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The Political Economist.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND TURKEY.

HAVING always hoped and expected that the dispute between Russia and Austria on the one hand, and Turkey on the other, would be quietly settled, we have great satisfaction in stating that the following intelligence was received yesterday, and was generally believed. It had a favourable influence in the city.—“Letters from Vienna, of the 21st October, state that a Russian courier arrived in that city on the preceding day, and that shortly afterwards the English and French Ambassadors were officially informed that the Emperor would not persist in demanding the extradition of his subjects now in Turkey, provided no menacing interference took place on the part of any European power.”

RAILWAYS.—THE MEETING AT YORK.

THE shareholders of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick lines have set a good example to other proprietors of railways. They have elected a body of independent directors, and have appointed efficient auditors. No body of proprietors have been, perhaps, more deceived, or have found it more requisite to institute an investigation into the management of their property, and make a nearly total change in the directory. At the meeting held on Thursday, Mr Wylie said “they had been an example of everything that was dishonourable, they should now be an example of everything correct and honest.” Of this railway Mr Hudson and his associates “cooked” the accounts, making “things pleasant” at the end of the half-year, by including in it a week’s profits that did not belong to it. In four years the falsifications amounted, according to estimate, to very nearly 122,000%. Well might Mr Wylie say that the reports dealt with matters which appeared more to belong to the regions of romance than of reality. Large dividends had been paid out of capital. “The shareholders were defrauded into buying shares at a value they had no right to possess; they were defrauded into entering upon engagements they would not have thought of entering into if they had known the real value of their property; and an impetus was given to railway speculation which had most fearfully recoiled upon its dupes.” Now that the shareholders, who have hitherto culpably neglected their own duty, have awakened to the realities of their condition, and see the necessity of looking after their own affairs,

there is some reason to hope that railway property will reach its proper value in the market. The shareholders have no right to expect large dividends without making corresponding exertions, and the greediness which led them to place implicit confidence in the dishonest charlatans who deceived them, was amongst the blindest passions that ever hurried men into ruin.

Chastised as the community has now been, we might expect more prudence in future; but experience informs us of frequent chastisement already experienced, without any corresponding correction. In fact, the last delusion seems to have been greater than any previous delusion, and the suffering longer and more protracted. Prior to 1845, as we stated on Sept. 22, the sum annually expended on railways was at the rate of 5,000,000*l*; but between 1845 and 1849 it was at the rate of 33,983,639*l*; the sum expended in the four years, from 1845 to Jan. 1, 1849, being no less than 135,934,000*l*. The whole sum expended on railways to the latter period was 200,173,059*l*, or more than a fourth part of the national debt. As much money was raised and embarked in this new contrivance in four years as equalled the whole amount of the debt in the American war, when not a few writers and philosophers predicted that it would ruin the nation. The very amount of the new engagement was sufficient to demonstrate that no productive power yet called into existence could answer such immense demands; but the hopes of wealth led all classes astray to a greater extent in those four years than ever before. Grave merchants, manufacturers, and men of business set the example, clergymen, ladies, and unreflecting gentlemen, small shopkeepers, clerks, and servants, followed the lead, and the fortunes of individuals were embarked, and were squandered to an unparalleled extent. There seems little reason, therefore, to conclude, from past experience, that the public will be much wiser in future; and unless a due sense of responsibility be inculcated on all—on shareholders as well as directors—a beginning of which was made on Thursday, we may have a repetition of the misfortunes.

The error or the fault which lies at the bottom of the whole is the undue desire of wealth which pervades the middle classes. How far that is encouraged by the large number of persons whom the general wealth of the community enables to live without labour, we cannot inquire, but those who slowly gather their property by dint of hard industry and frugality, are less likely to engage in such speculations than those who acquire property by lucky hits, by inheritance, or any other means which fall under the denomination of good fortune. Till the desire, however, be corrected, till a more sober estimate be generally made of the advantages of great wealth suddenly acquired, we may expect with every return of prosperity a repetition of the game of charlatans and dupes which was played for three or four successive years.

We cannot forget that for the belief of the multitude in railways and their confidence in the directors, there were two causes which on former delusions either did not exist or were less active. The Railway is a noble invention. There is nothing about it connected with the South Seas or with foreign countries. It saves time and trouble to an incalculable degree, and will enrich the nation. It is, taking it altogether, a most wonderful specimen of modern ingenuity. On a wise faith in its great productive power the projectors built their scheme. Amongst the earliest projectors, too, were men of high character. For many years the mercantile classes had been rising in public estimation. Their increasing wealth and power recommended them to a money loving people. They were, or had been, models of integrity and honour, and when men of that class took up the project, the bulk of the community thought themselves perfectly safe. It was specially sanctioned, too, by Parliament, and spoken of with much honour by the highest men in the land. The delusion is now dissipated. Railways cannot indefinitely multiply wealth; mercantile men are no more than others to be trusted with irresponsible power, and the shareholders as they are now much sadder, must, we hope, become wiser men.

Now that they are aware of their condition, the next question is what is to be done? It would be almost tantamount to national ruin to allow such a vast mass of property as 200,000,000*l* to be neglected or go to decay. First, the management

should be placed in efficient hands, as was proposed to be done at York. But the Act of Parliament will not allow the shareholders of the York and Newcastle lines to have less than eight directors. It will be necessary, therefore, apparently, as recommended in a pamphlet which is now lying before us, by a Mr Langton, that the railways should go to Parliament for additional powers. With such a mass of property at stake, the Legislature, which has much to answer for with respect to railways, will be bound to make such alterations in all their measures as will insure efficient management. Much of the wreck and ruin proceeds from the faulty legislation of the Houses of Parliament, both from what they have sanctioned, and their manner of sanctioning it; and they cannot do less than either take on themselves the whole management of railways, which we should much deprecate and the shareholders would oppose, or so amend their legislation as to give to every company of shareholders the uncontrolled and complete management of its own affairs. Such a gigantic branch of the national industry as railways has become, must either be left in perfect freedom, or the Legislature must take the whole management on itself. Divided management—one body hampering another, neither efficient and neither responsible—will only continue the present inefficient management and increase the disasters. They must be regarded either as private or as public property, and dealt with accordingly. They cannot be both, and to leave them under individual management, while the Legislature prescribes most of the rules by which the directors and the shareholders are to act, is the worst of all possible courses. The first step is taken by the shareholders beginning to look after their own interests; and it will probably be found that no general rule can be applicable to all railways, but that each one, having something peculiar in its laws, will require to be differently treated.

We have no reason to be surprised—when many other railways are like that of York and Newcastle, a source of expense rather than of profit to the shareholders, or at least yield a very small return for their money—that so much distress prevails. Persons who calculated on a good income, find themselves penniless. Many, who had indulged in visionary hopes, and contracted debts, are now deceived, and are called on to pay. Without going further than the present condition of such a mass of property as has been invested in railways, we have an ample explanation of much uneasiness and discomfort. Free trade, that is so much an object of some shallow persons' vituperation, has, by increasing other profitable industries, made this great blow less destructive. Add to the mischief caused by improvident railway speculation, the terrible disaster which fell on Ireland, the consequences of which continued by rebellion, and now exasperated by the outrageous conduct of the people, and we may rejoice that free trade came in time to repair some of the evils to which the country has been exposed.

FRANCE AND ROME.

THE English public, and even the greater public of Europe, must be pleased with the late debate in the Legislative Assembly on the affairs of Rome. There was none of that rampant, warlike, turbulent spirit, that love of dominion, that thirst for empire and for glory, which heretofore distinguished the orations of the French. There was a good deal of regard for self, to which we do not object, as enlightened selfishness is rather a better guide for individuals and nations than a benevolent interference with the affairs of others. The liberties of the Italians were not brought under consideration; what was due to French honour and the French army was uppermost in every speaker's thoughts; much was said about what was due to the Pope; but, judging from the language of the Assembly, the "great nation" has abdicated its claim to champion the liberties and determine the destinies of Europe. Compared to the language used in the same building not long ago, and used even by the Government, or compared to the claims made in previous popular Assemblies in France, the moderation, and even the tameness, exhibited last week, must appear as delightful as it is strange to the whole of peace-loving Europe. It is dissatisfactory, perhaps, to some newspaper editors who cannot live and thrive without patriotic excitement—some demagogues who still hope to embroil Europe by flattering the vain love of the French for military triumphs; but all who expect prosperity and improvement from the cessation of political hubbub and political bluster will rejoice at the change. Instead of threats of marching across the Alps, of dictating with the sword at Berlin or Vienna, the boasting orators and warriors, like cassoaked priests and like General Oudinot, were only anxious to avow their reverence for the "Holy cause of Catholicism," and proclaim their dutiful devotedness to the Pope. The debate makes manifest a great and most unexpected change in the French, which will disappoint the hopes of many politicians, and give rise to very serious reflections, if not lead to a change of policy in Europe.

The letter of the President to M. Edgar Ney, which he wished to make the basis of the policy of France, and the *motu proprio* of the Pope, made the debate a sort of personal dispute between a Bonaparte and the Sovereign Pontiff, and the Assembly flung over Bonaparte and adhered to the Pope. Men who only a few months ago were neglected by every constituency, men who were regarded as the broken tools of Louis Philippe, or as miserable intriguers for

place, whom no party would trust, who derived all their importance from being selected by the President, the chosen of many millions of his countrymen, for his Ministers, pretended to adopt his letter, and dared to deceive or were obliged to thwart him. The Legislative Assembly would not listen to those orators who defended his letter, but cheered to the skies those who insisted on "the inconvenience and impolicy of bandying conditions with the Holy Father." It decided accordingly against the letter, and in favour of the *motu proprio*. It carried to its proper conclusion the origin of the intervention, which was exclusively intended, regardless of liberty and military honour, to protect the Pope and uphold religion. If the decision had been come to because France had no right or business to interfere with the Government of Rome, a rational homage would have been paid to true liberty and national independence; but interference was justified, while a deep reverence for his Holiness was professed. He was supported against the President, not as a temporal sovereign, but as the head of the church. The large majority of 469 to 180 which took this view, to which M. Thiers and M. Barrot equally pandered, expressed the greater reverence of France for the Catholic priests and for the Catholic religion than for the liberty of nations and President Bonaparte. That is the wholly unexpected result of universal suffrage in France. However much and with good reason the French honour the name of Bonaparte, religion and the priests have a paramount influence over them, and they have slighted, almost deposed him, in deference to the Pope.

The President was naturally much displeased at the vote. He complained justly of his Ministers, who were either insincere in pretending to adopt his letter, or utterly powerless to give effect to it, and would probably have changed them immediately had he found any other combination possible. It is not likely that he will forgive them, but on such a question he has less power than they have. He could not carry on the Government on his own views. To do that he must be Emperor, and to that post he is not equal. His resignation is already talked of, in order to place Charles V on the throne, as in accordance with the spirit of the majority of the Assembly and of France. Though the President can scarcely place himself at the head of the anti-priest party, which is powerful in the large towns, nor make common cause with the red republicans and the socialists whom he has opposed, he is not likely to give in without a struggle. His ministers treat him as if he were the most insignificant of youths. On other subjects than Rome he may find support in the Assembly and in the country. The influence of the priesthood contributed to his election, and may not yet be directed to change him for a Bourbon; but he must now preserve his power by his own talents and exertions, or it, with the nominal republic, will probably soon be extinguished. What effects the present superiority of the priest party, and the probable future restoration of the monarchy, may have on our own policy and the policy of Europe, is a great question for consideration. Their influence may not strengthen the alliance between France and England; but it secures, we think, the subservience of the military spirit, and promises well for the maintenance of peace in Europe.

There is another aspect under which the question may be viewed. The President, by his letter, set aside his responsible Ministers, and sought to act on his own views, as if he were an absolute Sovereign. They have acknowledged their responsibility to the Assembly, and have really compelled him to give in. For the first time in the history of modern France, the ministerial and governing power has been brought regularly under the control of a popular Assembly, and the principle of governing through the means of Ministers responsible to the Assembly has been constitutionally acted on. The Government has been made the instrument of the people's will. That has been accomplished peaceably and orderly, and, like the moderate language and moderate views of the Assembly, is a great step towards bringing the new Constitution into working order.

