and foreign rate, under ½ ounce. ....	1 5
Baden, ditto. ....	0 9
Wurtemberg, ditto. ....	0 10
Switzerland ditto. ....	0 11
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the office of Tour & Taxis, via France, do	1 8
Certain States of Germany, served by the office of Tour and Taxis, via France, ditto. ....	1 3
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France, ditto. ....	1 9
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France, ditto. ....	1 11
Southern Poland (viz. the Governments of Cracow, Lublin, and Sandomier,) and Southern Russia, via France, ditto. ....	1 4
Alexandria, Beyrout, Smyrna, Dardanelles, and Constantinople, by French packet, via Marseilles, ditto. ....	1 8
Tuscany and Naples, ditto, ditto. ....	1 9
Sardinia and Sicily, ditto, ditto. ....	1 3
Roman States, ditto. ....	1 7
Greece, ditto, ditto. ....	1 5
Malta, ditto, ditto. ....	1 1
Malta by Monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles, do	1 3
Alexandria, ditto, ditto. ....	1 8
India, ditto, ditto. ....	1 10
Hong Kong, ditto, ditto. ....	1 10
Ionian Islands, ditto, ditto. ....	1 8
<b>BY PACKETS FROM LIVERPOOL.</b>	
United States, uniform British and foreign rate, not exceeding ½ oz. ....	1 0
California and Oregon, via United States, ditto	2 5½
Cuba. ....	1 4
Bermuda and Newfoundland, uniform rate of. ....	1 0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, uniform rate of. ....	1 0
Canada, uniform British and foreign rate. ....	1 2
† This includes the internal colonial rate of 2d per ½ oz	
<b>BY PACKETS FROM PALMOUTH.</b>	
Packet Inland postage if rate from not posted or delivered at the port.	Total single rate.
<b>s d</b>	<b>s d</b>
Madeira. .... 1 8	0 2
Brazil. .... 2 7	0 2
Buenos Ayres. .... 2 5	0 2
† The postage marked a must be paid in advance.	

**THE ECONOMIST**

Can be forwarded, by packet FREE OF POSTAGE, to the following British Colonies and Foreign Countries, viz. :—

Aden	India via Southampton	Bremen
Antigua	Jamaica	Buenos Ayres
Bahama	Malta	Cuxhaven
Barbadoes	Montserrat	Denmark
Berbice	Nevis	France
Bermuda	New Brunswick	Greece
Canada	Newfoundland	Hamburg
Cariacow	Nova Scotia	Haiti or
Demerara	Quebec	St Domingo }
Dominica	St Kitts	Lubeck
Gibraltar	St Lucia	New Grenada
Grenada	St Vincents'	Peru
Halifax	Tobago	Spain
Helligoland	Tortola	Venezuela
Honduras	Trinidad	
Ionian Islands		

52 FLEET STREET.

**A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.**

Mr HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52 Fleet street.—At home from 10 till 5.

**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS**

are not sold by any Hosiery or Draper, and can, therefore, be obtained only at 185 Strand. Gentlemen in the country or abroad, ordering through their agents, are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp—"Ford's Eureka Shirts, 185 Strand," without which none are genuine. They are made in two qualities, the first of which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. Gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to inspect these, the most unique and only perfect fitting shirt made.

Price List, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded post-free; and the Pattern Books to select from of the New Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps.

**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT COLLARS.**

The simplicity of construction, and the many advantages the invention possesses, need only to be known to be appreciated.—E.A.

Price 1s 6d per dozen. One of these beautifully fitting collars (as sample), with the improved fastening, sent post free, on receipt of fourteen stamps.

RICHARD FORD, 185 STRAND, LONDON.

**TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,**

**CAPTAINS, and EMIGRANTS.**—As an article for SHIPPING, which is used in the whole world, stands any climate, keeps its value invariably, and is known constantly to leave very good profit. C. MEINIG, Importer, Cutler, and Dealer in STONES, begs to call attention to his GRIND and WHETSTONES for Carpenters', Joiners', Turners', &c. use; for Scythes and other Agricultural Implements; for Razors, Cutlery, Table-knives; for Shoemakers', Saddlers', and Bookbinders' Knives; for Engravers', Watchmakers', Jewellers' Tools, &c. &c., of which he has a large and complete stock always on hand, of all different sorts, from the finest Turkey and Persian Stone, Razor Hones, &c., down to the very cheapest Stones for common purposes. Devoting his attention solely to this Branch, in which he has a great experience, and decidedly the largest and completest Stock in London, C. M. is enabled to point out and select the exact sorts of Stone used in various forign parts, so that parties not acquainted with the line may rely on sending out the most suitable article, bought from the first hand. Collections of samples from 1/ upwards. Frames and Mountings.

