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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The Adherence of Hamburg to the Zollverein	989	Spirit of the Trade Circulars	997
The Practical Effects of the Repeal of the Navigation Laws on the 1st Jan. 1850	989	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE :—	
More Riots at Montreal	991	Paris	999
United States Bank-Note Circulation	991	CORRESPONDENCE :—	
The Cholera Now and in 1832	992	Cotton	999
Present Policy	993	NEWS OF THE WEEK :—	
Quiet Abroad and Reform at Home	994	Court and Aristocracy	999
Facts and Figures—Parliamentary Returns	995	Metropolis	1000
River Plate	996	Provinces	1000
AGRICULTURE :—		Ireland	1001
Farming Prospects	996	Foreign and Colonial	1001
The Yield of the Wheat	997	Births, Marriages, and Deaths	1002
Barnet Great Cattle Fair	997	LITERATURE :—	
		Chateaubriand's Autobiography	1003
		An Account of New Plymouth, in New Zealand	1004
		The Monthlies	1005

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE

Bank Returns and Money Market	1005
The Bankers' Price Current	1006
Mails	1007
Weekly Corn Returns	1008
Commercial Epitome	1008
Indigo	1008
Monthly Review of the Cotton Trade	1009
Cotton	1009
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1009
Liverpool Markets	1010
American Corn and Flour Markets	1010

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Calls	1015	Railway Share List	1016
Railway News	1015	Railway Traffic Returns	1016
Railway Share Market	1015		

The Political Economist.

THE ADHERENCE OF HAMBURG TO THE ZOLLVEREIN.

THE decision of Hamburg to join the confederation of German States, under the Berlin constitution, must be regarded as one of the most important events which has happened since the commencement of the revolutions of 1848; and especially so, as this step may be considered the certain forerunner of the accession of the other Hanse Towns, and of the whole of the German states on the Baltic, including Hanover. We are not disposed to view the result of the struggle in Hamburg, as some of our contemporaries do, as any evidence of a reactionary spirit against free trade in the community, nor even as disadvantageous to the advance of that cause which we have so much at heart. We know that many persons supported the course adopted by Hamburg, with a firm belief that they were taking the best, if not the only, means which now exists, not only for securing a more liberal commercial policy for Germany, but also for avoiding that hopeless confusion, anarchy, and for a time at least, that military despotism, to which the policy and designs of Austria towards Germany must lead, unless opposed by a firm and united Government in the North.

For our own part, knowing how much the citizens of Hamburg value the privileges of commercial freedom, and seeing the important and influential position which they will occupy in the new Germanic Confederation, and moreover having confidence in the liberal commercial tendencies of those who are now most influential in the councils of Prussia, we cannot but hail this event as the best guarantee for the advancement of free trade in Germany. The city of Hamburg itself may be called upon to make some concessions of a distasteful kind. A city that has been so long a free port, will not relinquish those advantages without much reluctance and regret. But so far as regards the commerce of Hamburg, the change will be much more nominal than at first sight it appears. Since those days when the advantages of free ports as places of foreign commerce, were so much valued, the modern warehousing system has been introduced, by which, so far as regards the great Lulk of foreign trade, every port, whatever duties may be payable for consumption, has all the advantages which free ports alone possessed in former times. Since the bonding system was introduced into England by Sir Robert Walpole, London has possessed every advantage as a great entrepot of trade, and for the re-distribution of foreign produce to neighbouring markets, that has been enjoyed by Hamburg. So far as regards its trade as a great importer and re-distributor of foreign produce, Hamburg, by

means of the bonding system, will preserve all the advantages which she now possesses, and this applies to at least seven-eighths of her trade.

It must not be forgotten, that although the merchants of Hamburg have hitherto enjoyed the great facilities of importing and warehousing foreign produce and manufactures of every description, upon payment of a merely nominal duty, yet that more than seven-eighths of all the goods so imported, were for the consumption of neighbouring countries, and the greatest portion by far for that of the German States which form the New Zollverein; and therefore, although they met with no impediment from import duties at Hamburg, yet they were, nevertheless, exposed to them in a more aggravated and inconvenient form, when they reached the Prussian frontier. Those goods only which were consumed within the very limited State of Hamburg, escaped the burden of customs duties. Seven-eighths of the Hamburg trade has really been subjected to customs duties hitherto, and levied in a shape at once both irksome and uncertain; much more so than if collected at the place of importation.

No one can entertain the slightest doubt that the adherence of Hamburg to the Zollverein, will greatly extend the influence of the free trade party in the Germanic Confederation, and will thereby lead to important modifications of the general tariff, which will be of infinitely greater importance to the commerce of Hamburg and of those countries intimately connected with Germany by trade than any concession which the citizens of Hamburg will be called upon to make, in adopting the Constitution of Berlin; while the adoption of the bonding system will place them in exactly the same position with regard to their trade with other ports of the North of Europe in which they at present stand. Their great trade, however, is German. In future, in place of paying high duties on the frontier, exposed to the harassing competition of smugglers, if they can, as we have no doubt they will, succeed in materially reducing those duties, paying them at the place of importation, but not until they are required to be forwarded for consumption, we shall regard the change as a great step in advance for the commercial freedom of Germany. We shall have occasion again to return to this important subject.

THE PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS ON THE 1ST JAN. 1850.

JUDGING by the number of letters which we receive on the subject of the Navigation Act, which will come into operation on the 1st of January next, it appears that considerable uncertainty prevails,—first, as to the general effect of the act itself; and secondly, as to whether the change in the Navigation Laws will so far have a retrospective effect as to apply to merchandise which remains in the bonded warehouses when the new act comes into operation, so as to qualify those goods to be cleared for home consumption, which had been imported in unprivileged ships, under the law as it now stands. These are questions which it is highly essential should be set at rest as early as possible, in order that merchants may govern their transactions accordingly, during the interval of four months which has still to elapse before the new act comes into operation.

First, then, with regard to the general import of the law. On this subject we have received the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—You will confer a great obligation on many of your readers, as well as on myself, if you can give us the clear and distinct sense of the Navigation Law coming in force on the 1st January 1850. It is generally understood, that all restrictions will then cease, and that goods may be imported in vessels of any and every flag, from any and every port. Is this so? and if so, what section of the act makes this apparent? For my part, I have not been able to satisfy myself on these points, though I have studied pretty attentively the act itself, and those which it professes to repeal.

London, Sept. 1, 1849.

The general understanding, that, after the first of January next, all restrictions of navigation with regard to our foreign and colonial trade will entirely cease, is quite correct. "Goods may then be imported in vessels of any and every flag, from any and every country," on precisely the same terms, so far as navigation is concerned. To understand the act passed in the last session perfectly, it is necessary that we should particularly refer to those acts which are now in operation, and which are all, or in part, repealed by it.

In 1845 an act was passed (8 and 9 Vict. cap. 88) for the purpose of consolidating the laws then in existence "for the encouragement of British shipping and navigation." In the same year another act was passed "for the registering of British shipping." In the same year another act was passed, "to regulate the trade of British possessions." With some unimportant exceptions, these three acts embodied all the restrictions which at present exist in favour of British ships. By the act of the last session, the whole of the first, and parts of the last mentioned acts, were repealed, as well as such parts of other existing acts of Parliament as imposed any disability on foreign ships. It may be useful to enumerate the restrictions and regulations which were thus repealed by the first section of the act of last session. They are as follow:—

I. That the "enumerated goods"—consisting of twenty-nine of the bulkiest and most important articles of import, including timber, tallow, hemp, flax, grain, wine, brandy, wool, &c., &c.—being the produce of Europe, cannot be imported into the United Kingdom for consumption, except in British ships, or in ships of the country of which the goods are the produce, or in ships of the country from which the goods are imported.—8 and 9 Vict., cap. 88, sect. 2.

II. That goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, cannot be imported in any ships whatever from Europe into the United Kingdom for consumption.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 3.

III. That goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, and America, can only be imported into the United Kingdom, for consumption, in British ships, or in the ships of the country of which such goods are the produce, and from which they must be imported direct.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 4.

IV. That no goods can be imported from the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, except in British ships.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 6.

V. That no goods can be exported from the United Kingdom to any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, nor to the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, except in British ships.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 7.

VI. That no goods or passengers can be carried coastwise from one port of the United Kingdom to another, or from the United Kingdom to the Isle of Man, or back, except in British ships.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 8.

VII. That no goods can be carried from any of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, to any other of such islands, nor from one part of any of such islands to another part of the same island, except in British ships.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 9.

VIII. That no goods can be carried from any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, to any other of such possessions, nor from one part of any such possession to another part of the same, except in British ships.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 10.

IX. That no goods can be imported into any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, in any foreign ships, unless they be the ships of the country of which they are the produce, and from which they are imported.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 88, Sect. 11.

X. That no ship is admitted to be a British ship, unless duly registered and navigated as such, of which the captain and at least three fourths of the crew must be British subjects; or, if employed in the coasting trade, or fishing on the coast, or in the trade between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands, then the whole crew must be British subjects.—8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 88, Sect. 13.

XI. That the natives of places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, although under British dominion, are not, upon the grounds of being such natives, deemed to be British seamen, by which restriction East India ships are excluded from employing Lascars.—8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 88, Sect. 17.

XII. That no ship can be registered at Heligoland, except such as is wholly of the build of that place; and that ships registered at Malta, Gibraltar, or Heligoland, can not be registered elsewhere; and are not entitled to the privileges of British ships in the trade between the United Kingdom and the British possessions in America.—8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 89, Sect. 3.

XIII. That no ship is entitled to a British registry unless it be wholly of the build of the United Kingdom, or of the Isle of Man, or of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or of some of the British possessions abroad, or shall have been condemned as a prize of war, or condemned in a competent court for a breach of laws for the prevention of the slave trade, and which belongs wholly to British subjects.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 89, Sect. 5.

XIV. That no vessel can continue to enjoy the privileges of a British ship, if the same shall be repaired in a foreign country, to an extent exceeding in value the sum of twenty shillings per ton, unless such repairs shall, on account of accidents, be absolutely necessary to enable such ship to proceed on her voyage.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 89, Sect. 7.

XV. That no British ship, after being captured by, or becoming the prize of, an enemy, or being once sold to foreigners, can again claim the privileges of a British ship.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 89, Sect. 9.

XVI. That no goods can be imported into, or exported from, any of the British possessions in America by sea, from or to any place other than the United Kingdom, or some other of such posses-

sions, except into or from the ports denominated free ports.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 89, Sect. 2.

XVII. That the ships of such foreign countries only are permitted to trade from and to such countries, with British colonies, which having colonies permit similar privileges to British ships, or which, having no colonies, place the commerce and navigation of this country and its possessions abroad upon the footing of the most favoured nations.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 89, Sect. 4.

XVIII. That no vessel or boat is admitted to be a British vessel or boat on any of the inland waters or lakes of America, except the same shall have been built at some place within the British dominions.—8 and 9 Vict., Cap. 89, Sect. 44.

XIX. That the importation of train oil, blubber, spermaceti oil, head matter, skins, bones, and fins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, is prohibited, except in vessels which shall have been cleared out regularly with such oil, blubber, or other produce, on board, from some foreign port.—8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 86, Sect. 63.

XX. That no tea can be imported except from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places eastward of the same to the Straits of Magellan.—8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 86, Sect. 63.

XXI. That every ship of 80 tons or upwards must carry one apprentice or more in a certain proportion to the ship's tonnage.—7 and 8. Vict. Cap. 112, Sect. 37.

By the 1st section of the act of the last session, the whole of these restrictions are repealed, as well as parts of several Acts of Parliament, which contain provisions connected with these numerous restrictions.

By this section of the late act, every restriction, or impediment of any kind whatever, in connection with the commerce of the United Kingdom and our foreign possessions, so far as navigation is concerned, is repealed. The act then proceeds to re-enact such portions of the restrictions which were provided for in the acts repealed, and which it was not the intention of the Legislature entirely to abolish. Thus, sect. 2 and 3 re-impose the present restrictions in respect to the coasting trade, and in respect to the trade between the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. Sect. 4 re-imposes the restriction of the coasting trade of the colonies to British ships; but by sect. 5 it is practically left to the colonies themselves, by means of addresses to the Queen in Council, to regulate their own coasting trade in future. Again, sect. 7 re-imposes the present restriction with respect to the manning of ships. These may be said to be the only restrictions now left upon British navigation—viz., *The coasting trade of the United Kingdom, the trade between the Channel Islands and the United Kingdom, and the coasting trade of the colonies* (but which can be otherwise regulated by the Queen in Council, in pursuance of application made by the colonies) are reserved to British ships; and the existing regulations with respect to the manning of ships are also preserved. These restrictions, with the exception of the last named, have been preserved, not with a view to the protection of the British shipowner, but because their removal would expose the revenue to great danger, by affording facilities for smuggling. The act passed in the last session (the 12 and 13 Vict., cap. 29), therefore, contains the whole of the regulations which will, after the 1st of January next, be in force with respect to the navigation of the United Kingdom and foreign British possessions. All existing restrictions which are not found to be re-enacted therein will after that day be entirely abolished.

We now come to consider the effect of these changes upon the stocks of merchandise which may remain in bond on the 1st of January next, and which shall have been imported in unprivileged ships. They will be confined almost exclusively to goods the produce of *Asia, Africa, and America*, imported in foreign ships, and warehoused for *exportation only*; and will chiefly consist of foreign sugar, coffee, South American hides, tallow, &c. &c. A general impression has prevailed, that whereas such importations will, after the 1st of January, be admissible for consumption, that the same privilege will therefore be extended to unprivileged goods, then in bond. And this view has been entertained from the fact, that when differential duties payable on foreign produce have been reduced, or when prohibitions against the home consumption of any particular goods have been removed, these changes have affected the existing stocks in bond as well as future importations. The present case, however, is different. The words of the Act by which such goods are excluded from consumption are as follows:—(8 and 9 Vict. cap. 88, sect. 4)—"And be it enacted, that goods, the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in foreign ships, unless they be the ships of the country in Asia, Africa, or America, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they are imported." The act of last session simply repeals this provision of the existing law, so that no such limitation will after that date apply to such importations, which take place after the *first of January*; but there is nothing whatever in the act that alters the condition of goods which had been imported before, under the present law, and warehoused *only* for exportation. So far, therefore, as the law is concerned, the stocks of foreign produce in bond, imported prior to the *first of January* in unprivileged ships, will be as much excluded from home consumption, as they are at present. At the same time, this difficulty will be easily evaded.

For, according to the law as it will then stand, such produce will be admissible equally from the continent of Europe as from the countries of production; and if therefore any object exists for entering for home consumption unprivileged goods then in bond, the owners may readily obtain for them that privilege by shipping them to the nearest continental port, and again returning them as a fresh importation under the new law. It would, however, involve an absurd and extravagant waste, to compel recourse to such means of introducing goods to consumption which are already in the country, were the practice likely to be extensive. This, however, is not probable, because, in the first place, only such goods are imported in unprivileged ships and warehoused for exportation, as are in the usual course of trade re-distributed from this to other countries; and, in the second place, the long notice which merchants have had of the change in the law, will enable them so to arrange their importations in the interval, and especially during the two months preceding the first of January, that there will in reality be no difference, when the time arrives, between the price of the same articles for exportation, or for consumption. And even should there be any slight difference at the moment, it is plain that it will soon be equalised, inasmuch as all the importations after that date will be privileged for home consumption, in whatever ships they may arrive. With regard to foreign ships which reach our coast during the last few weeks prior to the first of January, it is even probable that they will not enter the port until that day in order that they may come in under the new law.

We could have wished that a clause had been introduced into the act of last session, extending to all goods in bond on the first of January, the same privileges as they would be entitled to under that act, if they were then exported to the nearest continental port, and again brought back; but as no such provision is contained in that act, and as Parliament will not, in all probability meet before the beginning of February, and moreover as so little, if any, practical inconvenience will arise from leaving the markets to adjust themselves, especially with the lengthened notice which importers will have had of the change, we do not expect that any legislative measure will be adopted to meet any partial inconvenience which may arise. When we look to the long list of restrictions which that act has removed from the commerce of the country, we are struck with amazement that, under such an incubus, our trade and navigation have expanded in the way they have. It is impossible, however, not to feel that, in spite of all the efforts and ingenuity of our merchants to avoid the difficulties and losses to which such an intricate system of prohibitions and restrictions has exposed them, an extent of loss must have been entailed upon the country which cannot possibly be estimated.

MORE RIOTS AT MONTREAL.

THE separation of Canada from England and annexation to the United States seem likely to end in disgraceful street rows. Nothing better could happen to bring the separatists and annexationists to their senses. These gentlemen, as we have explained in former numbers, are grievously discontented, because their hopes from Lord Stanley's Act were not realised. They relied on a protecting law, which could no longer be maintained, and they are wrathful with the British Government because it could not control the seasons, and was bound not to inflict, by continuing the corn law, famine on the people of Ireland and England. They are persons of some substance; they have mills and warehouses, and expected to drive a roaring trade. They were disappointed, and felt disposed to be very discontented, and to excite discontent. They formed British Clubs, and talked largely of what they would do. They stirred up the Montreal populace to be very patriotic and very furious; and the result has been an attack on the Attorney-General's house, a street riot, loss of life, and the conflagration of two hotels and other buildings. With such things the millowners can have no affinity. Of such things they must have a great horror; and to find them the result of their agitation, must at once—more than a ream of paper covered with the most eloquent arguments—convince them of their error. The repeated riots at Montreal will assuredly cool or extinguish their ardour for agitation, and convince them that for the sake of their property they must give up their foolish schemes and rally round the Government.

These are not the only persons to whom these riots ought to read a salutary lesson; but those for whom they should be impressive, are beyond the reach of personal injury from them, and will not, therefore, feel them so acutely as the Canadian agitators. The rabble of Montreal who are working this mischief, are the scum of protection. A long course of policy, equally unjust and mischievous, nourished in Canada, particularly in the towns, and particularly in Montreal, a British, as distinct from a French, party, and swelled the British party into undue importance by timber bounties and similar laws. Not for the quiet French habitants of Lower Canada, nor for the English settlers even in Upper Canada, but for the British merchants settled in Lower Canada and their connections, and for the British shipowners and their connections, was the Canada timber trade fostered at the expense of the people of England. That trade has filled Montreal

with a mixed population, of which a great number are lumberers, half casts, boat men—rude, ignorant, and debauched. "The populace of Montreal," says the *Times*, "had long been notorious as the roughest and most turbulent in the New World." Now that their monopoly is not so stringent as it was—now that they are no longer enriched to the same extent as formerly, by a tax levied on us, the British party are influenced with wrath, and seize the first opportunity to vent their ill temper and their violent passions. They are the favoured Orangemen of Canada, and show their gratitude for having been fostered by protection, by setting the law at defiance, as soon as possible after it has been made tolerably just. The old policy of the home Government nourished into strength the party and the populace who have attacked the Governor-General, burned down the Parliament house, and are now erecting barricades, attacking private houses, and burning down splendid hotels, because the incendiaries of the Parliament house are arrested. The rough and turbulent populace of Montreal, and the arrogance of the British party, as the discontented faction denominate themselves, are entirely the offspring of the old trade and Government policy of the protectionists, who may now read in the Montreal riots with regret and shame the natural and necessary consequences of the injustice they perpetrated with a remarkable perseverance for many years.

Out of evil, however, comes good. All the persons of property and respectability in every part of Canada, must see the necessity of protecting the Government, and protecting property, against the outrages of incendiaries and assassins; and they will exert themselves for their own sake to strengthen the Government, and bring to punishment those who have transgressed. Lord Elgin's conduct has received the approbation of his Sovereign. His moderation deserves it. He has not been provoked by the outrageous conduct of his opponents to stretch the law, or call for any greater powers. He is satisfied that the Government is strong enough to repress turbulence; and he is not alarmed at a street riot. We have no doubt that he is right, and that his justice and moderation will make those join with him and support him who would have been driven by any kind of arbitrary violence into the ranks of his enemies. It is not a ministry, but property which is at stake, and that will gain support even for an unpopular ministry. Lord Elgin has been raised to the British Peerage. The Government at home approves of his conduct, and is determined to support him; and we have not the smallest apprehension of the result. Far from anticipating the separation of Canada from these outrages, they seem to us more likely to dissolve the party of the separatists and strengthen the connection with the mother country. The Americans seem to take the same view; and since the Montreal people took to rioting, they have fallen out of their favour. The Americans are sure that riots will not lead to annexation.

It is quite probable that the time may come when Canada will separate from England. It seems natural that so large a country, now becoming rapidly peopled, should have a Government of its own. It is quite impossible, as the population increases, that they should be kept in subjection, and above all in servile subjection, to the population and Parliament of Great Britain. The Government at home is as sensible of that as the Canadians themselves; and it has taken the means, by giving them a responsible Government of their own—a Ministry controlled by their own Legislature—to prepare them for their future destiny. More than that they cannot, and we believe will not, require; and we further believe that they will show themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them, by zealously supporting the Government against rioters and incendiaries. Under these outrages, separation will, we think, for the present, be stifled. We do not share the alarm expressed by some of our contemporaries, and look forward to the arrival of the next mail from Canada, without apprehension.

UNITED STATES BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

WE have lying before us a remarkable document in relation to the monetary system of the United States. It is a list of all the banks of the union which issue notes, with the value of each at New York at the sailing of the last mail. Of these banks there are no fewer than six hundred and ninety-eight, of which the notes of only fifty-three were at par, leaving those of no less than six hundred and forty-five at various rates of discount. No doubt, in a great majority of these cases, the discount has reference rather to the cost of exchange than to a depreciation of the note, or a doubt as to its value. On the other hand, in very many cases, the large discounts marked against these notes show that in New York, at least, they are greatly depreciated, and in every case the discount betokens a very imperfect system of internal exchange.

In the CITY OF NEW YORK there are twenty-eight banking establishments, which issue their own notes. The whole of these are marked at par. In this city alone, therefore, we find 28 out of the entire number of 53 banks in the union in that position.

In the STATE OF NEW YORK there are no fewer than one hundred and sixty-seven banks, of which only twenty-four are marked at par, and the remaining one hundred and twenty-three are at discounts, varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30 discount—the greater number, however, do not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ discount.

In the STATE OF MAINE there are forty Banks issuing notes, the

whole of which are marked at discounts varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 per cent.

In NEW HAMPSHIRE there are twenty-five Banks issuing notes, which are all marked at $\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

In VERMONT there are twenty-two Banks, all of which are marked at discounts varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent.

In MASSACHUSETTS, the great manufacturing portion of the Union, there are one hundred and twenty-three Banks issuing notes. The whole are marked at $\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

In RHODE ISLAND there are sixty-two Banks, all of which are marked at $\frac{1}{4}$ discount, except one, which is marked at 60 discount.

In CONNECTICUT there are thirty-seven Banks, all of which are marked at $\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

In NEW JERSEY there are twenty-six Banks, all of which are marked at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ discount, except one, which is marked 80 discount.

In PENNSYLVANIA there are fifty-four Banks issuing notes, only one of which is marked at par, and fifty-three are marked at discounts varying from $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3 to 10 discount, and one is even as low as 50 discount.

In DELAWARE there are six Banks, all of which are marked at $\frac{1}{4}$ discount.

In MARYLAND there are twenty-three Banks, all of which are marked at discounts varying from $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 3, and up to 10 discount.

In the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA there are five Banks, all marked at 1 discount.

In VIRGINIA there are nine Banks, all marked at discounts varying from 1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In NORTH CAROLINA there are four Banks, all marked at 2 discount.

In SOUTH CAROLINA there are eleven Banks, all marked at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ discount.

In GEORGIA there are ten Banks, all marked at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ discount.

In ALABAMA there are two Banks, the one marked at 2, the other at 6 discount.

In LOUISIANA there are eight Banks, all marked at 2 discount.

In OHIO there are twenty-two Banks, all marked at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ discount, except three, which are marked at 40, 60, and 80 discount respectively.

In INDIANA there is one Bank, at 2 discount.

In KENTUCKY there are three Banks, all marked at 5 discount.

In MISSOURI there is one Bank, marked at 2 discount.

In MICHIGAN there are three Banks, all marked at 2 discount.

In WISCONSIN TERRITORY there is one Bank, marked at 2 discount.

Making in all 698 banks, of which the notes of 53 are marked at par, and those of the remaining 645 at the various rates of discount indicated above.

THE CHOLERA NOW AND IN 1832.

ACCORDING to the report of the Registrar of London, the mortality from cholera in the week ending Sept. 1, was 1,663, exceeding that of any previous week. The whole number of deaths from cholera to that time was 9,129, differing by four from the number mentioned to have died last week, added to the number said to have died previously. The greatest number of deaths in any one day occurred on the 6th instant, 289, excluding the 18 returned for Edmonton; but as large portions of the metropolis are exempt, or but very slightly affected, the mortality is extraordinarily heavy in some districts. Of the 9,129 deaths, 4,731 have occurred on the south side of the Thames. The population there as enumerated in 1841, was 503,346, and the rest of the population of the metropolis was then 1,445,023, amongst whom the deaths were 4,398, so that the deaths on the south side have been three times as numerous in relation to population as on the north side; on the south side the deaths were as 1 in every 115, and, on the north side, as 1 in every 304.

In particular districts, again, as Bermondsey, Lambeth, St George's, Southwark, the disease has been very severe, while Camberwell, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Wandsworth, included in the south district, have escaped with a comparatively slight visitation. On the north side of the river, too, the western district, comprising Kensington, Chelsea, St George's, Hanover-square, St Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St James's, Westminster; and the northern district, comprising Marylebone, St Pancras, Islington, and Hackney, have been comparatively free; while the central district, comprising St Giles, the Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St Luke's, East and West London, London City, has suffered somewhat more; and the east district, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St George's-in-the-East, Stepney, and Poplar, have suffered much more than the other districts. Bethnal Green, in which the deaths have been the most numerous on the north side, appears to have been as heavily visited as any place on the south side. The Registrar General gives this description in his last report—

The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season, and is sensibly felt all over the metropolis; but the inhabitants of the north and west districts, and people in the distance, can yet scarcely form a notion of the suffering on the south side of the Thames, and since the middle of August, in the east districts. "The 12th, 13th, and 14th of August," says one of the Registrars of Bethnal Green, "will long be remembered in this neighbourhood, the outbreak of this fatal disease being without any adequate preparation; surgeons were wanted in many places at once; the hurried passing and repassing of messengers, and the wailing

of relatives filled the streets with confusion and wo, and impressed on all a deep sense of an awful calamity."

Our attention is naturally carried back by this calamity to the visitation of the disease in 1832; though, as the disease has not yet, unhappily, run its course, it is impossible to institute any correct comparison. According to the returns, however, contained in the First Report of the Sanitary Commissioners, the parishes which suffered in 1832 were—St George's, Southwark, 1 in 91 of population; Whitechapel, 1 in 113; St Saviour's and St Olave, 1 in 114; Bermondsey, 1 in 142; City of London, 1 in 155; Stepney, 1 in 171; St Giles, 1 in 189; Newington, 1 in 223; Poplar, 1 in 234; Lambeth, 1 in 261; Camberwell, 1 in 264; Strand, 1 in 270; St George's-in-the-East, 1 in 313; Bethnal Green, 1 in 363; St Martin's, 1 in 385; St James's, Westminster, 1 in 385; St Luke's, 1 in 395; Greenwich, 1 in 417; Kensington, 1 in 561; Holborn, 1 in 594; Rotherhithe, 1 in 678; Clerkenwell, 1 in 733; St George's, Hanover-square, 1 in 786; Hackney, 1 in 916; St Pancras, 1 in 933; Islington, 1 in 957; and Shoreditch, 1 in 1,203. At the former period, therefore, St George's, Southwark, suffered most, and Shoreditch the least. We must observe, however, that the proportion of attacks, so far as the report can be relied on, was fewer in Hackney than in Shoreditch, though the deaths were more numerous.

At present the disease has not affected the same districts in an equal degree. St George's, Southwark, though it is prominent in misfortune, is not now to be placed first as in 1832, and Shoreditch, which then escaped, has already suffered to the extent of 1 death in every 200 persons. Bethnal Green, now remarkable for the number of deaths, then suffered less than the Strand, the City of London, Newington, Poplar, and other places. It is probable this may be explained by the great precautions formerly taken. It was a crowded district, great apprehensions were entertained, and all the local authorities and individuals did what they could to prevent the disease. The comparative impunity then experienced may have made the authorities careless now; and the Registrar General tells us that the fatal disease has, at this time, met there no adequate preparation. Bermondsey, which now suffers much more than Whitechapel, then suffered much less. Hackney and Islington seem hitherto to have escaped as they escaped formerly; while St George's, Hanover square, now appears to be, of all the districts, the most exempt.

At both periods the disease appears in general, for Shoreditch is an exception, to have been virulent in proportion as the people are closely packed together. The same fact holds good in relation to Paris and London. According to the report of the Board of Health, the people in the former are crowded 25 in a house, while the latter are only seven. More of the former must therefore be packed in a given space than the latter. Berlin is said to have escaped the disease in 1832. Berlin is spread over a large surface; it stands on a sandy soil; its population was not, when we saw it, which is some years ago, and was not in 1832, crowded in any part of the city. It has since become crowded, and is now suffering from cholera. Lyons is said also to have escaped the disease, and the greater part of the population of Lyons live in the independent suburbs of Croix Rousse, de la Guillotiere, and de Vaise, which, says M. Blanqui, "surround the city at three different points. The suburb de Vaise and the quarter of St George's, planted on the abrupt descents of Fourvieres, command the course of the Saone, the suburb of La Guillotiere commands the course of the Rhine, and the formidable quarter of La Croix Rousse, peopled with 20,000 inhabitants, and seated between the two rivers, but high above them, commands the whole city. Lyons, then, though a large city, from the nature of the ground on which it is built, and from the two rivers running through it, does not permit its population to be crowded in the same manner as that of Paris. The nature, too, of the occupations of the people, the space required for their looms in each house, prevent very close packing, and, we are told their chambers are large. In Birmingham, too, another place exempted from cholera, the people are far less crowded than in many other towns. Much of the work is carried on in the houses of the work people, which insures them considerable space. The town stands on an irregular surface, and on soil that permits easy and effectual drainage. Other causes, more potent than that of men not being closely packed together, have been mentioned as causing the exemption from the cholera by which these towns are favoured; but when it is noticed that the disease rarely or never attacks the inhabitants of sporadic dwellings—we have heard of it doing so only in Hungary—we are inclined to think that much depends on having sufficient room. If that be the case, the remedy will be found in cheap and abundance of land, rather than in any of the recommendations of the Medical Board. The Registrar-General, in his second quarterly report for this year, reminds us that the Romans were aware of the unhealthiness of being crowded together, and their military writers laid it down as a rule that a camp should be frequently changed to get rid of the diseases which that generates. In modern times, men under canvass, says the Registrar-General, that is, crowded in a camp, cannot be kept in health long on the same spot.

While it is obvious, from facts that fall under every man's observation, and some of which we have stated above, that the

disease is inscrutable—while the opinions of the best informed medical men differ much on the subject, it becomes no person to be dogmatical, and prescribe regulations, as if they could not possibly be in error. Least of all, we think, does it become those who are in office, and who on such a very weighty matter should act with the greatest caution and circumspection. The responsibility they have rashly taken on themselves is quite awful, and the haste with which they have adopted conclusions, and scattered about directions and censures, impresses us with a conviction, we regret to say, that they are wanting in a due sense of the formidable duty they have assumed. It is clear that if they have added to our knowledge of the disease, they have not enabled us successfully to treat it. Already the victims to it in about nine weeks are more than twice as numerous as they were in eighteen weeks in the autumn of 1832. Various conflicting theories are broached concerning it, and that embraced by the Board of Health may be the correct one, but it is certainly not so completely established as to warrant the Board in assuming that all those are wrong who do not follow its directions. One fact is referred to by the Registrar-General, which should impress on the Board a little more caution. After they have virtually superseded local functionaries, and done what they could, by a rude interference, to offend well-disposed persons, they are obliged to fall back on local and voluntary exertions. The Registrar-General, in his very last report, says:—“After the perils of this terrible week we seem to see land; but as many thousands of lives may be lost in an epidemic by negligence, so many thousands may be saved by skill, vigilance, and energy—by more ample supplies of water—by the rapid removal of nuisances from the houses and streets—by the prompt administration of medical appliances and other comforts—by the active co-operation of the medical profession, of the boards of guardians, of employers, of every householder, of every individual, with the Board of Health, and health officers.” To insure co-operation, the Board of Health must not arrogantly and rudely thrust its own very imperfect knowledge on all these local authorities as rules to be implicitly obeyed. It is by them and by the public that the Board of Health can successfully operate, and we may be quite sure that it has in some way gone wrong when we everywhere find persons criticising at this crisis its proceedings, instead of seeking information at its hands and zealously acting on it.