Another reflection of some importance is suggested by the pre-eminence of the priest party in France. Its power is based on the ignorance of the multitude. Universal Suffrage gives it political influence. It draws its strength from the persons and passions it controls; it is allied much more with the poverty than the wealth of France; and threatens to prolong the penury and misery of the bulk of the people. It is unfavourable to freedom, and its interest requires it to keep the people in poverty and bondage. Unfortunately, the influence of the priesthood in France is not the only example we have of that body allying itself with ignorance, and using the distress and sufferings of the lower classes to attain objects of its own. Between the rich and the poor there is always likely to be hostility—between capitalists and labourers there is a decided opposition; and the dread of the former, of being driven to do more work for less wages, is now adroitly used by fanatics to strengthen their own power. To serve the poor, as against the rich, is not now put forward for the first time as a pretext by clerical and lay demagogues. The progress of a sort of politico-religious fanaticism is the more a subject of serious reflection, inasmuch as other Governments besides that of France, rely on it as a means of preserving order in society, and promote its object of controlling, and, if necessary, of crushing all mental freedom. The influence of the priest party seems con-

founded with the progress of civilisation; and Governments which—like those of the continent—can no longer rely on the sword, are prone to encourage fanaticism as a means of insuring their own power.

In France, however noxious we may suppose such an influence, tending to keep the French on a level with the Italians and the Irish, it may not be without temporary beneficial effects as a counterpoise to the influence of the Paris rabble. Considered as the element of the scattered rural population, perhaps the least corrupt if the most ignorant of France, claiming its share of the Government, and entering into some of its political rights, it is not to be contemned. At the same, the Catholic priests, who are powerful with the rural population, are all moved by one head and obey one set of principles. They are combined like the functionaries, and form another but a different system of centralisation. They have other objects in view than the worldly prosperity of their flocks. They have long been classed as poor politicians, and where we are most sensible of their influence over a population in a condition similar to that of France, we have no reason to admire either the morality or the worldly condition of the people. To see France governed by the rabble of Paris or her very ignorant rural population—obedient one day to the red republicans, and at another to the Catholic priesthood—her policy alternately guided by violent passions or debasing superstition—is not a good augury for her future fate. It may be expected, indeed, to rouse the energies of the middle class, and induce those who are more enlightened to exert themselves and rescue their country from its present degradation, and stop the descent, now we are afraid rapid, to still more deplorable degradation.

THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY AND PROTECTED MANUFACTURES.

WHAT a god-send to the free trade cause are these agricultural meetings! How many opportunities do they afford us of enforcing truth, by imposing on us the task of correcting errors and mis-statements. No one who knows the Marquis of Granby—nay, who has ever seen him, or at least heard him speak, could for a moment suspect him, of stating what he knew not to be true, or of even exaggerating, for the sake of a paltry victory, an after-dinner argument. We must therefore suppose that he is still ignorant of a fact which has been promulgated and proved by free traders, and even at last admitted by protectionists, both in Parliament and out of it, at least fifty times during the last year. At the Loughborough agricultural dinner on last Saturday, his lordship used the following words:—

I (the noble marquis) am surprised that the other day the agriculturists were taunted in some such words as these:—"Are you alone to remain still? are you alone to remain stationary? are you alone to clamour after protection, when you get everything cheap? When you get your coats and hats and your buttons free, are you to come forward and cry out for protection?" Why, really, the imposition that has been practised upon us is beyond all belief; but this is only another instance of the many which have been practised. The fact is, that the manufacturers are protected this very moment, and that you are not (cheers); that upon cotton and wool there is 10 per cent duty for every 100*l* value, for which they pay 10*l* to the revenue. Upon silk there is 15 per cent; upon artificial flowers (laughter) there is 35 per cent. Upon silk, upon cotton, upon wool, upon buttons, upon hardware, upon cloth, upon bronze manufacture and iron manufacture, and upon everything of the kind I can mention, there is a duty of 10 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Am I complaining of this? Not a bit of it. I am complaining that, with this fact before them, they should accuse the agricultural interest of seeking protection when they get everything cheap. (Loud applause.)

We wonder what had become of his lordship one evening last session, when the following very amusing scene took place in the House of Commons, as reported at the time:—Mr Newdegate made a very long speech, which was chiefly based upon the assumption that the facts with regard to manufactures were as the Marquis of Granby states them to be in the above extract; that cotton, woollen, and linen manufactures are protected by a duty of *ten per cent*. When Mr Newdegate resumed his seat he was followed by a member on the ministerial bench, who quietly remarked, that there might be something in the honourable gentleman's arguments, provided the facts on which they were based were really as they had been stated. But, unfortunately for the case of the honourable gentleman, they were the contrary. Foreign cotton, woollen and linen goods, in the state in which they came from the manufacturer, paid *no* duty. Manchester, Leeds, and Barnsley were *not* protected. Mr Newdegate, for a moment, looked secure of a victory. The hon. gentleman was soon seen rushing up the stairs behind the Speaker's chair towards the library, and in a few minutes more was seen again in his seat with the Tariff of 1846 on his knee, waiting with apparent satisfaction the conclusion of the speech of the member on the Treasury bench. The moment the latter had resumed his seat, the Speaker announced "Mr Newdegate to explain"—when the hon. gentleman commenced to justify his statements by reading from the Tariff of 1846—"Charged with duty, 10*l* in every 100*l*—Cotton articles, or manufactures of cotton;"—when several voices from the other side of the house cried "Read on, read on." Mr Newdegate resumed, "WHOLLY OR IN PART MADE UP." (Hear, hear.) Mr Newdegate discovered his error, turned to the articles LINEN and WOOLLEN, and found them the same. He admitted he had been mistaken, and there was an end to the

matter and the arguments on which he had relied. But we did not expect a revival of this error by so distinguished a leader of the protectionist party as the Marquis of Granby.

The truth is that Manchester, Leeds, and Barnsley, have no protection, but the slopsellers of Houndsditch and Cornhill are protected to the extent of *ten per cent*. There is no protection to the Ashworths, the Greggs, the Birleys of Manchester, but there is, to the amount named, to Moses and Son of Aldgate, and to the needlewomen of London, who, after all, make shirts for *three pence* a-piece. We wish that the Marquis of Granby and his friends who have so fatal a disposition to fall into these errors, would obtain possession of the little book about *three inches long and two inches wide*, of only fifty pages, which can lie with great convenience in the smallest sized pocket-book, published by Messrs Lett and Son, and containing in that small space, the whole British Tariff, with a list of exemptions from duty, and a great variety of other information—a little book, which contains the triumph of modern legislation, at the moderate cost of sixpence. With this companion at all times in a side pocket, they would be saved from a world of blunders. Meantime, for their benefit, we will publish from the last edition of that little book the list of "Articles exempt from duty," page 37:—

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Agates or Cornelians not set	Cassia Buds
Alganobilla	— Fistula
Alkali	Castor
Alkanet Root	Casts of Busts, Statues, or Figures
Almonds, bitter	Caviare
Aloes	Cedar Wood
Alum	Chalk, unmanufactured
— Rock	Chip, or Willow, for Plating
Amber, rough	Cherry Wood, being Furniture Wood
Ambergris	Chestnuts
Amboyne Wood	China Root
Angelica	Chrysal, rough
Annatto	Cinnabaris Nativa
— Roll	Citrate of Lime
Animals, Living	Citric Acid
Asses	Civet
Goats	Coals, Culm, and Cinders
Kids	Cobalt
Oxen and Bulls	— Ore of
Cows	Cochineal
Calves	— Dust
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, & Foals	— Granilla
Mules	Coir Rope and Junk, old and new, cut into lengths, not exceeding 3 ft each
Sheep	Colocynth
Lambs	Columbo Root
Animals, Living	Copperas, Blue
Swine and Hogs	— Green
Figs, sucking	— White
Antimony, Ore of	Coral, whole, polished
— Crude	— Unpolished
— Regulus of	— In fragments
Argol	Cork
Aristolochia	COTTON Manufactures, not being articles, wholly, or in part made up, not otherwise charged with duty
Arsenic	Cotton Yarn
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	Cubebs
— Soap Weed, and Wood	Cranberries
— not enum.	Cream of Tartar
Asphaltum or Bitumen Judaicum	Diamonds
Bacon	Divi Divi
Balsam, Canada	Down
— Capivi	Drugs, unenumerated
— Peru	Ebony
— Riga	Enamel
— Tolu	Feathers for Beds, in Beds or otherwise
— Balm of Gilead, & unenum. Balsam	— Ostrich, undressed
Barilla	— Paddy Bird, undressed
Bar Wood	— Unenumerated and undressed
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	Flax and Tow, or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, dressed and undressed
— Extract of, or of other vegetable substances to be used only for tanning leather	Flocks
— Peruvian	Flower Roots
— Cascarella	Fustic
— Other sorts	Gallic Powder
Basket Rods, peeled and unpeeled	Galls
Beef, fresh or slightly salted	Gamboge
— Salted, not being corned	Garancine
Beef Wood	Garnets, cut or uncut, not set
Berries, Bay	Gelatine
— Juniper	Gentian
— Yellow	Ginseng
— Myrobolane	Glue
— unenum.	Glue Clippings, or Waste of any kind, fit only for making Glue
Birds, Singing	Goods, unenumerated, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, not enumerated or prohibited
Blackwood	Grease
Bladders	Greaves for Dogs, and Tallow
Bones of Cattle and other animals, and of fish (except whale fins), whether burnt or not, or as animal charcoal	Guano
Boracic Acid	Gum, Animal
Borax, refined	— Arabic
— or Tincal, unrefined	— Assafetida
Bottles of earth and stone, empty	— Ammoniacum
Box Wood	— Benjamin
Brazil Wood	— Copal
Braziletto Wood	— Euphorbium
Brimstone	— Guaiacum
— Refined	— Kino
— In rolls	— Lac Dye
— In flour	— Mastic
Bristles, rough, or in any way sorted	— Seed Lac
Bronze Works of Art	— Senegal
Bullion—Coins, Medals, &c.	— Shellac
Bulrushes	— Storax
Cables in actual use	— Tragacanth
Camomile Flowers	— Unenumerated
Camphor, unrefined	Gun Stocks in the rough, of Wood
Camwood	Gypsum
Candlewick	Hair, Camel or Wool
Canella Alba	— Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk
Canes, Bamboo	— Horse
— Reed	— Human
— Rattans, not ground	— Unenumerated
— Or Sticks, unenum.	
Caoutchouc	
Cardemoms	

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY—(Continued).