32 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

**TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.**

**JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS** call particular attention to the fact that they are the only Sheffield Manufacturers who keep a large Stock of Goods in London; they offer to Merchants and Shippers considerable advantages for exporting Goods at First Prices for all FOREIGN MARKETS.

**JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS' PRICE LISTS** for CUTLERY and PLATED GOODS can always be had at their London Warehouse, 37 MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

The under-mentioned are some of their principal manufactures:—

- TABLE KNIVES and FORKS.
  - RAZORS of all sorts.
  - PEN, POCKET, and SPORTSMEN'S KNIVES.
  - PLATED DESSET KNIVES and FORKS.
  - PLATED FISH CARVERS.
  - SCISSORS of all kinds.
  - BREAD PLATTERS and BREAD KNIVES.
  - PEN MACHINES, &c. &c.
- JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS**, Manufacturers and Exporters, 37 Moorgate Street, London.  
Manufactory, 32 Norfolk street, Sheffield.

**JAMES EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.**

—Cocoa is a Nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a *Bland Oil*. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by **JAMES EPPS**, Homoeopathic Chemist, 112 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the oil is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach. A lb packet, 1s 6d, as a sample, sent to any part within five miles of the Bank.

**SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.**

—Dr DE LA MOTTE's nutritive, health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulences, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packets, price 4s, by the Patentee.

12 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND; also by chymists.

**DEAFNESS and DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED.**

—Patronised by their Majesties the Queen Dowager and the King of Hanover, their Graces the Duchess of Hamilton, the Dowager Duchess of Bedford, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, the Dukes of Devonshire, Norfolk, Argyll, Marlborough, and Manchester, Bishops of Exeter, Lincoln, Cork, Kilmore, and Kildare.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary, powerful, small, newly-invented instrument, for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been or probably ever can be produced; it is modelled to the ear, so that it rests within, without projecting; being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church, and at public assemblies. The unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Invaluable newly-invented Spectacles. The most powerful Telescopes, Opera, and Race Glasses. Also a very small powerful waistcoat Pocket Glass, only the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at the distance of from four to five miles.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Artists and Opticians, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, opposite the York hotel.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—ANNOUNCEMENT.**

The White Paint made from Zinc was pronounced by scientific men in the last century to be the most beautiful of all White Paints, and unchangeable for hundreds of years. Experience has justified these commendations, and conclusively established its superiority over White Lead and every other White Paint hitherto known. The cost at that period being several shillings per pound, the use has been restricted to Artists, under the name of Permanent White. The Proprietors claim the merit of removing this obstacle to its general adoption.

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years, unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship after discharging a sugar cargo is found to be as white as the year before when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the "White Zinc Paint" has preserved the fastness of its colour. Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation.

For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the "White Zinc Paint" has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

For artistic works in general, this material possesses advantages unattainable by any other paint. It becomes so hard as to admit of polishing equal to the finest coach panelling, without the aid of varnish.

For SANITARY PURPOSES the "White Zinc Paint" is valuable, not only from its being totally free from every ingredient injurious to health, but from its combining chemical qualities, which render it a powerful corrective where contagious diseases have prevailed. Furniture or Buildings painted with it are at once disinfected. Paralysis and Painter's Cholic are avoided by its use, as well as similar results to the occupants of newly-painted rooms. Apartments may be immediately occupied without injury to the health of children or the most delicate constitution.

It becomes cheaper than the common paint from its spreading over a much larger surface. 2 cwt of this paint covers as much as is usually covered by 3 cwt of white lead.

Each cask is stamped with the name "Hubbuck, London,—Patent," as the style of the Manufacturers. A Circular with full particulars may be had of the principal Dealers in Paint, and of the Manufacturers THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, Colour Works, opposite the London Docks, and at the office of the "Artizan," 69 Cornhill, where also specimens of the paint may be seen.