We hope the Registrar-General may be correct, and that land may be in sight: we must however remind him and the public that the visitation in 1832, began in London on February 14th, and continued to May 13th, and that the disease again appeared on June 15th, and did not disappear wholly till December, though the severity was over by the end of October. We must not, therefore, allow ourselves to be lulled into inaction by false hopes, or fancy from any temporary relaxation of the severity of the disease, that it has come to an end.

At present, and how much longer the disease is to continue no one can tell: upwards of 10,000 persons, including the present week, have fallen victims to it. In Paris, in 1832, when the disease was much more virulent than it was at that period in England, the number of deaths were 14,503. On April 9th, in that year, 831 persons died of cholera in Paris, on the 8th 769, on the 7th 589, on the 6th 416, on the 5th 351, on the 4th 242, on the 3rd 212, and on the 2d 168. In eight days 3,401 died of cholera. The disease has not yet become so severe amongst us, and, to guard against it, we must not relax our exertions, nor consider ourselves safe as long as we have one cholera patient in a week.

In the progress of the disease it has been distinctly shown, that our custom of burying the dead in churches and in the grave yards of our crowded towns, is excessively injurious. One case of death has been brought home by a coroner's inquest to the effluvia, issuing from the Spaffields burying ground. For many years the practice of burying the dead in churches and in grave yards, surrounded by houses, in a populous neighbourhood, where numerous bodies fester and spread poison all around, has been complained of. It is high time that it was remedied. But it seems one of those things which the people, if not taught to look to Parliament for every blessing, can remedy of themselves. The friends of the dead can carry them out of the town, and refuse to corrupt the air which the living must breathe. It should be put to the good feeling of the opulent, and the poor should be helped to carry the dead to a distance. If we were more accustomed to act in such matters for ourselves, and rely less on acts of Parliament, more would be done to meet the wants of every age and every time. Public opinion is immediately omnipotent in matters of taste and fashion, and if properly exercised, will not be less powerful in questions of morality and public interest. The public do not need Mr McKinnon's assistance to deposit the dead in the cemeteries at Kensal Green or Norwood or Highgate or Newington, instead of Portugal-street or Spaffields—they can do it without the further authority of Parliament, and our vigorous contemporaries who continually use their flails on this subject should apply them rather to the backs of the people than to the Parliament.

PRESENT POLICY.

It is very proper that some writers should confine their attention to the political events of the passing hour, and apply their com-

ments to the measures required at the time, and the conduct pursued. But it is equally proper that others should take a more extensive view, from the course of the past should form some conjecture as to the future, and, holding fast by principles, should point out, if they cannot correct, the aberrations into which the passions of the moment, and a close attention to some one part of society, is sure to hurry busy practical men. Our present purpose is to perform the latter task, and advert rather to the general principles which should guide all policy now than to the individual acts required of any particular set of statesmen.

It is an obvious truth that all legislation, whatever may be the case with executive measures—and many of them have the same characteristic—is to have a future operation. It is supposed to catch hold of society as it grows, and model the plastic youngster to its own form. But it does not always succeed, because the tendencies of society are not observed in time, or are too strong for legislation; and hence it becomes an important element in all statesmanship, including legislation, to ascertain the tendencies of society.

For example, it is asserted that there is a constant tendency in society to outgrow the means of subsistence; and there can be no doubt whatever that, except in very rare cases of unexpected abundance, society always presses on the means of subsistence. There is seldom or never abundance for all. Hence, all legislation which narrows the field of supply, by laying restrictions on industry, is an error and a failure. If not given up in time, as circumstances arise to warn the Legislature against it, poverty, misery, and revolution ensue. Governments are overturned, and, for a season, anarchy lords it where order ought to reign.

Consistently with the general fact, that there is rarely abundance for all, each one, as the rule, apprehensive of not having enough, tries to get the largest share he can for himself. By a certain class of writers this general practice is vehemently condemned as selfish, and, without stopping to vindicate what seems to require no vindication, it is so clearly the consequence of the difficulty of each and all obtaining an abundance, we content ourselves with saying their condemnation is a testimony to the general fact. But each trying by all the means in his power to get the largest share he can for himself, there is always a tendency in society to increase in wealth and luxury. The desire of each to get a large share, arising from the difficulty of obtaining abundance for all, is notoriously the parent of nearly all the crimes of modern society; and no legislation will be, or can be, successful which attempts to modify it in any way, except by allowing free scope for all the energetic means that individuals can devise to obtain abundance for each and all.

To be secured against poverty is one of the ruling passions, if not the ruling passion, of all classes in all countries. Men love and admire, consequently, all that is productive, and hate and condemn all that is destructive. There no longer exists in Europe, between individuals and between tribes and clans, those deadly feuds, and that hatred and love of vengeance, which at earlier periods led to personal strife and national wars. There no longer exists anything worthy of the name of national animosity, and almost all modern wars have originated in some notions of policy or honour, or ambition, or advantage, and not from personal or national animosity. There is no difficulty in persuading the bulk of every community to remain at peace. They require no exhortation for that. To collect soldiers a conscription is enforced, or rewards are offered. Men must be bribed, or compelled, to enter the army. To get sailors to fight, though there is always plenty for peaceful occupations, they must be registered or impressed. To rouse men even to fight for their liberties, exhortations are necessary. When a question of that kind is at issue, the press overflows with patriotic appeals, and indignant denunciations that men are deficient in warlike enthusiasm. They do not readily fight, even when what patriots call their liberties are at stake.

It is perfectly clear that, throughout Italy, Germany, and even Hungary, the bulk of the population have had no stomach for fighting. The merchant, the shopkeeper, the farmer, the vine-dresser, the peasant, have all been much annoyed by having their occupations interrupted. With one or two rare exceptions, chiefly confined to the populace of cities, or professional soldiers, there has been no evidence of a general desire to conquer political improvements by the sword. The disturbances in Europe have been more like insurrections of the rabble than national uprisings, and nowhere, except in Hungary, has the contest been protracted, or assumed, even for a day, the character of a people resolutely fighting for freedom. The tendency of society, therefore, under the influence of the great principles we have adverted to, is towards peace, and it was towards peace before Elihu Burritt came from America to give it a push in that direction, and before any Peace Congress was assembled. It is not, however, to be supposed that the love of peace is so strong as to woo or permit oppression. That is as hostile to prosperity, for which peace is required, as political revolution, and to forget that will be fatal to Government.

It seems to be generally perceived by all the active stirring classes, who are anxious to avoid poverty and better their own condition, that they cannot succeed unless their neighbours also succeed. An industrious and opulent man is a customer to others; but they must see the idle pauper perish, which is revolting to humanity, unless they maintain him. Charity forbids them to

allow the sick and the defective, either in mind or body, to perish. Thus—along with the desire to have abundance for ourselves—there arises also a desire that others may do well. This is equally true in nations and in parishes. The merchant can get nothing from the Esquimaux; with the opulent Chinese he carries on a profitable and brisk trade. What men really want, therefore, all over Europe, and to which, consequently, society tends, are social reforms—improvements in their own condition, and in the condition of all around them.

What those who, on the continent, usually call themselves patriots and liberals, have aimed at by the changes and revolutions they have provoked, have been political reforms, which in their immediate effects have involved the deterioration of the social condition of the masses. They have rather opposed the tendency of society than gone with it; at least they have been premature in their exertions, and they have failed, though far more speedily and more alarmingly, than those who have laid restrictions on industry and limited the means of subsistence. A few ambitious authors, some pragmatists and scheming theorists, have endeavoured to accomplish political changes; but the bulk of every society—all the influential middle classes—have stood aloof from them, and they have only injured the cause they meant to serve. But the same tendencies to peace and to social improvement, which grow so palpably from the perpetual pressure of society on the means of subsistence, continue, and will be strengthened by their failure. For established Governments to succeed, therefore—whether they have withstood undisturbed the revolutionary wave that has rolled over Europe, or been washed from their seat and again replaced—they must study the tendencies which, impressed on society by the general wants of individuals, have defeated, far more than their armies, the political reformers and revolutionists.

On such tendencies all legislation, for the future, should be based. To effect social improvement rather than political changes—to secure peace rather than excite or permit war or disturbance—to extend instead of limiting or restricting enterprise and industry—to encourage rather than impede the exertions of individuals to procure abundance of means of subsistence—should be the objects aimed at by all the Governments of Europe. A new phase of society has obviously arisen when we can with any plausibility speak of one line of policy as suitable to every nation; but we speak of it not merely with plausibility, but with certainty. The tendencies of society are everywhere the same, and everywhere they dictate a similar course of legislation. In that course some Governments may be further advanced than others; but all must take it. For upwards of thirty years our Government has been steadily maintaining peace, endeavouring to promote social improvement, reducing expenditure and taxation, with some temporary deviations, sometimes warranted by the increase of the population and wealth—in removing restrictions on industry, enlarging the field of enterprise, removing further and further off the artificial barriers to progress, and always lessening, so far as it could, the pressure of society on the means of subsistence. Within the same period, other Governments, though they have preserved peace, have not permitted the same degree of social improvement and development; they have largely increased, instead of reducing, taxation; they have rather added to, than lessened, the restrictions on industry—at least, by not removing old restrictions, they have made them more noxious to the growing society; they have maintained and strengthened the artificial barriers to progress, and have continually made the pressure of society against the means of subsistence more severe. The proof is to be found in the slow progress of their population.

On the 11th ult., in our observations on the finances of France, we showed that the population of that country, a continual prey to disorders and revolutions, has increased in a retarding ratio, and has only increased one-fourth as fast as the population of Great Britain. Similar relations are true of all the countries of Europe. While Great Britain has increased within a given time at the rate of 1.95 per cent., and France at the rate of only 0.68 per cent., Austria has increased only as 0.85, Prussia 1.84, Saxony 1.45, Wirtemberg 0.01, and Holland 0.90. We copy these figures from Mr Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," who says they are taken "from a recent and very carefully prepared statement by M. Legoyt, in the *Journal des Economistes* for 1837." But in some statements which Mr Mill gives from Professor Rau, of an earlier date, the population of Austria is said to have increased at the rate of 1.30 per cent. The population of Austria, then, like that of France, has been increasing in a retarding ratio, which is a distinct proof of a correspondingly increasing pressure on the means of subsistence.

We hear a great deal in England about our poor. There is an army of writers who are continually drawing attention to our pauperism and its increase. It is a standing topic with foreign writers, particularly those who are hostile to England. We admit the evil—we deplore the increase; but there is good reason to believe, whatever may be the case in other countries, that the plague spot of poverty or pauperism is far larger and deeper seated in France than in England. We say more about such evils here than is said in other countries. It is far better, however, to know our faults, though they bring us to shame, than sit, like the

French statesman, over a volcano, in ignorance of its existence till it bursts forth in terrible destruction.

It is the cue of those who dwell on our pauperism, to overlook the growth of our middle class. Between 1831 and 1841, the number of males in Great Britain increased 630,000; but the number of those employed in agriculture—the most destitute portion of our population—had decreased by 19,065. The bulk of the increase, therefore—implying an increase of upwards of 2,000,000 souls—was of the upper and middle classes, the better sort of artisans and the comparatively well-paid labourers of the towns. Within the last twenty years, as every person knows, our towns have increased wonderfully, and that increase has generally been of houses that bespeak comfort and opulence. Nowhere in Europe are their such unmistakable signs of a population increasing in numbers and in wealth as in the suburbs of our numerous towns. Badly, too, as we admit our poorer population are lodged, they do not seem so badly off as the French in Rouen and Lille, as described by M. Blanqui, and in Paris, as described by the Commissioners of the Board of Health, in the report we quoted last week. According to that, 1,000,000 souls in Paris are crowded into little more than 40,000 houses, or at the rate of 25 to a house; while in London, 2,000,000 souls have 280,000 houses, or seven have one house. The population of London, therefore, is far less crowded than that of Paris; and altogether our people—notwithstanding what is said of our pauperism—have increased more in opulence as well as numbers than any people in Europe.

Our conclusion, from such facts and statements, is, that our policy of enlarging the field of enterprise, and of liberating industry from restrictions, which has now been continually and undeviatingly carried out for upwards of thirty years—the repeal of the Navigation Law of last session, and the repeal of the Corn Law of 1846, having been only the continuation and completion of the system that was begun by Mr Wallace and Mr Huskisson—our conclusion is that this policy is consistent with the tendency of society, and has been eminently successful. We have shown that it is consistent with the wants and desires of the bulk of the people, and with one great natural law, that governs with irresistible force the condition of all. The same kind of policy must now be pursued by all the Governments of Europe, and no other will correspond to the tendencies of society, preserve order and tranquillity, and confer honour, at a future time, on those who have now to legislate.

QUIET ABROAD AND REFORM AT HOME.

It is a pleasant thing to have no news from the continent. We have been so long stunned, day after day, with a succession of astounding events, each one more exciting and alarming than the other, and each one after exhaling much light and heat, and filling the world with dust and smoke, only to end in the dull stagnant pool of military despotism from which it arose, that a little quietness is quite a relief. A day, a week, a month without an insurrection, a rebellion, a dethronement, or a restoration, is an extraordinary novelty, welcome both on its own account and as a change. We get time to breathe, and look calmly at our own condition. We are beginning to lose our apprehensions of commerce being interrupted, and our merchants becoming insolvent. Foreign stocks begin to rise, and we cease to apprehend that foreign governments will not continue to pay dividends.

Our nearest neighbour, always the subject of the greatest interest, is returning into perfect order. All the old intrigues of the ordinary political parties are revived with some additions, in consequence of the late hubbub, and socialism, communism, and red republicanism exist only in writings that are totally disregarded. The most remarkable and most assuring circumstance is, that our warlike neighbour, whose fleets and armies have continually compelled us to keep on foot fleets and armies, cherishes sentiments of peace, and possesses in M. Girardin and the *Presse*, as the result of the Peace Congress, a great peace champion. Projects are put forward for diminishing the French navy, and cutting down the army to the barest necessity. Instead, therefore, of being alarmed at our neighbour, and arming ourselves to the teeth, ready to knock him down if he stirs, we may look with kindness and complacency on his exertions at self-improvement, and be inclined to lay down some of our own cumbersome weapons. The petty dissensions that already begin to break up all the parties in France, the not very forcible character of the President, the embarrassment of his ministers, the state of the French Exchequer, the practical recommendations to peace that are forcing themselves on public notice, all conjointly assure us that we shall be allowed to enjoy tranquillity, and may composedly and calmly, without any reference to revolutions or war, take our own affairs into consideration.

We have not seen such favourable circumstances abroad for a year and a half. At home we have nothing to disturb us. Ireland is tranquil and loyal; she eschews repeal as a wretched delusion, and is all for annual royal visits, palaces, villas, cottages, ormes, innumerable visitors, and an immigrating gentry. Attempts to promote repeal now are formally given up by the new Nation. The harvest is at least good all over the empire. Employment is comparatively abundant; at Paisley, weavers enough to carry on the work cannot, we are told, be procured; trade is brisk. There

is much present prosperity, and great hopes of its aggrandisement. We are not merely at liberty now, therefore; we are encouraged to turn our attention to our own concerns; and cholera, dirt, pauperism, crime, ignorance, all ask us to take the earliest and best means of remedying them. As to the end to be accomplished, there can be no difference of opinion, though there is much as to the means of accomplishing it.

We confess to some alarm lest the coming prosperity and the want of excitement for the idle should give birth to numerous unsatisfactory schemes. There is some danger lest all the energy that has been carried off in the last eighteen months by giving advice to the French, by guiding the Italians, instructing the Germans, and helping the Hungarians, should all now be directed, first and foremost, to improving our own condition, and lest we should be overwhelmed by a perfect avalanche of reforming energy. Already, our great contemporary, who, vulture like, smells from afar every prey, has broken ground, with the help of Mr Gurney's pickaxe, in favour of economy and the payment of the National Debt. We presume that is only one of many schemes to which leisure will give birth. All the ordinary plans for promoting cleanliness and health, additional drainage, more schools, home colonies, emigration, &c., &c., will now be prosecuted with renewed vigour. One consolation, in the midst of many fears is, that each of the very busy knot of social improvers whose private affairs allow them to occupy themselves with amending the public, will so press forward his own favourite plan, and be so little tolerant of others, that they will keep each other in check. If they were all to work in harmony, we should have no resource but in flight or prayer. If all our reformers, or any part of them were to be successful, they would throw such a coil round society, each man lassoeing his own chosen member of it, that in the end they would themselves be caught, and help us to shake them all off together. We cannot go on, it is clear, each man regulating his neighbour's business, so our hope is that the energy which will now be directed to an immense number of schemes, will suffice to stop them all. Parliament will be left, we believe, pretty much at liberty to pursue a steady course of improvement, and society will be left free to outgrow many of the evils that in time heretofore have been entailed on it by contrivances similar to those now recommended. The authors of them were men who in their generation thought themselves as clever and as wise as any of the present concocters of schemes for improving society by regulations and restrictions.

Facts and Figures.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

RAILWAYS.—The following important statistics in relation to Railways, brought down to the close of 1848, are taken from a return presented in the last session, having been moved for by Mr Labouchere.—No. 535.

In the year 1848, Acts of Parliament were passed authorising the raising of no less than 17,580,161*l* of new capital, for the construction of railways, in different ways; thus:—

CAPITAL AND LOANS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT IN 1848.

New Capital—By Shares	£ 11,384,866
— By Loans	3,649,274
Transferred powers for subscription in lieu of loans in former acts	2,546,021
	£17,580,161

By the same return it appears, that on the 31st of December 1848, the following was the exact condition in which railways stood:—

RAILWAYS, UNITED KINGDOM, DEC. 31, 1848.

<i>Capital Expended.</i>		£
The total amount of share capital paid up in the United Kingdom	156,508,578	
The total debts of railway companies, bearing interest	43,664,481	
Total amount of capital raised	200,173,059	
<i>Capital which yet may be Raised. :</i>		
The total amount which, at the end of 1848, there remained powers to raise, either by existing, or by new shares, or by loans	143,717,773	
<i>Length of Railway Traffic Open.</i>		Miles
Length of single lines	751	
— Double do	4,375	
Total miles	5,126	
Length of lines in course of construction	2,111	
Length of lines authorised but not commenced at that date	4,796	
The total length of lines for which the sanction of Parliament has been received up to the end of 1848	12,033	

There were, therefore, on the 31st Dec. last, in the United Kingdom, 5,126 miles of railways already open for traffic. 2,111 miles in the course of construction, and 4,796 miles not yet begun, for which Parliamentary sanction has been given; making a grand total of 12,033 miles, which up to that date had received the sanction of Parliament, and for which an entire sum of 343,890,832*l* had been sanctioned to be raised by way of shares and loans, or at the average rate of the whole of 28,657*l* per mile.

But the most striking disclosure of this return is the enormous amount of capital which was devoted to railways, even in 1848; which is thus shown:—

	AMOUNT RAISED IN 1848,		
	By Shares.	By Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£
The total amount raised to the end of 1848	156,508,578	43,664,480	200,173,059
Total amount raised up to the end of 1847, —vide Report of Commissioners for that year	126,149,476	40,788,765	166,938,241
Amount raised in 1848	30,359,102	2875,715	33,234,818

So that in the depressed year of 1848, no less a sum than 33,234,818*l* was actually devoted by the public to the purposes of railways.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—By another return presented in the last session (No. 418); we have the following facts:—

	Miles open.
July 1, 1848	4,433
December 31, do	5,079
Opened in the six months	646

Note.—The discrepancy of the length of railways returned as open on the 31st December 1848, in this and the document referred to above, is attributable to the return for the first time of some mineral branches, and to slight differences in the return of the companies in the length of some of the lines.

The number of passengers conveyed on all the railways in the United Kingdom during the half-year ended the 31st December last, was as follows:—

	Persons.
1st class passengers	3,743,602
2nd class passengers	12,191,549
3rd class passengers	7,184,033
Parliamentary class	8,450,623
Mixed	60,485
Total, six months	31,630,292

So that the 1st class passengers were only 12 per cent of the whole number, while the 2nd class were 38½ per cent; the 3rd class, 22½ per cent; and the Parliamentary class of passengers, 27 per cent.

The receipts of all the railways in the United Kingdom for traffic was as follows:—

	£
From passengers—1st class	1,003,516
— 2nd class	1,360,468
— 3rd class	320,862
— Parliamentary class	597,071
— Mixed	1,382
Total from passengers	3,283,301
Receipts from goods, cattle, carriages, parcels, mails, &c.	2,461,662
Total receipts, six months, on 5,079 miles open	5,744,963

The rates existing between the receipts drawn from the several classes and the total receipts, is, however, a very different ratio from that existing between the numbers of the several classes and the total number. The following is a comparison:—

	Proportion of numbers per cent	Proportion of receipts per cent
1st class passengers	12	30½
2nd class	38½	40½
3rd class	22½	10½
Parliamentary class	27	18½
	100	100

The revenue of the railways of the United Kingdom cannot now be put down at less than twelve millions annually.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.—According to a return moved for by Mr Simeon, No. 329, the declared value of the woollen manufactures exported in 1848, was 5,733,828*l*. This amount was made up of—

- 196,876 pieces of cloth, all sorts.
- 681 pieces of napped coatings, duffels, &c;
- 25,265 pieces of kerseymeres.
- 19,911 pieces of bazes, of all sorts.
- 1,512,366 pieces of stuffs, woollen, or worsted.
- 1,895,785 yards of flannel.
- 4,157,266 yards of blankets and blanketing.
- 1,106,261 yards of carpets and carpeting.
- 25,091,510 yards of woollens mixed with cottons.
- 88,201 dozens pairs of hosiery.
- 178,300*l* of sundry goods.

By far the largest customer which this country has for woollen goods is the United States of America. Last year, the amount of these goods exported to that market was 1,720,570*l*, while in 1847, 1846, and 1845, the amounts had been respectively, 2,043,000*l*, 1,318,000*l*, and 1,581,000*l*. The United States may be said to take 30 per cent of our entire export of woollens; while the next largest quantity goes to the Hause Towns (for Germany and the East of Europe), to which the exports last year amounted to 527,384*l*. But the following table shows the amount taken by each country during the last year, as well as the quantities of each of the three most important articles of woollen manufactures:

An Account of the Quantities and Declared Value of BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES Exported from the United Kingdom in the Year 1848; specifying the Countries to which they were sent.

Countries to which Exported.	Cloths of all sorts, pieces	Stuffs, Woollens as Worsted, pieces	Woollens mixed with Cotton, yards	Value of Brit. Woollen Manf. Exported from United Kingdom, £
Russia	898	9,612	267,501	44,971
Sweden	25	28,773	39,343	34,566
Norway	351	8,030	33,449	13,657
Denmark	1,680	4,201	112,960	24,152
Prussia	2	329	64,920	3, 31
Hanover	..	2,106	756	3,135
Hanseatic Towns	11,526	264,249	3,022,732	537,384
Holland	2,432	166,413	871,266	327,725
Belgium	332	47,775	536,617	191,969
Channel Islands	5,443	11,669	20,700	115,531
France	607	28,040	917,933	85,609
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	15,154	22,987	492,388	167,714
Spain and the Canaries	438	13,358	106,536	35,465
Gibraltar	3,298	12,859	257,064	55,620
Italy	1,840	58,663	2,422,691	213,675
Malta	1,744	5,073	1,8,523	27,253
Ionian Islands	208	1,232	44,605	7,744
Kingdom of Greece	10	754	62,958	5,184
Turkey	2,686	49,286	449,888	104,861
Wallachia and Moldavia	..	264	11,000	1,190
Syria and Palestine	2	2,383	1,200	2,749
Egypt	167	4,070	78,548	9,457
Morocco	299	181	..	1,750
Western Coast of Africa	139	2,793	18,610	8,533
Cape of Good Hope	3,053	12,877	99,381	58,464
Cape Verde Islands	..	..	580	58
Ascension	..	15	..	14
St Helena	31	19	3,618	1,528
Mauritius	214	2,413	21,558	6,029
Aden	..	..	..	30
Persia	..	15	..	19
British territo. in East Indies	24,138	28,972	227,054	218,038
Java	75	2,680	10,937	4,973
Philippine Islands	84	2,053	2,860	5,134
China	23,319	131,381	57,052	379,912
British settlements in Australia	5,113	19,609	232,512	142,666
South Sea Islands	28	1,215	..	4,528
British N. American Colonies	12,619	98,370	1,099,526	353,472
British West Indies	1,245	9,319	175,374	32,753
Foreign West Indies	2,957	16,061	39,787	57,767
United States of America	25,537	276,295	11,884,499	1,720,570
Mexico	3,538	24,878	233,500	85,707
Central America	72	1,645	5,320	3,668
New Granada	1,495	4,106	11,500	17,059
Venezuela	200	824	5,960	4,184
Ecuador	10	473	..	1,175
Brazil	11,675	49,787	220,565	220,809
Oriental Repub. of the Uruguay	3,428	9,635	5,640	48,879
Buenos Ayres	7,278	26,806	136,919	114,605
Chili	7,811	33,600	524,558	168,722
Peru	13,752	17,277	196,626	155,934
Falkland Islands	..	..	..	90
Russian settlements on the North-West coast of America	3	105	2,756	1,246
Total	195,876	1,512,366	25,091,510	5,733,828

The quantity of woollens and worsted yarn exported in 1848 was 8,429,152 lbs, distributed in the following manner:—

An Account of the Quantities of WOOLLEN YARN Exported from the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year 1848, specifying the countries to which they were sent.

	British Woollen and Worsted Yarn (including Yarn of Wool or Worsted, mixed with other materials.) lbs
Russia	1,427,925
Sweden	12,043
Norway	2,827
Denmark	10,557
Prussia	2,851
Hanover	5,731
Hanseatic towns	4,412,246
Holland	1,319,673
Belgium	700,143
Channel Islands	44,827
France	133,236
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	3,139
Spain and the Canaries	13,187
Gibraltar	359
Italy	129,600
Malta	516
Ionian Islands	120
Turkey	10,936
Egypt	40
Western Coast of Africa	1,060
Mauritius	4
British territories in the East Indies	8,955
British settlements in Australia	781
British North American Colonies	25,604
British West Indies	118
United States of America	133,112
Mexico	9,632
Total	8,429,152

Thus far, the exports of woollens in the present year show a great increase upon those of last year, which were much below the ordinary quantity.

RIVER PLATE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Monte Video, June 16.

Rosas has extended his amiability towards the British Legation. Mr Southern prospers, and if he perseveres in the same judicious and honourable course he has hitherto pursued, he will probably be received as resident British Plenipotentiary. He very properly looks upon his countrymen, with one or two benevolent exceptions, as black sheep, and they are deserving of his neglect—nay, his contempt—for they do not second his efforts to conciliate the powers that be, by making valuable presents, entertaining members of the Mashorca Club, and praising Rosas's mild administration. I should like to see Lord Palmerston in the river, and demean himself and his country in the same manner.

Here the good folks are squabbling amongst themselves. Herrera y Obes, having got rid of Pacheco, at an expense of 4,000 hard dollars, ventured to request the Chamber of Notables would annihilate itself, until a reply is received from France respecting the last negotiation of Admiral Lepredour with the Dictator Rosas; but, although he commanded a majority in the expulsion of Pacheco, a short time since, he did not on this occasion find the Notables so obsequious. They absolutely refused, by a majority of 50 per cent; but as some of them hinted rather broadly that the minister's intentions appeared very suspicious, at least, he has imprudently insisted on a reconsideration of his proposition, and the Chambers are to meet this evening, when it is expected hard words will be used. Murioz, the Minister of Finance, has resigned. We are sorry for it—as, during the short period he held office, he exhibited some vigour and some honesty of purpose, and commanded our respect. He has been succeeded by Zavillaga, a man as remarkable for his prejudices as for his impracticable schemes. Whatever his merits may be, he does not appear to enjoy the confidence of the public. Herrera's friends state, that if he is again defeated he will resign. This step may lead to difficulties, as there appears no one fit to replace him. At the same time, it must be confessed, he has not the confidence of the public. If his intentions are good, he has an unfortunate way of exhibiting them. What on earth can he want the Notables to give up their power and privileges for? He is accused of a desire to obtain supreme power, in order to fill his purse, and then abscond, and abandon us to the enemy. It is rumoured, Rosas's gold has found its way into the forte, and even Admiral Lepredour is said to have seen its colour.

The subsidy is continued, and appears likely to be continued. Monte Video is miserably triste, and I know not how we shall get through the winter. Some more French vessels of war have departed.

Agriculture.

FARMING PROSPECTS.

If the complaints of a great many English farmers could be accepted as reliable indications of agricultural prospects, they would be gloomy enough, for, according to these complaints, nothing but the obtainment of some impossible price for grain—wheat especially—would enable them to live by their farms. But though these complaints indicate much uneasiness, and probably not a little difficulty, in the farming trade, the remedies suggested by the complaints must be wholly disregarded. Moderate prices must henceforth be taken by the farmers as one of the bases of his calculations; and were it possible that any thing so politically absurd as a proposition to bolster up prices by a corn law could be entertained, nothing would be so fatal to the farming body. More capital is needed in English farming, and more must be used, before husbandry can become to its followers the business it may be made. On that point there will, by and bye, be no great difficulty. But at present the evil to be got over is a too great reliance on grain growing, and in particular on the wheat crop. This is the source of all the anxiety about high prices. No one can go over the vast majority of English farms without being struck by the force of the remark made by one of the Scotch witnesses examined before the Agricultural Distress Committee in 1836, who said "he wondered where the English farmers got the manure for their fallow break." The truth is, the land is not sufficiently manured. And this is as much the fault of the system as of the farmers. Grain growing has been their chief object; and fair crops have been grown by clean and good cultivation, without any great force of manure. Of such a system high price constitutes the mainspring; but, with the present prices of grain, we are not surprised to hear, and entirely believe, that many farmers cannot go on in the way they have been accustomed to cultivate their land. That by a change of system they may, and eventually will, do better than before, there can be no question; but, then, in order to make the efforts necessary to accomplish that change, they must appreciate their actual position; they must regard it as probable that the price of wheat will range about 4s the quarter in ordinary years, and that the prices of other grain will be in proportion. Let this state of prices be regarded by farmers as permanent, and its effect upon their cultivation will be two-fold; first, they will rely less exclusively than heretofore on grain crops, and pay more attention to other objects of culture; and, secondly, they will strive to increase the acreable produce of their grain crops. Now, the operation of such a change on English farms will be to increase the quantity of stock kept and, of necessity, the breadth of the green and root crops.

At this point, new arrangements with their landlords will become necessary, because there will not only be additional capital employed in farming, but all the capital will be invested in the soil for longer periods of time, and with a view to more distant results than under the present system. Instead, therefore, of temporary returns or abatements of rent, which are becoming general amongst the larger landed proprietors, the farmer's object should be to obtain a lease of his farm upon such business-like terms, as will enable him to adapt his cultivation to the probable range of prices. Every farmer ought to make an accurate account and valuation of his stock at the coming Michaelmas, and should subject his plan of cultivation to a strict examination with reference to future prospects and prices; and if he should find, as many would find, that he is deficient in the capital necessary for managing his farm properly, or that there is some radical error in the terms on which he holds his land, let him promptly decide on and adopt the means of placing himself in a right position. Should his farm be simply too large, he should not hesitate to give up some portion of it if his landlord will accede to such an arrangement; or otherwise he should avail himself of opportunities offered by the many farms now becoming vacant, to take one more suited to his means. Should he be unable to obtain a lease, or should his farm be infested with game, or should there be any other obstacle to safe and

profitable farming which the landlord might, but is unwilling, to remove, let the farmer at once resolve to encounter the present inconveniences of a removal, and seek a new farm free from such obstacles as we have referred to. Of this he may be assured, that it is only by self-reliance that farmers can succeed. And landowners will in many cases act both wisely and kindly in requiring tenants, who have obviously too much land for their available means, to give up some part of their land; while the lands thus taken from the farms will, in most cases, find tenants in the industrious men who could manage a small quantity of land, either as their sole means of livelihood, or in combination with some other business. There is, in most rural districts, a demand for quantities of land less than what can be called farms, varying from two to twenty acres, by men who would manage them with profit to themselves and advantage to the proprietor; but, from one cause or another, that demand remains unsatisfied, while many of the farms are indifferently cultivated. The Belgians show what can be done by means of the assiduous cultivation and high manuring of a small quantity of land. There men with three or four acres of land manage to keep two cows, and even with an acre and a half or two acres of land they always keep one cow. And this would happen to some extent in most English parishes, not as a general system of culture, but there would be found a few men who would make good use of a small portion of land. We mention this, because we believe it will be found to be in many places one of the most effective means of relieving the actual farmers from their superabundant land, with benefit to themselves, and without the disturbance of old associations and connections.

THE YIELD OF THE WHEAT.