Hay
 Heath, for Brushes
 Heliobry
 Hemp, dressed
 — Rough, or undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undr. hemp, and applicable to the same purposes
 Hides, not tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, dry and wet
 — Or pieces of, raw or undressed, and unenumerated
 — Tails, Buffalo, Bull, Cow, or Ox
 — Tanned, not otherwise dressed
 — Or pieces thereof, tawed, curried, varnished, Japanned, enamelled
 — Muscovy or Russia Hides, or pieces thereof, tanned, coloured, shaved, or otherwise dressed, and Hides or pieces thereof any way dressed not otherwise enum.
 Hones
 Hoofs of Cattle
 Hoops of Wood
 Horns, tips and pieces of
 Inslgo
 Ink for Printers
 Inkle, wrought
 — unwrought
 Iron, Bloom
 — Cast
 — Chromate of
 — In Bars, unwrought
 — Hoops,
 — Ore
 — Pig
 — Old Broken and Cast Iron
 — Silt or Hammered into Rods
 Jalap
 Jet
 Jewels, Emeralds and all other precious Stones, unset
 — Pearls
 Juice of Limes, Lemons or Oranges
 Kingwood
 Lac, viz., Stielac
 Lamp Black
 Lapis Calammaris
 Lard
 Latten
 — Shaven
 Lavender Flowers
 Lead Ore
 — Red
 — White
 — Black
 — Chromate of
 Leaves of Roses
 Leeches
 Lignum Vitæ
 LINEN, plain Linens and Diaper, whether chequered or striped with Dye Yarn or not, and Manufactures of Linen, or of Linen mixed with Cotton, or with Wool, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, not being Articles wholly or in part made up
 Litharge
 Logwood
 Losh Hides
 Madder
 — Root
 Magna Græcia ware
 Mahogany
 Manganese, Ore of
 Manna
 Manures, unenumerated
 Manuscripts
 Maple Wood
 Maps and Charts, or parts thereof, plain or coloured
 Mattresses
 Meat, salted or fresh, not otherwise described
 Medals of any sort
 Metal, Bell
 Minerals and Fossils, and Living Creatures (illustrative of Natural History)
 Models of Cork or Wood
 Moss, Lichen Icelandicus
 — Other than Rock or Iceland
 — Rock, for Dyers' use
 Mother o' Pearl Shells
 Musk
 Myrrh
 Nicaragua Wood
 Nickel, Arseniate of, in Lumps or Powder, being in an unrefined state
 — Metallic and Oxide of, refined
 — Ore of
 Nitre, Cubic
 Nuts, Kernels of Walnuts, and of Peach Stones, and of Nuts or Kernels thereof, unenumerated, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom
 Nuts and Kernels, unenumerated
 — Coker
 — Pistachio
 — Chestnuts
 Oakum
 Ochre
 Oil, Animal
 — Castor
 — Cocoa Nu
 — Of Olives
 — Palm
 — Lard
 — Paran
 — Rock
 — Unenumerated
 — Train, Blubber, Spermaceti Oil, and Head Matter, the produce of Fish or creatures living in the sea, caught by the crews of British Vessels, and imported direct from the Fishery or from any British Possession in a British Vessel
 — Seed, viz.:

— Hempseed
 — Linseed
 — Rapeseed;
 — Walnut
 — Seed, unenumerated
 Oil Seed Cake
 Olibanum
 Olive Wood
 Orange and Lemon Peel
 Ore, unenumerated
 Orchal
 Orpiment
 Orris Root
 Painters' Colours, unenumerated, unmanufactured
 Palmetto Thatch
 — manufactures
 Parchment
 Partridge Wood, being furniture Wood
 Patterns of Silk, Woollen and Cotton
 Pens
 Pink Root
 Pitch
 — Burgundy
 Plantains
 Plaster of Paris
 Platina, and Ore of Platina
 Platting or other Manufactures to be used in or proper for making Hats or Bonnets, of Chips
 Pomegranates, Peel of
 Potatoes
 Pork, fresh
 — Salted (not Hams)
 Prussiate of Potash
 Purple Wood, being Furniture Wood
 Quicksilver
 Quills, Goose
 — Swan
 Radix Contrayerva
 — Enula Campanæ
 — Eringii
 — Ipecacuanhæ
 — Rhatanisæ
 — Senekæ
 — Serpentariae or Snake Root
 Rags, old Rags, old Ropes, or Junk, or old Fishing-nets, fit only for making Paper or Pasteboard
 — Pulp of
 — Woollen
 Rape of Grapes
 Red Wood, or Guinea Wood
 Rhubarb
 Rosewood
 Rosin
 Safflower
 Saffron
 Sal Ammoniac
 — Limonium
 — Prunella
 Salep, or Salop
 Salt
 Saltpetre
 Sanguis Draconis
 Santa Maria Wood
 Sapan Wood
 Saraparilla
 Sassafras
 Satin Wood
 Saunders' Red
 — White or Yellow
 Scammony
 Seeds, Croton
 — Hemp
 — Poppy
 — Sesamum
 — Acorn
 — Anniseed
 — Beans, Kidney or French
 — Burnet
 — Colchicum
 — Cole
 — Coriander
 — Cummin
 — Fenugreek
 — Forrest
 — Garden, unenumerated
 — Lentiles
 — Lettuce
 — Linseed and Flaxseed
 — Lupin
 — Maw
 — Millet
 — Parsley
 — Quince
 — Rape
 — Shrub or Tree
 — Tares
 — Worm
 — Unenumerated, com. used for expressing Oil
 Senna
 Shrubs, Trees, and Plants
 Shumach
 Silk, Raw
 — Knubs or Husks, and Waste
 — Thrown, not Dyed
 — Thrown, dyed, viz. :—Singles or Tram, Organzine, or Grape Silk
 Skins, Furs, Pelts, and Tails, or pieces of
 — Skins, raw or undressed, unenum.
 — Furs, Pelts, and Tails, or pieces of Skins, tanned, curried, dressed, unenumerated
 Specimens of Minerals, Fossils, or Ores, unenumerated, exceeding 14 lbs each
 Speckled Wood
 Spelter or Zinc, rolled but not otherwise manufactured
 — Crude in Cakes
 Spermaceti
 Sperm Oil of Foreign Fishing
 Sponge
 Squills, dried and not dried
 Stavesacre
 Staves, not exceeding 72 inches in length, nor 7 inches in breadth, nor 3½ inches

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY—(Continued).

In thickness
 Steel, unwrought
 — Scraps
 Stone in Blocks, shaped or rough scalped
 Straw or Grass for Platting
 Sweet Wood
 Sulphur Casts
 Talc
 Tar
 — Barbadoes
 Tarras
 Tartaric Acid
 Teasles
 Teeth, Elephants
 — Sea-Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse
 Telescopes
 Terra Japonica, and Cutch
 — Sienna
 — Verde
 — Umbra
 Thread, not otherwise enum., or described
 Tin Ore, and Regulus of
 Torsion
 Tortoise Shell, or Turtle Shell, unmanufac.
 Train Oil, or Blubber, of Foreign Fishing
 Tulip Wood
 Turmeric
 Turpentine of Venice, Scio, or Cyprus
 Turpentine, unless above 15s the cwt
 Valonia
 Vases, ancient, not of Stone or Wood
 Vegetables all not otherwise enumerated or described
 Vellum
 Vermillion
 Ultramarine
 Walnut Wood
 Water, Mineral
 Wax, Bees, in any Degree bleached
 — Unbleached

— Myrtle
 — Vegetable
 Weld
 Whale Fins, of British taking, and imported direct from the Fisheries, or from any British Possession in a British Ship
 Whales' Fins of Foreign taking and not prohibited
 Wood
 Wood for Ship-building, now admitted at the same Duty as Teake Wood
 — Birch, hewn, not exceeding 3 ft long, nor exceeding 8 inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making Herring Barrels for the use of the Fisheries
 — Teake
 — New Zealand Wood, being Furniture Wood
 Wool
 Wool Weaver
 — Cut and combed
 — Coney
 — Hares
 — Cotton
 — Alpaca and the Llama tribe
 — Cotton, or Waste of Cotton
 — Goat's, or Hair
 — Sheep or Lamb's
 WOOLLENS, Manufactures of Wool, not being Goat's, or of Wool mixed with Cotton, not particularly enumerated or described, not otherwise charged with Duty, not being Articles wholly or in part made up
 Yarn, Camel or Mohair
 — Raw Linen
 Zaffre
 Zebra Wood

But the Marquis of Granby goes on to threaten retaliation of an alarming kind. These duties are to be taken off, or they are to remain. In either case the protectionists' revenge against the spinners and manufacturers will be complete. Take off the duty from calicoes, prints, and woollens, and then the farmers will "buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest." They will buy—where? in New England? in Alsace? in France? in Germany? or where? the noble lord did not say. But they will sell at Mark-lane, in Manchester and Wakefield. But suppose the alternative that the duties are to remain, still the farmers will buy abroad. Why? in order that by the importation of their cloth, calicoes, and linen, they may so far swell the revenue and fill the Exchequer, that they may coax Sir Charles Wood to relinquish the hop duty, perhaps the malt tax. Mr Disraeli has proposed nothing half so practical as this plan yet, with only this fatal fault, that the duties on which the Marquis would rely don't exist. But hear his lordship—

Well, gentlemen, either this state of things will remain, or it will not. Either these duties will remain upon these manufactures, or not. If they are taken off, agriculturists must "buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest." They cannot allow their feelings—their national love—if they are to live, to interfere with the course which the legislature has marked out for them. They will go to the cheapest market, where they must go when these duties are taken off; they must go abroad for those articles instead of buying in Birmingham and Manchester. I beg the manufacturers to remember that fact. But suppose they retain these duties—that they retain 10 per cent on nearly every article. I would warn them that agriculturists will argue something in this wise. They will say, "If I spend 50l in Manchester or Birmingham goods, that 50l will be sent to America and Russia, or some foreign country, to buy foreign corn with, and I shall never see that 50l again." Under these duties the price of the foreign articles, and the price of the English articles, are pretty nearly the same. If I go, under these circumstances, and buy in foreign countries, I shall still pay 50l for the same amount of goods, but out of that 10 per cent or 15 per cent will be returned to this country in the shape of revenue duty, and with the help of that duty I may relieve some of the taxation which presses so heavily on me now.

When will the Marquis of Granby find his friends thinking, after they enter a shop, of something else, in selecting their purchases, than of what suits them best, and which is the cheapest? Which of the protectionists is it that, going to buy ribbons, will only take those made in Coventry—rejecting all made in Lyons? or who will wear only gloves made in Worcester, eschewing those imported from France?—or who purchases and drinks Cape wine in place of sherry or Madeira?—or who patronises only Sir Felix Booth and Mr Betts, revolting at the idea of Cogniac? Does the noble lord really think that the manufacturers of Manchester or Leeds give him and his friends the credit of buying their goods—not from their cheapness or their quality, but from patriotic motives, and the love of home industry? They lean upon no such reed. They beat the world abroad,—each country in its own markets, and it would indeed be a hard business if they required protection at home. Some years ago Mr O'Connell called upon his countrymen to make a great sacrifice of taste and interest, by excluding from Ireland, British or foreign manufactures of all kinds, confining their consumption to those of Ireland, for the love of their country. From patriotic motives to the landed interest, the Marquis of Granby will now call upon the farmers to make a great sacrifice, by purchasing only the goods of foreigners; for if they are to do so, it will certainly be a very serious sacrifice. Whilst if they really "buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market," they will continue to buy and sell where they do at this time; and the Marquis of Granby and his friends will not have the trouble of exploring new markets.

ALTERATION IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have agreed to the following memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the changes in the Post office:—

That your memorialists have observed with extreme regret the mistaken zeal with which the measure of her Majesty's Postmaster-General, with reference to the proposed transmission of country letters through the London post-office on Sundays, has been assailed.

That your memorialists yield to no class of her Majesty's subjects in a sincere reverence for the Sunday, and even on this ground they consider the proposed alterations to be most laudable, in diminishing the amount of labour now indispensable on that day.

That your memorialists hold that the compulsory detention, for a whole day, of letters intended for a distant part of the country, has been the cause of much inconvenience and loss to the manufacturing districts, and long a subject of most just complaint.

That without imputing motives to the objectors of the metropolis, whose material interests in the existing mal-administration are sufficiently obvious, your memorialists beg to observe to your lordships, that since the establishment of the electric telegraph, it is more than ever incumbent upon the post-office to make the proposed despatch on Sundays, inasmuch as holding a strict monopoly of the carriage of letters, the Post-office is, in justice bound so to exercise its monopoly as not, by its own act, to give a preference to one portion of her Majesty's subjects over others quite as important and as useful to the state, especially when the means of equal distribution are at hand.

That, as far as this important district is concerned, it is most grievous to know that, by the detention of packet letters, and other letters which have to pass through London, the interests of an industrious community are made secondary to the greed of those who, so unjustly favoured by a preferential early delivery of advices which, until interfered with by the Post-office, had travelled together *pari passu*. Not only may large mercantile operations be thus preferentially assisted, but opportunities for effecting insurances on advised cargoes may be lost, and monetary arrangements of the deepest moment be most injuriously affected. Both in a mercantile and social point of view the peace of families may be ruined.

Convinced that the present system of detaining letters is, by its injustice and cruelty a grosser infraction of the decalogue than will be the proposed alteration, and that the measure contemplated by her Majesty's Postmaster-General is not only most wise and necessary, but will actually diminish the amount of Sunday labour now required.

Your memorialists earnestly pray that the proposed transmission of letters for the country by the Sunday evening's mail from London may be resolutely adhered to.

One passage in it will be explained by an extract from an article which lately appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*:—

How does the present system act on the great mercantile community of England? The London merchant, receiving his foreign letters early on Monday morning, hastens to the electric telegraph, and communicates to Liverpool or Manchester his orders to buy or sell whatever commodities or produce form the subject of his foreign advices. In this way he makes his sales or purchases, or otherwise operates, while the foreign letters for the Liverpool or the Manchester merchant are reposing in the letter bags or boxes of the North Western Railway: not to reach him till the afternoon, too late for business, and several hours after the London merchant has derived all the advantages possible from a prior command of the market. In other words, the present system as to "forward letters" on Sunday, enables the London merchants and traders to practise "forestalling," to the utmost possible extent—to the manifest and serious injury of their competitors all over the country.

Well might certain city merchants and bankers, at the recent meeting in London, protest, in all sincerity, that they did not want their letters on Sunday. Their real motives for protesting against any change in existing arrangements are transparent enough. It suffices them that they receive their letters, as a consequence of the London Post office being closed on a Sunday, time enough to give them for some hours a monopoly of that information which is life itself to all commercial operations. "Sabbath desecration" may be a potent cry; but it is here raised without the shadow of a pretext. If there be one feature of the proposed plan more clear and explicit than another, it is this—that, in removing a serious and practical injustice on the whole mercantile community of the United Kingdom, save that of the metropolis, it will greatly diminish the present amount of Sunday work within the Post offices of the country generally, and of Sunday letter-writing, too, in countless homes throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Leith Chamber of Commerce has also memorialised the Treasury, and it says:—

That this Chamber has learned with great satisfaction the intention of forwarding to the country, by the mails of Sunday evening, all letters arriving at the Post office in London, after the despatch of the mails on Saturday evening, by which arrangement a great boon will be conferred on the community.

That this Chamber considers that the grateful thanks of the country are due to her Majesty's Government, for remedying, of its own accord, the disadvantageous position in which every part of the kingdom has been hitherto placed, by the retention of all the correspondence passing through London for an entire day.

That while this Chamber admits that some of these parties may be actuated in their extreme and impracticable views by conscientious motives, it cannot for a moment entertain the idea that, in the present condition of society, their visionary project of shutting all the Post offices throughout the kingdom and stopping every mail on Sunday will meet with any attention.

This Chamber expresses its earnest desire that no further delay should occur in putting into operation the plans of the Government.

The Post office authorities have published an account of the extent to which Sunday labour will be diminished by the proposed regulation. By that, "it appears that in more than 200 offices at least one delivery on the Sunday will be abolished, and that in many cases the abolition will extend to two, or even three, deliveries. This change alone will liberate several hundred officers. Of the regular Post offices alone there are nearly 500 where the time of duty on Sunday will be reduced, the average reduction being nearly four hours. The returns do not yet include the sub-offices, where there will be a decrease of duty; but of these there must be some thousands. The small addition to the force in the London office required by the measures which will effect this great reduction will consist entirely of volunteers, and not, as has been asserted, of persons acting under compul-

sion. Their work, too, as has already been stated, will be so "arranged as not to infringe upon the hours of divine service." Such statements ought to satisfy all reasonable men; but zealots are not reasonable, and they continue, and will continue, to decry the change as a desecration of the Sabbath—as a violation of the law of God—as a great sin—as ingratitude for many great and signal favours—and as meriting the Divine wrath. They follow out their opposition to a just conclusion, and a part of their prayer now is, that all Post office work on the Sabbath throughout the kingdom be put a stop to. Government, therefore, must be aware that it will not satisfy them by sacrificing its proposed plan, and will only give them additional motives to demand and additional power to obtain, the suppression of every kind of labour on the Sabbath.

The mercantile classes, some of whom have countenanced the opposition to the Government measure, must be prepared, if the opposition succeed, to see a stop put to letters being anywhere in her Majesty's dominions collected, carried, or sorted any hour of the Sabbath; and they must be prepared to see every kind of labour, however necessary for their relaxation, or the relaxation of their over-toiled servants and clerks, wholly put a stop to, and every locomotive and every railway carriage, and every steam-boat, laid up on the Sabbath. The principle is by far too sacred to be tampered with. Admit that such labours are a desecration of the Sabbath, admit that the desecration of the Sabbath is forbidden by the Almighty, that it will call down Divine vengeance on the nation, that it endangers the soul of the letter sorter and letter carrier and postmaster—admit all that, and the little inconveniences pointed out by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the little disadvantages Manchester merchants may suffer in making a bargain, sink into utter insignificance, and nothing will remain for us but to suspend not merely the Post office labours, but labours of every kind and degree that Legislation and Government can control, on the Sabbath. To us there seems no middle course. If our opponents be right, if the Divine command to keep holy the Sabbath imply the cessation of all kinds of labour in every part of the community on one and the same day there is no alternative for either Government or merchants but to submit, and put down labour of all kinds on the Sabbath with as much severity as they would put down murder. We are not acquainted with any existing nation, nor any code of morality, that treats labouring on the Sabbath and taking away human life as similar and equal crimes. Those who oppose the Government regulation imply that they are equally atrocious and equally sinful. Many of them even go further, and wink at a murder, when committed on the field of battle or on the gallows, while they will not tolerate labour of any kind on the Sabbath. The best interests of morality are at stake in the dispute. If we would not lose sight of the proper and just distinctions between crimes, and would not confound such dissimilar things as taking away human life with malice aforethought and labouring on the Sabbath, without which, in some degree, society could not exist, we are all bound to expose the reasoning and resist the demands of the zealots. The pecuniary interest of the mercantile classes is a mere trifle in such a controversy; but we must tell them, somewhat after the fashion of our opponents, that if they support the present demand and defeat the Government arrangement, a merciless logic will compel them, at no distant day, to suppress every kind of labour on the Sabbath.

THE CAUTIOUS DUTCHMAN.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

It has somewhere been said of a very cautious man, that he was so much engaged in speculating upon the possible contingencies of the future, that he never lived in the present. How many people have we all known, who, rolling in present wealth, never knew what a moment's enjoyment was, from apprehension of future poverty—who never lived comfortably in a decent room, under the fear that they would die miserably in a workhouse—who could not persuade themselves to use things as long as they possessed them, from some vague apprehension that they would not be at their service at some future time. The recent legislation of the Dutch in respect to their gold coinage, is a forcible example of this proverbial caution. They are determined to take time by the fore-lock—and whoever is to be left in the lurch with chests full of worthless gold, the Dutchman is determined that he, at least, will not be that man.

While the English and the Americans have been speculating upon the consequences of the discovery of California, the Dutch have been legislating to provide for them. They have already passed a law abolishing for all future time the use of gold coins in Holland, lest some fine morning they suddenly find that gold is worth no more than lead. In future a Dutchman's faith is to be confined to silver and to copper. And Anwerp, catching the infection from Amsterdam, has already deliberated what is to be done to save Belgium from the torrent of gold. They have taken the first preliminary act for their security. The Chamber of Commerce has met, and has agreed to a firm but respectful remonstrance to the Government against coining any more *twenty franc pieces*. The call upon King Leopold and his ministers to use the utmost caution in permitting any longer the circulation of gold coins; and we suppose that the caution applies equally to foreign as to Belgian coins. Certain it is, that early in 1848 a law was

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passed in Belgium, making English sovereigns a legal tender at the Exchange, of 25 francs and 50 cents each; and that this law has very recently been revoked by a royal edict, which took effect from the 28th ultimo. Whether this decision were caused by the movement at Antwerp, or by the state of the exchange, does not exactly appear. We have so much respect for the good sense of Leopold and his ministers, that we consider it was the latter.

But are the Dutch Government and the Antwerp Chamber of Commerce not very rash to place so much faith in silver? What if it turns out—which we are well informed is very likely to be the case—that the discoveries in California have a greater effect in making silver abundant and cheap, even than gold? The most important and valuable discovery in California, when society shall have been a little organised, is said to be that of inexhaustible quantities of quicksilver. Now, it is well known that with a cheap supply of quicksilver, the production of silver in Mexico could be doubled, aye, quadrupled, in two or three years. More than half the number of silver mines in that country have stood unworked for years back, from the high price of quicksilver. With a plentiful and cheap supply from California, these will all again be worked, and the probability is, that silver will fall with at least as great a velocity as gold. In what, then, will the Dutch and the Belgians take refuge for a circulating medium secure against depreciation?

A GREATER PLAGUE THAN CHOLERA.

AFTER inflicting much suffering—particularly on the lower classes—the cholera seems entirely to have departed. All the nuisances of unflushed sewers, intramural burials, coffins bursting and pouring forth poisonous exhalations, are continued. We saw a new-made grave in St Paul's churchyard a few days ago. But though all the supposed causes of cholera, which have called forth such torrents of eloquence, are still in existence, the disease has happily disappeared. It may be in our power to remove its cause, when that is discovered: the nuisances complained of are wrong at all times, and ought to be removed; but as they continue, and have been in existence months and years, unattended by such a visitation, it would be most unphilosophical to ascribe the cholera to them, and proceed to create new institutions, or make new laws, to get rid of them. Our civic economy may altogether require reform; our towns may be as unhealthy and as vicious as patriarchal protectionists delight in describing them. Sewers commissioners, common councils, and the laws that have established them, may be all great failures, and need revision and reform; but we ought not to be terrified into repeating these errors in another shape, and into doing a great deal of mischief, from an extreme haste to do good. We cannot be too grateful for the departure of the plague, though it leaves us as ignorant of its cause, and almost of its cure, as when it came. It threatens us, too, with a much severer calamity than itself, which will require a very different kind of body from the Board of Health, and very different regulations from those it issued, to guard us against this new disorder and to cure it.

In the United States, particularly in the new and outlying States, such as Iowa and California, there is a necessity for every individual to exercise in his own person a kind of police in reference to every other. For want of ordinary tribunals, Judge Lynch there bears potent sway. Even where the police is complete, as in New York, a very considerable control is exercised by individuals, in the name of public opinion, over the acts of other individuals, and persons are inconveniently compelled to walk on foot who can afford and would like to ride in carriages. According to the reports of travellers, the supervision which the public delights to exercise in the United States over the concerns of individuals, is no small deduction from the charms of freedom, and no slight hindrance to the enjoyment of life. We have the happiness to possess a very competent police—we have jurisdictions of all kinds—tribunals to answer every purpose, and a legislature which sits continually for six or seven months every year to gather up all ravellings, knot all broken ends, and keep every part of the national household in thorough order and repair. But all that is not enough for us; and, under the alarm of the cholera, and under the conviction that we must all do something, we know not what, to prevent it, we seem all to have adopted the opinion that every one must look after every other's business. The daily journals have led the way. They wanted grievances, and they have found them in almost every manufacture, in smoke and bad smells. They have opened their columns to men who have found grievances, and have been filled with letters, not referring to any public wrongs, or any oppressions by the State, for such now rarely or never take place, but to some acts of individuals which, displeasing other individuals, are at once denounced as injurious to the public health.

A gentleman, for example, is the reputed owner of some house property in London; it is crowded with tenants, in a filthy condition, not provided with water, and its inhabitants a prey to disease. He is supposed to neglect his property, to have nothing in view but extorting money from the wretched—he is the object of various articles in a journal, which brands him with reaping a harvest from the crime and squalor of 2,850 people. Accused before the public, he is obliged to explain that the property was leased before he was born, that he has inherited only the rent, that he has no control over it, no right of entry, and can be in no way responsible for its condition till it returns into his possession.