We have heard complaints that the yield of such of the present year's wheat crop as has hitherto been thrashed, has not answered the expectations formed of it from the appearance of the crop when growing. And in particular we learn that on a tract of remarkably good land in a western county where, from the aspect of the wheat crops, thirty-six and forty bushels of wheat to the acre were confidently predicted, the out-turn proves to be no more than from twenty-four to twenty-eight bushels per acre. Whether this will prove to be general, it is impossible to say; but in a warm and dry season like the present the wheat usually yields well. And we believe that will be the case on well cultivated farms. The district from which we have received so unfavourable an account of the yield is much occupied by small farmers, and persons who cannot be classed as farmers, and though their careful tillage and the natural fertility of the soil enables them to grow fair crops, it is obvious they are very deficient in manure. They have no cows, and not many pigs; and we have seen a dressing of clothiers' waste on the land, said to be good for three or four years crops, which is far less in quantity than the top dressings some of our best farmers apply to their growing crops when their land has been before highly manured. On good land, fair crops of corn may be obtained, especially in good seasons, without any great application of manure, but such crops will invariably disappoint the expectations formed of their yield. The great want of all English cultivation, great and small, is *more manure*.

We were struck with this in the course of a comparison accidentally made the other day. By mistake, a piece of land of three acres, which had been only recently in the occupation of an active farmer, was last autumn sown with wheat, not being at the time at all fit to carry a wheat crop. In the last summer of 1848 it had been imperfectly cleaned, being very full of couch grass, after an indifferent crop of winter tares had been fed off with sheep. The wheat, however, on about two acres, though grassy, appeared to be pretty good. This land, it should be mentioned, is stiff, with a clay subsoil, and has not yet been drained. About an acre of land adjoining, which had been well drained and heavily manured for swedes, was also sown with wheat in February last; the plant was so thin that it would have been ploughed up had there not been other work of more importance to do on the farm, and late in the spring it greatly recovered, telling of the good manurance of the previous year. This rough lot of wheat—the produce of the four acres—has been thrashed out for the sake of the straw, and, though the produce of the one acre was not kept separate from the rest, there is no doubt that it yielded far more than the other three acres, though the straw on the latter was as four to one. Again, at the same time the wheat from about three parts of an acre of other land, which has been under pretty high cultivation for several years, was thrashed, and the produce was much beyond that of all the four acres before mentioned. We refer to this as an illustration of the proposition farmers cannot keep too much before them—namely, that it is impossible to obtain heavy crops of grain without repeated and heavy manurings.

BARNET GREAT CATTLE FAIR.

There was a larger show of cattle at this great fair than we have seen for several years, and for a time the trade was remarkably dull. Farmers seemed to be buying nothing, and the sellers were loudly inviting customers by declarations of willingness to meet the times, and offers to sell "a lot of beasts worth the money." The prices asked, however, were not really much below those of last year, except for small and inferior cattle. There were great numbers of Irish yearlings and two-year olds, which sold for very little money, and in that way found customers. In the Scotch fair the show of stock was large, but the greater proportion of the animals was younger than formerly, three-year old steers being the most numerous. The dairy cows, of which there was a very fine show, also sold very slowly, indicating an absence of demand on the part of the metropolitan cow-keepers, for which we did not hear any satisfactory reason. We never saw a better exhibition of cart-horses at Barnet than that of last Tuesday, and the wild droves of Welsh horses and ponies, with

their wilder drovers, were more numerous than usual. To juveniles who have a taste for ponies and pony carriages the Welsh horse fair at Barnet last week would have proved a place of sore temptation.

The following account is from the columns of a daily paper:—

On Tuesday this important cattle fair commenced. The supply of beasts in the different fair fields exceeded those of last year by nearly 3,000. There were beasts of almost every breed in the United Kingdom collected together from all the various counties to a much larger extent than at any fair in England. Being well attended by a large class of salesmen, jobbers, farmers, and cowkeepers, &c., business in the middle of the day was exceedingly brisk, the Lincoln, Leicester, and other large sorts being first selected, three and four year olds selling at the following prices:—Lincoln and Leicesters, 10*l* to 14*l* per head; Sussex, 12*l* to 15*l* per head; Devons, 8*l* to 10*l* per head; Herefords and Suffolks, 7*l* to 9*l* per head. Two-year-old beasts did not realise so much by 2*l* per head. Scots, of which there were some very extensive droves on Barnet Common, the aged beasts making from 7*l* to 9*l* per head; 2 and 3-year olds 5*l* and 7*l* per head. The racecourse was completely covered with Welsh and Irish beasts of mixed character. The best Welsh bullocks made from 8*l* to 9*l* per head; small and inferior, 4*l* to 6*l* per head. Irish beasts were offered at low prices, but few were sold, although offered fully 20 per cent below the prices of last year. Milch cows ruled steadily as to price and demand. Best York or Durham bred beasts with calves by their sides, made from 15*l* to 20*l* per head; in calf, 12*l* to 14*l*; Ayrshire, in full milk, 10*l* to 12*l*; ditto in calf, 8*l* to 10*l*; Suffolks, ditto, 10*l* to 13*l*; Alderneys, of which there were some very choice samples in full milk, made from 14*l* to 18*l* per head. Barren cows, and all inferior cattle, went off slowly the first day. The horse fair was well supplied with a large assortment of both draught and nag horses, the prime cart horses from 4 to 6 years old, making from 50 to 70 guineas each; smaller sorts, that were suitable for farmers and carmen, &c., 30 to 40 guineas each; carriage horses, to match, from 4 to 6 years old, 150 to 180 guineas the pair. There were upwards of 1,000 Welsh horses and ponies, the latter making from 10*l* to 16*l* each; and small Shetlands, 10 to 12*l*. The number sold of the Welsh breed up to 6 o'clock was 470.

The following is the *Times*' account of the termination of the fair, from which it is evident farmers are adopting the right means of meeting the times by increasing their stock.

This extensive fair terminated yesterday afternoon much to the satisfaction of the graziers, salesmen, and breeders of cattle, who succeeded in disposing of almost the whole of their live stock. The above fair is held chiefly for the exposure of store beasts to be laid down in the grazing counties for future purposes, when they are transferred into the several markets both in London and the provinces for slaughtering. This fair is not very attractive to the butchers in and around the metropolis, although there was a good show of fat beasts. For Welsh younglings there was a current call during the last two days, not more than 2,000 being left to be sent on to Harlow fair, in Essex. The fair upon the recent occasion may be regarded as one of the best, both for stock and for trade, which has occurred in Barnet for some years past; and the proprietors of the numerous inns have reaped a beneficial harvest during the three days of its continuance.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, Sept. 3, 1849.

SUGAR.—The colonial market has been heavy throughout the past month, and although a large amount of business has been done, prices have declined 6d per cwt on all descriptions. For foreign the demand on the spot for exportation has been very languid, and prices are 6d to 1s lower than on the 1st ult.—the home refiners are now giving 1s per cwt more than the exporters for Havana sugar imported in privileged ships, which therefore now competes with colonial sorts. Sales of cargoes afloat have been made to a fair extent at the above reduction generally, and white Havana at 1s 6d below the prices of the 1st ult.

COFFEE.—The quietness noticed as characterising the market at the beginning of last month was but of short continuance; the heavy arrivals of Ceylon coffee which were expected to depress prices for a time, and thus to give a more favourable opportunity for investment, had been waited for by so many parties, both dealers and speculators, that the simultaneous attempt to come in at low rates has proved a failure. During the past month the imports have amounted to 4,000 tons, yet in the face of such large supplies and the disposition shown by many of the importers to press sales, so great has been the competition, that plantation sorts, of which the bulk of the import has consisted, have not only maintained their previous value, but are fully 4s per cwt dearer than on the 1st ult. It is however in native coffee that speculation has been most rife, the fact that, notwithstanding the pending Dutch Company's Sales, there has been a steady improvement in all the principal continental markets, giving great strength to the opinion that a further advance may be confidently looked for after they have taken place: in the past fortnight a very active demand has been experienced here—about 20,000 bags have changed hands—and the prices now currently obtainable are 4s per cwt above those of the 1st August. The export kinds of foreign coffee have advanced 2s to 3s; Mocha, which is comparatively neglected, about 1s per cwt.

The transactions have been altogether on a large scale, comprising 300 casks West India; 33,000 bags and 2,500 casks Ceylon; 400 bales Mocha; 2,600 bags Java; 3,700 bags Padang and Batavia; 1,800 bags Costa Rica; 1,200 bags St Domingo; 500 bags Havana; and 4,500 bags Rio.

The latest accounts both from Java and the Brazils fully confirm those previously received as to the deficient supply from those most important sources; and it must now appear a work of supererogation to reiterate the statement that the whole production of coffee in 1849-50 will fall very far short of the world's consumption, and therefore that a much higher scale of prices than we have for some time been accustomed to, is likely to be established in the ensuing year.

(From Messrs J. P. Mason and Co's Circular.)

London, Sept. 5, 1849.

INDIGO.—The declarations for the ensuing sales of the 9th proximo have been proceeded with very rapidly; on the first day 13,200 chests were advertised, and since then the quantity has been increased to 17,500 chests, to which, most likely, from 1,000 to 2,000 chests more will yet be added before the closing of the catalogues. In the face of this large declaration, the market has become flat, but prices remain much the same. The business during the past month has been only moderate, comprising about 400 chests, half in first hands, and the residue in small parcels by dealers, of the various sorts of Bengal and

Madras. The accounts from India for the next mail or two will materially influence the course of prices in the ensuing sale. By the mail of the 30th August, with dates to the 14th July, there appears to have been partial injury to the crop by heavy rains, but, generally, the opinion was in favour of a fair average yield, which, if confirmed, will no doubt prevent any improvement in prices; and with so large a quantity in the sale, unless strong support be given, the rates of July may barely be maintained. The deliveries up to this time, 21,200 chests, show an increase of 2,400 chests over last year, but are much the same as in 1847, whilst the stock is 37,100 chests, against 32,700 in 1848, and 34,400 in 1847.

COCHINEAL.—The quantity of cochineal brought to sale during the month having been moderate, prices have undergone little alteration, but the better qualities of Honduras silver being scarce, and in request for Russia, those sorts have sold rather higher, 4s 2d to 4s 4d having been paid; the ordinary and middling have gone at former prices—viz., from 3s 7d to 5s 10d per lb. Honduras black has sold more freely in the middling and good qualities, which have realised 4s 3d to 4s 9d per lb; and the range of prices for low to fine has been from 3s 7d to 5s 2d per lb. Mexican silver has been in limited request at 3s 5d to 3s 9d; but black, having become more scarce, has sold 2d per lb higher, the prices paid having been from 3s 8d to 4s per lb. The total sales by auction in August have been 344 bags Honduras silver, 278 bags Honduras black; 297 bags Mexican silver, 111 bags Mexican black; and 171 Teneriffe; the latter at 3s 7d to 3s 11d per lb.

(From Mr B. S. Gaden's Circular.)

London, Sept. 3, 1849.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 27.—Our arrivals continue very insignificant, and stocks are small. Polish Odessa wheat 60 to 61 lbs per bushel, for delivery 8th and 9th December, is held at 33s 6d to 34s per imperial qr f. o. b. Indian corn is wanted here. There is only one cargo Galatz for sale at our port of first quality, weight 64 to 65 lbs per bushel, for which 24s 6d per quarter is asked, and 22s 6d per quarter has been offered in vain. Freight to England 4s per qr for wheat.

STETTIN, Aug. 28.—The quality of our wheat is very good, and fair old in granary could be shipped to-day at 36s free on board, weighing 129 to 130 lbs Dutch scale, or 61 to 61½ lbs per bushel English. New wheat for delivery in October 34s to 35s per qr f. o. b.; weight 128 lbs Dutch, or 60 to 60½ lbs per bushel Silesian, same weight 34s 6d free on board. A parcel of 2,000 qrs of barley, weighing 109 to 110 Dutch, or 51 to 51½ lbs per bushel was bought yesterday for Hull, at 1s 5d f. o. b. and a vessel was procured for the same at the low freight of 1s 6d per qr. I think this article will decline in a few days to 16s 6d, and new to 16s f. o. b., and perhaps even 1s less money might be taken by holders. Freight is 2s 9d to East Coast for wheat for small vessels: large vessels may be obtained at a much lower rate.

In Pomerania all holders of grain seem disposed to sell, and low prices would be accepted if buyers could be found.

At Hamburg prices also have a downward tendency, but are still high in proportion to other places, 61½ lbs red wheat, 39s 6d f. o. b.—Freight to East coast, 1s 6d per qr; 62 lbs red wheat, 40s to 40s 6d f. o. b.—Freight to East coast, 1s 6d per qr. Saale barley maintains its price, and a parcel of fine, 51½ lbs, realised equal to 23s per qr free on board.

At Bremen, 62 lbs red wheat, 39s to 39s 6d; 61 lbs red wheat, 37s 9d to 38s; 59 to 60 lbs Upper Weeser, 35s to 37s free on board. Our harvest will be an average one. Potatoes are very bad, but this does not yet form a subject of consideration. Rye, 18s to 20s free on board; 51 to 52 lbs old barley is worth 16s to 17s, but there remain only small quantities for sale. New is wanting. Good overland oats 10s per qr f. o. b., freights 1s 6d per qr and 10 per cent to London, and per steamer 2s 10d per cent for wheat.

DANTZIC.—The finest qualities of high mixed wheat are scarce, and are not much lower. Usual high mixed, 62 lbs per bushel, can be obtained at 41s to 42s f. o. b.; mixed at 40s. Freights to East coast, 2s 6d to 3s 9d per qr for wheat.

GALATZ.—Ibrail corn 16s 6d f. o. b., and finest Galatz in proportion.

GHEENT, BELGIUM, Aug. 31.—Wheat was very dull sale to-day, and we think it may soon succeed to us to execute your friend's orders for our finest new white wheats; 61 to 62 lbs per bushel at 40s to 42s per qr, cost and freight for net cash. New Canary seed, of superior quality, is obtainable at 60s to 65s per qr free on board here; and potatoes are unusually cheap, and well worth the attention of your friends.

LUCON, FRANCE.—New red wheat 40s to 40s 6d per 488 lbs, cost and freight to English Channel ports; white, 41s 6d to 42s per 480 lbs cost and freight to English Channel ports. London or East coast, 1s; and Bristol Channel, 6d extra.

BORDEAUX.—New red wheats, of fine quality, and weighing 64 lbs per bushel natural weight, 42s to 42s 6d cost and freight to United Kingdom.

NANTES.—Holders are disposed to accept rather lower terms for wheat. Old red, 62 lbs can be got at 39s, cost and freight; new red, 40s to 40s 6d cost and freight to the English Channel. Very little passing here worthy of comment.

HAVRE.—Prices nominal. A fine crop of oats and average crop of wheat. Not much doing in the grain trade here.

ROUEN.—Harvest satisfactory, and no complaints, either of quantity or quality. Business in grain is dull.

HAMBURG, Aug. 31.—At 41s cost and freight we can ship finest 62 lbs red wheat per steamer to Hull; 62 lbs red wheat from Eckernforde, fine and sweet corn can be shipped at 38s cost and freight to the East coast of Great Britain.

(From Messrs Du Fay and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Sept. 1, 1849.

The opinion we ventured to express at the close of the preceding month was not very sanguine regarding the progress of our export trade in textile fabrics at the enhanced prices, which the sudden rise of cotton rendered it imperative upon the manufacturers to demand. Subsequent events have proved the correctness of our remarks, and the same circumstances which then checked business have continued to prevail during the past month; transactions have been comparatively limited, for purchasers confined themselves strictly to actual wants, and few new orders were given out. The position of the spinners and manufacturers is, with few exceptions, more precarious now than it was on the 1st ult.

The contrast which the state of the cotton market formed to our own during the past month, is striking in the extreme. In Liverpool, speculative excitement continued to raise prices of cotton another ¼d per lb, whilst apathy and disinclination to purchase in anticipation of future wants, prevailed in the Manchester market.

It is well known that some descriptions of water twist and heavy domestics were offered at considerably lower prices than they could be produced for at present, but very few of the export houses felt inclined to avail themselves of what appeared tempting offers; notwithstanding the raising of the Danish blockade and the improved aspect of political affairs in Europe.

The fact is, the exports to the nearer markets have been considerably in excess of last year, as we stated on previous occasions, and which the following statement from Hull, giving the exports from that port up to the 22nd ult, compared with the same period of 1848, still further exemplifies:—

EXPORTS to the East for the month of August 1849.

	Plain Cottons.		Printd Ctns.		Cotton Twist.	
	pkgs	£	pkgs	£	pkgs	lb
Bay of Bengal:—						
Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1849	4544	1067552	2360	63347	25189	12304528
1848	30780	764309	2017	62253	15260	7473135
Bombay:—						
Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1849	35479	806287	1768	49364	12610	3732480
1848	16870	410893	588	17011	8911	2825097
China:—						
Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1849	36101	813678	2117	73521	10079	3856738
1848	32674	738574	1462	52035	10431	4064247

EXPORTS from the Port of HULL, in number of Packages, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 23, 1849, compared with those of from Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, 1848.

	Cotton Twist.		Cotton Goods.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849
Hamburg.....bales, cases	12,914	18,887	5,444	7,795
St Petersburg	7,459	4,834	163	346
Rotterdam	6,250	10,457	3,421	4,585
Antwerp	2,078	3,513	231	661
Zwolle	1,709	1,965	46	25
Kampen	1,494	1,749	244	143
Leer	1,374	2,880	17	360
Amsterdam	451	553	1,259	1,324
All other Ports	4,699	5,307	1,028	1,275
Total.....	38,428	51,085	11,883	16,514

The total increase in yarns exported to the continent exhibited by the above table amounts to 11,657 packages, containing at least 11,657,000 lb weight of yarn, and this increase is the more striking as regards Germany and adjacent countries, as the shipments to Russia show a decrease of 2,625 packages of about 900 lb each. We have on former occasions called the attention of our friends to the rapid decline, which our export trade in yarns to Russia has for some time past been undergoing, and there is little doubt that it is approaching its extinction under the present exorbitant duty, which is about 6½d per lb on yarns. A protection amounting to about 90 per cent on the lower numbers, and to about 60 per cent on the higher numbers of water twist, is amply sufficient to foster production of yarns, however unprofitable or unnatural to the locality or circumstances of the country. The export trade to other Northern States, such as Sweden, is also losing ground, under the burden of heavy import duties, and the attention of the Board of Trade will, we believe, be again drawn to this important subject by merchants interested in that trade.

The accounts we have recently received from the more distant markets are equally discouraging for shipments under present circumstances.

A good deal has been said in some quarters about the satisfactory tenor of the accounts received by the last Overland Mail, but we appeal to those practically acquainted with the Eastern markets, whether they have been "de facto" so. The purchases effected in our market since the arrival of the Overland Mail are unimportant in amount, and goods suitable for the Indian and China markets can be had at rather lower prices than last month, notwithstanding the advance in cotton amounting to ¼d per lb, since then.

We stated some time ago, that the markets on the West coast of South America, namely, those of Valparaiso and Lima had been benefited by an export trade of manufactures to California, but a return of such goods is now more probable than a continued export trade to that market. We regret to say that the Californian accounts have equally disappointed shippers from this side.

From Mexico the accounts remain as before, namely, not encouraging for new shipments. The news from the River Plate have not induced new investments; the late shipments being considered amply sufficient for the present; and the tenor of the letters, received a few days ago from the Brazils, is equally discouraging for new shipments of manufactured goods.

A circumstance, which militates greatly at present against our export trade, besides the rise which the state of the Liverpool market has caused, is the advance which the cutters and dyers have thought proper to demand, amounting to about 20 per cent for the former, and from 25 to 30 per cent for the latter on the rate of wages. The apparently prosperous state of trade is the cause of such demands; the higher cotton rises, the more obstacles will, we are afraid, be thrown in the way of business.

What we have stated above, will suffice to show that we have at present chiefly to rely upon a good home trade for the vent of our production. We hope that the demand which cheap provisions and a satisfactory condition of the main-spring of trade, namely, a well-employed population, never fails to call forth, will be sufficiently active to afford continued employment.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1849.

Since the date of our last circular, business has proceeded satisfactorily throughout the manufacturing districts, the removal of the Danish blockade, together with the satisfactory accounts from most of the markets abroad, and the healthy state of trade at home, having led to considerable orders for goods, so that the manufacturing population are fully employed, and there seems every reason to expect that a good autumn and winter trade may be looked for. Consumers being well stocked, the demand for fine colonial and home wools has been rather less active, but prices are well supported. Our market for low foreign wool has not been very brisk, there being little to offer by private contract of the more current descriptions. Several public sales of East India have been held during the month. On the 29th and 30th ult., in addition to about 1,500 bales East India, a variety of other low wools were offered: a portion was withdrawn, and on what was sold rather lower prices were submitted to. Buenos Ayres: the better qualities continue in request; some quantity has arrived during the month, but there is not much offering at present: common kinds are still dull. Several parcels of washed Cordova have been sold, and a large parcel has also been sold in London, said to be on speculation. Peruvian: a moderate business has been done both for the home trade and export: there is no change in prices. The stock of unwashed is small, and of washed no longer excessive. Alpaca is in good demand at firm prices, and the stock very light. Russia: several small lots of fleeces have been sold; we have hardly any stock: a large quantity has arrived in London. Turkey: there being little on hand, we have little to report. Egyptian is in good demand. A small parcel was sold at the sale on the 30th ult.: white at 7¼d to 7½d, and locks and pieces 6½d to 6¾d. Oporto is not much inquired for: several parcels were offered at the late sales, but only a few bags of white fleeces were sold at 8½d. In Scotch wools a moderate business has been done, but the trade pay the prices demanded with great reluctance.

(From Messrs Drake, Brothers, and Co.'s Circular.)

Havana, Aug. 11, 1849.

Sugars have continued in demand during the past month; the exports were large for the season, amounting from here and Matanzas to 106,281 boxes; prices are very firm, at advanced quotations. Several planters still withhold their crops from the market in expectation of higher prices, but European limits are too low for actual rates; and from the United States there is no demand whatever. Shipments to Yucatan amount to 2,676 boxes, and a few small vessels are loading for that destination:—

	rs	rs	at 15 per cent	prim.	equal	15	10	17	6	per cwt, f.o.b.
Cucuruchos	5	5½	—	—	—	18	1	18	8	—
Ordinary yellows...	6	6½	—	—	—	19	3	19	10	—
Middling do	6½	7	—	—	—	25	0	21	6	—
Fine do	7	7½	—	—	—	21	1	23	10	—
Florete do	7½	8	—	—	—	26	1	27	3	—
Ordinary whites ...	9½	10	—	—	—	27	10	23	5	—
Middling do	10½	10½	—	—	—	29	0	30	9	—
Fine & Florete do	10½	11½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The receipts from the interior continue to fall off, being 32,000 boxes, against 60,000 boxes same month last year. Our exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1849	1848	1847
	boxes	boxes	boxes
United States	97,321	154,512	244,073
Russia and Cows (Whites)	116,912	89,935	76,576
Continent of Europe	229,211	241,364	154,489
Great Britain (by privileged flags) ...	114,650	92,512	173,587
Spain	88,020	130,220	95,152
Mediterranean	50,745	50,313	81,893
Total	690,859	759,456	825,770

We estimate the stock between this and Matanzas, the country included, at 150,000 to 175,000 boxes. The prospects for the new crop are extremely flattering; the canefields are farther advanced, and promise a larger yield than has ever been known before. We receive the same reports from all districts of the island.

Circulars have been received from—

Messrs Sanders and Claxton—Taylor and Bright—G. F. Mandley—McNair, Greenhow, and Irving—Stitt, Day, and Co.—Greame and Co.—T. J. and T. Powell—Wilson and Co.—Layton, Hulbert, and Co.—Jacob Mocatta—W. Short—Churchill and Sim—Henry W. Eaton—Cotton and Trueman.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 6, 1849.

I told you, in my last letter, that the President of the Republic would not consent to change his cabinet in favour of the ultra-reactionary party, and would continue to keep at the head of his government M. Dufaure and his friends, unless he should be obliged by the majority of the assembly to choose his counsellors among M. Leon Faucher, M. Thiers, M. Mole, and M. Fould. All the reactionary papers continue to urge the President to turn away M. Dufaure, whom they represent as addicted to the revolutionary schemes; but their endeavours have not moved Louis Napoleon to compliance, and the legitimists who desired this change in the cabinet have agreed upon a sort of conspiracy. They have advised M. de Falloux, who is one of their friends in the present cabinet, to resign some days before the meeting of the assembly. As the legitimists are 175 in number at the Legislative Assembly, they imagine that M. de Falloux's retreat will rouse the legitimists from apathy, and that they will force M. Dufaure and his friends to resign by a hostile vote upon a cabinet question.

The President seems, however, desirous to keep the balance between the liberal and the reactionary parties. When he went on, Sunday last, to Epernay, for the official inauguration of the railway, he desired M. Leon Faucher to come near him, in his own carriage, and that step was considered as a private favour, which dissatisfied his ministers. I was present at the inauguration of the Epernay section, and did not find the result of the President's excursion as satisfactory as it is represented by papers. There were many different shouts, which prove that the opinions of the peasants are as varied as ever. Many shouted, "Long live the Republic!" while others said, "Long live Napoleon!" and even "Long live the Emperor!" Those who uttered the last shout will certainly fight with those who pronounced themselves for the republic. All those who accompanied the President, and were bankers or directors of railways, were smiling contemptuously whenever the National Guards of each locality were playing the national air of the *Marsellaise*. As, however, the President was welcomed at Epernay, his journey had a good effect upon the public securities, which are rising very quickly.

That improvement in the quotations of the French funds must appear extraordinary to those who do not see all the manoeuvres which are daily employed to push them up. It is said that the bankers who desire to obtain the grant of the Avignon Railway have a powerful interest that the 5 per cent rentes should reach par, in order to issue their shares and debentures with advantage. M. Emile Periere, who had made a visit to England to obtain the support of English capitalists has totally failed in his attempt, and he is now surveying with an engineer the works of the Paris and Lyons Railway, and examining on the spot the estimates of the Lyons and Avignon Railway.

The speculators seem to have totally forgotten the sad situation of the French finance; nevertheless, all those who reflect upon it are affrightened at the future. I saw, on Saturday last, M. de Girardin, the able proprietor of the journal *La Presse*, and found him in the midst of Reports on the Budget, making calculations, and seeking for some new system of finance. He told me that the more he studied that subject, the more he was disheartened. France, said he, cannot support a yearly expenditure of more than 1,200 millions of francs; that is, it cannot obtain more than that from all its taxes and revenue. However, the French budget of expenditure exceeds every year 1,800 millions. We have obtained until now new loans to cover the deficiencies, but if they continue for several years more, nobody will lend out money to the state, and it will become bankrupt. Indeed the public debt

with the pensions, amount at this moment to 450 millions, or more than one-fourth of the whole receipts, and there are not many paragraphs of the budget which will allow of important savings. M. de Girardin persists in demanding a reduction of the army, and he would obtain from it a yearly saving of 200 millions; he would annul completely the reserve as well as the dotation of the sinking fund, so that the interest of the public debt would decrease from 450 to 300 millions. The budget of expenditure would thus be reduced from 1,600 to 1,250 millions. But he finds no other important economy to realise, and the fortuitous events might always increase the expenses above the present resources of the country. M. de Girardin is studying all the figures of the budget, and seeking for a new plan of finance, in order to remedy the yearly deficiencies.

M. Aristide Dumont is publishing in the *Presse* a series of curious articles on the public works. According to his data, the French railway net work consists of 5,525 kilo., viz, 2,883 kilo. opened to the public, and 2,642 kilo. in construction, or about to be undertaken.

1,219,885,000f have already been laid out, and the total cost will be 2,053,335,000f, or 372,000f per kilo. The gross receipt will amount at least, and without miscalculation, to 168,512,500f, and they may easily attain during the first year a sum of 200,000,000f. The expenses of working are supposed to be 50 per cent, so that the net receipt would be 200,000,000f. It is then a probable yearly interest of 5 per cent, and a certain interest of 4.46 per cent.

M. Aristide Dumont endeavours by these calculations to spur up capitalists who seem averse to invest their money in railway shares, because they remember the immense losses which have been experienced by that sort of securities. If we admit the interest of 4.46 per cent as the minimum of interest of the railways, the present prices of several of our railways are very low. The Northern Shares, for instance, are quoted at 440, but as the par is reduced at 400, the real quotation is 340, giving an interest of 17f 85c. or 5½ per cent.

It is desirable that these data should be adopted by the public, because the government seem desirous to abandon the construction and working of railways to companies; they have already entered that system by presenting the bill for the Paris and Avignon Railway. But it is yet doubtful whether this bill will be adopted by the assembly, because the conditions which are granted to the company are considered by many representatives as too advantageous. There are many representatives among the most ministerial members who are land proprietors, and who are jealous of the railway investments. They will not be easily prevailed upon to grant the privileges which are demanded; and if they vote the bill, it will be with several important amendments; and the principal will be, to shorten the period of concession from 99 years to 60.

The following are the variations of our securities from Aug. 30 to Sept. 5:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents have improved.....	1	0	at	56 10
The Five per Cents	1	90		91 65
The Bank Shares	85	0	2,375	0
Orleans	15	0	775	0
Rouen	12	50	542	50
Havre	10	0	270	0
Marseilles	7	50	230	0
Vierzon	10	0	315	0
Northern	15	0	440	0
Strasbourg	5	0	358	75
Nantes without change	0	0	305	0

HALF-FAST FOUR.—Our securities continue to improve. There is a great abundance of money on 'Change, though it is still very backward in entering commercial or banking transactions.

The Five per Cents have varied from 91f 90c to 91f 70c; the Three per Cents from 56f to 56f 20c; Bank shares from 2,380f to 2,370f; Northern from 442f 50c to 441f 25c; Nantes from 305f 25c to 305f; Strasbourg from 360f to 358f 75c; Rouen from 543f 75c to 540f; Havre from 257f 50c to 260f.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In your paper of 1st inst, you quote a Manchester circular—Messrs George Fraser, Son, and Co.'s—in which particular reference is made to cotton wool.

I beg to call your attention to the statement of deliveries to the trade which they give as follows, viz:—

"From Jan. 1, 1849, to June 22, weekly average, 31,115 bales; from June 22 to August 17, weekly average, 46,616 bales."

On reference to the circular published in Liverpool by the Committee of Brokers, I find the quantities stated as taken by the trade at the dates mentioned show an average for the first period of 29,950 bales weekly, and for the second period 40,814 bales weekly.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Glasgow, Aug. 3, 1849. A MERCHANT.
[We must leave our correspondent and the Messrs Frasers to settle the disputed point between them.—ED. ECON.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family remain at Balmoral. The projected stay of the royal party at the shooting lodge was much curtailed. Her Majesty and the Prince slept at "The Hut," on the banks of the loch, one night, and returned to Balmoral the next evening after his Royal Highness's shooting.

It is said that their expectation of unmolested seclusion was disappointed—that they were unable to stir abroad without encountering multitudes of gazers—and that for this reason they left abruptly.

Prince Albert's birth day occurred last week, when various Highland games took place in honour of the occasion. His Royal Highness appeared clad in a handsomely mounted Highland dress. As each game was concluded, he good humouredly stepped forward, and insisted on being allowed to try his skill in the way practised. He contrived to throw the stone and pitch the hammer a considerable way; but the art of "tossing the caber" he gave indisputable proof that he has yet to acquire.

METROPOLIS.

REPORTED REDUCTION OF THE NAVY AND DOCKYARDS.—A startling rumour has reached us during the week, which we would fain believe to have no foundation in fact. It is no less than that it is the intention of the government to reduce the force of the navy and dockyards for the financial year of 1850, by at least 3,000 men.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND THE POST OFFICE.—All the wires having been laid down from the Electric Telegraph office, Lothbury, to the branch office, St Martin's-le-grand, the employees commenced on Friday for the first time sending off expresses from that establishment. The advantage to the Post office of this facility of communication will be important, as the Postmaster-General will be made acquainted with the arrivals and departures of all the foreign and colonial mail packets immediately, and also for the transmission of orders to the various parts of the country connected with that department.

LECTURES ON THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.—Mr Frederick Warren, of Manchester, is about to deliver, at the Whittington Club, a series of lectures, under the above title, which appear likely to prove attractive to those interested in mercantile matters. It appears that Mr Warren has succeeded in making various working model machines on the newest and most improved principles of construction, and on a scale of from one-third to one-fourth the size of the machinery as used in cotton mills. The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"All who have seen these model machines have admired the neatness and beauty of their workmanship, and their working power." The lectures comprehend the agricultural and commercial aspects of the subject, as well as the manufacturing. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—Much excitement has been recently caused in the Wesleyan body, by the expulsion from the connection of Messrs Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, for refusing to answer certain inquisitorial questions. A very crowded and excited meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on yesterday week, to hear from them a statement of their case. In his explanation of the affair, Mr Dunn said:—"Four years ago a new publication called *Flying Sheets* made its appearance, of which the meeting would not expect him to confess that he was the author, because not one of the 500 members who voted for his expulsion had any evidence to prove that he wrote a line therein. The authors of the *Flying Sheets*, while avowing their attachment to Methodism, found some defects in its administration, and especially in the department of the Mission house. This excited the wrath of the influential men of the connection, and a method was devised for finding out the authors. Two years ago, at the Liverpool Conference, Mr Osborne proposed as a test that a declaration should be signed by every minister in the connection, to the effect that those subscribing it viewed with indignation and abhorrence the anonymous attacks made on the motives and character of the brethren in a recent publication entitled *Flying Sheets*. He (Mr Dunn) entered his protest against this proceeding, and refused, with many others, to attach his signature to the declaration. So strong was the opposition which it provoked, that at the Hull Conference, twelve months ago, no mention was made of the test, and it was thought that the thing had ended. The Rev. Mr Dunn then proceeded minutely to explain the inquisitorial proceedings subsequently adopted in the case of the Rev. Daniel Walton, the Rev. James Everett, and the Rev. John Burchill. He gave an account of the manner in which the test had been revived and stringently applied, and of the charges which were brought against those gentlemen, himself, and Mr Griffith, for refusing to sign it, or to answer inquisitorial questions addressed to them by Dr Bunting, and other influential members of the conference. The Rev. Mr Walton was deposed from his superintendence and admonished from the chair. The Rev. Mr Everett was expelled from the conference, and the Rev. John Churchill was sentenced to be admonished. He (Mr Dunn) and the Rev. Mr Griffith, having strenuously opposed these tyrannical proceedings, were the last victims marked out. No specific charges were adduced against them, and they were expelled for refusing to answer "yes" or "no" to the question of the president whether they were the authors of the *Flying Sheets*. They might have avoided expulsion by complying with the following conditions, which, however, they declined to do:—1st, to stand at the bar of the conference and be censured by the chair; 2nd, to be deposed from the superintendence; 3rd, to discontinue the *Wesley Papers*; 4th, never to write another letter in the *Wesleyan Times*; 5th, never, in public or private, to express any objection to the law of 1835, and especially anything condemnatory of the application of that law to the expulsion of James Everett. If he (Mr Dunn) had complied with these conditions his character would have been degraded for ever, and he could never have exercised any influence in the circuits to which he might be sent. He and Mr Griffith had refused to accept such conditions, and they had been expelled." The meeting passed resolutions expressing strong disapproval of the conduct of the conference, and a determination to support the expelled ministers.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.—On Saturday, Manning was placed at the bar of the Southwark Police court. He walked with a firm step, but he appeared to be dejected and downcast. He was described in the charge-sheet to be 30 years of age, but he seems some years older. He is a stout man, of fair complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, the latter appearing to have been recently shaven closely. His neck, which is short, is of unusual thickness. The evidence was not important. On his return to the prison, he asked whether he might be permitted to see his wife in the presence of Inspector Yates and the officers. The governor, however, told him that it would be contrary to the regulations of the gaol, and that he would not be permitted to see her. The prisoner ejaculated that he was sorry for it, as his wife could exonerate him from all participation in the murder. On being led into one of the cells usually occupied by prisoners charged with heinous crimes, he became very downcast, and at times was noticed to betray considerable nervousness. With respect to Mrs Manning, since her knowledge of Manning's apprehension, the composure and firmness she displayed while her husband continued at large has quite forsaken her—a change which was instantly observable on her hearing the fact of Manning's arrest. During the greater part of Saturday she paced the ward of the prison in which her cell was situate, evidently in a state of great mental excitement. On Thursday the prisoners were brought up for examination at the same time, but no evidence, beyond that already made public, was adduced. Yesterday, however, when the investigation was resumed, it was satisfactorily shown that there was no third party implicated, as some have supposed, for Manning was identified as the man who had sold the railway shares in O'Connor's name. A considerable change was observed in the appearance of Manning, who looked ill and very pale. The further examination is adjourned to this day week. The trial is to stand over till next sessions.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.—Public attention is at length being aroused to the necessity of stopping the present system of town burials. On Thursday, a vestry meeting was held in the church of St Botolph, Bishopsgate street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the effect produced by the crowded graveyard and church vaults upon the health of the surrounding localities, and also the propriety of at once closing both places against future interments. The meeting was held in the body of the church, and excited more interest than any which has been held during the last twenty years in the parish. So great, indeed, is the nuisance complained of, that every parishioner has found himself

personally injured by it. The Rev Dr Russell presided, and was supported by the Lord Mayor and the churchwardens. The following resolution was passed. "That in the opinion of this vestry the public health is alarmingly endangered by the continued practice of interring the dead in the parochial burying-ground and in the vaults under the church; and that all interments in the churchyard of this parish and in the vaults under the church, be henceforth discontinued; and that a committee be appointed to carry out the same, with full powers to take every measure necessary to its enforcement." The meeting then separated. Two similar meetings were held in other metropolitan parishes on the same day.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The deaths registered in London in the week ending Sept. 1 were 2,796, of which 1,663 were by cholera, 234 by diarrhoea. The mortality exceeds that of any previous week. The greatest number ever registered before in any week since 1840 was 2,454 deaths, in the week ending Dec. 4, 1847, when the last epidemic of influenza prevailed. In the cholera epidemic of 1832, parish clerks, in the old bills of mortality, returned 1,021 burials for the week ending Aug. 28; which, allowing for the defects in their returns, and for increase of population, are equivalent to 2,450 deaths at the present time. The burials after that week in 1832 declined. The mortality is nearly three times the average of the season, and is sensibly felt all over the metropolis; but the inhabitants of the north and west districts, and people in the distance, can yet scarcely form a notion of the suffering on the south side of the Thames, and since the middle of August, in the east districts. "The 12th, 13th, and 14th of August," says one of the registrars of Bethnal green, "will long be remembered in this neighbourhood, the outbreak of this fatal disease being without any adequate preparation; surgeons were wanted in many places at once; the hurried passing and repassing passengers, and the wailing of relatives, filled the streets with confusion and wo, and impressed on all a deep sense of an awful calamity." Cholera has already destroyed, in this epidemic, 9,129 lives in London.

THE CHOLERA.—Return of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea reported to the General Board of Health, on Thursday Sept 6:—

	Cholera	Diarrhoea
London and Vicinity.....	307	38
Provinces	355	84
Scotland	24	...
General Total	686	122

The above returns include 268 deaths from cholera in the metropolis, which are given in the returns of the union officers. The number of attacks reported by the union officers are, for the metropolis, 461; and for the country, 612; but their returns do not in general comprehend the cases that are treated by medical men in private practice.

PROVINCES.

REMISSION OF THE HOP DUTY.—A large meeting of the hop growers of East Sussex was held on Saturday, at Hurst-green, for the purpose of considering the reply of the Lords of the Treasury to the memorial of a meeting held at Hastings on the 27th of July last, praying for a remission of the hop duty on the crop of 1848, the reply having been one of a negative character. The chair was occupied by Mr Selmes, and Sir P. B. Micklethwaite moved a resolution to the effect that the circumstances which had induced them to ask for a remission of the hop duty of 1848 had now become infinitely more urgent by reason of the unfavourable prospects and increased difficulties of the hop farmers; that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the hop districts would paralyze any interest connected with those localities; compel the farmers to discharge their labourers, and thus alarmingly swell the poor rates; that the deficiency of the crop, caused by a blight, would preclude the possibility of their meeting the demand coming due in October and November; and that therefore a memorial should be presented to the Lords of the Treasury praying them to suspend the collection of the hop duty of 1848. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and after some observations from Mr Hodges, M.P., Mr Curtis, M.P., and other gentlemen, a committee was named to carry out the object of the meeting, and to take charge of memorials from every parish in the hop-growing districts.

THE RELAY SYSTEM IN FACTORIES.—Yesterday week, Messrs Abram Whitehead and Co., cotton-manufacturers, of Newchurch, were summoned at the Haslingden petty sessions, before Mr Turner and Mr G. Hargreaves, by Mr T. Dudley Ryder, Inspector of Factories, for a breach of the Factory Act. Alice Emmet stated that on 16th Aug. last she was employed at Messrs Whitehead and Co's factory. She went to her employment at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and worked till half-past 12 o'clock at noon. She then left for dinner, and at half-past 1 o'clock resumed work, and continued till half-past 7 o'clock. She was employed as a winder, and was 14 years of age. The notice posted up in the mill was then put in. It stated that the hour for commencing work was 6 o'clock in the morning, and the time for leaving half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon. An additional notice, in writing, had, however, been posted near to the notice required by act of Parliament, containing the names of certain operatives who commenced work subsequently to 6 o'clock, and worked till half-past 7 o'clock. The Bench said they had no alternative but to convict in this case, and advised Mr Whitehead, as there were other cases against him, to plead guilty to the whole, and then there would be only the expense of one conviction. Mr Whitehead, however, refused, and the Bench convicted in four cases, and the penalty of 20s and costs. Another case was then gone into for a breach of the 63rd section of the Factory Act, in putting up a false notice. The notice was the one alluded to above, and Mr Jackson contended that as the notice stated that 6 o'clock in the morning was the hour for commencing work, and it had been proved that four of the hands had commenced work at half-past 8 o'clock, the notice was false, and there must be a conviction. The Bench convicted in the lowest penalty—namely, 5l and costs.—*Manchester Courier.*

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Tuesday last, and the polling on Wednesday, when Mr Best, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 17. This is about the average of the majority obtained by the late Mr Godson. The borough was perfectly quiet, and the election had been carried on with a purity never before known.

SECESSION FROM THE CHURCH.—We lament to state (says the *Cambridge Chronicle*) that an effort is now being made—indeed it has, to a certain extent, proved successful—to draw off from the Established Church of England a large number of the Evangelical Clergy, in order that they may adopt "independent" principles, under the leadership of a member of a noble house, whose secession has during the last few months excited some attention. The names of several amiable and most excellent men have been handed to us as having intimated their intention of joining the new movement, and many others, it is said, are "halting between two opinions." The secession may be great, but we have no fear that the numbers who desert their first love will equal those who went out some years ago from the Kirk of Scotland to form the Free Church. This, however, is confidently stated will be the case, by those who profess to be behind the scenes.

EXPOSITION OF MANUFACTURES.—We understand that, with a view to the carrying out of Prince Albert's views, four gentlemen connected with the Society of Arts have visited the principal manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, in order to ascertain the views of the leading manufacturers upon the subject. We understand that their reception has been generally of a very gratifying description. The deputation were in Manchester two days last week, and had interviews with the Mayors of Manchester and Salford, the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association, and the heads of some of the principal manufacturing and mechanical establishments in the town. The object of their visit was, as we have stated before, entirely of a preliminary character, with a view to ascertain the feelings of the gentlemen here who might be expected to become contributors. We understand the most unanimous feeling as to the desirableness of the contemplated exposition prevailed, that the deputation obtained several promises of support, and that they were highly pleased and satisfied with their reception. They will probably again visit Manchester after his Royal Highness Prince Albert's return from Balmoral, in order to arrange more definitely upon measures for obtaining contributions on an extensive scale from this district. It is probable that a local committee or association will be formed here, in order to act as the medium of communication between parties here who may be desirous of contributing and the committee of management of the exposition in London, and also for the purpose of obtaining suitable contributions. The Hon. East India Company have, we understand, promised to furnish to the exhibition a complete collection of specimens of the natural and mechanical productions of India.—*Manchester Guardian.*

MURDER OF THREE CHILDREN AND SUICIDE BY THEIR FATHER.—Monday morning, about half past eleven, a most fearful tragedy took place at East street, Ipswich, when a man named Grayson murdered three of his male children, of the respective ages of four years, three years, and eight months' old, by cutting their throats with a razor, and afterwards cutting his own throat with the same instrument. An inquest upon the bodies was held in the afternoon at the Dove Inn, when it appeared, by the testimony adduced, that the father was a painter by trade, about 33 years old, and had been married nearly ten years—the fruit of his marriage being seven children. He was always kind to his wife, fond of his children, and of particularly temperate habits. During the last five or six weeks, however, his appetite failed him, and he frequently exhibited a strong tendency to despondency, arising from the cares of his large family, whom he seemed to apprehend he should not be able properly to bring up. Latterly, he suffered from acute pains in his head, producing lowness of spirits, and he sometimes was heard to say, "I shall never live to get through my troubles." On Sunday evening he retired to bed, and appeared to sleep as usual; but after breakfast on Monday, complained to his wife that he felt very languid and faint. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mrs Grayson went shopping into the town, leaving her husband and children in the house; but she had not been absent more than half an hour, when she heard the awful tidings of what had occurred. As soon as she returned the shocking spectacle presented itself of the four bodies lying on the ground of the front room, with their throats cut, all dead—a razor lying between her husband's legs. It appears that no sooner had his wife left the house than the unfortunate man said to the three deceased children, who were at the time in the back room, "Come to me here and play in the front room, and I will give you a halfpenny each." This observation was heard by his daughter Emma, aged eight, who was washing up plates in the adjoining kitchen, and she in consequence left the kitchen and stood at the back door, where she saw her father take the babe in his arms and carry him into the front room, the other two children following. She then returned to the washhouse, but in a few minutes went into the front room, when she beheld her father and three brothers lying dead on the carpet. An alarm was given, and surgical assistance instantly procured but of course it was ineffectual. After a lengthened examination of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict, that Grayson had cut the throats of Arthur, Walter, Frederick, and his own, while in a state of temporary derangement.

CHOLERA IN THE PROVINCES.—LEEDS—We regret to say that this appalling disease has rapidly increased during the present week. It is alarmingly fatal in several districts, especially in Hunslet and Morley. BRISTOL—The state of the city has slightly improved. The official return to the health committee of the corporation of the poor to-day has been as follows:—Diarrhoea, 16; approaching cholera, 16; cholera, 10; deaths, 4. MERTHYR—The health of this district remains without further improvement, although there has been no sensible increase of the epidemic, the virulence of which, judging from the decreased proportion of deaths, would seem to be somewhat less. The official report for Wednesday is as follows:—Mertyr, new cases, 14, deaths, 6; Penydarra, new cases, 1; Dowlais, new cases, 5; Aberdare, new cases, 3, death, 1; total for the day, new cases 23, deaths, 7. Grand total from May 25th—Attacked, 3,424, deaths, 1,425. PLYMOUTH—Although there does not appear to be a very great diminution in the number of cases, those that have proved fatal are considerably lessened. STONEHOUSE—In this town also the deaths have decreased, though 126 have fallen victims since it first broke out. DEVONPORT—In this town there is still a great amount of mortality, though as contrasted with previous weeks the deaths have not been so numerous. TORPOINT—In this place there have been 44 deaths since the beginning of August, when the disease broke out. CAWSEND—In this little fishing town the plague is raging fearfully. Within a fortnight upwards of 60 of the inhabitants have fallen victims, and the whole population of the town does not number 1,100 persons. TAVISTOCK—From this place the reports are encouraging. CALSTOCK—Here there have been four deaths and several cases, but the disease is not likely to spread. BEER-ALSTON—This town has suffered severely from the disease. The returns for the week up to the 4th inst, show 20 cases under treatment, 16 recoveries, and 16 deaths.

IRELAND.

REVIVAL OF THE "NATION" NEWSPAPER.—The Habeas Corpus Suspension Act having just expired, Mr Gavan Duffy has recommenced his Journal. Its tone is cautious and even moderate. It appears that Mr Duffy has been making a tour in the provinces, and he seizes the occasion to draw a most harrowing picture of the joint effects of famine and extermination upon the peasantry of the South and West. Here is a sample of his pencilling:—"No words printed in a newspaper or elsewhere will give any man who has not seen it a conception of the fallen condition of the West and the South. The famine and the landlords have actually created a new race in Ireland. I have seen on the streets of Galway crowds of creatures more debased than the Yahoos of Swift—creatures having only a distant and hideous resemblance to human beings. Grey-headed old men, whose idiot faces had hardened into a settled leer of mendicancy, simeous and semi-human; and women filthier and more frightful than the harpies, who, at the jingle of a coin on the pavement, swarmed in myriads from unseen places, struggling, screaming, shrieking for their prey, like some monstrous and unclean animals. In Westport the sight of the priest on the street gathered an entire pauper population, thick as a village market, swarming round him for relief. Beggar children, beggar adults, beggars in white hairs,

girls with faces gray and shrivelled, the grave stamped upon them in a decree which could not be recalled; women with the more touching and tragical aspect of lingering shame and self-respect not yet effaced; and among these terrible realities, imposture shaking in pretended fits to add the last touch of horrible grotesqueness to the picture! I have seen these accursed sights, and they are burnt into my memory for ever." An entire change seems to be coming over the spirit of the Irish press in general. It is but a few days since an earnest and able advocate of Young Irelandism flung "revolution" to the winds, and resolved, henceforward, to confide in English justice for the concession of such measures as would tend to the practical amelioration of the condition of this country. And now an organ of high Toryism and Orangism (the *Bermingham Repealer*) enters the arena, and casting off the old leaven, calls upon the Protestants of Ulster to be no longer ashamed of being classed among the "mere Irish"—to forget their Saxon descent—and feel a just pride, in common with their Celtic brethren, in being natives of one soil.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.—Although distress still partially prevails in some districts, the condition of the peasantry, and, indeed, of all classes in the south and west, has undergone a material improvement, and the prospects are far more encouraging, in consequence of the abundant harvest. The *Evening Post* remarks:—"Those who visited the distressed unions two years ago, and have had an opportunity of examining their present condition, are unanimous in declaring that there is a marked and perceptible improvement in the feelings and moral bearing of all classes. They no longer witness that apathy, the result partly of uncertainty and partly of panic, which was the worst feature of the crisis; they find everywhere a hope of being able to struggle through remaining difficulties, and this hope must inspire the energy and infuse the determination to overcome them. The crisis of transition is not, indeed, yet passed, but we believe that the worst period of its pressure has passed and that we shall have soon the gratifying task of recording progress, instead of chronicling suffering."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

M. Emile Girardin has commenced his peace agitation with considerable vigour. The petition which he has got up for reducing the army to 180,000 men will probably become a subject of some embarrassment to the government, inasmuch as M. de Girardin, in the *Presse* of Saturday, takes especial care to remind M. Barrot that in 1849 the reduction of the army was his favourite hobby. The same number of that journal contains, under the head of "The net product of twenty years of war," some striking statistics as to the cost at which France has achieved its military glory. After showing that, from 1791 to 1813, the conscriptions had amounted to 4,556,000 men he continues:—"Napoleon, for his part, obtained by the conscription 2,476,000 m-n. Those who set out were never freed from service. M. Daru, in his report to the legislative body on the conscription, avows it. (*Moniteur*, 30 Floreal, an X.) Spain was the tomb of most of our old soldiers; what remained perished almost entirely in the snows of Russia. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits of from 15 to 20 years of age. Illness, fatigue, and misery decimated them. Of the 1,260,000 men raised in 1813, there remained in 1814, to defend the soil of France, but 100,000 men above the guard. In 1792, France had, as now, 86 departments. The conquests of the republic gave her, in two years, the Rhine and the Alps for frontiers. From 1794 to 1800, the number of our departments was increased by 19, and made up 105. Napoleon, in 1815, joined to France, Holland, maritime Germany, and half of Italy, and created 27 new departments, France then having 132. In 1814, France was reduced to her old limits of 1790, and from her were taken Marienburg, Philippeville, and Landau. Such, then, was the net produce of 20 years' gigantic wars, heroic efforts, immeasurable sacrifices, and blood shed on every battle field of Europe! A single battle lost, that of Waterloo, was sufficient to take from France the fruit of twenty immortal victories, and to render her smaller in 1815 than in 1790. But that is not all! To four millions and a half of men (how many nations have not four millions and a half of souls!) cut down by balls and bullets, must be added 700 millions of indemnity of war paid by France to the allied powers, and which was payable in equal portions in five years by means of bonds to bearer on the royal treasury, plus 490 millions for the support of the foreign garrison, plus a multitude of various indemnities, the whole amounting to nearly two milliards."

Several of the Paris journals contain the following paragraph:—"The exhibition of the products of French industry, which has excited such lively interest in Paris, is to be continued for two months in London from the 15th October next, as far as regards such articles as are likely to find an advantageous sale in England. The exhibition will take place under the direction of M. Salandrouse Lamornaix, ex-deputy and member of the Council-General of manufactures, who, as member of the central jury, took part in the exhibitions of 1839, 1844, and 1849."

BELGIUM.

It appears by an official document, published in the *Moniteur Belge* of the 5th instant, that during the twelve months ending June 30, 1848, Belgium exported to the United States of America cloth and kerseymer to the value of 2,441,244f; lins to the value of 28,825f; and dyed and printed cottons to that of 341,988f. The exports of Belgium to the above States have, according to the Belgian Consul-General in New York, increased progressively. It must be observed, moreover, that in the above sums is not included the value of Belgian cloths and lins exported *via* England or France. A few hints given by the Belgian Consul-General may not be without service, even in England. He informs his countrymen that people in the United States look chiefly to the good appearance of the goods, and to cheapness; that it is a great error to send goods which have long been on hand in European shops, and that the common kinds of woollen and cotton goods are well supplied by native manufacturers. He adds that Belgian lace is likely to obtain a market, as well as Belgian carpets, provided certain improvements are made, with the view of competing with English carpets.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Sotomayor refuses to accept the finance department, on account of the bad state of his health. It was accordingly believed that M. Bravo Murillo would be definitively appointed to that post.

ROMAN STATES.

There appears little prospect of agreement between the French and the ecclesiastical authorities. Paris letters from Rome, dated the 28th ult, state that the decree of the three Cardinals, instituting a commission to try persons charged with political offences during the revolutionary period, "came like a clap of thunder" on General Rostolan, the new Commander-in-Chief of the French army. He at once remonstrated against the measure, and explained the awkward position in which such a decree placed the French, who had proclaimed a complete oblivion of the past; but the Cardinals refused to annul their decree, and on the next day, appointed lawyers to commence proceedings

against the alleged offenders. "On the same day M. Edgar Ney received a letter from the President of the French Republic, dated the 18th, in which the conduct of the representatives of his Holiness at Rome was severely censured. The President authorised M. Ney to communicate its contents to the Cardinals, and to publish the letter if necessary. In that letter he complains of the obstacles raised by a faction to prevent the accomplishment of the liberal views of the Pope and of France. He urges the necessity of a speedy termination of the long pending negotiations, and insists on obtaining for the Romans a general amnesty, the secularisation of the administration, and the establishment of the code of laws given to France by Napoleon. He then refers to the triumphal march of the Imperial armies of France, destroying everywhere abuses and the feudal system, and sowing in their passage the seeds of liberty, and he declares that the liberators of Rome will never be the abettors of clerical or political despotism."

The state of the city is peaceable enough, but a good deal of distress is prevalent amongst the lower classes, on account of the want of employment, and amongst the middle classes on account of the dismissal of so many employes and the reduction in the salaries of those that remain in office. Commercial failures are also brought about by the diminution in value of the republican notes.

AUSTRIA.

On the 18th ult. (the young Emperor's birthday), the Austrian Commander-in-Chief issued an order of the day, in which, after stating that the war might be considered as terminated, the whole of Hungary being occupied by the Imperialists, he granted a complete amnesty, from the sergeant downwards, to all those Imperial soldiers who had joined the rebel army, ordering them to be again, without distinction, put into the ranks of his Majesty's army as common soldiers. All cadets and non-commissioned officers who had become officers in the rebel army are included in the amnesty, as also all the rebel officers who had not before served in the Imperial army, 'if not particularly implicated.'

Negotiations for the surrender of Comorn have hitherto led to no result. A part of the garrison refuses obstinately to entertain them, while, on the other hand, the majority have quitted the fortress and laid down their arms at Gran. If a regular siege were undertaken, communications by the Danube would be cut off, and commerce would suffer considerably.

The suspicion of false dealing on the part of the Russian allies, whether grounded or not in fact, is at Vienna daily growing more decided, and awakens a hostility in all classes against Russia, which shows that the humour even to go to war is not wanting were only the means at hand.

The press, already violent against Paskiewitch for a mere form of servility in his despatch to the Czar, breaks out again with much greater bitterness against him for authorising the circulation of Kossuth's notes, which he is accused of having done by an overt decree. This highly improbable rumour is traceable to a passage in the Pesth correspondence of *Lloyd*. But so ready was the anti-Russian flame to burst out, that it was accepted at once as an unquestionable fact by the whole press, and made the foundation of the most violent complaints. But whether Paskiewitch has issued such an order or no, of this fact there can be no doubt, that the Kossuth notes, which were burned by the satellites of Haynau wherever they came, and prohibited from circulation or secretion under penalty of death, are freely taken by the Russian officers.

Vienna papers confirm the account of the escape over the Turkish frontier of Dembinsky and Messaros. Captains Kish and Deetz were taken by the Russians and brought to Czernowitz. It was also rumoured that General Bem was a captive, and severely wounded, in the hospital of Buchorest, but this requires confirmation.

Kossuth's arrival at Neu Orsova is confirmed. Georger has received the Emperor's pardon. He has been directed to remain in Styria until the excitement of the public mind in Hungary has somewhat subsided.

The Emperor of Russia is still at Warsaw, where all the notabilities of St. Petersburg are also assembled; the city is so crowded with strangers that single rooms are letting for a ducat a day.

The Emperor has addressed a letter to Prince Paskiewitch, thanking him for his conduct and that of his army, during the campaign in Hungary; as the highest mark of the Imperial favour, the Prince is informed that in future he is to be received by all the Russian troops with the same honours as the emperor himself, even when his majesty may be himself present. These royal honours are all that the fortunate general can receive from his Imperial master as a further mark of his gratitude, for wealth, orders, and rank, had been before bestowed on him with a prodigality that left nothing more to give.

PRUSSIA.

The King and Queen are at Pillnitz. In connexion with this visit, the reports of the concoction of matrimonial alliances of the son and daughter of Prince John of Saxony with a Prussian Princess and the Austrian Emperor are once more afloat.

The presence of Prince George of Saxony at the court of Vienna, where he is the object of flattering attentions, causes the same report of the probable marriage of the Emperor with a Saxon princess to be busily circulated.

The committee of the Second Chamber on the German question has presented its report, which is in perfect harmony with the views of the government, and merely a repetition of what has been already said upon this subject in the speech of Radowitz, and the despatches of Count Brandenburg.

Referring to the prospects of German Unity, the *Times* correspondent says:—"It appears to me that Prussia is now in a predicament, from which, strange as it may appear, Austria alone can help her; and this she will probably do when Hungary is more quiet, by presenting, in her turn, a project of union for the consideration of the German States. Should the majority be in favour of Austria's plan matters will be easily accommodated, as the events of the last fortnight will not have failed to produce a great effect, even upon the most vehement supporters of Prussia's plans of aggrandizement. In my opinion Austria's proposals will be something very like the old Confederation, with modification."

CANADA.

There have been renewed disturbances in Canada. On the 14th instant the garrison of Montreal was under arms, for the purpose, as supposed of protecting the governor in his reported departure for the province, the introduction of the armed police, and of securing the arrest of those who were under surveillance as rioters. The British Club thereupon issued a notice to its members to be in readiness. The next day General Rowan arrived to take command, and guards were set doubly strong about the Government buildings. The same evening the arrests commenced

and five persons were seized, all but one of whom were immediately bailed. The excitement was at once apparent.

On the same evening a mob of about fifty persons assembled before the residence of Mr. Lafontaine, broke through the gates, and commenced an attack on the doors and windows. They were fired on several times in succession, and one of the rioters named Mason was killed. The military then took possession of the streets, and kept order during the night. A barricade was erected in St. Gabriel-street, but it was soon carried by the troops who met with no resistance.

On the night of the 18th several new barricades were thrown up, but were not defended. Some street lamps were broken, and at midnight Donegan's Hotel was burned down, whether by means of incendiaries or accidentally is not known.

The last telegraphic despatch says:—"Things have arrived at such a crisis that the bending of a straw may produce a revolution. The ministry, it is alleged have split with the military, and intend to resign. An officer who arrived in town on Friday night immediately left for Monklands. He is said to have been the bearer of important despatches."

UNITED STATES.

Dates from New York are to the 22nd. Throughout the States the ravages of the cholera appear to be declining. In New York the last seven-day return was 968 cases and 389 deaths.

The election returns for the next congress have come in more favourably for the whigs than was anticipated. The result thus far is—100 Whigs, 100 Loco-Focos, and 18 Free-Soilers. It is now altogether probable that neither the Whig Administration nor the regular Loco-Foco opposition will have a clear majority in the next House, but the Free-soilers will hold the balance of power. The Senate, according to the elections already held, consists of 30 Loco-Focos, 24 Whigs, and 3 Free-Soilers. There are three vacancies to be filled—two in Alabama and one in Illinois.

The examination of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, for the abduction of Rey, has resulted in his being bound over for trial at the December term of the United States Circuit Court. He gave bail in bonds of 5,000 dollars, for his appearance, at the same time making his protest against the whole proceedings.

There is still a large influx into California. In one day no less than seventeen vessels had arrived, bringing 889 passengers, of whom more than 500 were from the United States, 163 from Chili, and 134 from Mexico. The population of Upper California on the 1st of January last was supposed to be 15,000, exclusive of Indians; that 15,000 more had arrived there since; and that further arrivals to the number of 25,000, from the United States alone, were expected by about the end of October. At the close of the year the population was likely to be 60,000. The mines are said to be as productive as on their first discovery. During the spring, the high water of the rivers has impeded the "washings," and driven the gold-seekers to the "dry diggings;" but they were expecting soon to resume the more profitable labours on the banks of the rivers. The summer was already hot, the thermometer being at 95 in the shade.

WEST INDIES.

The accounts from Jamaica, of the 7th August, speak favourably of the prospects for the next year's crop. The heat was excessive, and several cases of dysentery had occurred. In business everything remained in the same dull state, and with articles of import the island was literally inundated. Sickness prevailed in many parts of the island, in Kingston, and among the troops, dysentery had made its appearance. The elections were progressing very favourably to the popular cause of retrenchment. The Hon. Hector Mitchell, mayor of Kingston, had published a letter, partially renouncing his former views on the subject of retrenchment. The parish of St. Mary had elected two gentlemen of the Jewish faith.

Letters from Barbadoes mention that the sugar crop was nearly manufactured, and would exceed 33,000 tons, generally of superior quality. A crop of 40,000 tons for 1850 was calculated upon. The population was quiet, orderly, and industrious. The island was perfectly healthy. Business had been languid, without much prospect of increase, for two or three months.

The advices from Trinidad are to the 6th of August. The island was healthy, the crop finished, and the last of it in course of shipment. It was expected to reach 21,000 hogsheads. The weather was very favourable, and cultivation generally in a forward state. The yield of 1850, however, was not expected to equal that of the present year, many estates having been abandoned.

Grenada was healthy—the exports of sugar were expected to exceed 5,000 hogsheads, and the weather was favourable for the ensuing crop. The Legislature met on the 17th of July. The African immigrants imported had turned out well, and a second vessel, the *Ceres*, had been chartered to convey a further supply.

At St. Vincent sickness still prevailed amongst the coloured population, and it was feared that some of the estates might eventually be crippled in consequence, and not be able, for want of hands, to collect their crops.

The constant rains at Demerara had not only seriously injured the present crop, but had also jeopardised the crop of 1850.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst, at 48 Eaton square, Lady Elizabeth Romilly, of a son.

On the 27th ult, in Queen street, Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. Francis Charteris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. Frederick Hathaway, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, Edward Penrose Hathaway, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Catherine Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Dawson Legh, incumbent of St Botolph, Aldersgate, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

At Little Ponton, on the 5th inst, by the Rev. P. W. Worsley, Edward Birch Reynardson, Lieutenant Colonel, Grenadier Guards, third son of the late General Birch Reynardson, of Holywell hall, to Emily, eldest daughter of Vere Fane, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 19th ult, at the Baths of Lucca, Helen, aged seven, youngest child of the Hon. James St Clair, of Nesbit, Berwickshire.

On the 28th ult, at Saint Cloud, near Paris, Sir Graves Chamney Haughton, M.A., Knight of Hanover, Fellow of the Royal Society, Member of the National Institute of France, in the 62nd year of his age.

On the 4th inst, at 62 Porchester terrace, Bayswater, Colonel William Strahn, late Quartermaster General of the Madras Army, aged 59 years.

On Friday last, the 31st ult, at his residence, St Martin's, Stamford Baron, the Rev. Thomas Brown, A.M., in his 81st year.

Literature.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Vol. III. Parlour Library. Simms and M'Intyre, Paternoster row.