Moreover, only a portion of the streets, of which he is described as the owner, really belongs to him. He is supposed, however, to be the author of a nuisance and contribute to the cholera; and is plainly told by those who constitute themselves, or are constituted by others, the guardians of the public health, that he must submit his property to their control. So the cholera drives journalists and others to pry into the pursuits and conduct of individuals, and, with or without reason, to hold them up to the censure of a terrified people for the supposed neglect of some supposed duties.

Every idle man who can afford to be genteel, has a natural aversion to industrious and disagreeable pursuits. He is always on the hunt for pleasure, and passes his life seeking for enjoyments. He delights in perfumes, and at once concludes that every business which conveys an offence to his nostrils is a nuisance. He is roused by it to exertion, as if he had received a blow, and denounces it in the public prints, under the signature of "Cato," or "Brutus," with all the virtue of a patriot. Some tallow melter or catgut manufacturer, or bone crusher or soap boiler affronts him, and he calls for a law to correct all such villanous effluvia, and force these useful workmen to remove their manufactures, or totally isolate them from the genteel and idle part of the community. No class of people, as far as we know, are more healthy than butchers; their occupation, however, is unseemly, and the papers have overflowed, both in their leading columns and in their columns for communications with attacks on butchers and the cattle market. Bones must be collected and carted away; they are sometimes kept till they emit a disagreeable smell; it is nosed by some sensitive person, and forthwith a letter appears in some morning journal, holding up to public indignation the man who is usefully employed in collecting and carrying them off. Manure and the various refuse of manufactures must be carted to a distance, and, till Mr Rogers or some other person finds a cheap and easy method of deodorising it, will taint the air through which it is conveyed. Forthwith the carter is seized, and some amateur chemist having given it as his opinion that the removal of such matter along a public road is likely to have an injurious tendency, the carter or his master is fined for doing that which has before been done for ages with advantage to the spot whence the offensive matter is carried away, and advantage to the plants to which it is applied. Diffusion is the great means which nature employs to render poisonous gases innocuous. It is concentration which makes them deadly. When they are perceived by the smell they are diffused, and in most cases have ceased to be intensely poisonous. Whatever may be the poison which generates cholera, it is neither perceived by our senses nor detected by our chemical tests. It is none of these bad smells. It seems, therefore, to be equally erroneous and annoying to harass those who are employed in useful occupations with reproaches, denunciations, and fines, because they are not as agreeable to the nostrils of the affluent and the idle as the perfumes of "Araby the blest."

Some years ago, when the yellow fever raged in New York and some other cities of the United States, which have latterly been almost exempt from the visitation, there was just such an alarm as has prevailed amongst us about the cholera. The Legislature—hastily adopting the popular prejudices, or the dogmas of some quacks—were about to pass a law to compel all soap boilers to shut up their manufactories, or remove them from the cities. The soap boilers having there, as here, a voice in legislation, petitioned to be heard against the enactment. They found in Dr Rush, we believe, a supporter; and in Mr Mitchell, an eloquent defender; and they succeeded in convincing the Legislature of New York that their occupation, though accompanied by bad smells, was antiseptic, and rather favourable than unfavourable to health. They escaped loss, if not annihilation, and left us the lesson not to be too hasty in adopting a measure of legislation against an honest industry, which may come 'twixt the wind and the nobility of some few fops.

We are far from saying that every exertion should not be made to consume smoke—to make the produce of every manufacture, the refuse of every art, and exuvia of all kinds, redolent of fragrance rather than of noisome smells. But odours, like sounds, are warnings, and tell of something to be guarded against. There is some danger of inflicting greater injury than benefit if we attempt to conceal or preserve that which Nature is wisely ever dissipating, and commands us to avoid. To live closely packed together—to inhabit towns, if continuous dwellings be towns—must obviously become more and more the condition of our people, and probably of the whole human family. It is most desirable that this fact should be always had in remembrance, and that we should study how to make towns convenient, comfortable, pleasant, and healthy. But, in our present condition of ignorance as to the causes of diseases, such as cholera, we are likely to do a great deal of mischief if we allow the terror it has excited to become our legislator, and impede the future exercise of useful industry. We shall be a far greater plague to each other than the disease itself, if every idle man—and our wealthy community abounds in such—be encouraged to look out for amusement, in denouncing occupations as injurious to health that may be offensive to him. Under the influence of terror, and following the example of one or two persons who have unfortunately been authorised, by a Legislature not over-learned in such matters, to meddle with what they seem as little to understand as the vulgar

herd, the disposition of one person to interfere with others is, we are afraid, very much on the increase. Amongst us there is an immense number of persons who have nothing else to do than correct their neighbours. Cholera seems to have called them into redoubled activity, and given them, in the care for the public health, a patriotic motive for their exertions. Believing, for our part, that it is not the business of every man to take care of every other man—believing, too, that the present perpetual interference, both of individuals with individuals, and of the Legislature with most of the business of life, is extremely injurious, we conclude that, if the cholera bequeaths to us as much interference as it has begotten in its progress, it will inflict on us a far heavier plague than itself.

Facts and Figures.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

HOP DUTIES.—(Mr Hodges. No. 288—1849.) At a time when so much interest is excited in respect to the hop duty, the following return cannot be without its interest. From this it appears that the growth of hops from 1800 to 1847 was as follows:—

Years.	Periods to which payment has been deferred.	Upon what Securities.
1800 to 1818—average growth	23,624,000
1819—the growth was	41,628,396
1820	50,510,920
1821	28,911,841
1822	31,781,986
1823	42,549,915
1824	5,434,145
1825	31,162,255
1826	5,078,596
1827	57,227,487
1828	29,425,342
1829	8,013,808
1830	18,462,003
1831	36,500,028
1832 to 1836—average growth	34,461,767
1837—growth was	37,295,304
1838 to 1847—average growth	37,771,197

So that the fluctuation in single years has been from 5,078,596lb to 57,227,487lb. The following is the return:—

AN ACCOUNT, "showing how often, in each year from 1800, the payment of the Hop DUTIES has been deferred, and to what periods, and upon what Securities, as well as the TOTAL WEIGHT OF HOPS charged with DUTY in each of such years."

Years.	Periods to which Payment has been deferred.	Upon what Securities.
From 1800 to 1818 Average growth of period, 23,624,000lb	The payment of the duty was not deferred beyond the time allowed by law (6 months).	
The growth of 1819 41,628,396lb	Until 1st September 1820	Under joint lock of the Crown and the Owners; and where this could not be complied with, one-third part of the sum due to be immediately insisted on, and the remainder on security by bond to be paid by instalments on 1st August and 20th September 1820.
The growth of 1820 50,510,920lb	Same period	On similar conditions.
The growth of 1821 28,911,841lb	Until 10th October 1822	The hops being secured under joint lock of the Crown and the Owner; but if not so secured, on a joint promissory note being given, with one sufficient surety, the duty was to be paid by instalments on 5th July, 10th October, and 25th November 1822
The growth of 1822 31,781,986lb	Until 1st September 1823	The hops being secured under joint lock of the Crown and the Owners; if not so secured, the duty was to be paid in three instalments, on 1st May, 20th August, and 1st September 1823, a joint promissory note being given by the owner, and one surety, for the last two instalments.
The growth of 1823 42,549,915lb	Payment further postponed to 10th Oct. 1823. And again the payment of the whole duty postponed to 1st April 1824. And finally one-half of the duty remitted, and the payment of the other half deferred till 30th November 1824.	The hops being secured as before; if not so secured, in three instalments, viz., on 5th July, 10th October, and 25th November 1823, on a joint promissory note as before.
The growth of 1824 5,434,145lb		
The growth of 1825 31,162,255lb	No extension of credit beyond that which the law allowed	Bond.
The growth of 1826 5,078,596lb		
The growth of 1827 57,227,487lb	Paid in three instalments, on 14th November and 14th December 1827	Bond.
The growth of 1828 29,425,342lb	Paid in two instalments, on 10th August and 14th November 1828	Bond.
The growth of 1829 8,013,808lb	Payment of a moiety of the duty postponed until 10th October 1829, and one-half of the said moiety further postponed till 1st March 1830	Bond.
The growth of 1830 18,462,003lb	No extension of credit beyond that which the law allowed	

Years.	Periods to which payment has been deferred.	Upon what Securities.
The growth of 1830 18,462,003lb	Payment of one moiety of the duty postponed till 15th November 1831	Bond.
The growth of 1831 36,500,028lb	Credit extended by Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 53; one moiety of the duty payable on the 1st March next after the duties charged, and the other moiety on the 1st October following in each year	
From 1832 to 1836 Average growth of period, 33,461,767lb	No extension of credit beyond that which the law allowed	
The growth of 1837 37,295,304lb	Credit for the payment of first moiety of the duty extended to 15th May, and of the second moiety to 15th November in each year, by Treasury directions	
From 1838 to 1847 Average growth of period, 37,771,197lb	No further extension of credit	

Inland Revenue office, Broad street, 12 May 1849.

L. S. LYNE, A. & C. G.

STAMP ALLOWANCES.—(Mr Mullings. No. 624—1849.)

A RETURN "stating the Total Amount of ALLOWANCES made on the Purchase of STAMPS, under the Authority of the Act 4 Geo. 3, c. 98, for the years ending respectively on the 5th of January 1847, the 5th day of January 1848, and the 5th day of January 1849; distinguishing, so far as the same can be done, the ALLOWANCES made on the Purchase of Stamps of the value of 10s each and upwards."

Year ending 5th January	£	s	d
1847	46,801	8	4
1848	47,875	19	10
1849	43,568	10	9

NOTE.—The allowances made on the purchase of stamps of the value of 10s and upwards cannot be given, not being distinguished in the accounts of this office.
Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office, L. S. LYNE, A. and C. G.
Inland Revenue, Somerset House, 30 July 1849.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. (Mr Page Wood. No. 595—1849):—

A RETURN "of Number of PROBATES and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Stamped under each Grade of Duty respectively (after Correction for Return or Increase of Duty), in the Year 1848 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 692, of Session 1848)."

Grade of Duty.	Numbers Stamped.	Grade of Duty.	Numbers Stamped.	Grade of Duty.	Numbers Stamped.	Grade of Duty.	Numbers Stamped.
0 10	3,989	150	34	600	32	3,500	...
1 0	1,745	160	141	675	16	3,750	...
2 0	2,442	180	155	750	22	4,950	...
3 0	1,400	200	172	785	3	4,500	...
5 0	1,589	210	20	900	22	5,250	...
8 0	2,533	220	104	1,010	2	5,625	...
11 0	2,159	240	13	1,050	8	6,000	...
15 0	1,740	250	98	1,125	3	6,750	...
22 0	1,274	270	8	1,200	5	7,500	...
30 0	1,670	280	87	1,350	12	7,875	...
40 0	858	300	22	1,500	6	9,000	...
45 0	359	310	63	1,575	...	10,500	...
50 0	1,225	330	6	1,800	...	11,250	...
60 0	844	350	117	2,025	...	12,000	...
75 0	217	375	5	2,100	...	13,500	...
80 0	421	400	52	2,250	...	15,000	...
90 0	99	420	9	2,400	...	15,750	...
100 0	263	450	51	2,700	...	18,000	...
120 0	264	465	7	3,000	...	20,250	...
140 0	181	525	37	3,150	...	22,500	...

NOTE.—This Return has been prepared from the Accounts of the produce of the Revenue arising from the sale of Stamps, which the purchasers state are intended to be used for Grants of Probates and Administrations, the particular document for which a stamp is actually used not being otherwise known at the Stamp office.

The Revenue Accounts of the rectification of Stamps on Probates and administrations, under the 40th and 41st sections of the 55th Geo. 3, c. 184, are not kept with reference to the Grade of Duty, or the date when the original stamp was purchased.

The number of grants rectified in the year 1848 was 1,585.

L. S. LYNE, A. and C. G.

Accountant and Comptroller General's office, Inland Revenue, Somerset house, July 24, 1849.

PROGRESS OF TITHE COMMISSION. (Presented by Command. 1849.)—As this report is very short, we cannot better give an account of the progress of this important national work than in the words of the Commissioners themselves:—

COPY of the Report of the Tithe Commissioners to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 25 July 1849.
[For the year 1848.]

SIR,— Tithe Commission Office, 25 July 1849.
It is our duty to report to you the progress of the Commutation of the Tithes in England and Wales to the close of the year 1848.

We have received notices that voluntary proceedings have commenced in 9,632 Tithe Districts; of these notices one was received during the year 1848.

We have received 7,062 Agreements, and confirmed 6,767; of these 9 have been received and 14 confirmed during the year 1848.

6,619 Notices for making Awards have been issued, of which 195 were issued during the year 1848

We have received 5,153 Drafts of compulsory Awards, and confirmed 4,712; of these 206 have been received, and 308 have been confirmed during the year 1848.

We have received 10,655 Apportionments, and confirmed 10,385; and of these 482 have been received, and 525 confirmed during the year 1848.

In 11,479 Tithe Districts, as will be seen from the above statement, the Rent-charges to be hereafter paid have been finally established by confirmed Agreements or confirmed Awards.

We have in our possession Agreements and Drafts of Award as yet unconfirmed, which will include 796 additional Tithe Districts, and make a total, when completed, of 12,275 Districts, in which the Tithes will have been commuted.

297 altered Apportionments were made by the Tithe Commissioners up to the 31st of December 1848, of which 294 were confirmed.

At that date exchanges of Glebe Lands were effected in 233 places, and 46 such exchanges were in progress.

At the close of 1848 we had confirmed 9,667 distinct Mergers of Tithes.

The Tithes which remain to be settled will, for the most part, produce small Rent-charges: some, however, of these will occasion considerable difficulty.

They consist, first, of cases which have been delayed from the uncertain state of the law under Lord Tenterden's Act.

With this class of cases we have been up to this time making steady progress since we have been acting on the resolution pointed out in our last Report of considering the certificate of the Barons of the Exchequer a sufficient warrant for our decisions in the prolonged absence of any final judgment.

The remaining cases consist of disputed Moduses of Tithes only partially or imperfectly commuted under Inclosure Acts, in a few instances of some importance, in numerous instances of slight importance, and further, of the Tithes of extra-parochial places to which the Crown has a *prima facie* right.

In all the cases where the amount involved is not large, we are much impeded by the disinclination of parties to attend our meetings or give us any assistance in our inquiries, and for their own sake we take this opportunity of giving such parties notice of what are likely to be the results of their indifference or negligence.

In many cases the Tithes and Lands belong to the same person. In some instances the Tithes are mortgaged or settled distinctly from the land, and the landowner cannot therefore merge. In the majority of instances, however, they can merge, and that by a simple instrument which costs little.

In spite of our invitations and exhortations we find it often impossible to procure these mergers. We are then obliged to treat the Tithes as existing, to commute them into Rent-charges, and to apportion those Rent-charges, mapping the lands.

We have always been unwilling to be driven to these extremities, but the time is come when we can delay no longer.

Extra parochial places produce many similar results. To the Tithes of such places, the Crown has in all cases a *prima facie* and in some a valid and available title. By proof of non-payment for 30 years, or by the production of, or reasonable proof of Royal grants, the *prima facie* title of the Crown is easily rebutted and the privilege at once conferred on the Landowners of merging, or, if they prefer it, of holding their Rent-charges by a title which cannot afterwards be disputed.

The very slight exertion necessary to secure these benefits is more than we can prevail on a large body of landowners to make.

We shall be obliged, we fear, in many such instances to award the Rent-charges to the Crown, whose *prima facie* case is thus left unrebuted by any evidence before us. The Rent-charges so established can only be got rid of, when got rid of at all, by further inquiries and very needless expenses.

We dwell on these facts as a warning to the landowners, and exclusively with a view to their benefit.

The powers entrusted to us by the Legislature are amply sufficient to enable us to get through this kind of work, whether we are or are not aided by the parties we have to deal with.

The present Tithe Act will expire at the end of the Parliamentary session of 1851; by that time we hope to have commuted the whole of the Tithes of England and Wales, as to which no litigation is then existing.

There remains the task of completing the apportionments not yet confirmed. It is a heavy one. The apportionments to be received will be between one and two thousand, after allowing for Rent-charges merged, and for the reduction of their apparent numbers from other causes.

The conducting this operation constitutes the greater part of our office work at present, and will continue to press upon us till our labours close.

Deaths among the persons appointed to apportion, and other causes of delay, may prolong a few of these cases. Still we see ground for expecting that we shall get through this work by August 1851.

There will be some cases, we hope and believe there will be few, of obstinate and protracted litigation. Over these we have in fact no control at all.

We trust that for these cases of litigation only the Legislature may have to provide separately at the close of the present Tithe Act.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servants,

WM. BLAIRE,
T. WENTWORTH BULLER,
RICHARD JONES.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., &c., &c., &c.

Agriculture.

REMEDIES FOR FARMING DIFFICULTIES.

We have never disguised the fact that farmers are just now being subjected to a severe trial. On the contrary, we have frequently shown that the deficiency of the crops of last year, co-operating with a fall in the prices of fat and lean stock, must have proved sufficiently trying even to farmers who are well provided with capital; while to the many more, who, from various causes, have been farming with too little capital, the effects must have been most disastrous. But though the concurrence of several causes have told against the farmer at this particular time, the evils which lie at the root of his difficulties have long been in operation. It is very easy for a few spiteful and disappointed politicians, like the Marquis of Granby in Leicestershire, and Major Beresford in Essex, to proclaim that free trade in corn and foreign competition must prove the utter ruin of English farmers, and that by no efforts of their own, or new contracts with their landlords, can such ruin be averted; but these puerile assertions carry their own refutation. Every one who knows anything of farming is aware, that by means of better arrangements with landlords, and by increased exertions on their own part, farmers may not only weather all their present difficulties, but will find themselves in a far safer position after the struggle than they have yet been during the present century. Doubtless, however, there must be a struggle. It will not do to fold the hands and say, "We have done our utmost; our produce is insufficient to enable us to go on, and we must give in." There are few, very few, farmers who can, with any plausibility assert that the produce of their farms cannot be largely increased, and the few who are in that position are the men least alarmed by immediate difficulty. But on by far the majority of farms, well known and comparatively easy means would much increase, in many cases double, the acreable produce of the land; and the main question seems to be whether the present tenantry can, by better arrangements with their landlords,

aided by judicious outlays on the part of landlords in the improvement of their farms, go on with their occupations under a moderate range of prices. That they can do so, we have not a shadow of doubt.

To the credit of the landed proprietors, not many of them have made such an exhibition of spleen as that made by the Marquis of Granby, and even that display is in some measure to be accounted for by economical considerations affecting the locality in which his father the Duke of Rutland's estates are situated. Not many days since a farmer from one of the home counties, who had lately visited Leicestershire, gave us a graphic account of the system pursued by the tenants of the rich grass lands of the Vale of Belvoir. They occupy land of the greatest fertility, with scarcely any other outlay of capital than the purchase of lean cattle and sheep to graze fat on their pastures. The only constant labour many of them employ is that of a single man, boarded and lodged in the farm house, even where the farm contains several hundred acres. They have no farm buildings, they make no manure save the droppings of the cattle in the fields, which are collected lest they should render the rich grass too coarse. Their hay stacks are never thatched, and the cattle in the winter are fed in the fields with hay cut each serving time from the stack and dragged to the feeding corner by means of a "foddering rope." Now though the capital used on such farms in the shape of live stock is considerable, there is no expense in cultivation, and the feeding pastures having been much sought after, the rents have become uncommonly high. But such grazing has for years past become a precarious and declining business, and the whole yearly value of the land has been paid as rent, while the increase of grazing and stall feeding on arable farms, the results of improved agriculture, has subjected the Leicestershire graziers to a home competition, under which, if they persist in their actual system, they must inevitably succumb. And the farming of much of this district partakes of the same character. Veneration for old pastures, and attachment to the high rents they have hitherto commanded, are the prevalent feelings of the landowners of Leicestershire. Not much longer, however, can they retain their present rents from land farmed as their's is at present; and it is the prospect of falling rents, or the certainty that large outlays on the part of the landlord are necessary to enable the tenants to adopt a better system of husbandry, which offers an alternative by no means soothing to Leicestershire landowners, who, like the Duke of Rutland, are much incumbered. Such is the clue to the noble Marquis's declaration, that for the English farmers there is no hope.

Others there are, however, who deal with the present condition in a very different spirit. For instance, Mr George Turner, a well known and good farmer in Devonshire, and a vehement protectionist, writes to a local journal "to warn the landed proprietors" that tenants will not, "with wheat at 5s a bushel and no prospect before them, employ one labourer more than is absolutely necessary to carry on the business of the farm." Why they should under any circumstances, or at any time, employ more labourers than they deem absolutely necessary, does not, however, seem very obvious. Mr Turner then adds,—

I see but one way to remedy the evil, which is for landed proprietors to drain and improve the land for their tenants; for it matters not which way it is done, but where rents have been at all up to the late value of the lands, on wheat at 7s a bushel, those lands must be made more productive at the expense of the landlord, or a reduction of from 30 to 40 per cent be made.

Here, then, we see improvement by the landlord, or reduction of rent is the alternative presented. We believe, however, that mere reductions of rent, without improvements both of the farm and the contract of tenancy, will not meet the necessities of the case. Rents are perhaps in particular places too high, but in general they are too high chiefly because the farm is deficient in the conveniences and improvements which modern husbandry requires, not because the intrinsic value of the land has been over-estimated. At the Tavistock Agricultural Meeting, Mr Fowler put the question in still better form. He said:—

I say the farmer ought to enter far more into the manufacturer's spirit than he does. The tenant ought to be as perfectly independent of his landlord as the landlord of his tenant. Fancy a man coming from the North of England—a Manchester man, or a Birmingham man—fancy him treating with a landed proprietor. He would put a few practical questions, and would not take the land unless he was satisfied that he should make a profit, and there would be great common sense in such determination.

That is true; it is only by the adoption of the sound commercial principle in farming contracts—a fair exchange of equivalents—that the difficulties of tenants and of landlords can be solved. For let it be remembered the proprietors soon feel the tenants' distress. Mr Fowler on the same occasion, after referring to Lord Brougham's and Lord Lonsdale's speeches in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Lord Harrowby's at Stafford, Lord De Tabley's at Liverpool, and Col. Cartwright's at Northampton, said:—

They advised high farming, draining, every kind of system that would increase the produce of the land, and thereby secure the rent; but not one syllable did I read in the reports of all these various meetings as to the propriety of reducing the rent. . . . Now I say there has been less common sense in the agreements between landlord and tenant, than between any other description of contractors in this wide world.

And the remedy lies with the tenants, who must necessarily obtain reasonable and commercial contracts if they generally insist upon them. Thus said Mr Fowler,—

I ask you to consider what would be the helpless condition of the man with the broad acres, if it were not for the tenant. What can the man with the broad acres do for himself? Nothing at all; he is entirely dependent on his tenantry for his annual return.

Apart from the impossibility of landowners affording that close attention which farming for profit requires, they really could not command the capital required to farm their own estates. Their best course is to make such permanent improvements, and give such leases as will satisfy intelligent tenants; and though this may require some temporary sacrifice of income, and some self denial where game

preservation and direct political influence are considered valuable incidents to landed property, it is the only method by which landowners can preserve or improve their property.

At Saffron Waldon (Essex) Association, the Dean of Westminster, Dr Buckland, gave scientific and practical testimony of the utility of Major Beresford's sinister predictions. After referring to the advantages modern farmers possess in the publication and rapid circulation of all useful modes of cultivation, he said,—

With respect to the difficulties of agriculture, he believed if they would only screw their courage to the sticking point,—if they would say, "We have difficulties and we will conquer them," they would be able to fight those difficulties, and to overcome them. The surface of the earth was the garden which God had given to man for the production of human food; human labour was the only condition on which it would cease to bear thorns and thistles, and corn never would be produced if the land were neglected. The agriculture of this county was not perfect, but it was far advanced beyond the agriculture of other parts of the kingdom. In the midland districts of England, where the spirit of improvement had travelled to the banks of the Trent, in that fine manly country were God and nature had done so much, there man had done the least. Let them look to the country between Birmingham and Derby, and see the state of the fields;—to the Vale of Taunton Dean, where he saw lands that would produce 46 bushels an acre, if drained, but they were undrained, and did not produce more than 23.