WE noticed the first volume of this entertaining, and often sparkling, yet strange, production, when it appeared, and we hoped to have found in this volume, which embraces an interesting period between 1801 and 1812, more facts illustrative of the manners of that period. There are, in truth, many traits of character, and here is one which reminds us of that French functionary who placed a statue of Bonaparte in his garden with the inscription under it, "Voilà mon Dieu"—Behold my God. All old religious notions having been discarded at the period of the revolution, the religious ideas of the Catholic priests having been turned into ridicule, while the religious sentiments, or the craving for religion, remained, and there being, too, at that time a greater demand for heroes, and much more pride in hero worship than now, we can scarcely be surprised at the French idolatry of the successful Bonaparte. Had he continued successful to the end of his career, the idolatry would have continued; and his deposition, exile, and death in obscurity, were as necessary to restore France to her senses as Europe to liberty. Chateaubriand had made himself obnoxious to Bonaparte by withdrawing from his service, and by his attacks on him in the press, so that Bonaparte said, in 1807,—"Does Chateaubriand take me for a fool; I will have him sabred on the steps of the Tuileries." He actually suppressed the *Mercur*, which Chateaubriand had purchased, and destroyed his property, though he spared his person. It was supposed, therefore, that Chateaubriand was offensive to Bonaparte; and thus was he, or rather his portrait, treated by M. Denon, one of the grossest of the Emperor's flatterers:—

FLATTERY OF BONAPARTE.

Girodet had put the finishing stroke to my portrait; he made it dark as I then was, but it was full of genius. M. Denon was presented with this *chef-d'œuvre* for the Salon. Like a noble courtier, he prudently put it out of the way. When Bonaparte passed the gallery under review, after having looked at the pictures, he said—"Where is the portrait of Chateaubriand?" He knew that it ought to be there; they were obliged to draw the outlaw from his hiding place. Bonaparte, whose passing fit of displeasure had vanished, said, as he looked to the portrait,—“He has the air of a conspirator who has come down the chimney.”

Many anecdotes of that kind, illustrating the feelings of the people, the book does not contain; if it did, they would all be found, we have no doubt, to contrast very strongly the general conduct of the French literary men with M. de Chateaubriand's own noble conduct. Never was submission more complete, flattery grosser, or talents more obsequious, than amongst the literary Frenchmen of that day. The honest M. Say, who has departed without any other reward than that of his own consciousness, and M. de Chateaubriand, stand out conspicuously from the servile horde. The bulk of the French men of letters, dependent on the pensions and smiles of the government, are not much better, it is to be apprehended, at the present day, though the objects of their incense are somewhat different.

Chateaubriand—after wandering in America, and living in a garret in the "New Road," honestly and laboriously earning his own bread and working his own way—had returned to France towards 1800. The time was congenial for him, as it was for Bonaparte, with whom he sometimes compares himself, and whom, in his way he strove to rival. The world—at least the world of France—was weary of disorder, of the havoc of revolution connected with irreligion, and was anxious to return to its old order and its old faith. It accepted Bonaparte as its master, and Chateaubriand as its teacher. Bonaparte was sensible that policy demanded the encouragement of religion. He had just come to an agreement with the Court of Rome. The appearance of the "*Genius of Christianity*," Chateaubriand's great work, was coeval with the restoration of the Fete Dieu. The French threw themselves, with their usual enthusiasm, into this new mental delirium, and were as rapturous about the restoration of religion as they had been about the revolution. What has been said of M. de Lamartine—that he is the creature of impulse, more like a woman than a man—may be extended to the whole French people. They are always enthusiastic, even in selfishness, though their enthusiasm has different objects. In their inconstancy as to outward things, they are constant to their own nature, or the sentiments within. Some of Bonaparte's family had patronised Chateaubriand, and Bonaparte gratified the French clergy, whom he then sought to propitiate, by nominating Chateaubriand Secretary to the Embassy at Rome, and afterwards appointed him Minister at the Valais. To the enthusiasm for religion, Chateaubriand was deeply indebted. It was the "*Genius of Christianity*" that opened to him the gates of politics. He entered through the portals of religion. He reached celebrity by the same path. He did not, however, continue long in Bonaparte's service. The instant he heard of the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, he resigned his post; and with great spirit, though he risked his own personal safety, while he gave up a large salary, he withdrew from the service of Bonaparte. He was protected by Bonaparte's sister, Madame Bacchioni; but Bonaparte never forgave him. He takes a great pride in this part of his conduct, and rather exultingly says—

Happy, at all events, was my existence, which was neither disturbed by fears, polluted by contagion, nor carried away by example! The satisfaction which I now experience in looking back on the course I then pursued is a sufficient guarantee to me that conscience is no idle chimera. Happier than all these potentates, than all these nations who fell down at the feet of the victorious soldier, I re-peruse, with pardonable pride, this page which has remained with me as my only abiding possession, and which I owe to myself alone.

He wrote an article in *Le Mercure* on the subject, which led to the suppression of that number of the journal, and exposed his liberty to peril. An event so personally interesting to M. de Chateaubriand, and so historically important, he describes at great length, and gives to every one his share of the infamy. His summary is as follows:—

THE MURDER OF THE DUKE D'ENGHEN.—EACH ONE'S SHARE.

Bonaparte wished for the death of the Duke d'Enghien. Nobody had made this death a necessary condition to his ascending the throne: this supposed condition is one of the subtleties of politicians, who pretend to discover hidden reasons for everything. Still, it is very probable that certain men who were compromised did not see without satisfaction an act which separated the First Consul for ever from the Bourbons. The execution at Vincennes was a result of the violent temperament of Napoleon—a fit of cold anger strengthened and encouraged by the representations of his minister.

M. de Caulaincourt is only guilty of having executed the order for the arrest. Murat has only to reproach himself with having transmitted some general orders, and not having had the strength of mind to withdraw:—he was not at Vincennes during the trial. The Duke de Rovigo happened to be charged with the execution of the sentence; he had probably received several orders—General Hulin insinuates as much. What man would have dared to take upon himself to have sentence of death executed upon the Duke d'Enghien *without delay*, if he had not acted in obedience to an imperative mandate? As to M. de Talleyrand, priest and gentleman, he suggested the idea of the murder, and prepared the way for it by his continued perseverance in disturbing the mind of Bonaparte. He feared the return of legitimacy. It would be very possible, by collecting together all that Bonaparte said at St Helena, and the letters which the Bishop of Autun wrote upon the subject, to prove that the latter took a very prominent part in the death of the Duke d'Enghien. It would be in vain to object that the frivolity, the character, and the education of the minister were all such as to indispose him to violence—that his corruption paralysed his energies—it would still not be the less certain that it was he who induced the Consul to decide on the fatal arrest. This arrest of the Duke d'Enghien, on the 15th March, was not unknown to M. de Talleyrand—he was daily in communication with Napoleon, and conferred with him continually. During the interval which elapsed between the arrest and the execution, did he, M. de Talleyrand, the minister who instigated the crime, did he repent? Did he utter a single word to the First Consul in favour of the unhappy prince? It is natural to conclude that he was in favour of the execution of the sentence.

The military commission sat in judgment on the Duke d'Enghien, but with grief and with repentance.

Such is, conscientiously, impartially, and strictly speaking, the just share of each individual who was engaged in this transaction.

The murder of the Duke D'Enghien was "worse than a crime," to use the language of French politicians; it was a blunder. It put feelings of personal enmity between all the Sovereigns of Europe and Bonaparte. The Russian Emperor had a public funeral service for the young Condé celebrated at St Petersburg; and though Alexander and Bonaparte were afterwards nominally reconciled, the latter never felt himself revenged till he slept in Moscow; the former was not satisfied till he had entered Paris. M. de Chateaubriand gives several traits of Bonaparte's character, which show that narrow personal feelings often dictated his policy. His Corsican birth and opinions almost made him an enemy of France, and careless whether he injured her if he thereby promoted his own purposes. The following are traits in his character which have escaped the notice of other writers:—

BONAPARTE'S ANTI-FRENCH FEELINGS.

At the same time, Bonaparte's inclinations led him to look upon himself as a native of Italy. He detested the French until the period when their valour gave him an empire. The proofs of this aversion abound in his youthful writings. In a note which Bonaparte has written upon suicide, the following passage occurs—

"My countrymen, laden with chains, embrace with trembling the hand which oppresses them. Frenchmen, not content with having robbed us of all that is dear to us, you have also corrupted our morals."

A letter written to Paoli, in England, in 1780—a letter which has been made public—commences in this manner:—

"General, I was born when my country was perishing. Thirty thousand Frenchmen thrown upon our shores, deluging the throne of freedom with torrents of blood—such was the odious spectacle which was the first presented to my view."

Another letter from Napoleon to M. Gubica, chief registrar of the states of Corsica, speaks as follows:—

"Whilst France is born anew, what is to become of us—us, unfortunate Corsicans? Ever vile, shall we continue to kiss the insolent hand which oppresses us? Shall we continue to behold all the employments which were destined for us by natural right, occupied by strangers as contemptible in their manners and their conduct as abject in their birth?"

And lastly, the rough copy of a third manuscript letter of Napoleon's, touching the recognition of the National Assembly, 1789, by the Corsicans, commences thus:—

"Gentlemen, it was by means of bloodshed that the French succeeded in obtaining dominion over us; it was by bloodshed that they sought to assure their conquests. The soldier, the lawyer, the financier, all united to oppress us, to despise us, and to force us to swallow down by long draughts the cup of ignominy. We have borne long enough their oppressive enactments; but since we have not had the courage to free ourselves from them by our own efforts, let us forget them for ever; let them sink back into the contempt they deserve, or, at least, let them go back to their own land and seek to win the confidence of the people there—certain it is that they will never obtain ours."

Napoleon's prejudices against the mother country were never entirely effaced. When seated upon the throne he appeared to forget us; he spoke but of himself, his empire, his soldiers—hardly ever of the French. This phrase has been known to escape him—*Vous autres Français*—("You, French people.")

BONAPARTE'S LITERARY CAREER.

The literary career of Napoleon extends from the year 1784 to 1793—a period short in its space, but long from its labours. Wandering about with the corps of artillery of which he formed a part, to Auxonne, to Dole, to Seurre, to Lyons, Buonaparte seemed to be attracted to every spot where there was turmoil, even as the bird flies to its image in the glass, or hastens to where it hears the sound of the bird call. Attentive to academic questions, he used to reply to them. He spoke with confidence to men in power whom he did not know; he placed himself on a level with all, before he became their master. Sometimes he spoke under a borrowed name; sometimes he signed his name, which did not betray his anonymous character. He wrote to the Abbe Raynal, and to M. Necker; he sent memorials to the ministers respecting the organisation of Corsica, and concerning projects for the defence of St Florent, La Mortella, and the Gulf of Ajaccio; also upon the best mode of placing cannon in order to throw bombs effectively. They did not listen to him any more than they had listened to Mirabeau, when he revised at Berlin projects relative to Prussia and to Holland. He studied geography. It has been remarked that, in speaking of St Helena, he particularises it only by these two words, a *little island*. He busied his thoughts with the state of China, India, and Arabia. He devoted

himself to the study of philosophers, historians, and economists:—Herodotus, Strabo, Diodorus of Sicily, Filangieri, Mably, Smith. He refuted the discourse upon the origin and foundation of the equality of man; and he wrote, "I do not believe in that—I do not believe in a word of it." Lucien Bonaparte relates that he, Lucien, made two copies of a history, the outline of which was sketched by Napoleon. The manuscript of this sketch has been found, in part, in Cardinal Fesch's portfolio. The researches in it contain but very little that is curious; the style is commonplace; the episode of Vannina is reproduced without anything of effect. The speech of Sampietro to the great lords of the court of Henry II, after the assassination of Vannina, is worth the whole of Napoleon's narrative. "What do the disputes of Sampietro and his wife matter to the king of France?"

There is not much said about the literary men of that period. M. de Fontanes, Bonaparte's great orator, was Chateaubriand's friend, and is praised. La Harpe, coming with three volumes of his heavy criticism under his little arms, and astonished that he did not at once captivate a beauty, that a proud, young, and clever woman did not at once throw herself into his arms, is a true picture of a literary Frenchman of all ages. The French worship talents, and those who possess talents expect to be worshipped. Much as our Shakspeare and Milton may be admired, and durable as may be their influence—much as Walter Scott and Dickens may be read—they never had, and never could have, the same power as Voltaire and Rousseau, and the literary men of France, because they write, or wrote, for a different people. Voltaire, living, was adored. Shakspeare, in his life, was hardly known beyond the court and the metropolis. The literary men of France are of more active and impelling powers than the literary men of England—they are altogether more immediately, if not more permanently, influential, and hence their biographies are perhaps more world-wide interesting. M. de Chateaubriand's memoirs and his recollections reach a long way. In Madame de Coislin, with whom he was intimate in her green old age, he gives a sketch of a beauty of the reign of Louis XV; and in Madame de Houdetot he associated with a representative of the philosophic society of the last century. With them he unites the men of the present day, and the celebrities, such as Madame de Staël, of the intervening period. The memoirs really fill up a large space, and connect the past with the present. Though ridiculed for their vanity, they are not by that the less amusing, and the present volume, like the former, contributes a most valuable addition to our literature, and to our knowledge of France and Frenchmen, at a very critical period of their history. Though we have not found in the present volume quite as many illustrations of manners as we expected, the viscount and his feelings principally occupying the book, the following specimens are worth quoting:—

HIS FIRST CELEBRITY.

I became the fashion; my head was turned; the pleasures of gratified vanity had hitherto been unknown to me, and I was intoxicated by them. I loved glory as I might have done a woman, a first love. And yet coward that I was, my fear equalled my passion; a conscript, I drew back from the charge. My natural shyness, and the doubt which I have always entertained regarding my own talents, helped to keep me humble in the midst of my triumphs. I sought to escape from my renown; I used to walk in solitary places, seeking to extinguish the halo which floated around my head. In the evening, with my hat slouched over my eyes, for fear that the world might recognise me, I would go to some little tavern to read the praise of my work in some unknown newspaper. There was one cafe in the Champs Elysees for which I felt a particular affection, on account of some nightingales which were hung in cages around the dining room. Madame Rousseau, the hostess, knew me by sight without being aware who I was. Towards ten o'clock in the evening a cup of coffee was brought to me, and I sought for *Atala* in the "*Petites Affiches*," whilst listening to the harmonious voices of my five or six philomels. Alas! I quickly witnessed the death of this poor Madame Rousseau: our society of the nightingales and of the Indian girl who sang "Sweet habit of loving, so necessary to existence!" had only lasted for a moment.

A LITERARY ODDITY.

Full of oddities and originality, the loss of M. Joubert will never cease to be felt by those who had the happiness of knowing him. He had an extraordinary hold upon the mind and heart; and when once he had taken possession of you, his image was there like a fact, like a fixed idea—a besetting thought which could not be driven away. His great ambition was to be perfectly calm, yet nobody betrayed so much agitation—he kept a watch over himself to check those emotions of the mind which he thought might be injurious to his health; but his friends always came to derange the precautions he had taken to keep himself well, for he could not prevent himself from being moved by their joys and by their sorrows—he was an egotist who was always thinking of others. In order to recover his strength he often fancied himself obliged to close his eyes and not to speak for hours together. Heaven only knows what tumultuous emotions may have been passing within during this silence and this repose which he prescribed for himself. M. Joubert frequently changed his diet and his regimen: living one day on milk, another day on hashes, causing himself to be jolted at full trot along the roughest roads, or drawn slowly along through the smoothest alleys. When he read, he used to tear out of his books the pages which displeased him, so that he had a library for his own special use, composed of mutilated works in covers which were too large for them. A profound metaphysician, his philosophy, by a sort of elaboration which was peculiar to himself, became either painting or poetry. A Plato with the heart of a La Fontaine, he created for himself an ideal standard of perfection which prevented him from ever completing anything. In some manuscripts which were found after his death, he says, "I am like an Eolian harp which emits some beautiful sounds, but never performs a connected air." Madame Victorine de Chastenay used to declare that he always gave her the idea of a soul which had met with a body by chance, and which had put up with it as well as it could; a charming and a true definition.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH DELICACY.

Madame de Coislin was a woman of most distinguished appearance. She was about eighty years of age; her proud and commanding eye was expressive of wit and irony. Madame de Coislin was by no means a literary woman, and prided herself upon her deficiencies. She has passed through the Voltairian age without being aware of it; if she had formed any idea of it whatever in her own mind, it was that of an age of eloquent *bourgeois*. It was not that she talked much of her high birth; she was too superior a woman to be ridiculous—she knew well how to receive little people without derogating from her dignity; but then she was descended from the first marquis of France. If she could trace her ancestry back to Dragon de Nesle, killed in Palestine in 1096; to Raoul de Nesle, constable of France, and knighted by Louis XI; to John II of Nesle, regent of France during the last crusade of St. Louis, Madame de Coislin

avowed that it was a freak of fate for which she ought not to be deemed responsible. She belonged naturally to the court, as other—who were more fortunate belonged to the streets; just as it chanced that one horse might be born a blood mare, another a hackney jade;—she could not remedy this accident; and all that remained for her was to bear as well as she could the misfortune with which it pleased heaven to afflict her.

Had Madame de Coislin any *liaisons* with Louis XV? She never confessed to me that she had. She owned, however, that he had been much attached to her, but pretended that she had treated her royal lover with the utmost rigour. "I have seen him at my feet," said she to me; "his eyes were charming and his language most seductive. He offered me one day a porcelain *toilette*, like that which was possessed by Madame de Pompadour. 'Ah, sire,' I exclaimed, 'I should use it for the purpose of concealing myself beneath it!'"

By a singular chance I afterwards saw this *toilette* at the house of the Marchioness of Conyngham, in London; it had been given her by George IV, and she showed it to me with most amusing simplicity.

With a great abundance of faults, the autobiography is one of the most amusing books of the day.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW PLYMOUTH, IN NEW ZEALAND, from Personal Observation, during a Residence there of Five Years. By CHARLES HURTHOUSE, Jun. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

NEW PLYMOUTH, in New Zealand, is an agricultural community, founded in 1841 in the Taranaki district, in latitude 39 deg. 1 min. South, and 174 deg. 15 min. East longitude, 25 miles North of Cape Egmont. It has a roadstead that is a safe anchorage the greater part of the year, but it must be quitted when a North-Wester begins to blow, which kindly gives a reasonable warning of its coming. At first the colony was involved in difficulties about land, like most of the other settlements, the natives and the settlers not having been able to come to an amicable understanding. On Sir George Grey's appointment to the Governorship of New Zealand, he succeeded in 1847 and 1848 in accommodating the dispute and obtaining from the natives nearly 30,000 acres in the garden of New Zealand at an expense of 10s per acre. The colony may now be said to be flourishing; the soil and the climate are excellent; iron, and perhaps other metals, are found; and its inhabitants, being reasonable persons, live on very good terms with the natives in the immediate neighbourhood. The latter are inclined to work, though unsteadily; and Mr Hurthouse recommends the settlers to employ them, not only because "native labour" is "most valuable," but because "European pay and employment are the surest bonds of amity between the races." His picture of the natives as a progressive and improving race, is interesting. We quote a portion of it:—

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

These 700 natives have between four and five hundred acres of land in cultivation, of which three-fourths may be devoted to the growth of wheat and potatoes, and the remainder to maize, onions, taro, kumeras, melons, and other garden produce. They subsist chiefly on potatoes, but are becoming large consumers of flour, and are very fond of tea and sugar. They dislike spirits, rather preferring wine or beer, but all are inveterate smokers. They carry on a brisk trade with the settlers, and formerly, before there was much European cultivation, entirely supplied them with potatoes and other vegetables. Now, however, their chief article of sale is pigs, of which they possess great numbers, self-ed, principally on fern-root; these they drive from house to house, and sell with great judgment and acuteness. They also carry round bundles of fire-wood, baskets of potatoes, wheat, maize, and melons; occasionally, pigeons, parrots, and fish; excellent flax lines, mats, well-plaited kie-kie hats, and useful flax baskets. The proceeds of these various articles are now chiefly invested in blankets, prints, calico, and tobacco. They are good judges of what they buy, examining everything minutely. The purchase of a blanket is undertaken as a grave business, requiring the advice of sagacious friends; even a pipe is not to be lightly bought, and the patience of store-keepers is often sorely tried in effecting the sale of one.

The usual dress of both sexes is the blanket; but the handsome flax mat with a rich black fringe and tags, is still occasionally seen. They prefer European clothing for great occasions, and seem to be aware that it is necessary to suffer a little in order to be fine. Some few speak broken English, but as enough of their language for common purposes is easily acquired, all intercourse with them is carried on in the Maori tongue. The natives of this settlement have already made such progress in education, chiefly through the philanthropic exertions of the Episcopal and Wesleyan ministers, that, of males between fifteen and thirty, it is estimated that three out of four can both read and write. They are becoming anxious to acquire stock, and already possess a few horses and several head of cattle, of which they take great care. The Taranaki tribe, inhabiting the country south of the settlement, and who are rich in native wealth, contracted with our millwrights for the erection of three small grist mills, two of which, lately completed at a cost of 300*l*, have been paid for entirely in pigs.

We have not before seen so minute an account of the appearance of that part of New Zealand and its productions as in the following passage:—

THE COUNTRY AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

On approaching the settlement from sea, the town, or rather village, is seen snugly situated near the beach, its white houses contrasting prettily with the vivid greenness of all around. Behind, and on either side, are the near cultivations; whilst frequently some rising columns of smoke will indicate the more distant clearings. Almost to the water's edge, and for a considerable distance back, the country is covered with a luxuriant growth of fern, joining a forest ever fresh and green, and of the richest foliage; to this, as a fitting background, six or seven miles from the coast, is seen a range of wooded hills, from which rises Mount Egmont, the finest natural object in New Zealand: 9,000 feet high of a beautiful cone-like shape, thickly wooded round its base, but always capped with snow and dazzling white, Mount Egmont is quite the pride of the settlement, and the admiration of every beholder.

The country is undulating, and so interspersed with small dells, that almost every section possesses one. These dells, although causing some broken ground, are nevertheless beneficial to the cultivator, and a marked and beautiful feature in the scenery. They vary in size from half an acre to two or three acres, are densely wooded, and generally contain a small but unfailing spring. Thus they afford a near supply of wood and water, shade and shelter for stock; or, when partly cleared out and opened to the right aspect, the finest spots for orchards, or for the growth of any plants requiring rich soil and close protection from wind. The graceful fern-tree here attains its largest size, displaying its elegant leaves in fine contrast with the fuchsia, the laurel-like karaka, and the rich and varied shades of the dense foliage around. The dells mostly resound with the song of

birds; and, scattered through the cultivations, give close shelter in harvest time to that petty depra-dator on the corn-fields—the elegant green parroquet.

The most phlegmatic admirer of the beauties of nature would be charmed with the appearance of the country. For those who prefer the grand and romantic, there is the lofty snow-capped mountain, with its noble slopes and wood-crowned ranges. The taste for sylvan scenery and quiet rustic beauty is equally gratified by the frequency of stream and forest, glade and valley, clearings and snug home-steads: few countries offer so many beautiful and convenient sites for either cottage or mansion.

The district possesses an abundance of water.

FRUITS.

In a country so rich in vegetable growth, it appears strange that there should be no fruits: many trees bear berries in profusion, but even the best of these cannot fairly be called fruit. The Karaka, for instance, almost as large as a magnum bonum plumb, has a fine perfume, and looks tempting; but it is very poor in flavour, mealy, and insipid. The Tawa berry, in appearance, is a fine damson; but should the unwary stranger be seduced to taste one, he will be unpleasantly reminded of turpentine. The Poroporo, a handsome shrub springing up by road sides, produces the finest berry; when quite ripe its flavour is something between that of apple-peel and a bad strawberry; but if tasted before it is soft and mellow, the Poroporo is most nauseous.

The Kiekie, a creeping thing, called by some the "New Zealand Pine-apple," fruits every third year. In summer it bears a flower, the inner leaves of which are soft and fleshy, forming what may be called the "Flower Fruit" (Tawara); in winter the real fruit (Pirori) ripens, and is then about five inches long by two or three in diameter. Some little interest was at first excited by this vegetable impostor. It appeared that the country could boast one fruit, triennial, certainly, but a "Pine-apple;" tasting at once dispelled the illusion; in both stages it has a medicated sweet flavour, earthy, and rather bitter. The pith of a certain kind of fern tree, with the Kamo-Kamo, a sort of gourd, were at first occasionally used as poor substitutes for fruit; and water melons, of fair quality, the Kumera, and the Taro, all flourishing best on the black sandy soil, are raised in considerable quantities by the natives.

Those who know what has been done by cultivation to improve vegetables, fruits, grasses, and cereals—the miserable crab having been converted into the Ribstone Pippin—will have great hopes that hereafter the Karaka will become the largest and most delicious of peaches. The Tawa may become the finest of muscle plums, an excellent fruit almost forgotten in England, but cultivated with vast success in Germany, and known as *Zwetschen*, and the Poroporo may bloom, the largest and most delicious of raspberries; while the Tawara may be converted into an inimitable melon. Perhaps cultivation should try its skill on the indigenous products as well as import varieties from abroad.

From our quotations the reader will see that Mr Hursthouse has supplied us with a plain, sensible book, and has given us a fair description of New Plymouth. He describes the kinds of agricultural tools most useful in the colony, and hints to the settlers to provide themselves with warm clothing, as the nights are cool. He gives no exaggerated description of the advantages of an emigrant's life, but states the case impartially. For men sighing for a smiling home, the pictorial representations given in the book of various farm houses and places of residence must have many charms, and may tempt emigrants to settle at New Plymouth. Mr Hursthouse speaks of thrashing machines in the colony, which implies, we think, that the inhabitants have resolved with a good will to make their new home prosperous, and that their agriculture and their art may already shame those of some districts of the mother country, too long lapped in indolence and carelessness by that ruinous system of protection that is now for the farmers happily at an end.

THE MONTHLIES.—SEPTEMBER.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE (September).—The proceedings of the Caxton family are continued in the present number with spirit and address, though, perhaps, the adventures of Pisistratus in Australia might have been more developed. Life in the Australian Colonies is a subject well worthy of the author of the Caxton family. The continuation of the Green Hand shows the author to be an excellent successor to Marryat. The story of Lady Grange, who was imprisoned by her husband on the island of St Kilda, is made the subject of an article, in which some papers and letters recently discovered are quoted, showing other motives than those usually supposed to have been at the bottom of this strange proceeding. Christopher under Canvass continues his *Dies Boreales* with great unction. The political article is devoted to the Royal Visit to Ireland.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.—The Note Book of a Coroner's Clerk continues its dismal revelations. Mr Warren's Para, or Scenes and Adventures on the Banks of the Amazon, is full of glowing pictures of scenery and animal life. The article on the Decisive Battles of the World is this month an account of the battle of Chalons, and the renowned Attila. Professor Creasy understands his subject, and treats it with the hand of a master. There is also an account of a curious adventure in the great cavern of Serk, or Sark, the smallest of the Channel Islands. Irish Lochinvar relates a novel species of elopement. Mr Dionysius O'Dogherty is a clever sketch, by Mr H. Maxwell.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Mr J. A. St John takes his fellow travellers across the Alps; the journey is a pleasant one, the company being pleasant, and the incidents on the road amusing. The manners and customs of the earlier Russians are illustrated by a translation of a short tale from the pen of M. Gogol. The Modern Vassal, an admirable tale, is continued in the present number, and is to be concluded in the next. The Sketches from Highland Tradition contain a fearful account of the massacre of Glencoe.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—In duty bound, the Dublin University for the month opens its pages with a most loyal article on her Majesty's recent visit to the sister kingdom. The other chief articles are—a sensible paper on the new plantation scheme, and another on the state of the Canadas. The article on railway literature is captious and sneering, but true in the main. Poetry, "The Ceylonese," "Wicked Women (Catherine de Medicis)," and light

literature, fill the other pages of the Dublin with pleasant and amusing reading.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE, and THE PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL.—Both these periodicals deserve well of the public. They are full of instruction and entertainment, useful truth and pleasant stories, and both contain some clever engravings.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.—The political article in the Eclectic this month, is the "Cause of Hungary stated." The most amusing article is "The Curiosities of Glass-making," which, in a short compass, makes the general reader acquainted with a vast number of facts that will be new to most men. It is the gem of the number. An elaborate article on church property takes, perhaps, an extreme view of the amount, making it upwards of 10,000,000*l.* The facts stated about returns of income are calculated to startle us, lest the morality of our moral teachers be deeply corrupted. The article will please a large portion of the community, and, being likely to provoke discussion will compel perusal. Reviews of Chateaubriand's life, of Lyell's United States, of Werne's Expedition to the White Nile, an account of Etty's works, with two theological notices, make this a readable, instructive, and pleasant number of the Eclectic.

THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE contains a number of good articles, being reviews of books, such as Roebuck's plan of Colonial Government—various publications on sugar—Earp's Hand Book for Emigrants to the Southern Settlements of New Zealand;—and essays on the real causes of the late war in the Punjab—on the late session—on the Indian Marriage Law—on cotton from India—original correspondence, &c. &c. It is written throughout with energy, and advocates with great zeal the colonial interests.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

John Howard and the Prison-World of Europe. By Hepworth Dixon. Jackson and Walford.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

MARO, Trinidad: letter received. We will endeavour to find room for it in an early number, with such remarks as may be necessary.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 6th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 1st day of Sept. 1849:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,919,050	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,641,973
		Silver bullion	277,077
	27,919,050		27,919,050

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital.....	14,553,000	Government Securities, includ-	
Rest	3,574,361	ing Dead Weight Annuity ...	14,324,255
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Other Securities.....	10,132,598
chequer, Savings Banks, Com-		Notes	9,470,200
missioners of National Debt,	6,337,090	Gold and Silver Coin	857,150
and Dividend Accounts)	9,270,111		
Other Deposits	1,059,641		
Seven Day and other Bills	34,794,203		21,794,203

Dated the 6th Sept. 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.	L.	Assets.	L.
Circulation in Bank post bills	19,508,491	Securities	23,913,853
Public Deposits	6,337,090	Bullion.....	14,776,200
Other or private Deposits.....	9,270,111		
	35,115,692		38,690,053

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,574,361*l.*, as stated in the above accounts under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of	£ 8,383
An increase of Public Deposits of	219,556
A decrease of Other Deposits of	266,716
An increase of Securities of	229,687
An increase of Bullion of.....	16,347
An increase of Rest of	284,809
An increase of Reserve of.....	18,267

By the present returns the circulation has increased by the small sum of 8,383*l.* The public deposits have increased 219,556*l.*, being an increase of 66,341*l.* more than the increase in the corresponding week of last year. As we mentioned last week that the amount of public deposits was 1,249,158*l.* greater than at the corresponding period of last year, this additional increase is an additional sign of a facility in collecting the revenue, and of more forward preparations for paying the dividends than at this period last year. Private deposits have decreased 266,716*l.* The principal feature, however, in the present account is an increase of securities, to the amount of 229,687*l.*, of which 204,008*l.* is of private securities. There has commenced, therefore, a demand on the part of the mercantile classes for accommodation, which the Bank is in part supplying. The diminution

of private deposits has a similar significance. The customers of the Banks engaged in trade begin to employ money advantageously, and an increased demand for it has arisen.

The increase of bullion, on the whole, is a mere trifle, 16,347l. At the same time, there has been a diminution of coin in the banking department to the extent of 112,573l, the increase of bullion being wholly in the issue department. The rest has increased 284,809l, and the reserve has increased 18,267l.

Money was a little more valuable on the Stock Exchange; in the general market it remains the same. It was placed on call at 2 per cent, and bills were discounted at 2½ and 3 per cent, as last week.

The Funds have been steady through the week, without much business doing in them. It is remarked that Russian bonds, which were done to-day at 107½ to 106½, keep their price up remarkably well, which is one of the advantages of the reputation the Russian Government enjoys of stability and adequate resources. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing price of Consols on every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and to-day of the principal stocks:—

	CONSOLS.		Account		Oct. ac.
	Money	Account	Money	Account	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed	
Saturday	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Monday	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Tuesday	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Wednesday	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Thursday	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Friday	92½	92½	92½	92½	
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.		
8 per cent consols, account money	92½	92½	92½	92½	
3½ per cents	93½	93½	93½	93½	
8 per cent reduced	92½	92½	92½	92½	
Exchequer bills, large	40 3	40 3	39s 42s	39s 42s	
Bank stock	198½ 9½	198½ 9½	199 200	199 200	
East India stock	251 3½	251 3½	250 3	250 3	
Spanish 3 per cents	31½ ½	31½ ½	34½ ½	34½ ½	
Portuguese 4 per cents	28 ½	28 ½	28½ 9½	28½ 9½	
Mexican 5 per cents	27½ 8	27½ 8	27½ 8	27½ 8	
Dutch 2½ per cents	53½ ½	53½ ½	53½ 4½	53½ 4½	
— 4 per cents	83½	83½	84 6	84 6	

With reference to the payment of dividends or debts, the financial condition of every state is of peculiar importance, and therefore we transcribe from an American paper the following table:—

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.				Total.
	Customs.	Lands.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
Sept. 30, 1848	9,010,000	470,000	101,000	9,581,000	
Dec. 31, 1848	5,181,870	494,498	934,369	6,610,737	
March 31, 1849	8,374,628	389,566	2,181,350	10,945,544	
June 30, 1849	5,794,266	279,685	63,500	6,137,441	
Totals	28,350,764	1,633,749	3,280,219	33,264,722	
	Expenditures.				Total.
	Civil.	War.	Navy.	Interest.	
Sept. 30	3,371,528	8,564,852	2,979,022	161,750	15,077,552
Dec. 31	3,864,669	2,803,990	2,680,269	1,510,659	11,859,587
March 31	2,873,030	2,498,259	2,091,291	167,306	7,369,886
June 30	409,143	3,001,428	2,041,913	1,765,223	7,217,807
Total	10,518,770	17,868,529	9,792,495	2,604,910	41,784,834

It appears by this, that there was a deficiency for the year ending June 30, 1849, of 8,520,112 dols. Had we added the Mexican indemnity paid the last quarter, the deficiency would have been 12,020,112 dols. Of this deficiency, 9,677,234 dols were paid Mexico, leaving an actual deficiency in the revenue from ordinary sources, to meet ordinary expenditures, for the year, of 2,342,878 dols.