He shared not in the gloomy predictions which had been made by the politicians, saying,—

He was sorry, therefore, that Major Beresford had taken so gloomy a view of the farmer's prospects,—a view more gloomy than he was disposed to take, when they had before them the means of increasing, by the application of science, the produce of the land; for if they could get 40 bushels an acre instead of 20, that must tend to relieve their difficulties. If they looked at the geological map of England they would find that one-third of the whole was made up of clay, and there was not a single acre of that land the produce of which, if properly drained, would not after five years be doubled; if they put on a good coat of stable-dung, or artificial manure, they would next year get two tons of hay where they got only one now, or one-third more corn.

Nor did he speak without practical experience—

He could speak from experience. He had bought a farm of 200 acres, and instead of acting like a foolish squire, and attempting to lay wilderness to wilderness, he had spent 6000 on it in drainage in six weeks; before it only produced nine or ten ricks of corn, and now it produced 20 or 30. The parts that were drained produced double the quantity produced on the land not drained, though they were only separated by a thorn hedge put up for an enclosure. This was not to be sneered at as theory, it was real practice. This was better than keeping their money in their breeches pockets and saying they could not employ the labourers.

Some may say they have not the money to lay out. But much may be done by an intelligent use of the means at their command. Thus, as the Dean truly said, good implements would reduce the cost of cultivation, while attention to the care and feeding of live stock would bring profit, where loss would be sustained by negligence. He said:—

Mr Gale, a farmer, had told him that if he did not use liquid manure for his crops, he could never pay his rent; but that, and economising the manure of the pigstye, made him a rich farmer, instead of a poor man. It had been proved that where hogs were kept warm and under cover they ate one-third less, and weighed one-third more, than those kept where the cold air passed over them. It was the same with sheep, which, when kept in a sheltered place, got fat in a few weeks, while those in the open fields got lean.

And the farmers are in fact paying more attention to the practical and practicable means of improvement than to the quacksalver political predictions of those who see no help but in their own effete nostrum, monopoly.

At the *Chertsey* (Surrey) Agricultural Meeting, Mr Locke King, M.P., made some outspoken remarks, which, though not altogether well received by the meeting, are both just and true. He observed on the common mistake made by heavy land farmers of ploughing their land too much and too deeply for wheat, while, with singular inconsistency, they neglect autumn ploughing and deep culture for root crops. He declared strongly against hedgerow timber and high hedges, asserting that the farmers are partly to blame, in not cutting their hedges low. The truth, however, is, that in most districts the tenants are prohibited from doing so, and on all game preserved estates they are actually forbidden to trim up their hedges. Mr King also justly said:—

Although the farmer labours under many disadvantages—and nothing could be more disastrous than the bad harvest of 1848—yet he had still many advantages to boast of. If prices are low, science has brought to our knowledge, and experience has perpetuated the use of many manures which, a few years ago, were totally unknown. What with guano, bones, and other artificials, the farmer is now enabled to manure the most distant fields totally inaccessible to the old-fashioned dung cart, at an enormous saving of time. He can now grow five quarters per acre easier than he could three before; and surely five times 45s is better than three times 55s. . . . I see no cause for fear in this district, because there is much room for improvement, if you will only adopt a system of rational leases—leases which can be interpreted without a lawyer—of a rational valuation, abolishing the odious and injurious Surrey valuation.

Later in the evening, after some facetious protectionism from Mr Drummond, Mr King boldly urged the unpalatable truth, that both landlords and tenants hold too much land, saying:—

To meet the times they must produce more, employ more labourers, and expend more capital. He knew that when he mentioned the word "capital," he should be met with the question—"Where is the capital to come from?" This might for some be a very difficult question to answer, but this he knew, that the land required it, and that sooner or later the land must and would have it. Landlords without capital to improve those estates which required improving, must sink in the same boat with those tenant farmers who occupied more land than they had capital to manage it with. The one would do well to sell a portion to improve the rest with, while the other would do well to farm a few acres well, instead of a number of acres badly. On the other hand, landowners who gave up some of their prejudices, granted long rational leases, and expended capital upon their estates, would never find much difficulty in meeting with tenants who had capital at command.

It is perfectly true that there is no difficulty whatever in finding good tenants for improved farms; but the problem is, how to deal

with existing tenants and farms the actual landlords are unable to improve. To sell part for the purpose of raising means to improve the remainder, seems the only rational means which can generally be relied on. This is not liked by those who grasp at extended territory, though at the expense of their real wealth and comfort. Still they must come to it as well as their tenants; for as Mr King truly said—

If men who now farm 400 acres have not sufficient capital to do so, they had perhaps better farm less, say 200 instead of 400 acres. The days of territorial aggrandisement, when landowners and land occupiers grasped at all the extent of land they could, are now fast passing away, and the progress of civilisation and science have shown the advantages of a small estate, well cultivated and well managed, over the large estate, which was wild in proportion to its extent, and overloaded with debt and with settlements, in proportion to its hereditary antiquity.

Adverting to surplus of labour, alleged to exist in some districts, he remarked:—

A great deal has been said upon the subject of labourers, and so loud have been the complaints in some districts about surplus agricultural population, that one would almost be led to imagine that population was the curse of the country. But it so happens that where the complaints are loudest, where there is the greatest misery and the greatest number of people out of work, there, in reality, labour is, from the appearance of the soil, most required, and the labourer could be most profitably employed.

Now it is impossible to read these speeches, made in different districts, without being convinced that the agricultural mind is being acted upon more usefully than at any former period.

CULTIVATION OF MAIZE.

VARIOUS attempts have been made at different times and by divers persons, to introduce into this country the cultivation of maize, or Indian corn. The late Mr Cobbett somewhat perseveringly urged it, and grew maize on his own farm. Hitherto, the attempts have been confessedly failures. The ordinary maize will not ripen in our climate, the heat being neither sufficient nor constant enough for that purpose. Recently, however, Mr Keene, who has grown this crop for some years on the Pyrenees, has introduced a hybrid maize, between the dwarf maize, grown at considerable elevations on the Northern side of the Pyrenees, and the larger kinds grown on the plains at the foot of those mountains. He calls it "forty days' maize," and recommends that it be planted here from the 10th to the 30th of May. It will be ripe in October. A patch of this maize has been grown this year in St James's park, and another near Peterfield in Hampshire; and in both cases, it is said, with considerable success. We have ourselves grown a row from the seeds of one cobb, on a strong clay land, and though some of the plants have not ripened, enough of them have come to maturity to induce the intention of making a somewhat larger experiment next summer.

If maize could be acclimatised here, we have no hesitation in saying it would be a valuable addition to our agricultural products. The value of its seed is well known, and we find that the stalk is greedily devoured by cattle; and even should Mr Keene's hybrid maize not ripen sufficiently in average seasons to render it a regular corn-bearing crop, which we suspect will prove to be the case, it may be well worth a trial, whether maize—of even the larger sorts—may not be profitably grown as a green crop for feeding cattle and sheep. Experiments with maize are easily made, and are well worth the attention of farmers. We extract a few passages from Mr Keene's directions for cultivating his "forty-day's maize":—

Upon a piece of ground, in good tilth open furrows with the hoe-plough, like for planting potatoes, about 3 inches deep and 26 inches apart, that is to say, 26 inches from the bottom of one furrow to the bottom of the other. Drop in the seed as you would that of French beans, about three inches apart; then throw over the seed in the furrow some well rotted stable manure, and finish by covering up with earth, raking all level. Covering the seed with stable manure serves as a protection to it whilst striking its first roots, and renders the rising plant less sensitive to atmospheric changes. On no account let the seed be sown or dibbled into holes—it will come up with difficulty, or perhaps rot in the hole. Sowing in holes is a bad system.

The right season for sowing is about the middle of May; that is to say, your land should be ploughed ready in the beginning of May; and so soon as you see that the cockchafer is flying in the air, you may think of putting in the seed. Do not sow before this; the earth is too cold; but you may sow any time within 20 days after the cockchafer has come out of the ground, which is the surest sign that the temperature of the earth has risen to a degree favourable for receiving the seed. Sown sooner or later, the crop will, in all probability, be poor and unsuccessful, and you will find the right time will be somewhere between the 10th and 30th of May. No appearances of fine weather can, in my opinion, justify the sowing of this seed in England before the 10th of May; and, if you do not see the cockchafer, I will further indicate that the flower buds of the apple trees in open orchards must be very full blown before you can confide the seed to the ground with safety.

In about eight days after sowing, the plant will appear pointing through the ground; and when about ten inches high—that is to say well and strongly up—it should have its first hoeing and earthing up, exactly as you would earth up potatoes. If two plants have come up together, root up or break off the weakest. They may now be left till nearly three feet high, except that, where they may appear too thick, you may, day by day, as wanted, pass along each row and pull up the surplus plants till what you leave stand at ten inches distance; paying attention to remove, in preference, those that do not appear to be forming their seed lobes, which swells out like a kind of full pocket at the side of the stalk. These surplus plants are sweet food for your horned cattle. You will then, when they are about three feet high, give a second hoeing, earthing them up well. In garden culture, do not sow under shelter to transplant, nor seek to transplant from those standing too thick in the open ground. You cannot do it with any chance of success. Such a system is inapplicable in farming, and with this plant it is bad, even in gardening. Avoid all shade if sown in the garden—let the plant have the clear sun and air, as in the open field.

As you are now in full summer, the crop will advance rapidly after the second hoeing, and about the fortieth day you will find some of them just beginning to push out their flower stalks.

The head of maize throws out a pretty silken, drooping feather, and the drooping of the dust of the flower upon this feather impregnates the seed head.

and makes it yield its full grain. Now as the silk dries, so as to almost crumble, when in the heat of the day you roll it between the finger and thumb, pass along the rows, and with a knife cut off the flower stalk, at an inch or two above the first joint over the seed head. As you pass along the rows cutting these off, tie them together in small lots of about eighteen stalks, and then hitch them on the maize stalk for two or three days to dry; but hitch them so as not to shade the seed head; or, which is better, if you have room, take them away to dry elsewhere; it is excellent winter food for cattle. It is of importance not to neglect cutting off the flower stalk, for it is only prejudicial to the plant from the time the sap begins to descend, as it shades the seed cobb, and holds moisture after rain or night dew. There now remains on the stalk the seed head and some long leaves. When these leaves begin to get a yellow colour at where they spring from the stalks—pass along the rows and strip them off with a downward pull, using each hand for stripping the leaves on each side of the stalks, doing both sides at once. As you get the two hands full of leaves, put them together and make packets of them, and hitch them on the stalk, where you leave them two or three days to dry. It is equal to best hay for horned cattle, and has a much sweeter odour if dried in fine weather. There now only remains the maize stalk with the cobb upon it; and this must be left standing till it gets as ripe as the season will allow. That is to say, it is now autumn; but the head of corn is so well enveloped and sheltered by the many folds of its covering sheath, that it will stand heavy rains and many early frosts without harm, and though it receives the night dew, it will dry and ripen hard in the fine weather of the day time. You can open, in a few plants, the nicely overlaid leaves of the sheath that covers the corn to gratify your curiosity, but do not be tempted to open more; nor fancy that by exposing the cobb the seed will ripen any the sooner. You have broken the roof, as it were, that sheltered it; the rain, the dew, and, perhaps the frost, will penetrate into what it was intended should be covered, and you risk that the corn will rot and not ripen. It may stand as long as there is any chance of drying weather, and at last be gathered in by passing along the rows, breaking off the heads, throwing them into heaps, and then carrying them away to the barn in cart or baskets.