The Railway Market has been sinking all the week; but it began to improve towards the close of business to-day. Confidence in this kind of property is very much diminished; but the shareholders are themselves very much to blame for this, as they very generally sanctioned all the proposals at former periods for paying high and unwarrantable dividends, and as generally discountenanced every person who presumed to question the accuracy of the most flourishing accounts. No gentlemen have any right to expect dividends on capital laid out in architectural ornaments and embellishments, any more than a nobleman or gentleman has a right to look for an income from the splendid palace he inhabits; and there is not one of the companies which has not laid out a very considerable portion of its capital on such unprofitable work. To suppose that Government can protect property from depreciation, which is so misapplied, by appointing auditors and getting a more correct account of what has been done with the money—even if that be the best means, is certainly the most unbusiness-like supposition that we have heard of for a long time, and yet upon that is based an urgent recommendation to demand from the government the appointment of auditors to railways. That railways will be an enduring and valuable property we have no doubt whatever, but they are not like the Funds of which the interest is guaranteed by the state; they are active undertakings, of which the dividends depend on the profits they make, and the profits depend on the mode in which the capital is laid out and the operation conducted. To get good dividends, therefore, it is indispensable that the shareholders look after the management of their own capital. If the mode in which railway companies be constituted be incompatible with that, large dividends, we are afraid, can hardly be expected. The following is our usual list of closing prices last Friday and to-day:—

	RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.
	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.	
London and North Western	121½ 2½ ex div	118 19 ex div	
Midland counties	60 1	56 8	
Brightons	37 ½	74 5	
Great Westerns	69 70 ex div	66 8 ex div	

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Eastern Counties	7½ 8	7½ 8
South Westerns	35½ 4 ex div	33 4 ex div
South Easterns	21½ 2	20½ 1½
Norfolk	34 7	32 6
Great North of England	220 5	215 20
York and North Midland	22½ 3½	21 2
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	17½ 18½	17½ 18
Newcastle and Berwick Ext.	25 3 dis.	30 36 dis.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	12½ 13	12½ 13
North British	38 9	37 3
Edinburgh and Glasgow	92½ 3½ ex div	92½ 3½ ex div
Hull and Selby	49 52	48 51
Lancaster and Carlisle	6½ ½ dis.	7½ 7 dis.
North Staffordshire	25 6	25 6
Birmingham and Oxford	5 6 pm ex int.	5 6 pm ex int.
Birmingham and Dudley	20 ½	19 19½
Caledonian	18½ 19½	17½ 18½
Aberdeen	34 ½ dis.	2½ ½ dis.
Great Northern of France	11½ 12½	12½ 13
Central	20½ 21	21½ 22
Paris and Rouen	9½ 10½	10½ 11
Rouen and Havre	7½ 6½ dis.	7½ 7 dis.
Dutch Rhenish		

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 5	£25 35	Sight
		25 27½	1 month's date
		25 52½	3 days' sight
Antwerp	— 5	112 5	3 months' date
Amsterdam	— 4	12 0	3 days' sight
		m. 13 10½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 4	13 9½	3 days' sight
		13 9½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	Aug. 29	37d to 37½d	3 —
Madrid	Sept. 1	50 90-100d	3 —
Lisbon	Aug. 29	53½d to 53½d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 31	50½d	3 —
New York	— 22	9½ to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
		1½ per cent pm	30 —
Jamaica	— 7	1 per cent pm	60 —
		par	90 —
Havana	— 11	15 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	July 10	25d to 25½d	60 —
Bahia	— 23	25½d	60 —
Pernambuco	— 29	25d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— 11	2 9-16d	60 —
Valparaiso	April 30	45d	90 —
Mauritius	June 23	5 to 6 per cent pm	30 days' sight
		6 —	3 months' sight
Singapore	July 4	4s 4d	30 days' sight
		... to ... per cent pm	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 14	... to ... per cent pm	1 —
		... to ... per cent pm	3 —
Hong Kong	June 24	4s 2d to 4s 2½d	6 —
Bombay	July 25	1s 10½d	1 —
		1s 10½d to 1s 10½d	6 —
Calcutta	— 16	...	4 —
Sydney	May 4	3 per cent pm	30 days' sight

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.	
	s	d	s	d	£	s
Bills on Bengal	1 9½ to 1 9½	1 9½	1 10 to 0 0	0 0	215,738	18 11
— Madras	1 9½ to 1 9½	1 9½	1 10 to 0 0	0 0	33,496	9 2
— Bombay	1 9½ to 1 10	1 10	1 10½ to 0 0	0 0	5,850	0 0
Total of East India Co.'s bills from Aug. 7 to Sept. 6, 1849					255,085	8 1
Do. Jan. 7 to Sept. 6, 1849					2,212,975	6 0

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against, being generally ½d 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, 7 per cent	199½	199½ 9	199 200	199 200	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns.	93½ ½	93½ ½	93½ ½	93½ 4	93½ 4	94 ½
New 5 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	8½	8 15-16	8½ 15-16	8 15-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	8 11-16	...	...	...	...
— Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	8½	...	...	...	...
— Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	...	250	250 3	250 3	...
Do. Bonds, 4½ per Cent 1000l	...	...	72s p	72s 5s p	73s 6s p	73s 6s p
— Ditto under 1000l	72s 5s p	75s p	75s 2s p	...	...	...
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	89½	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct. Sept. 11	198½	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Sept. 11	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½ ½	...	...	92½ ½
India Stock for acct. Sept. 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000l 1½d	...	39s 42s p	42s 39s p	39s 42s p	39s 42s p	39s 42s p
— Ditto 500l	...	39s 42s p	42s 39s p	39s 42s p	39s 42s p	39s 42s p
— Ditto Small	...	39s 42s p	42s 39s p	39s 42s p	39s 42s p	39s 42s p
— Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Sept. 7	Amer. Prices, Aug. 14
United States 6	1858	65,000,000	Jan. and July	106 1/2	115 1/2
Alabama Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—	70	—
Indiana 4	{ 1861 1866 }	11,600,000	—	69 1/2	—
Illinois 6	1870	10,000,000	—	43 1/2	—
Kentucky 6	1868	4,250,000	—	105 6	—
Louisiana Sterling 5	{ 1850 1852 }	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	88 9	—
Maryland Sterling 5	1888	3,006,000	Jan. and July	89 1/2	96 8
Massachusetts Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	105	—
Michigan 6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi 6	{ 1861 1866 1871 }	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—
—	{ 1850 1858 }	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
New York 5	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	97 1/2	106
Ohio 6	1850	6,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
—	{ 1856 1860 1870 }	19,000,000	—	99 1/2	111
Pennsylvania 5	{ 1854 1870 }	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	79 80	87 1/2 3/4
South Carolina 5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Tennessee 6	1868	3,000,000	—	—	101
Virginia 6	1857	7,000,000	—	—	—
United States Bank Shares	1866	35,000,000	—	—	3
Louisiana State Bank 10	1870	2,000,000	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana 8	1870	4,000,000	—	—	—
New York City 5	{ 1860 1856 1851 }	9,600,000	Quarterly	—	101 1/2
New Orleans City 5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Camden & Amboy R. R. 6	1864	£225,000	Feb. and Aug.	—	—

Exchange at New York 109 1/2 3/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	L. S. D. 59 0 0	75
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	...
50,000	6/1 p cent	Do. Marine	100	5 0 0	...
24,000	13s 6d p sh	Atlas	50	5 6 3	...
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	...
12,000	7s p sh	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	...
5,000	5/1 p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	19
4,000	3/1	County	100	10 0 0	60
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	...
20,000	6s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6 1/2 6
4,651	4 1/2 p cent	European Life	20	20 0 0	15
25,000	6/1 p cent	Freemasons	20	3 0 0	...
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	...
20,000	5/1	Guardian	100	36 10 0	49 1/2 1/4
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	50	50 0 0	220
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	15
13,453	1/4 sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	5 13 1	35
50,000	...	Law Life	100	2 10 0	2 1/2
10,000	1/16s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	...
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4 1/2
3,900	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	16 1/2
31,000	10s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	16 1/2
10,000	12s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	8 1/2 9 1/2
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	...
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	...
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2
...	...	Pelican ... ..	...	...	...
...	3/1 p sh & bs	Phoenix ... ..	...	...	141
2,500	1/4 s & bs	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	26
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	5 1/2
689,220	6/1 p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	200
...	6 1/2	Sun Fire ... ..	...	...	203
4,000	1/4 s	Do. Life ... ..	...	...	44
25,000	4/1 p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	...
5,000	10 1/2 p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life ... ..	...	4 12 6	4 1/2

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	3/1 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	24 1/2
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 per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
60,000	6/1 & 7s bns	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	...
40,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	24 1/2 1/4
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5/1 per ct	Do. New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5/1 & bns	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	Do. New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	15/1 per ct	Gloucestershire ... ..	...	...	...
4,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
...	5/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	6/1 per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	...
8,000	6/1 per ct	Do. Ditto ... ..	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	10 1/2 1/4
15,000	...	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.	...	78
2,065,668	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	135 6
1,038	1/4 p sh	East Country	100	...	21
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	116
300,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonds ... ..	...	...	...
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	79 1/2
500,000	4 1/2 p cent	Ditto Bonds ... ..	...	...	...
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Friday.			Tuesday.		
	Prices printed on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices printed on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam 3 ms	12 3/4	12 2/4	12 2/4	12 3/4	12 2/4	12 3/4
Ditto at sight	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
Rotterdam short	12 3/4	12 2/4	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 2/4	12 3/4
Antwerp 3 ms	25 80	25 70	25 75	25 80	25 70	25 75
Hamburg <i>mez banco</i>	13 14	13 12 1/2	13 13	13 14	13 12 1/2	13 13
Paris, 3 days sight short	25 50	25 40	25 45	25 50	25 45	25 50
Ditto 3 ms	25 75	25 62 1/2	25 67 1/2	25 75	25 65	25 70
Marseilles	25 75	25 65	25 70	25 75	25 65	25 70
Bordeaux	25 75	25 65	25 70	25 75	25 65	25 70
Frankfort on Main	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Petersburg <i>sil. rble</i>	36	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2	36 1/2
Berlin <i>eff. fl.</i> 3 ms	6 29	...	...	6 29	...	...
Vienna <i>eff. fl.</i> 3 ms	12 18	11 30	11 40	12 18	11 18	11 21
Trieste <i>eff. fl.</i> 3 ms	12 21	11 30	11 40	12 21	11 18	11 21
Madrid	49 1/2	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50	50 1/2
Cadiz	49 1/2	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	50	50 1/2
Leghorn	31 50	31 30	31 40	31 50	31 30	31 40
Genoa	26 75	26 50	26 60	26 75	26 55	26 65
Naples	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Palermo	120 1/2 p. oz	120 1/2	121	120 1/2 p. oz	120 1/2	121
Meassina	121	121	121 1/2	121	121	121 1/2
Lisbon 60 ds dt	53	53 1/2	...	53	53	...
Oporto	53 1/2	53 1/2	...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	25 1/2	...	...	25 1/2	25 1/2	26
New York	49 1/2	...	...	49 1/2	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Aug. 30	London Sept. 5	Paris Aug. 31	London Sept. 6	Paris Sept. 1	London Sept. 7
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } March and 22 Sept.	F. C. 89 60	F. C. ...	F. C. 89 80	F. C. ...	F. C. 90 50	F. C. ...
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 } June and 22 December	F. C. 55 10	F. C. ...	F. C. 55 25	F. C. ...	F. C. 55 80	F. C. ...
Exchange ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January } and 1 July	F. C. 2290 0	F. C. ...	F. C. 2300 0	F. C. ...	F. C. 2320 0	F. C. ...
Exchange on London 1 month } Ditto 3 months	F. C. 25 32 1/2	F. C. ...	F. C. 25 32 1/2	F. C. ...	F. C. 25 32 1/2	F. C. ...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	86 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	85 1/2	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	82 1/2	...	...
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	52 1/2	48 7	48 1/2 49	...
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent
Ditto 3 per cent
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	73 1/2 1/4
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders
Equador Bonds	3 1/2	...	...	...
Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent	17	...
Ditto Deferred	3 1/2	...	...	...
Greek Bonds 1824-25, 5 per cent
Ditto ex over-due Coupons
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, with coupons
Ditto ditto ex coupons	28 1/2	28	27 1/2 1/2	27 1/2 1/2	...	27 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 4 per cent, 1849	54 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2 4 1/2	54 1/2	...	...
Ditto Deferred	16 17	17 1/2	17 1/2 16 1/2	17 1/2	...	17 1/2
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	81 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841
Ditto 4 per cent	28 1/2	28 1/2 29	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £ sterling 167 xd	108 xd	...	...	107 1/2 1/4
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840 18 1/2 1/4	18 1/2 1/4	18 1/2 1/4	18 1/2 1/4	...	...	13
Ditto ditto 1839-39-1843	11 10 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto ditto ditto 1848
Ditto Coupons
Ditto Passive Bonds	3 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	9	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	...	...	...
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds
Ditto Deferred
Dividends on the above payable in London.
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st.			

On 17th Sept. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
 On 17th Sept. (morning), for MADEIRA and WEST INDIES; also for Venezuela, New Grenada, Grey Town, Chagres, Panama, and Western Coast of America (Bermuda, Nassau, Porto Rico, Havana, Mobile Point, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Honduras excepted; mails to these places on the 2nd of each month only), per Avon steamer, via Southampton.
 Mails will be made up on the evening of the 10th inst. for Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso, to be conveyed per H.M.S. *Dedalus*, via Devonport.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	69,037	2,785	7,561	293	1,851	1,429
Weekly average, Sept. 1.....	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Aug. 25.....	44 8	26 3	19 3	27 0	32 3	28 6
18.....	44 8	26 4	18 10	26 5	32 2	28 6
11.....	46 3	26 1	19 0	27 5	31 9	29 2
4.....	47 4	25 8	19 2	26 7	32 0	31 1
July 25.....	49 1	25 3	19 4	25 6	31 10	32 1
48 10	26 1	19 6	26 1	32 5	32 0	
Six weeks' average	46 8	26 1	19 2	26 5	32 1	30 3
Same time last year	51 2	30 6	21 6	30 8	36 11	36 5
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 Aug. 29, 1849.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas	Beans	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buckwheat & buckwheat meal
Foreign ...	qrs 25,272	qrs 12,349	qrs 30,662	qrs 2,559	qrs 2,128	qrs 3,480	qrs 17,529	qrs ...
Colonial ...	6,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41,610	12,349	30,662	2,559	2,128	3,480	17,529	...
Total imports of the week	110,321 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Corn Market has suffered a further decline this week, both on Monday and this day. The easterly wind which set in a few days ago brought a fleet of grain-laden vessels from the Baltic. These cargoes are principally oats and barley, but they include upwards of 21,000 quarters of wheat. It is thought that present prices can hardly pay the importers, but the mere fact of wheat being brought in at the present prices, and the supposition that a supply can be obtained at that rate, had a depressing influence on the market. Combined with that, an eagerness on the part of our own farmers, particularly of the southern counties, whose stocks have long ago been exhausted, and whose means are small, to send their corn to market—some corn having been actually forwarded in such a state as not to be fit for use—and we have a full explanation of the fall, and of the additional fall which is anticipated. We have, however, accounts from more than one quarter, and that the wheat does not yield so well as it promised, and that where the farmers expected from 9 to 10 bushels they do not get more than 6 or 7. Taking this in conjunction with the brisk demand for food, and the promise of a still brisker demand which exists, while the whole of the last year's produce has been used up, there seems no sufficient reason for a great fall in the price of corn. There is a concurrence of testimony to the fact that, throughout Germany and France employment is rapidly increasing, and trade and manufactures are extending. It will be seen, for example, by the following table, that the deliveries of cotton in Havre, for manufacture, have been greater this year than any year since 1840:—

	Stock Jan. 1.	Arrivals.	Deliveries.	Stock July 31.
1849	20,000	286,087	242,087	64,000
1848	45,000	201,080	151,080	95,000
1847	25,000	168,718	142,218	51,000
1846	51,300	247,330	217,030	82,100
1845	53,000	257,095	231,095	79,000
1844	100,000	207,991	176,491	131,500
1843	110,000	266,304	214,304	162,000
1842	90,000	360,079	207,079	183,000
1841	80,000	267,122	181,122	166,000
1840	57,000	313,825	235,825	135,000

With such an evidence of increasing employment and it is only one of many—we are inclined to conjecture that the corn that is now sent here from the continent in the expectation of at once realising a price which cannot be got there, will very likely require to be sent back before the year expires, or its equivalent, in order to supply the new demand which is rising abroad. What prices may hereafter be in the business of forecasting merchants to calculate; at present the corn markets are from 4s to 5s lower than last week.

The sugar market has been quiet for the week, with a steady business.

Coffee has again risen, and native Ceylon has been sold for 41s. The steady rise in the price of coffee is caused by the failure of the crops in the Brazils and Java. The circular of Messrs Lallemand and Macgregor from Rio Janeiro of July 7, says—"The crop of the year ended the 30th ultimo amounted to 1,657,766 bags, showing a decrease of 180,972 bags as compared to that ended on the 30th June 1848. The deficiency of the forthcoming crop it is generally supposed will exceed one-third; at all events, judging from the information collected by order of the Minister of Finance, there cannot be any doubt that it will be considerable." The demand too has increased for the United States and the countries in the Mediterranean, and these circumstances are felt in our markets.

Our monthly review of the cotton trade, the supply of cotton being at this moment the most important to the welfare of our people, leaves us nothing to say on that subject here, but to notice that the *Savannah Republican* of Aug. 15 chronicles the arrival of the first bag of cotton, which must be for the Americans what the arrival of the first herring buss was to the Dutch, or the first bag of hops in the Borough market is to us:—

"A bale of new cotton was received at Macon day before yesterday, and sold for 10½ cents. We learn that it was received here by the train last evening, and will be forwarded to New York by the steamer *Tennessee*, which leaves to-day."

We have always encouraged the West Indians and other colonists to believe that they might find other crops to cultivate, quite as profitable as the sugar cane, and that the bounty given by this country on its production, in the shape of a differential duty, only had the effect of making them neglect other and better pursuits. Confirming this view, the *Morning Chronicle* says, speaking of the Mauritius,—

The late government measure, however, with respect to the sugar duties, has in some respects proved a benefit to the planters, by directing their attention to other sources of industry and commerce, which, in time, may become matters of great importance. Silk, for instance, produced in the island, is noticed as now actually an article of export, and its successful cultivation has satisfied the colonists of the profit to be derived from its production. A society has been formed for its encouragement and propagation. The mulberry was planted in various parts, and found to grow remarkably well, whilst the quality of the silk obtained was very good. Another new article, for which there is a large consumption all over the world—tobacco—has been cultivated and offered for sale, the quality of which is highly spoken of. Maize, likewise, has been grown extensively, and sold at one-half the price previously paid; and manioc also grown to some extent for the use of cattle. Gunney, or vacao bags, which was formerly an article of extensive importation, have been made in large quantity, and sold with a handsome profit at 6 dol per 100, against 25 dol in former times. Last year the price paid was as much as 14 dol and 15 dol; the quantity imported in 1847 was as many as 226,331, whereas last year the imports amounted to only 80,740. The cultivation of rice progresses most satisfactorily. The quantity grown increases, and from its superior quality it is still considered as an article of luxury, and brings prices accordingly.

With respect to the coming sugar crop, the yield was expected to produce from 55,000 to 58,000 tons, which was expected to appear in the market in the latter part of the present month.

INDIGO.

The deliveries during the past month from the London warehouses, amount to 956 chests for home use, and 3,131 chests for export, making a total of 4,087 chests, against 3,144 chests in Aug. 1848, 4,482 chests in 1847, and 4,061 chests in 1846. The total stocks on the 1st inst amount to 37,093 chests, of which about 21,000 chests are in first, and about 16,000 chests in second hands; of this total, about 32,206 chests are Bengal, &c., and 4,887 chests Madras and Kurpah, against 26,492 chests Bengal, &c., and 6,172 chests Madras and Kurpah, on the 1st Sept. last year.

The stock of indigo, in serons, was 565, on the 1st inst, against 1,839 serons in 1848, and 1,413 serons in 1847.

TABLE showing the deliveries during the first seven months of the last ten years, and the stocks remaining on the 1st of Sept.:

	Home Consumption.		Export.	Total.		Stock 1st of Sept.
	Chests.	Chests.		Chests.	Chests.	
1849	6,315	14,947	21,262	37,093		
1848	7,009	10,813	17,822	32,664		
1847	6,372	14,340	20,712	34,413		
1846	7,136	12,947	20,083	37,885		
1845	7,517	13,770	21,287	36,406		
1844	7,594	14,619	22,213	33,325		
1843	4,986	9,419	14,405	21,806		
1842	6,093	12,859	18,952	20,609		
1841	6,223	11,718	17,941	19,999		
1840	5,522	11,750	17,272	19,074		

Our review for the past month shows a very considerable move in the article. As stated above, the deliveries amounted to no less than 4,087 chests; therefore about one-half of the total purchases of the last quarterly sales in July (viz., 8,100 chests), and with what has already been delivered in July, and the quantity which is likely to be delivered this month, the total quantity sold in July will probably be completed, and even exceeded, so that in the coming October sales a new demand may be expected, which, owing to the briskness which prevails in all the manufacturing branches throughout Europe, will undoubtedly be very extensive.

The total exports for the first eight months of this year (14,947 chests), are the largest ever known during a similar period, although in 1847 and 1844 they were nearly equal. The home consumption is about the same as in former years; but in 1844 and 1845 there have been a considerably larger number of chests delivered for that purpose, which is, however, owing to the greater quantities of inferior descriptions which were then used.

The stocks remaining on hand appear somewhat larger than at the same period during the last two years, but in our previous remarks we have already stated that nearly all the supplies out of the last crop have arrived, whereas, generally, a large part is outstanding at this season of the year.

Out of the stocks in first hands (about 21,000 chests), the next quarterly sales, commencing on the 9th of October, prompt 12th Jan. 1850, will be formed. Our importers have already declared the large quantity of about 17,600 chests, probably not with an intention of selling the whole, but of fixing the value according to the last sale's rates, at which it is likely that about two-thirds of the whole will find buyers. As far as we can judge from the marks advertised for sale, there will be a large proportion of useful middling qualities, suited for home use and export; a moderate supply of good and fine as compared with that in the last July sale, and about 1,800 Madras and Kurpahs.

The last accounts from Calcutta, although speaking more decidedly with regard to the new crop, are still very contradictory, the estimates varying from 110,000 to 125,000 mds; the maximum figures are, however, held to be rather improbable.

Since the attention of all parties engaged in the article is taken up with the inspection of the goods on show, transactions will be very limited for the next six weeks to come; the sales will last two or three weeks.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The TOTAL STOCKS at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow were:—

	1847	1848	1849
	bales	bales	bales
On the 1st of January	545,790	451,940	496,050
Importation from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.....	878,698	1,320,087	1,690,412
Export from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,425,488	1,772,027	2,102,092
Total stock in the three ports, Aug. 31...	307,400	669,300	717,400
Deliveries for home consumption	788,088	980,027	1,186,092
Or, per week.....	22,702	28,116	34,455
Prices on Aug. 31 in bond.....	per lb	per lb	per lb
Georgia	6½d to 7½d	3½d to 5d	4½d to 6d
Surat	4½d to 5½d	2½d to 3½d	3½d to 4½d

The past month shows for the first time during this year a deficiency in the imports into all ports of this country, when compared with 1848, the total quantity landed amounting to 87,000 bales, against 117,000 bales in August last year; the exports have been considerably larger during that time viz., 39,000 bales, against 28,000 bales, and the deliveries for home use show a total of 158,000 bales, against 131,000 bales in 1848. In consequence of this the stocks are now more than 100,000 bales smaller than at the close of the month of July last, and the surplus, compared with 1848, is reduced to 48,000 bales. The current descriptions of North American cotton have experienced a rise of ½d per lb, those of East India ¼d per lb, in the course of last month; in the same month last year prices were 25 to 30 per cent lower, but in 1847, 15 to 20 per cent higher than at the present moment.

Although the purchases for home use during last August still exceed the average of the preceding months this year, it will be remarked however that they do not equal those of July, from which it may be inferred that the stocks in the hands of spinners and manufacturers have not been increased during last month; for export there has not in any previous month been so much taken as in that which has just closed.

The last accounts from the United States of North America, dated New York Aug. 22, are fully as unfavourable with respect to the new crop as the former ones; particularly with reference to the Southern and Western States, Louisiana, Mississippi, &c., which are by far the most important for the culture of the article.

Our stocks here on the 1st inst consisted of 670 bales North American, 860 bales South American and West India, 23,460 bales Surat, 200 bales Bengal, and 8,410 bales Madras, total 33,620 bales, against 53,740 bales at the same time last year. The deficiency is exclusively in the stock of Surat, which on the 1st September last year amounted to 44,610 bales, and has not for many years past been so low as at present. The imports of East India cotton during this year into all ports of this country amount to 77,000 bales, against 121,000 bales in 1848; exports 44,000 bales, against 26,000 bales, and total stock 90,000 bales, against 114,000 bales. The consumption of Surat cotton in this country is on the increase, owing to its proportionate cheapness.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 22.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

	Aug. 21	Aug. 15
NEW YORK, OR.....	21	15
NEW ORLEANS	11	17
MOBILE	11	10
FLORIDA	4	1
TEXAS	4	18
GEORGIA, OR.....	Aug. 15	Aug. 15
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	17
NORTH CAROLINA.....	10	10
VIRGINIA	1	1
OTHER PORTS.....	18	18

	1848-9	1847-8	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1848-9	1848-9
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1848.....	144,815	197,604	...	52,789
Received at the ports since do.	2,695,747	2,297,780	397,967	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,531,009	1,291,801	239,208	...
Exported to France since do.....	363,065	279,152	83,913	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	163,648	118,219	45,429	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	155,388	134,026	21,362	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.....	2,213,110	1,823,198	389,912	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	108,385	150,343	...	41,958

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts).

	1848-9	1847-8
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	24,591	65,589

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1848-9	1847-8
	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1.....	144,815	197,604
Received since	2,695,747	2,297,780
Total supply	2,840,562	2,495,384
Deduct shipments.....	2,213,110	1,823,198
Deduct stock left on hand	108,385	150,343
Leaves for American consumption	519,067	521,803

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New York	20	8	69
New Orleans	4	2	8
Mobile .....	...	2	...
Savannah	15	3	...
Charleston'	3	1	2
Apalachicola	1	...	...
Total	51	13	79

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, ½d per lb. Exchange, 109½ to 109¼.

From the date of our notice of the market for the steamer *Cambria* until the arrival of the *Hibernia's* advices, there was a good demand, and on some descriptions an advance of ½ to ¼ of a cent per lb was realised, but since then there has been less inquiry, and this improvement is lost, closing with much dullness, so that prices now stand about as they did on the 11th inst. We have reduced our notations, but must remark that they are rather nominal as well for buying as selling. The total receipts of cotton (to latest dates) at all the shipping ports are 2,695,747 bales, against 2,297,780 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 397,967 bales. The total foreign export this year is 389,912 bales more than last, say 239,208 bales increase to Great Britain, 83,913 increase to France, 45,429 increase to North of Europe, and 21,362 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 120,307 bales more this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 41,990 bales. It may be noted as an extraordinary occurrence in our table to-day, that, with a week's later accounts, the only addition to the export to Great Britain (this season) is the small number of 583 bales from this port. The sales since the 11th are 11,350 bales; and since our last, 1,700, as follows:—

	Upland and Florida, 900 bales.	Mobile, New Orleans, and Texas, 800 bales.
	c.	c.
Ordinary to good ordinary.....	8½ to 9	8½ to 9½
Middling to good middling	9½ 5½	9½ 10
Middling fair to fair	10 10½	10½ 10½
Fully fair to good fair.....	10½ 11	11½ 11

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—At the date of our last review the movement of the market had been almost entirely suspended, but factors adhered with continued firmness to their previous high pretensions. Nothing of moment was done on Saturday, but on Monday, the letters by the *Europa* having come through by mail, and intelligence being received by telegraph of the arrival of the *Cambria* at Halifax with still more favourable accounts, buyers came forward with renewed spirit and took 1,300 bales at the extreme prices asked by factors, which were generally ½ cent above our previous quotations. The quotations are 5½d for fair Upland, against 5d by the *Europa*; 5½d for fair Mobile, against 5d; 5½d for fair Orleans, against 5½d; and 4½d to 5d for middling, against 4½d to 4d½ showing a general advance of ½d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—SEPT. 7.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1848—Same Period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
New Orleans.....	5½d	5½d	5½d	5½d	6d	7	3½d	4½d	5d
Pernambuco	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	7	5	5½	6½
Egyptian	5½	6	6½	6½	7½	8	5½	6	8
Surat and Madras.....	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	4½	2½	3½	3½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 7.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 7.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 7.	Computed Stock, Sept. 7.
1849	1848	1849	1848
bales	bales	bales	bales
1,500,963	1,259,571	1,140,769	943,780
158,230	102,380	595,260	556,890

We have had a quiet and rather drooping cotton market the greater part of the week. In the lower grades of American, sales have been made at a trifling decline; and as the market in the last two days has become rather firmer, our present quotations vary very little from those of last week. Brazil, Egyptian, and Surat are likewise without material change. The sales to-day are 7,000 bales. There is still a disposition to speculate, and the purchases of the trade continue on a limited scale. Speculation this week, 8,540 American and 1,690 Surat. Export, 6,070 American, 1,300 Pernam, 40 Egyptian, and 560 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 6, 1849.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 6, 1849.	Price Sept. 1848.	Price Sept. 1847.	Price Sept. 1846.	Price Sept. 1845.
RAW COTTON:—					
Upland fair.....per lb	0 5½	0 4½	0 7	0 5½	0 4½
Ditto good fair	0 5½	0 4½	0 7½	0 5½	0 5½
Pernambuco fair	0 6	0 5½	0 8½	0 7	0 6½
Ditto good fair	0 6½	0 5½	0 8½	0 7½	0 7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 9½	0 7	0 9½	0 9½	0 11½
No. 50 WATER do do	0 8½	0 7½	0 9½	0 9	0 10½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 9	3 7½	4 8	4 6	4 10
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 7½	4 7½	5 7½	5 6	6 3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 1½	6 10½	8 3	7 10½	8 7½
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8 10½	7 6	9 0	8 4½	9 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 5oz...	9 4½	8 1½	9 7	9 1½	10 4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	6 10	6 4½	8 0	7 1½	7 9

We have again to report a flat market and more irregularity in prices, but we are glad to be able to notice one improving feature, and that is the very general inquiry that is now being made after all descriptions of yarn and cloth adapted for our eastern markets, and the inquiry is shown to be with the intention of doing business, by some considerable transactions having already taken place, where slight concessions in prices have been submitted to. The last accounts received from India warrant this improvement. The demand for every description of printing cloth continues active, and full prices are being paid, 27-in. 72's are the least in request, this quality is being rapidly superseded by de laines, owing to the wearers, who were formerly

satisfied with a good style upon a 72 reed calico, now wearing nothing below a printed de laine. All other descriptions of cloth remain pretty much the same, as they have been during the last few weeks. In yarns except for India and some low counts for the continent, there is very little doing, and prices in some cases lower.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 3.—The demand for flannels has been uncommonly brisk to-day, indeed the manufacturers cannot make them fast enough. Kerseys have not been much inquired after and the sales have been limited. The wool-market is still heavy, with prices the same as those of the preceding Monday.

MACCLESFIELD, Sept. 4.—We regret to say that the manufacturing business continues in a stagnant state; the principal dye-houses also participate in the present dullness. In the face of all this the brokers report large deliveries of silk for the last month. It is suspected that they include in the deliveries the silk that is purchased for export, the amount of which, we understand, is considerable. The cotton reports of Liverpool and Manchester offer a suitable model for those of the London silk brokers.

HUDDERSFIELD, Sept. 4.—Every article at all adapted for the season met with immediate sale early in the morning; and the general complaint is of the scarcity of goods. The stocks were, perhaps, never known to be lower in middle-class and superior cloths. The foreign houses are busily engaged, and many orders remain to be completed.

LEEDS, Sept. 4.—There has been little change in the woollen trade since last week. The manufacturers are still making to order, and whilst there is little doing at the cloth halls, a brisk business is doing on the whole.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Our market, although dull, is firm. As soon as supplies become more plentiful, we may expect more business doing.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Scarcely any variation has occurred in the grain market since Tuesday. There has been a moderate demand from consumers at that day's prices. This morning the transactions in any article were on a very limited scale, and in the price of either wheat, oats, or flour, not the slightest change was observable. Oatmeal was rather cheaper. Indian corn was more firmly held, and there was less offering for sale.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Throughout the past week there has been little or no change to notice in the iron market—it has been generally very quiet—but prices are well maintained for all descriptions of manufactured iron. The demand for Scotch pig iron has been very limited, indeed; and though some few sales have taken place at a shade lower prices, the quotations generally may be considered much the same as last week. For copper there has been a good inquiry, and holders have evinced a great reluctance to sell at present rates, and an advance is looked for. No change in lead or tin plates.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for flour, which for some time past has been very firm and buoyant, with an active demand for home use, at gradually improving prices, has within a few days experienced a reaction, and in the absence of a demand for export and increased receipts, prices of the low grades have begun to decline, and we reduce our notations with the remark that they are for the most part nominal; the good and better descriptions have scarcely varied, yet the market for all kinds closes heavily, and in favour of buyers. The sales of Saturday were 4,500 bbls, Monday, 5,000, and yesterday 4,500, including 300 Canadian in bond, at 5 dol 50c. We quote sour 4 dol to 4 dol 50c, the lower rate for musty; fine, 4 dol 12½c to 4 dol 50c; unispected, 4 dol 25c to 4 dol 75c; common State and mixed Western, 5 dol 37½c to 5 dol 43½c. Corn meal, owing to its scarcity, has again improved, with sales of 500 bbls brandywine, mostly to arrive, at 3 dol 50c, and 600 Jersey, 3 dol 43½c, cash.

Receipts since the opening of river navigation to 20th inst:—

Wheat flour.....bbls	1849 897,471	1848 719,888
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Export, from 1st to 21st August,

Wheat flour.....bbls	1849 57,016	1848 38,611
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GRAIN.—The market for old wheat is rather nominal, the views of holders being above those of buyers. White Genessee may be quoted 1 dol 25c to 1 dol 30c; and Ohio, 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 15c, without sales. New is in better supply, and though in request for milling, prices are in favour of buyers. The sales are 2,200 bushels inferior new North Carolina, at 1 dol, and 4,100 Delaware, on private terms. Corn, for some time past, in consequence of the withdrawal of the export demand, has been quite dull, and that for home use being insufficient to take off the supply, prices have given way, and closed yesterday decidedly lower. The sales are 50,000 bushels at 60c for heated; 62c to 63½c for round yellow; 62½c to 64c for Western do; 61½c to 63½c for mixed Western, each closing at the lower rate; and 62c to 63c for white Southern, which is scarce, showing but little change since the departure of the Cambria.

Receipts since the opening of river navigation to 20th inst:—

Wheat.....bush	1849 242,498	1848 280,928
Corn.....bush	2,388,100	820,537

Export, from 1st to 21st August,

Wheat.....bush	1849 9,680	1848 1,302
Corn.....bush	186,249	274,936

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, since Sept. 1, 1848.

From	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush
New York.....Aug. 21	765,353	34,932	585,946	6,588,184	...	1,856
New Orleans.....11	159,327	5,703	127,651	2,647,469	1,000	...
Philadelphia.....16	74,641	25,393	208,154	1,370,293	...	...
Baltimore.....15	75,043	7,467	120,300	872,305	...	...
Boston.....18	15,649	4,520	9,728	530,084	...	...
Other ports.....16	8,995	5,303	31,606	694,736	...	...
Total.....	1,027,068	83,258	1,063,385	12,703,071	1,000	1,856
Last year to Aug. 15	178,782	102,318	219,917	4,184,912	...	...

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—FLOUR.—The receipts of flour since our last have been quite limited, but the market, nevertheless, owing to want of demand, has

remained dull and depressed throughout the week, and prices have declined still further. The sales have comprised some 3,500 bbls, the prevailing rates being 5 dol to 5 dol 25c for common brands on the Levee, and 5 dol 50c to 6 dol for extra and choice parcels, though limited parcels of choice marks St Louis and Illinois from store have brought 6 dol 25c to 6 dol 50c per bbl. A considerable portion of the receipts have consisted of poor lots which were sold without being branded, and at considerably less than our lowest figure.

GRAIN.—The grain market, in the almost entire absence of export demand, has continued inactive and heavy, and notwithstanding the moderate receipts, prices have fallen off materially. The week's sales, amounting in all to 6,500 or 7,000 sacks, have been at a range of 40c for inferior, up to 52c to 53c for prime white, though for a day or two back the ruling prices have been 45c to 50c per bushel, with few buyers at the highest rate. Not a single sale of wheat has come to our knowledge during the week.

EXPORTS from Sept. 1, 1848, to Aug. 11, 1849, compared with the preceding year, of the following articles.

Destination	Flour.	Pork.	Bacon.	Lard.	Beef.	Corn:
	bbls	bbls	bbls	kegs	bbls	sacks
New York.....	173,058	218,721	29,971	402,149	8,992	203,733
Boston.....	298,434	129,521	10,249	346,765	11,709	57,272
Philadelphia.....	14,837	21,796	5,125	39,769	1,068	2,654
Baltimore.....	10	28,445	4,200	61,762	1,717	...
Other U. S. ports.....	55,257	9,615	13,038	15,356	2,734	42,638
Great Britain.....	163,758	31,304	2,443	196,631	32,372	1,024,454
Cuba.....	740	1,582	845	127,724	195	2,596
Other foreign ports	52,458	22,060	83	53,358	771	121,959
Total.....	758,552	462,974	65,954	1,243,514	59,558	1,455,316
Last season.....	448,409	315,148	44,882	1,377,052	40,847	1,211,201

α All packages of lard are reduced to kegs, and of pork and beef to barrels.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

There was a moderate supply of wheat by land carriage samples at last Monday's market in Mark lane, nearly the whole of which was new, and much of it in poor condition: really choice and dry parcels brought nearly the currency of the previous week, whilst damp and inferior samples declined 2s per qr, and the demand for foreign was confined to small quantities for immediate use, which were obtained at a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr. The importations consisted of—700 qrs from Anclam, 137 qrs from Antwerp, 1,670 qrs from Bremen, 750 qrs from Cronstadt, 436 qrs from Dunkirk, 28 qrs from Ghent, 159 qrs from Hamburg, 602 qrs from Memel, 430 qrs from Nykoping, 450 qrs from Rotterdam, 2,660 qrs from Stralsund, 10 qrs from Stromstadt, and 3,990 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 11,922 qrs. The arrivals of flour were—1,748 sacks coastwise, 3,562 sacks per Eastern Counties Rail, 10 sacks from Ireland, 1,830 sacks from Bordeaux, and 34 sacks from Stettin. There was only a limited supply of new English barley, which was taken off by the maltsters at full prices; the arrivals were 237 qrs coastwise, and 4,233 qrs from foreign ports. Fine heavy oats being scarce, such were quite as dear, but a good supply of foreign enabled the buyers to secure secondary sorts the turn under former prices: the arrivals consisted of 1,210 qrs coastwise, 330 qrs from Scotland, and 24,282 qrs from foreign ports. Beans were steady in value and demand. White peas met a good sale, and choice samples were the turn dearer.

The arrivals at Liverpool on Tuesday had increased, and comprised fair quantities of oats, oatmeal, and flour from Ireland; but with the exception of some malt, there were very small supplies of any grain from the English coast: from America 15,703 qrs Indian corn, and 17,565 barrels flour, and from European ports 4,786 qrs wheat; a great deal of heavy soaking rain had fallen since the previous Tuesday, with a close muggy atmosphere, which will not only retard the harvest, but unfavourably affect the condition of the new wheat: as yet, however, this change had imparted no improvement to the trade, and there was only a moderate consumptive demand for old wheat at a decline of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs within the week. Several parcels of new Irish appeared, and found buyers at 5s 3d to 5s 9d for undried, and 6s to 6s 2d for prepared samples: average 39s 5d on 269 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Hull was very trifling, and notwithstanding the dull accounts from the South, millers bought the best samples of English pretty freely at the rates of the previous week: average 46s 3d on 419 qrs. There was not much passing in foreign wheat, although distant millers made more inquiry.

The sale was slow at Leeds for both new and old wheat at 1d to 2d per qr reduction in value, supply moderate: average 49s 2d on 1,305 qrs.

The quantity of wheat offered by the farmers at Lynn was unusually small, both of new and old, yet prices receded 2d per qr: average 44s 6d on 1,128 qrs.

There was a good demand for new wheat at Ipswich, but at a decline in its value; good new red commanded 42s to 44s per qr: average 46s 2d on 1,439 qrs. Much had been done in securing the barley, but little had yet found its way to market.

A fair quantity of wheat was offering at Lewes, which sold readily at 40s for new red, and 44s for new white: average 42s 6d on 248 qrs.

There was scarcely any English wheat on sale at Mark lane on Wednesday, and the importations of foreign were to a fair extent, but the trade was in a lifeless state, without, however, any quotable change in prices, whilst for barley the demand was moderate, for beans and peas steady, and for good oats previous rates were obtained.

The deliveries from the farmers on Wednesday, at Edinburgh, were moderate, nevertheless prices receded 1s per qr, with a considerable portion of the supply remaining over unsold; whilst, at the port of Leith, considerable importations of foreign were reported, and trade was much depressed. Notwithstanding the weather had previously been very unfavourable for harvest operations, a very trifling extent of business was transacted, and had sales been forced, the reduction would have been 2s to 3s per qr on even the best descriptions.

At Glasgow, the downward tendency was equally visible, and prices gave way 1s to 2s per qr, although good fresh qualities were scarce. There were large arrivals of foreign at Stocton-on-Tees, but small supplies from the farmers, which sold freely at last week's currency.

Birmingham market on Thursday was poorly supplied, and the demand was steady at former prices for new and old English, but foreign was 1s per qr cheaper: average 45s 1d on 1,549 qrs.

The deliveries from the farmers at Bristol were moderate, and a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr was submitted to; average 39s 1d on 359 qrs.

Uxbridge market was better supplied with new wheat, and prices receded 2s per qr; average 49s 8d on 655 qrs.

At Newbury the farmers brought forward a large supply of wheat, sale slow, and 2s per qr lower; average 43s 9d on 790 qrs.

The weekly average was 44s 8d on 60,057 qrs, against 44s 8d on 57,651 qrs the previous week; the corresponding one of the past year was 55s 5d on 115,439 qrs.

The quantity of English on sale at Mark lane on Friday was only moder-

ate, but there was a very large importation of foreign grain, amounting on the whole to about 100,000 qrs, mainly from Baltic ports. The millers seemed little inclined to increase their stocks of any description of wheat, although business was not forced in foreign at a reduction, and prices were not altered for English, the supply of this being so short at to-day's market. Barley, beans, and peas were held on much the same terms. Fine oats commanded nearly as much money, and other sorts were not yet pressingly offered.

The London averages announced this day were:—

Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas and their respective quantities in quarters and bushels.

Table titled 'Arrivals this Week' showing quantities for Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, and Flour in quarters and sacks.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Table titled 'BRITISH AND IRISH' showing prices for various types of wheat, barley, rye, and flour per quarter.

Table titled 'FOREIGN' showing prices for foreign wheat, maize, and flour from various regions like Danzig, Pomerania, and Russia.

Table titled 'SEEDS' showing prices for various types of seeds like Linseed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, and Mustardseed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The trade have not extended their purchases, and the market is still dull, former rates being hardly supported in the sales of colonial at the commencement of the week. A steady business has been done in the West India market at last Friday's prices, the transactions to yesterday amounting to about 1,500 hhd and tierces. 163 casks Barbadoes found a ready sale at the rates of the last sale; fine, 40s to 40s 6d; low and soft to good colour, 37s 6d to 39s 6d. By private treaty, low to middling refining kinds are selling at 37s to 38s per cwt. The deliveries are steady, and not large, being 2,625 casks last week, against 2,045 in the corresponding one of 1848. There is a comparative deficiency in stock of 10,402 casks. Prices of colonial are 1s to 2s, and foreign 2s to 3s higher.

Mauritius.—Although the sales at the beginning of the week were small, no improvement in prices occurred, and there has subsequently been a limited demand. On Tuesday 1,966 bags went off flatly at last week's rates: good to fine yellow, 39s to 40s; low to good middling soft, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; very low to middling strong refining kinds, 36s 6d to 38s; middling to good brown, 38s to 36s; syrupy ditto, 31s 6d to 35s 6d; crystallized grey, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; brown, 33s to 36s. There have not been any further arrivals. The deliveries last week were rather less than 6,700 bags and 78 casks. Stock on 1st instant, 142,790 bags 1,577 casks, against 161,844 bags 2,691 casks at corresponding date in 1848.

Bengal.—White Benares is still rather dull, but grainy kinds have brought extreme rates. 6,270 bags offered on Tuesday were about two-thirds sold: good to fine white Benares brought 41s to 42s; low soft to good middling, 38s 6d to 40s 6d; good soft yellow, 37s 6d to 38s 6d; fine strong bright yellow, 40s to 41s; low to middling Mauritius kinds, 36s 6d to 37s; fine grainy white Cossipore, 47s to 48s 6d; good, 45s to 46s; very fine yellow, 44s to 44s 6d per cwt. A portion of the white Benares was bought in. There have been few sales made privately during the week.

Foreign.—The market continues quiet, as there have been few export orders executed. 450 casks and barrels Porto Rico, brought forward at public sale, were only partly disposed of at former rates: low middling to good yellow, 38s 6d to 39s 6d. 620 casks 120 barrels Cuba Mu-covado, in bond, were principally bought in, at 18s 6d to 19s 6d for good brown to middling yellow. 1,465 boxes Havana, duty paid or allowed, partly found buyers, without mate-

rial alteration in prices: low and brown to good strong greyish yellow, 38s to 42s 6d; good brown, 38s to 38s 6d. 300 chests in bond sold at 19s to 21s 6d for good brown to good yellow. Of 1,820 chests white, likewise in bond, only 356 sound were disposed of, at a considerable reduction: low soft to fair, 22s 6d to 25s; remainder withdrawn at high rates. The washed realised 22s to 25s. A cargo of brown Bahia sold at the beginning of the week, but the price did not transpire. A cargo brown Pernam, in bags, brought 18s.

Refined.—The market remains quiet, but a steady business has been done in home trade goods at rather lower prices: there is a fair supply. Brown lumps have sold at 48s 6d; low to middling titlers, 48s 6d to 50s; good to fine, 50s 6d to 53s; wet lumps, 46s to 48s. The present value of refined is 2s to 2s lower than at this time last year, while raw sugars are rather dearer. Bastards and pieces have sold at rather easier rates for the lower qualities. Treacle remains without alteration. The bonded market is quiet, but crushed has met with more inquiry, and an advance of 6d asked by the refiners—viz., 29s to 30s; No. 2, 28s 9d. A few sales are reported in Dutch at late prices. Leaves continue dull, at 33s to 33s 6d per cwt for 10 lb. Other goods have not experienced any change.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India are confined to a few parcels St Kitt's and St Vincent's, at 16s per cwt.

COFFEE.—There is not quite so much activity in the demand, yet the advance quoted last week has been maintained in most instances, although speculators have made few purchases. The first of the Dutch Company's sales, which was held at Rotterdam on the 3rd instant, went off with considerable spirit, and the whole of 277,600 bags Java sold at an advance of 1 1/2 cents on the previous rates. 130 casks 56 brls Jamaica, have found buyers at high prices; low middling, 50s 6d to 57s; fine to fine ordinary, 41s to 48s 6d; low and good ordinary, 35s to 38s 6d. The market for native Ceylon has been firm, and a moderate business done at the advance quoted last week. 3,625 bags in public sale were rather more than half sold at 39s to 39s 6d for very good ordinary, and 3,625 bags 6d to 39s. There has been a large business done privately at these prices. Plantation kinds have been less in demand, and the full prices of last week were not obtained in all instances, very large supplies being brought forward at the sales. 3,854 bags 1,413 casks were about two-thirds sold as follows: good marks, 68s to 72s; middling to good middling colour, 57s 6d to 65s; fine fine ordinary, 52s 6d to 57s; good to fine ordinary, 48s 6d to 55s; pea berry, 50s to 65s per cwt. The deliveries continue large. Last week 4,584 bags 219 casks were cleared from the warehouses, of which 2,028 bags 37 casks were for export. There has been a considerable increase in stock, owing to the late heavy arrivals; it consisted of 104,304 bags 7,228 casks on the 1st, against 134,612 bags at same date in the preceding year. 44 bales fine old Mocha were taken in at 100s, a few lots middling to good qualities realised 56s 6d to 60s. Foreign is very firm and in good demand. 546 bags ordinary to fine ordinary Bahia sold at 34s 6d to 38s 6d. 231 bags Havana taken in at 44s.

TEA.—There has been less business done than for some weeks past, yet prices remain without further alteration, importers being firm. Common Congous still meet with a good deal of inquiry, and there are few parcels offering; the lowest price is now 9d; medium, as well as good to fine kinds are comparatively neglected. Scented teas are in steady request at full prices. Nearly all kinds of green are extremely difficult of sale at former quotations,—common Canton made only being saleable to a moderate extent, but not at any improvement in prices, as there is an entire absence of any speculative demand. The only new feature in the market is the announcement of public sales for the 18th instant. No further arrivals have taken place.

COCOA.—The market continues flat, and 100 bags Trinidad were sold at prices rather in favour of the buyers; low to middling grey, from 38s to 39s 6d. The deliveries are steady, and stock nearly the same as last year's at this period.

RICE.—The demand for East India is still limited, and prices have again experienced a decline of 6d upon white kinds. Of 5,000 bags Bengal brought forward in the sales, about 1,900 were sold at 9s 6d to 10s for good white; and broken 7s 6d to 8s; good cargo taken in at 8s 6d; the remainder consisting of white above the market value. There have been few sales effected by private contract during the week, and prices of common kind are almost nominal. The consumption is large. Total stock of East India on the 1st inst 25,168, against 21,799 tons at same period last year. No alteration has been made in cleaned.

PIMENTO.—The few small orders executed this week have been at full prices in the absence of public sales, and the market continues barely supplied.

OTHER SPICES.—30 chests brown nutmegs partly sold at high rates, from 2s 10d to 3s 1d for ordinary to middling: about half was taken in at the former price. Jamaica ginger is in good demand: 172 barrels found buyers at 3/ 13s to 5/ 5s; 301 bags African partly sold at 35s for good; 106 casks good to fine East India were taken by the trade at 73s to 99s; with a few lots at 106s to 108s, being very high prices; 100s has been paid for a parcel of good cassia gnea.

RUM.—At the close of last week, about 1,000 casks East India proof were taken on speculation, at 1s 3d for proof. The market has since been quiet. About 200 puns leeward are reported at 1s 5d; and 50 puns Demerara, 32 to 36 o.p., 2s 1d to 2s 4d. East India proof is now held at 1s 3d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—The few sales effected in East India have been at full prices, particularly for the better qualities, and holders are firm, as no public sales have taken place during the week. Yesterday there was a large demand, and about 5,000 bags Bengal cleared off the market. The deliveries last month were large, amounting to 1,000 tons, and the stock on 1st consisted of 3,000, against 2,608 in 1848, and 2,332 tons at a like period in 1847. English refined is held at 30s to 31s.

GUANO.—The market continues dull, and prices have not undergone any change. Fine Peruvian is still held at 9/ 5s. Other kinds almost neglected.

NITRATE SODA.—Some sales have been made at 12s, and holders are asking 6d advance on that price.

COCHINEAL.—There is not any improvement in the demand, as the market continues dull. 73 bags Honduras were all sold; low to fair silvers bringing 3s 7d to 4s; blacks, 4s 3d to 5s; and very low small, 3s 8d to 3s 9d. The lower kinds of silver barely sustained their former value; 41 bags Mexican chiefly sold; silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; low blacks, 3s 8d per lb. The deliveries last month were large, being 1,315 serons.

Imports and deliveries of COCHINEAL in the first 8 months of the present, and three preceding years, with stocks on 1st September.

Table with columns for years (1849, 1848, 1847, 1846) and rows for Imported, Delivered, and Stock, measured in serons.

LAC DYK.—The market has been quiet since the large public sale last Friday, but prices are firm. 58 chests good DF offered in public sale, were withdrawn at 1s 10d per lb.

DRUGS.—There have been few transactions of importance in any kinds of produce this week, and the public sales yesterday contained so small a proportion of the principal articles, that prices remain without any alteration. 250 chests camphor have been sold at 52s 6d, being the previous value. In East

India gums no change has taken place. Shellac is in limited demand; and 400 chests good orange were bought in at 30s for good. 126 chests other kinds sold as follows:—Thick blood, middling to fine, 42s 6d to 62s; liver and livery orange, 39s 6d to 42s 6d. 1,662 baskets gambier, about two-thirds sold at last week's rates, from 3s 6d, coming in lots, 10s per cwt. Fine Malabar cardemoms have sold at 3s 5d to 3s 6d per lb.

Stocks of Drugs, Druggists Goods, &c., in London on Sept. 1, and at same date last year.

	1849	1848		1849	1848
Aloes.....cs	984	825	Lac Dye	3,569	4,919
— gourds	3,218	3,829	Oil, Castor	927	1,388
Bark	1,409	708	—	103	114
Camphor.....pkgs	5,538	7,457	Opium.....pkgs	215	85
Cardomoms.....	141	153	Rhubarb	1,219	2,983
Colombo Root.....	2,280	2,324	Safflower	576	911
Gums—Animi	1,450	1,946	Sarsaparilla.....	501	822
— Barbary	3,324	2,025	Senna	1,433	1,031
— East India	3,167	2,298	Shellac	7,407	6,403
— Benjamin	268	389	Ferra Japonica	854	1,215
— Gamboze	467	253	Cutch	301	399
— Olibanum.....	476	1,046	Turmeric.....	308	495
— Senegal.....	44	48			

The deliveries of camphor in August were 304 pkgs. There has not been any imported this year to present date. 1,078 pkgs 18 casks castor oil were cleared from the dock warehouses last month.

DYEWOODS are in steady demand. Jamaica logwood has been sold at 4 1/10s to 4 1/8s; and 24 tons Madras redwood realised 6 1/2 1/8s 6d to 7, being rather higher rates.

METALS.—Prices of British iron have not undergone any change since last week, although the demand is not so active. Welsh bars are still quoted at 5 1/2s 6d to 5 1/8s. The market for Scotch pig continues dull with sellers, at a further decline in prices. Spelter is firm at 15 1/2 to 15 1/4s 6d, notwithstanding the large supplies which are still coming forward, and several sales have been made at that price. The stock on the 1st instant showed a deficiency of 1,450 tons, as compared with that in 1848 at corresponding period. The market for copper is firm, but no advance has been made. East India tin continues very dull, the quotations being almost nominal. Other metals remain without alteration.

HEMP.—A few sales have been made in clean St Petersburg, but other kinds are very dull, and last week's rates obtained with difficulty. Manila is getting scarce, and holders demand an advance. Jute continues to sell freely at rather higher prices. Coir goods are firmer.

OILS.—Scarcely any change in prices of fish has occurred this week, the markets being dull. Pale seal is held firmly at the late advance. Sperm rather quiet. Southern and cod have brought last week's rates for a few lots. The hussard market is active, and the price has advanced to 27, a large business having been done at 26s up to 26s 9d. Some of the crushers are now asking 27s 3d to 27s 6d, as the supply keeps moderate. Rape remains as last quoted. Coconut is quiet, at 33s to 36s for Ceylon and Cochin.

TURPENTINE.—A large business has been done in rough American within the last fortnight, and the market is now nearly cleared. Spirits continue firm, at 31s 6d to 32s for British drawn.

TALLOW.—The market has still a downward tendency, no improvement in the demand having been experienced. Prices are about 3d lower than on Friday last, fine St Petersburg Y.C., on the spot, having sold at 38s 6d. There are sellers for arrival in the last three months at a similar reduction—viz, 37s 6d to 37s 9d—but not many contracts made. By latest advices from St Petersburg, we learn that shipments to the latest dates from the wharfs were 50,049, against 51,907 last season, and 55,407 casks in 1847.

	1849	1848	1847	1846
Deliveries in August ...	5,665	9,098	6,447	5,844
Stock on hand, 1st inst...	26,651	12,351	11,838	9,545
Price Y.C.	38 6	45 0	47 0	42 6

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was not very active, and prices closed without much alteration for the week. About 381 casks British West India were disposed of at previous rates, making the entire transactions 1,825. Mauritius—No public sales of this description were held to-day. Bengal—The sale of 1,793 bags wet off with some spirit, and Mauritius kinds brought extreme rates, good to fine yellow selling at 38s 6d to 40s; soft yellow, 37s 6d to 38s 6d; middling to good grey, 37s to 37s 6d; very low soft ditto, 34s to 34s 6d. Madras—1,489 bags were bought in at high prices. Refined—The market was quiet to-day.

COFFEE.—3,873 bags 6 casks Native Ceylon, offered in the sales, were all sold at an advance of 6d to 1s on yesterday's rates, good ordinary bringing 39s 6d to 40s, one pile superior, 40s 6d to 41s; first-class sea dam, 28s 6d to 39s. The small quantity of plantation brought forward was chiefly taken in at full prices: a few lots selling without alteration. 99 bales 64 half ditto Mocha, partly sold at 55s for middling greenish yellow. 109 bags Costa Rica brought 41s 6d to 42.

RICE.—1,582 bags Bengal sold at rather easier rates; good white, 9s 6d to 10s; low middling to middling, 8s 6d to 9s; small broken ditto, 7s 6d to 8s. 960 bags pinky Madras, brought 8s to 8s 6d, being about the former value.

GINGER.—350 pockets old Bengal sold at 21s to 21s 6d for middling, which was cheap.

COCHINEAL.—30 bags Mexican went at about previous rates; blacks from 3s 8d to 3s 9d; silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 7d per lb.

DRUGSALTY GOODS.—349 bales Gambier sold steadily at 9s to 9s 6d; and 1,018 bags fair Cutch at 16s to 17; 24 chests lac dye went at 1s 3/4 to 1s 3/8 per lb.

JUTE.—500 bales sold at 14 1/2s to 15 1/10s per ton.

TALLOW.—The sales went off without spirit; 442 casks Australian, about half sold at 33s 9d to 36s; 502 casks South American, 34s to 36s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

SUGAR.—The home market for refined continues without any material alteration. The bonded for leaves is rather languid, with very little demand. Crushed is very firm, the refiners being sold forward; for small parcels they have obtained 29s. Treacle steady, very little in hand; about 400 tons of Dutch have been sold at 26s 3d to 27s 6d in Holland, some few Belgians at 27s 9d.

DRY FRUIT.—The supplies of new fruit are beginning to drop in. About 2,500 boxes Muscatel raisins, ex steamer from Malaga, are selling at 70s to 105s, as in quality; and Indian almonds 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 1/8s. Some 7,000 packages figs, and 5,000 drums sultana raisins, from Smyrna, at Southampton, not yet up. New Valentias expected daily, and currants in a week or so.

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Sept. 3.

	currants	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	Figs	Almonds
1849.....cwt	3,850	273	153	519	
1848.....	2,226	125	224	424	
1847.....	4,198	439	535	1,112	

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues good. The Pacha steamer from Lisbon brought a large parcel of grapes and lemons. 350 1/2-boxes of the former,

and 56 of the latter, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, realised prices equal to those obtained last sale. The prevailing epidemic has not materially affected the consumption of fruit of a ripe character; but that which is in an unripe state is found difficult of sale, except at a low price.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The English wool trade is again rather more active, and prices firmer than for the last few weeks.

FOREIGN WOOL.—The colonial wool sales being fixed to commence on the 13th inst, very little can be expected to be done by private contract before. These sales will continue daily to the 13th Oct., and consist of at least 40,000 bales. The prices of wools generally remain very firm.

COTTON.—The demand was good in the early part of the week, but owing to the pause at Liverpool, the market became dull the last two days; but as the stock is small, and the quantity offering very limited, prices remain unchanged.—Sales of cotton wool, from Friday, Aug. 31, to Thursday, Sept. 6, inclusive:—

Surat	3,050 4 1/2 to 4 1/2	very middling to good fair.
Madras	500 4 1/2 to 4 1/2	middling to good fair Triunivally.

Total 3,550 bales.

FLAX AND HEMP.—A few sales made of Egyptian flax, otherwise little done. The consumption of hemp takes off the supply as they arrive, and not any accumulation of stock. The market very steady.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We have little that is new to report of the transactions in the leather trade during the past month: a fair average amount of business has taken place, and has been generally done at former rates. We have seldom had fewer alterations to make in our price current, whether in the raw or manufactured article, although in the former a considerable amount of business has been done. This is the season of the year in which we expect considerable sales of leather; and from the general activity of the manufacturing districts, an abundant and well progressing harvest, we confidently anticipate a good and extended trade.

METALS.—The prices of most metals are firm. Copper continues in good demand, and appearances for the future are favourable. Iron maintains the improvement when mentioned in our last. Scotch pig iron has been without material alteration. Spelter has rather improved in price, owing chiefly to the smallness of stock here (1,360 ton). The stock, however, at the ports of shipment is very considerable. Tin remains flat, at our quotations. Tin plates in demand at full rates.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar. 3,000 bags Bengal do. 500 cases Tellicherry coffee.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.—35 chests nutmegs. 55 do mace. 100 bags black pepper. 200 chests pearl sago.
THURSDAY, Sept. 13.—750 bags Ceylon coffee. 20 casks do do. 100 bbls Jamaica ginger.
TUESDAY, Oct. 9.—17,875 chests East India indigo.

LONDON MARKETS.

PROVISIONS.

More business doing this week in Irish butter at lower prices for inferior sorts, while choice brands maintain their value. For foreign butter a very dull market, quality only middling. A little more doing in lard: prime fresh parcels of bacon meet with a ready sale; inferior parcels a drag.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847	27,972	16,492	3,213	918
1848	51,338	7,656	2,206	318
1849	49,825	9,621	1,179	602
Arrivals for the Past Week.				
Irish butter.....				7,155
Foreign do				6,861
Bacon				218

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—For the time of year, these markets are well supplied with all kinds of meat except veal. Since our last, several arrivals have taken place from the provinces, and which have with difficulty sold at very low prices. The general demands must be considered heavy, at a fall in the quotations of 2d per 8 lbs. About 900 carcasses of foreign meat have appeared on sale.

FRIDAY, Aug. 7.—The general demand was steady at, in most instances, improving currencies. The supplies offering were small.

As per stone by the carcase.

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

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—The import of foreign stock into the metropolis last week were seasonably good, and of full average quality. The low prices alone prevent a very large increase in the supplies from abroad, where, we learn, they are very extensive.

The imports consisted of—beasts, 1,050; sheep, 4,595; lambs, 356; calves, 304; pigs, 109.

The most striking fact in connection with these returns is the steady increase in the imports of pigs.

At the outports the arrivals of foreign stock have somewhat exceeded 2,000 head, mostly from France and Holland.

Fresh up for this morning's market, the receipts of beasts from our principal grazing districts were again seasonably extensive; and the number of that description of stock on offer from abroad was large. Although the dead markets were well cleared of their last week's supply, the beef trade here to-day was excessively heavy, at barely last Monday's decline in the quotations. The highest figure for beef was only 3s 8d per 8lb, and at which a clearance was not effected.

From the Northern counties we received about 1,100 shorthorns; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 900 Scots and shorthorns; from the Western and Midland districts, 450 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 120 horned and polled Scots.

There was a slight falling off in the number of sheep, compared with those exhibited on this day fortnight. On the whole, we had a slight improvement in the demand for most breeds of sheep, in the price of which, however, we have no advance to notice. The prime old D was selling at 3s 10 1/2 per 8 lbs.

The "season" for lamb is now rapidly drawing to a close. The supply to-day was tolerably good, and a fair amount of business was transacted at full prices.

With calves we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied. The veal trade was again dull, at unaltered quotations.

Pigs, the supply of which was small, moved off slowly at barely stationary prices.

	Sept. 6, 1847.	Sept. 4., 1848.	Sept. 3, 1849.
Beasts	4,555	4,375	4,113
Sheep and lambs.....	28,340	27,000	31,680
Calves	383	296	214
Pigs	250	390	225

FRIDAY, Aug. 7.—For the time of year our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts. As the weather was more favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled tolerably firm, at an advance in the prices of Monday of 2d per 8 lbs, and a good clearance was effected. With sheep we were fairly supplied. All breeds moved off freely, at, in most instances, 2d per 8 lbs more money. The prime old Downs sold at 4s per 8 lbs. We have to report a steady sale for lambs, at prices fully equal to those obtained on last market day. The supply of calves was comparatively small, while the veal trade was steady, at 2d per 8 lbs more money. Pigs were a slow sale, but not cheaper. Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 14l to 19l each, including their small calf.

Table with columns 'Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.' and 'a d s d'. Rows include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Suckling calves, Total supply at market, and various sheep and pig prices.

POTATO MARKETS.

YORK, Aug. 25.—A good supply from 6d to 8d per peck. MALTON, Aug. 25.—A good supply from 8d to 10d per peck. SHEFFIELD, Aug. 18.—From 6s to 7s per load. MANCHESTER, Aug. 28.—From 5s 6d to 7s per 252 lbs. RICHMOND, Aug. 25.—1s 4d to 2s per bush. CARLISLE, Aug. 25.—The market was never better supplied this season, and the quality is all that can be desired; all free from disease. Prices 3d to 3½d per stone of 14 lbs. SUNDERLAND, Sept. 1.—We have still to report favourably of the potato crop, all agreeing that they scarcely ever saw them look better; and so far as they take up are well and healthy; prices are gradually coming down; they are selling to day from 4d to 5d, some 6d per stone. LEEDS.—A plentiful supply, but a very dull sale, at—natives, 5½d to 6½d; princes, 5d to 6d per score of 21 lbs. DURHAM, Aug. 25.—A good supply at 6d to 8d per peck.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—In the absence of all demand for hops prices remain without alteration from last week's currency. Under the influence of fine weather the hops are progressing favourably, and the duty of 95,000/ finds backers. FRIDAY, Sept. 7.—The prevailing fine weather has produced a very great improvement in the general appearance of the hop bine, which has thrown out rather large quantities of burr during the present week. In some places, picking will be shortly commenced, and a fair growth is now anticipated. The demand for all kinds of hops is exceedingly heavy, at a decline of fully 5s per cwt. The duty is called 95,000/ to 100,000/—Sussex pockets, 3l 5s to 4l 5s; Weald of Kent ditto, 3l 5s to 4l 5s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 3l 5s to 4l 5s per cwt. WORCESTER, Sept. 1.—The fine weather is expected to give quality to the hops, and the duty has advanced to 8,000/, which, with a continuance of warm nights, will very likely be paid. Market quiet.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

REGENT'S PARK.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 73s to 75s, inferior ditto 60s to 65s, new hay 45s to 60s; superior clover 90s to 93s, inferior ditto 80s to 85s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 26s to 33s per load of 36 trusses. PORTMAN.—New meadow hay 52s to 58s, old ditto 63s to 74s, useful ditto 60s to 70s; new clover ditto 50s to 60s, old ditto 90s to 95s; wheat straw 32s to 38s per load of 33 trusses. SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 70s to 73s, inferior ditto 60s to 65s, new hay 45s to 60s; superior clover 92s to 95s, inferior ditto 80s to 85s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 26s to 32s per load of 36 trusses. NEW HUNGERSFORD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay 70s to 73s, inferior ditto 60s to 65s, new hay 45s to 60s; superior clover 92s to 95s, inferior ditto 80s to 85s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 26s to 32s per load of 36 trusses. WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was large, with an improvement in the demand, at steady prices. Best old meadow hay from 60s to 75s, inferior ditto 45s to 55s, new hay 60s to 70s; best old clover 90s to 100s, inferior ditto 80s to 90s, new ditto 60s to 80s; straw 30s to 35s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—Bates West Hartley 15s 6d—Carr's Hartley 16s—East Adairs Main 13s 6d—Hastings Hartley 15s 6d—Hedleys Hartley 13s 6d—Holywell Main 15s 6d—New Tanfield 13s 9d—North Percy Hartley 15s 6d—Ord's Redheugh 14s—Ravensworth West Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—West Hartley 16s 6d—West Wylam 15s 3d—Eden Main 16s—Derwentwater Hartley 16s—Hartley 15s—Wallsend: Brown's 14s 6d—Hedworth 13s 6d—Hilda 15s—Heaton 15s—Morrison 15s 3d—Northumberland 15s—Percy 14s 6d—South Killingworth 13s 6d—Bell 15s 3d—Belmont 16s 3d—Bradlyll 17s—Hetton 17s 6d—Haswell 17s 6d—Lambton 17s—Lumley 15s 6d—Plummer 17s 3d—Russell's Hetton 17s—Stewart's 17s 3d—Whitwell 15s 6d—Caradoc 16s—Cassop 16s—Hartlepool 17s 3d—Heugh Hall 15 3d to 15s 9d—Adelaide Tees 16s 3d—Cowdon Tees 15s 3d—Seymour Tees 15s 9d—South Durham 15s—St Helen's Tees 14s 6d—Tees 17s 3d—West Cornforth 15s. Ships at market, 129; sold, 69; unsold, 60. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.—Carr's Hartley 16s—East Adair's Main 13s—Hedley's Hartley 13s 6d—Morpeth Hartley 14s 6d—New Tanfield 13s 6d—Ravensworth's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 14s 6d—Wylam 15s—Eden Main 16s—Derwentwater Hartley 16s—Hartley 15s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s. Wallsend: Hedworth 13s—South Killingworth 13s 6d—Wharcliffe 15s—Belmont 16s 9d—Lumley 15s 6d—Russell's Hetton 16s 9d—Stewart's 17s—Whitwell 15s 6d—Caradoc 15s 9d—Cassop 15s 9d—South Hartlepool 16s—Adelaide Tees 16s 3d—Pease's West 14s—Seymour Tees 15s 6d—South Durham 15s 3d—West Cornforth 15s—Bradlyll 17s—Hetton 17s 3d—Lambton 16s 9d. 81 ships at market; 53 sold, 31 unsold.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, SEPT. 4.

SUGAR (RAW).—Sales were made of about 200 hhds Surinam and Pernambuco. DYES.—INDIGO—There has been a good demand for the article. COCHINEAL.—Prices the same. MADDERS—No change in the value of this article. COTTON.—There was again demand at somewhat higher rates. SPICES, RICE, &c.—Spices without doing; cinnamon is daily advancing; rice calm. CORN.—Wheat confined to sales for home use. Rye in demand. Barley rather lower. Buckwheat dull.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.

CORN AND DEALS remain nominal. FLAX.—100 tons 12 hds have been taken of Ardamsky and Koroleff, at 97½ b. ro.; being 2½ b. ro. under the last price. The quantities bought up to the present time are 85,000 poods 12 hds; 420,000 poods 9 hds; and 100,000 poods 6 hds; in all 605,000 poods Flax, with 50,000 poods Tow, and 27,000 poods Codilla. HEMP.—Very little shipping, and the transactions during the week trifling. About 100 to 150 tons outboard, and half clean taken during the last day or two at 76, 77, 78, and 74 b. ro. Some inferior clean may be had at 80 b. ro, fair average at 82 to 81, white fine is held at 84.—P. S.—Hemp nominal at 29l to 29½ 5s for clean, and 26l 10s for half clean. LINSSEED without transactions or alteration in prices. The accounts of

this year's growth from Morshansk and that neighbourhood, are very unfavourable, the plant having suffered from cold and drought early in the season, and latterly from wet. In the central and Northern governments, the crop is expected to be abundant.

TALLOW.—The purchases during the week in all situations amount to about 7,000 to 8,000 casks at 115 b. ro. for Ukraine, 113 and 112 b. ro. for common, and 109½ and 109 for soap tallow. Something had been done for September at 110 b. ro. It may now be had at the lower quotations. The want of ship-room, and stiffness of the exchange check buyers.—P. S.—Tallow 38s on the spot, 37s 6d for last 3 months. FREIGHTS continue stiff, room scarce except for Scotland.

The Gazette.

Friday, Aug. 31.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Smith and R. A. Simmonds, Fell street, whalebone cutters—A. Brown and Son, Cullercoats, Northumberland, grocers—J. and R. Ross, Pontmel Magna, Dorsetshire, millers—R. and J. Redmayne, Tockholes, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturers—The Wilden Iron and Tinplate Company, Stourport, Worcestershire, and Birmingham; as far as regards J. Neal—H. Wharton and J. Bewley, Liverpool, master porters—Eaton and Hollis; Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, stonemasons; as far as regards S. Eaton—S. and E. Richards, Oldbury, near Birmingham, manufacturers of registered and other coffin furniture—J. and S. Selby, Bow, Middlesex, general smiths—J. R. Miller and G. F. Lacey, proprietors of a military academy on Woolwich common—J. Stubs, J. Litton, and J. Stubs, Warrington, Lancashire, and Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire—Bacon and Woodman, Old street road, printers—T. and J. H. Hall, Bishopsgate street Without, linendrapers—Woodhead, Patchett, and Baisrow, Wakefield, Yorkshire, coal miners—S. Newman and J. Slide, Fimlico, carpenters—M. Clarkson and F. Clarke, Strand, grocers—Hicrocks, Lomas, and Co., Manchester, dealers in white shirtings and calicoes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Henry Horatio Gresme, Lower Fountain place, City road, merchant. Michael Foletti, Somerford street, Mile end, looking glass manufacturer. William Reynolds, Clarendon road, Notting hill, and elsewhere, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A Lucas, Glasgow, goldsmith. J. Rae, Edinburgh, dealer in shares.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Deeks and Garwood, Ipswich, bookbinders—Moon and Liddiard, Millman street, Bedford row, auctioneers—Miall, Marshall, and Co., Harwich and elsewhere, manufacturers of roman cement; as far as regards S. Billin sley, jun.—W. Atkinson, sen., and Jun., Pickering, grocers—M. Stewart and W. M'Ferran, Manchester, watchmakers—Armstrong and Charnley, Manchester, tailors—J. B. Gausby and F. Marrian, Birmingham, silver platers—T. H. Whitmarsh and C. Bally, Lombard street and Cornhill, hotel keepers—D. F. Ogilby and L. Barthelemy, St Helen's place, Bishopsgate street—J. Hardy and W. Page, Piccadilly, cork manufacturers—Harpur, Shaen, and Grant, Kennington cross, attorneys; as far as regards H. Harpur—Ingham and Bourne, Tynemouth, surgeons—Mudge and Co., Torquay and elsewhere, merchants—Pentreath and Co., Penzance, brewers—Coulson and Aldwinckle, Northampton, drapers—C. Walmsley and F. Wroe, Manchester, stock brokers—C. Davies and T. H. Edwards, Southampton, attorneys—Hooper and Hatch, Liverpool, merchants—J. R. Hamilton and J. Medland, Gloucester, architects—Deane and Aslatt, jun., Southampton, coach builders.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLLED.

James Smith, Birkenhead, slate merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

George Borer, Great Chapel street, Westminster, tea dealer. William Turnpenny, Birmingham, jeweller. Charles Green, Bristol, baker. Thomas Lano, Portland, Dorsetshire, baker. Robert Taylor, Little Horton, Yorkshire, dealer in provisions.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

John Christopher Rees Weguelin, lodging house keeper, Shaldon, Devon. George Parker Waterhouse, coal merchant, Birmingham. Shadrack Clark, papermaker, Wheathampton, Hertfordshire. Thomas Kenny, bookseller, Liverpool. John Charles Rushbrook, tailor, Exmouth street, Clerkenwell.

THE FLAT BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—Before we lost sight of New Orleans, we saw a large flat boat drifting down in the middle of the current, steered by means of a large oar at the stern. It was laden with farm produce, and had come about 2,000 miles, from near Pittsburg, on the Ohio. I had first observed this kind of craft on my way to the Belize, meeting near Fort Jackson a boat without a single inmate, 35 feet long, and built of stout planks, with a good roof. It was drifting along on its way to the Gulf of Mexico, the owner having abandoned it after selling his corn and other stores at the great city. He himself had probably returned to the north in a steamer; having found the substantial floating mansion, in which he had lived for several weeks or months, quite unsaleable, although containing so much good timber shaped into planks. It is the duty of the wharfinger at New Orleans to see that the river is not blocked up with such incumbent, and to set them adrift. After wandering for several hundred miles in the gulf, they are sometimes cast ashore at Pensacola. Soon afterwards, when we were taking in wood at a landing, I entered another of these flat boats, just arrived there, and discovered that it was a shop, containing all kinds of grocery and other provisions, tea, sugar, lard, cheese, flour, beef, and whisky. It was furnished with a chimney, and I was surprised to see a large family of inmates in two spacious cabins, for no one would suspect these boats to be so roomy below water, as they are usually sunk deep in the river by a heavy freight. They had a fiddle on board, and were preparing to get up a dance for the negroes. A fellow-traveller told me that these pedlars are commonly called chicken thieves, and, the day after they move off, the planters not unfrequently miss many of their fowls. Pointing to an old levee with a higher embankment newly made behind it, the captain told me that a breach had been made there in 1844, through which the Mississippi burst, inundating the low cultivated lands between the highest part of the bank and the swamp. In this manner, thousands of valuable acres were injured. He had seen the water rush through the opening at the rate of ten miles an hour, sucking in several flat boats, and carrying them over a watery waste into a dense swamp forest. Here the voyagers might remain entangled among the trees unheard of and unheeded till they were starved, if canoes were not sent to traverse the swamps in every direction, in the hope of rescuing such wanderers from destruction. When we consider how many hair-breadth escapes these flat boats have experienced,—how often they have been nearly run down in the night, or even in the day, during dense fogs, and sent to the bottom by collision with a huge steamer,—it is strange to reflect, that at length, when their owners have caught sight of the towers of New Orleans in the distance, they should be hurried into a wilderness, and perish there.—Sir Charles Lyell's Second Visit to the United States.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 40s 0d 42s 0d Montreal 40 0 42 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 34 0 35 0 Montreal 34 0 35 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. Trinidad 35 0 50 0 Grenada 36 0 46 0 Para. Bahia, & Guayaquil 25 0 29 0

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb. For. 6d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 20 0 34 0 good and fine ord 36 0 46 0

Berbec and Demerara triage and ord 24 0 35 0 good and fine ord 32 0 42 0 low middling to fine 42 0 60 0

Ceylon, ord to good 38 0 39 6 plantation kind 40 0 85 0 Mocha, fine 60 0 70 0 cleaned garbled 50 0 59 0

Sumatra 27 0 30 0 Padang 31 0 33 0 Batavia 33 0 42 0 Manila 34 0 40 6 Brazil, ord to good ord 30 0 34 6

St Domingo 34 6 37 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 29 0 35 0 fine ord to fine 37 0 50 0

Costa Rica 35 0 60 0 La Guayra 34 0 54 0 Cotton duty free

Surat 0 32 0 44 Bengal 0 0 0 0 Madras 0 32 0 44 Pernam 0 5 0 6 Bowed Georgia 0 5 0 6

New Orleans 0 5 0 6 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 5 0 7 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Black 3 7 5 3 Silver 3 6 4 4

LAC DYE D T 1 9 1 10 Other marks 0 7 2 5 SHELLAC

Orange 45 0 55 0 Other sorts 34 0 62 6 TORMERIC

Bengal 17 0 18 0 China 15 0 17 0 Java and Malabar 11 0 16 6

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 15 0 15 6 Gambier 9 0 10 0

Dyewoods duty free LOGWOOD Jamaica 4 15 0 0 Honduras 5 0 5 5 Campeachy 6 5 6 10

FUSTIC Jamaica 5 0 6 0 Cuba 7 0 7 10 NICARAGUA WOOD

Lima 13 10 20 0 Other large solid 10 0 13 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAN WOOD Bimas 12 0 14 0 Siam and Malabar 8 0 11 0

BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded 18 0 50 0 Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 8 1 8 new 8 0 10 10 old 0 0 0 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 4 2 5 bitter 1 4 0 0 Currants, duty 15s per cwt

Zante & Cephal 1 14 1 16 Patras, new 1 16 2 0 Figs duty 15s per cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Spanish 0 0 0 0 Plums duty 20s per cwt

French 0 0 0 0 Imperial cartoon, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 0 18 1 2

Raisins duty 15s per cwt Denia, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 old 2 0 0 0

Valentia 2 0 0 0 Smyrna, black, new 0 0 0 0 red Elem 2 4 2 7

Sultana, new 2 16 6 0 Muscatel, new 3 10 5 5

Flax duty free Riga, P T R 34 0 38 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 32 0 32 0

9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 45 0 Hemp duty free

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb s d s d B A and M Vid, dry 0 3 0 6 Do. & R Grande, salted 0 2 0 3

Brazil, dry 0 3 0 3 dry salted 0 2 0 3 Rio, dry 0 3 0 5

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 4 Cape, salted 0 1 0 3

New South Wales 0 1 0 2 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 3 0 10

Kips, Russia, dry 0 8 0 10 S America Horse, p hide 4 0 8 0 German 5 0 8 0

Indigo duty free Bengal 1 6 5 4 Oude 2 2 4 4

Madras 2 0 4 6 Manila 0 8 2 4 Carracas 2 1 4 3

Guatemala 1 10 4 5 Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 7 1 0

do 50 65 0 10 1 4 English Butts 16 24 0 9 1 4

do 28 36 1 0 1 10 Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 4

do 28 36 0 9 1 4 Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 8

do 40 60 1 0 1 9 Dressing Hides 5 0 4 1 1

Shaved do 0 7 0 1 1 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 1 1

do Spanish, per hide 8 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 5

do East India 0 8 1 4 Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 9 0 0 0

Bottoms 0 10 0 0 Old 0 8 0 8 Tough cake, p ton 79 10 0 0

Tile 78 10 0 0 IRON, per ton £ s £ s Bars, &c. British 6 0 0 0

Nail rods 6 15 7 0 Hoops 8 0 8 5 Sheets 8 15 9 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 3 10 3 15 Bars, &c. 5 5 10 0

Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 5 6 0 Swedish, in bond 11 10 0 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 15 15 16 0 sheet 16 16 12 1/2

red lead 19 10 0 0 white do 23 0 0 0

patent shot 19 10 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 15 0 15 5

STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 14 0 0 0 in faggots 14 10 0 0

SPELTER, for. per ton 14 15 15 0 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s

English blocks, p ton 73 0 0 0 bars 74 0 0 0

Banca, in bond 69 0 0 0 Straits do 68 0 0 0

TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 31s 0d 32s 0d

Coke, 1 C 27 6 28 6 Molasses duty B.P. 4s 6d, For. 6s 4d

West India, d p, per cwt 15 6 18 6 Refiners', for home use, fr 17 0 20 0

Do export (on board) bd 14 6 0 0 Oils—Fish

Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 38 5 38 5 Brown and yellow 27 0 30 0

Sperm 80 0 80 10 Head matter 83 0 83 10

Seeds Caraway, for. old, p cwt 28 0 32 0

Eng. new 34s 36s, old 32 0 34 0 Canary 90 0 100 0

Clover, red 0 0 0 0 white 0 0 0 0

Coriander 16 0 20 0 Linseed, foreign 38 0 46 0

English 0 0 0 0 Mustard, brown, p bush 10 6 14 6

white 10 0 12 6 Rape per last of 10 qrs 27 0 30 0

Silk duty free Surdah 11 0 13 0

Cosimbuzar 8 0 12 6 Gonatea 7 0 13 0

Comercolly 9 6 13 6 Bauleah, &c. 5 6 11 6

China, Tantie 12 6 18 0 Raws—White Novi 21 0 26 0

Fossombrone 18 6 22 0 Bologna 15 6 18 0

Friuli 14 6 18 0 Royals 16 0 17 0

Do superior 19 0 20 0 Bergam 17 0 22 6

Milan 17 0 22 6 ORGANISMS Piedmont, 18-22 24 0 25 0

Do 24-28 23 0 24 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 20 0 21 6

Do 24-28 19 0 19 6 Do 30-34 18 0 18 6

TRAMS—Milan, 18-22 22 0 24 0 Do 24-28 18 0 19 0

BRUTIAS—Short reel 10 9 11 0 Long do 10 6 11 0

PERSIANS 9 3 10 6 Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

per cwt... per lb bond 6 4 0 4 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb

Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd 0 2 0 3

light 0 2 0 2 Sumatra 0 2 0 2

White, ord to fine 0 3 0 2 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s

Bengal, per cwt 23 0 23 0 Malabar 23 0 23 0

Jamaica 50 0 210 0 Barbadoes 30 0 36 0

CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d ord to good, p cwt...bd 94 0 98 0

fine, sorted 100 0 101 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d

Ceylon, per lb—1st 3 3 4 3 second 2 0 3 8

third and ordinary 0 9 2 9 Cloves, duty 6d, per lb

Ambonya & Bencoolen 1 2 2 0 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 0 8

MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb 2 0 3 6 NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d

ungarbled, per lb 2 0 4 0 shrivelled and ord 0 9 1 3

Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gal, For. 15s 4d

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d Titlers, 20 to 25 lb 31 0 31 6

Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 30 6 31 0 Crushed No. 2 29 0 30 0

Dutch superior 29 6 0 0 No. 1 27 6 28 0

No. 2 26 0 27 0 Belgian crushed, No. 1 28 0 0 0

No. 2 27 6 0 0 Pieces 25 0 26 0 Bastards 20 0 21 0

Treacle 15 0 15 6 Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 36 0 38 0 St Petersburg, new YC 38 6 39 0

N. S. Wales 34 6 37 6 Tar—Stockholm, p brl 15 6 15 9

Tea duty 2s 1d Bohea Canton, per lb, bd 0 2 0 3

Congou, ord and com 0 2 0 3 middling to fine 0 2 1 9

Souchong, ord to fine 0 9 2 9 Pouchong 0 0 0 0

Caper 0 8 1 8 Pekoe, Flower 1 6 4 0

Orange 0 7 1 9 Twankay, ord to fine 0 6 1 0

Hyson Skin 0 6 1 0 Hyson, common 1 0 1 2

middling to fine 1 4 3 7 Young Hyson 0 6 3 2

Imperial 0 11 2 4 Gunpowder 1 0 4 3

Timber Duty, foreign 15s, B.P. 1s per load. Danzig and Memel 65 0 to 75 0

Riga 67 6 to 75 0 Swedish 60 0 to 60 0

Canada red pine 57 6 to 62 6 yellow pine 57 6 to 62 6

New Brunswick do, large 70 0 to 82 6 do, small 50 0 to 55 0

Quebec oak 90 0 to 100 0 Baltic 110 0 to 130 0

African—duty free 160 0 to 200 0 Indian teak duty free 220 0 to 260 0

Wainscot logs, 18ft, each 60 0 to 85 0 Deals, duty foreign 20s B.P. 2s per load.

Norway per 120 of 12ft. £ 20 to 25 Swedish 14ft 20 to 25

Russian, Petersburg standard 13 to 15 Canada 1st pine 13 to 14

2nd 9 to 9 1/2 spruce, per 120 12ft 12 to 17

Dantzic deck, each 15s to 25s Staves duty free

Baltic per mille £110 to 130 Quebec 67 1/2 to 70 Tobacco duty 3s per lb

Maryland, per lb, bond 4 0 4 6 brown and leafy 0 4 0 6

coloury 0 6 0 7 1/2 fine yellow 0 8 1 0

Fine Irish & spinners 0 4 0 5 1/2 middling do 0 4 0 4 1/2

fine long leafy 0 4 0 4 1/2 Amersfoort or German 0 3 1 0

Havana and Cumana 1 0 4 6 Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 4 6 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1848-9, showing the stock on hand on Sept. 1 in each year.

For the PORT OF LONDON.

Of 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	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
British Plantation.	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	56,553	55,000	45,268	55,458	31,707	24,026
East India	27,450	30,260	28,043	33,875	12,865	13,396
Mauritius	27,622	23,210	23,690	25,277	11,960	9,713
Foreign .....	...	...	19,996	12,141	...	...
	111,625	108,410	116,397	127,751	56,532	47,135
Foreign Sugar.			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla ...	5,322	1,782	1,509	2,404	5,681	1,801
Havana	19,066	22,430	5,377	6,576	15,376	24,130
Porto Rico	2,849	7,650	675	681	2,040	6,853
Brazil	11,220	11,256	6,459	5,695	5,950	7,643
	38,957	43,098	13,970	15,356	29,047	40,427

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
From the British Possessions in America 25 8 per cwt,
Mauritius 24 1
East Indies 27 7 1/2
The average price of the three is 25 6 1/2

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India.....	2,519	3,863	3,983

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
West India	1,772,655	1,521,090	530,820	772,785	734,985	805,410	914,435	2,074,185
East India	371,790	436,230	200,835	381,105	132,240	81,720	340,605	428,850
Foreign ...	86,490	80,820	59,855	21,420	6,795	900	135,660	136,710
	2,230,335	2,038,140	831,510	1,175,310	844,020	888,030	2,360,700	2,639,745

COCOA.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant...	13,975	15,436	162	250
Foreign.....	10,267	7,627	4,811	6,420
	24,242	23,063	4,973	6,670

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	Imported	Exported	Home Consump.	Stock
Br. Plant....	26,348	7,300	1,104	1,144
Ceylon	166,777	165,672	6,662	29,688
Total BP.	193,125	172,972	7,766	30,832
Mocha	11,565	8,763	691	1,335
Foreign EI.	10,062	7,626	5,109	20,278
Malabar ...	31	45	45	75
St Domingo.	5,217	1,500	6,384	1,882
Hav. & F Ric	7,357	20,518	1,890	28,275
Brazil	35,035	43,895	25,164	50,990
African	36	...	...	...
Total For...	69,213	92,292	49,283	102,750
Grand tot.	262,368	265,264	57,049	133,582

PEPPER.

	White	Black
British EI...	16,659	15,446
Foreign EI.	2,733	1,405
Total.....	19,392	16,851

NUTMEGS.

	Do. Wild.	CAS. LIG.	CINNAMON.
Pkgs	1,081	646	383
Do. Wild.	603	9	38
CAS. LIG.	3,403	8,217	2,054
CINNAMON.	2,902	5,089	3,734
bags	13,306	20,253	8,989

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL.	5,697	6,923	...	...	6,358	8,597	2,306
LAC DYE.	862	1,601	...	...	1,887	2,585	4,857
LOGWOOD...	3,477	2,997	...	...	4,048	3,875	1,876
FUSTIC ...	948	1,309	...	...	1,131	1,324	623

INDIGO.

	East India.	Spanish.....
chests	18,183	29,393
serons	1,074	1,570

SALTPETRE.

	Nitrate of Potass	Nitrate of Soda
tons	7,458	7,656
tons	639	5,011

COTTON.

	American...	Brazil	East India.	Liverpl., all kinds.....	Total.....
bags	1,727	2,611	367	9,683	1,215,971
bags	272	367	...	...	1,494,870
bags	22,232	9,683	...	...	98,680
bags	150,260
bags	921,850
bags	1,122,680
bags	558,920
bags	615,160
bags	1,240,202
bags	1,507,471
bags	98,680
bags	150,260
bags	947,622
bags	1,153,659
bags	598,459
bags	639,431

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The following are the railway calls for the month of September so far as they have yet been advertised. For the month of September last year they were 2,625,936*l*. The total calls for the nine months of the present year have now reached 16,654,215*l* against 28,378,995*l* in the corresponding period of 1848:—

	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
Anglo-Italian	15	5 0 0	0 5 0	44,422	11,106
Belfast and County Down	1	25 0 0	1 10 0	10,000	15,000
Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, & W. Yorkshire, A. Charleroy and Erquelinnes	5	19 0 0	1 0 0	12,000	12,000
Cork and Brandon	6	...	2 0 0	...	...
Dundalk and Enniskillen	5	42 10 0	1 5 0	4,606	5,578
Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Quarters	1	25 0 0	2 10 0	15,000	37,500
Hartlepool, New 20 <i>l</i>	3	1 5 0	1 0 0	24,000	24,000
Kendal and Windermere, Preference 10 <i>l</i>	1	5 0 0	3 0 0	3,655	18,275
Leeds and Thirsk Extension, 4 <i>l</i> , 3 <i>l</i> , 5 <i>l</i> 12 to 47,859	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	5,000	5,000
London & North Western, L. and B., 40 <i>l</i>	1	3 10 0	1 10 0	11,247	17,020
Malton & Driffield Junction	1	2 0 0	5 0 0	65,111	325,555
Midland Great Western	15	12 0 0	1 10 0	12,600	18,000
Ireland, 25 <i>l</i>	20	15 0 0	2 10 0	16,000	40,000
Shrewsbury and Hereford	1	3 0 0	1 0 0	40,000	40,000
South Wales.....	20	35 0 0	5 0 0	56,000	280,000
St Helen's Canal and Railway	4	3 15 0	2 10 0	6,336	15,840
Total					865,054

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—The Investigation Committee have published their second report. They are still obliged to defer their account of the financial position and prospects of the company, and their present statements are consequently confined to the proceedings of Mr Hudson. The following summary is from the *Times*:—"In 1845, when competing projects were rife, and when speculation was at its height, Mr Hudson, it is stated, became absolute over the affairs of the line, and from that time not one of the so-called directors was found to resist his 'grasping and corrupting influence,' although the smallest 'degree of independence or of moral courage' must at once have checked his progress. Anything like bookkeeping was altogether disregarded. During one interval of 18 months, the bankers' pass books are found to furnish almost the only authentic evidence of the various transactions, and 'it was only since the 14th June last that the board passed a resolution, that a cash book be kept by the company.' In the case of certain Dalkeith shares which were allotted to the company, the calls were correctly entered to their debit, but there were few corresponding entries with regard to the proceeds of the sales. 'The responsibility on this account has now, however, been entirely extinguished, as Mr Hudson paid the amount, with interest, amounting to 60,251*l*, on the 6th March last'—a sum which he alleged to have been largely in excess of what was due from him, but which the committee, on investigating the matter, find to be 2,018*l* below the actual claim. In the case of an issue of East and West Riding Extension shares, left at the disposal of the directors, 7,070 were parted with, of which 2,695 are explained as having been given to directors, officers, and others, leaving 4,375 to be accounted for by Mr Hudson. A sum of 16,000*l* has been placed by him to the company's credit, which, he explains, is the premium received on 2,300 of these shares, and he states that 975 were disposed of to secure the interest of individuals in favour of the company; but the remaining 1,100 he admits he has appropriated to himself. There are also 1,170 Hull and Selby Preference shares of which he has rendered no account, and for the premium on which the committee consider him liable. With regard to two sums of 10,000*l* and 80,000*l* received of the Bank of England on debenture bonds of the company, it appears that the 10,000*l* was retained for some time in Mr Hudson's possession, and he has consequently been called upon for interest, amounting to 1,746*l*, which he has paid. The 80,000*l*, with the exception of a small part, was also held by him for three months, and interest upon this has accordingly been demanded. In connection with rail contracts, two instances are described. In one Mr Hudson contracted for 3,000 tons of rails at 9*l* per ton, and sold them to the company at 12*l*. The 9,000*l* profit thus obtained has since, upon the demand of the committee, been refunded. In the other instance, 2,500 tons, which Mr Hudson had originally contracted for at 6*l* 10*s*, were in March 1845, also supplied at 12*l*. In this case, the contract was made in 1844, and is therefore represented as a private speculation of his own. There is, however, no proof that the price of 12*l* per ton was ever agreed to by the company, and even if such a sale could be sufficiently established, the committee are advised that it is still an illegal transaction. In conclusion, it may be mentioned as a curious illustration of Mr Hudson's business management, and of the total absence of all check on the part either of officers or auditors, that the committee have discovered a transaction in which he charged the Newcastle and Darlington Company 2,203*l* too much, and the York and North Midland Company 2,203*l* too little—a circumstance which would never have been brought to light but for their inquiries, and which will now, after a lapse of four years, have to be adjusted."

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 3.—In railway shares the operations were not extensive, and prices continue to present a declining appearance.
TUESDAY, Sept. 4.—The railway market was greatly agitated throughout the day, and a heavy decline was at one period quoted in prices, but a slight recovery took place towards the close of business. The final quotations exhibited a fall in North-Western of 2*l*; in Great Western, 3*l*; in Caledonian, 1*l*; and in York and North Midland, 2*l* per share.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.—There was a partial recovery in the railway share market to-day, and although not much business was transacted, prices in some cases were quoted 1*l* in advance.
THURSDAY, Sept. 6.—The steadiness of the English funds had a favourable effect on the share market to-day, and prices in some instances showed a further recovery.
FRIDAY, Sept. 7.—Railway shares, although very quiet, are looking tolerably firm; but Midland and the other York lines are flatter.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Main table listing railway shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M. F.), and various share details.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table of railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1848, Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1849 and 1848.