Some of these directions seem to point to a system of petit-culture, not consistent with farming; but still it may prove valuable as a green crop. The maize, even when seeded, does not seem to be an exhausting crop. Mr Keene says:—

There are thousands of acres in the South of France of good soil, but much less in heart than the arable lands of England, and on which maize is grown two years following, then the maize is succeeded by a crop of wheat; which is again followed by two years of maize, with crop of incarnate clover, turnips, and often flax, intercalated as I have described; and the ground is, and has been from time immemorial, under this rotation. I have been, and am cultivating in this way myself with advantage. Employing more manure, I get better crops than my neighbours. The rapid growth of maize permits this succession of corn crops—I mean that it permits it without loss of season—I do not presume to recommend the system to English farmers, who would, no doubt, arrive at the practice of a much better rotation; I merely mention it as being done in my neighbourhood. I have been borne away by the current of example and am satisfied. I had, last year, a crop of maize on a field which has been thus cultivated past my memory, and a finer crop has never been seen on it. It had maize in the year preceding, with turnips and incarnate clover, and wheat the year before. It is now sown in wheat, to be followed next year in maize!!

BIRMINGHAM FAT STOCK SHOW.

An experiment is about to be made for establishing a Christmas show of fat stock at Birmingham; and, judging from the following paragraph, extracted from the *Midland Counties Herald*, it will be made under favourable auspices:—

Prince Albert will be an exhibitor in several classes at the first show; and in the list of parties who have promised their support are the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Aylesford (the President), the Mayor of Birmingham (Vice-President), the Earl of Warwick, Earl Talbot, Earl Spencer, Earl Ducie, Lord Hatherton, Lord Leigh, Sir Francis Lawley, Sir Charles Knightley, M.P., Sir Edward Dolman Scott, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Sir George Phillips, Sir F. L. H. Goodricke, the Hon. Frederick Gough, James Taylor, Esq., Captain Dilke, R.N., William Stratford Dugdale, Esq., Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., Charles Arkwright, Esq., Matthew Gisborne, Esq., John Levett, Esq., Chandos Wren Hoskyns, Esq., Robert Scott, Esq., Charles N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., Rich. Spooner, Esq., M.P., George F. Muntz, Esq., M.P., Wm Scholefield, Esq., M.P., the High Bailiff of Birmingham. A number of very liberal donations have already been received. The first exhibition will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of December next. The entries close on Saturday, the 17th November.

Birmingham seems a natural place for such an exhibition; it is a vast market of consumption, and the centre of the midland district in which some of our best stock is bred and fed. The prizes are numerous, and there is a more complete classification of stock according to the different breeds than has heretofore been adopted in fat cattle shows. Numerous prizes are offered for breeding and store pigs, as well as for poultry. It is stated that the judges

will be requested to form their opinion on the fat stock with reference to the amount and quality of flesh, lightness of offals, and early maturity; the main object of the proposed exhibition being to encourage profitable and not excessive feeding. In making their awards on the store pigs, the judges will have regard to size, symmetry, and breeding qualities.

SPRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs T. and R. Moffat's Circular.)

London, Oct. 1849.

The market for the past month has been exceedingly dull, with a slight tendency to decline; indeed, common congous show a reduction of fully 0½d per lb, and in several other kinds, for which quotations remain unaltered, the advantage is with the buyer, particularly in congous from 1s to 1s 3d, these continue very heavy of sale. In fine congous the demand, and the stock, free from tarry flavour, to supply it, are alike small—the demand especially so; the prospect for the approaching import of this kind seems but gloomy. In scented Business in flowery pekoe has been limited by the inferior qualities of the remaining stock; in some instances improved rates have been obtained, owing to the near close of the season for their shipment.

Green teas generally have been very inactive, with but little variation in rates, the most material being a decline of 1d on good twankay gunpowders, established by the recent public sales.

The auctions of the 16th and 18th inst—the only ones of the month—contained 26,000 packages; of these, 9,000 sold—consisting, in a great measure, of teas noted 'with all faults' and of old second-held common congous; both, in many instances, without a reserved price; excepting for such parcels, these sales were excessively dull, establishing a decline of 0½d on low congous and 1d on twanky gunpowders, as previously noted.

The clearances have been moderately good, although considerably below the unusually large ones of the preceding month.

(From Messrs J. C. Burnham and Co.'s Circular.)

Havana, Sept. 26, 1849.

The transactions in Sugar have been very restricted since our report of 25th ultimo; but planters have been firm in their pretensions as to prices, nor do they now exhibit any disposition to make the slightest concession. We therefore place our quotations as before:—

Assorted kinds, 7 11 to 8 12

Whites	10 to 11½	or 27 5 to 30 11	f.o.b., per English cwt
Choice do.....	12 0	— 32 2 0 0	—
Yellows.....	6½ 7½	— 19 11 21 8	—
— Choice and superior	7½ 8	— 22 3 22 10	—
Browns	6½ 6½	— 18 9 19 11	—
Cucuruchos	5½ 6	— 16 6 18 2	—

There are no muscovadoes at market. The total exports from hence and Matanzas to 20th inst are 140,000 boxes less than last year to same time. This diminution is in the shipments to the United States and Spain, being 100,000 boxes less to the former, and 37,000 boxes less to the latter country. The quantity sent forward to the rest of Europe is the same as last year. The weather has continued favourable for the growing cane. Clayed molasses is from 2½ to 3 rs, according to quality.

There is very little old coffee left. We quote 5½ to 7 dols. The new crop will soon be coming to market. It will yield but a limited result.

EXPORTS OF SUGAR, from Jan. 1 to end of August.

	From Havana.		From Matanzas.	
	1848 boxes	1849 boxes	1848 boxes	1849 boxes
To Boston	9,098	10,150	20,263	4,856
— New York, Phila., and Baltimore	72,863	31,704	52,697	30,364
— Other ports in the United States	13,709	7,332	6,852	3,381
— Great Britain	53,599	36,790	28,256	22,551
— Cows and Baltic	167,827	237,960	101,129	88,632
— Hamburg and Bremen	51,837	27,236	21,925	9,229
— Holland and Belgium.....	25,642	44,653	9,678	1,844
— Spain	117,198	86,195	24,655	20,835
— France, Italy, and other parts.....	58,741	34,349	18,474	27,590
— Mexico, Sisal, & South America.....	5,913	.....	.....	250
Total	570,514	522,282	283,929	209,541

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. Thompson and Sons' Circular.)

London, Oct. 22, 1849.

The prospect of improvement in trade which was generally predicted has by no means been apparent during the month; for on the contrary great inactivity has prevailed, and the prices of most kinds of produce are lower, save in the instance of one or two descriptions that have been influenced by some particular cause.

Of all colonial produce, sugar has exhibited the greatest depression, and has been the most difficult of sale; both British and foreign having experienced a decline of fully 1s to 1s 6d per cwt; and at one time such was the state of the market, that the grocers and refiners would not purchase even at somewhat under the market rates. During the past week, however, importers have shown more firmness, by withdrawing their goods, and a greater desire to enter into contracts is now evinced, the impression with many being that the lowest point is passed. The stock of British is considerably less than that of last year, but of foreign it is greatly in excess, and we have not yet been relieved by shipments of any extent to the continent, though the bulk of the stock must eventually be taken for export, not being admissible for home consumption. The Dutch Company have declared their last sale for this year, for the 15th November, consisting of only 18,800 baskets. Coffee, which as regards stocks and future supplies, stood in such a favourable position for a rise, participated also at one period in a decline; Native Ceylon receded to 38s, but the favourable result of sales on the continent caused a sudden reaction here, and this description has now more than recovered its former value, the present quotation being 41s per cwt. The late advices from China, bringing intelligence of the great damage sustained by the rice crops from inundations, coupled with the partial failure of the potato crop, have created a brisk demand here for this article, and large negotiations have been entered into at slightly enhanced rates; buyers have operated with boldness, the value being too low to cause any fear of ultimate loss, while on the other hand the chance of profit was good. The spice sale in Holland passed off at much better prices than were generally expected, and the whole quantity offered found buyers. The quarterly cinnamon sales are to be held on the 29th instant, the quantity declared amounts to 1,360 bales Ceylon. Saltpetre is steady at a slight reduction upon the last month's rates. The indigo sales which commenced on the 9th are still in progress: up to the present time they have proceeded favourably, and at an average advance of about 2d to 3d on Bengal, 2d on Kurpah, and full rates on fine Madras. With regard to tea, the past has been without exception one of the dullest months we have experienced this year; the public sales which took place on the 16th contained a large quantity of congou printed "without reserve," and prices as it will be observed in our detailed report are rather lower. Silk has been in good demand, and at rather higher prices for some descriptions, though business has been checked by the small quantity offering; sales are to be held on the 31st instant.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, Oct. 22, 1849.

The dulness in our market, which we have had occasion to notice for some time past, continued to increase up to the 9th inst. On that day accounts were received from America, regarding the prospects for the growing crop of cotton, of a nature to produce, and which did produce, in the Liverpool market, much excitement, with a corresponding advance in prices. For the moment our buyers withstood the increased rates demanded by our spinners and manufacturers, but in the course of a day or two it became apparent that much anxiety was evinced to lay in stocks at the then comparatively low prices, both for goods and yarns; hence a very large business ensued. Between the 11th and 20th the amount of property that changed hands has, perhaps, never been exceeded in the same brief period. Prices have progressively improved until they have reached a point about equivalent to the advance in cotton.

What the course of our market may be for the future must mainly depend on the prospects for a supply of the raw material. Various and conflicting are the accounts already received; some estimates of the crop going as low as 1,500,000 bales, whilst others give it at 2,250,000. It is yet too early to form any definite opinion as to what the result may be, for a variety of circumstances may arise to affect the yield one way or other; it is certain, however, that con-

derable damage has been sustained, and to an extent to preclude all hope that the present crop will turn out equal to the last. The highest estimate of 2½ millions of bales, will be quite inadequate to supply our wants and keep up the stock to what it was on the 1st September in the present year. Under these circumstances, it cannot be considered that present prices, either of cotton or cotton goods, are too high, and we do not for ourselves look for a lower range, however the advance which has taken place may check for a time the demand from distant markets.

The transactions in 40-inch shirtings during the month have been very large in all descriptions, from the lowest to the finest, at prices ranging from 5d to 9d advance on those current previous to the late rise in the raw material. 52 reeds 6 lbs which were then 5s 3d are now worth 6s; 7 lbs, 6s 4½d, now 7s 1½d; and others in the same proportion. Stocks are again reduced into a narrow compass, and some contracts have been entered into for future delivery. 9-8 shirtings have fully participated in the rise and demand, and are now difficult to be met with for immediate delivery. 7-8ths printing cloths, within the last ten days, have had a very active inquiry, and very large quantities have changed hands at an advance of 3d per piece on the lower description, up to 4½d, and in some instances 6d per piece on previous rates. Stocks are not only exhausted, but large contracts to make have been entered into. Madapolams attracted attention at an early period in the month, and, being low in price, were taken in quantity at rates under what they could be produced for; the advance has been equivalent to that on shirtings. Long cloths and T cloths, from their relatively low prices, have gone off in quantity at progressively improving value, until an advance has been established of 3d to 4½d per piece on the former, and 1½d to 3d on the latter. The quantity held is still large; the make, however, is greatly diminished, which must have a favourable effect in reducing stocks and imparting increased value. Domestics have had a good deal of attention in the past week; the fact of all our large makers having gone on short time has given confidence to buyers, and the quantity taken off the market is very considerable; an advance equal to ½d to ¾d per lb is now demanded. The market has been completely cleared of grey Jaconets, from the lowest quality up to those worth 3s 6d per piece; the advance within the past ten days is fully 3d to 4½d per piece. Large contracts for future delivery have been entered into. White Jaconets are not much sought after. White 6-4 cambrics have been more in demand, and prices are higher 3d to 4½d per piece; they are still however low, compared with other goods. Fancy muslins are wanted, as the United States season is close at hand. Fustians are of pretty ready sale.

YARNS.—Until the excitement in the Liverpool cotton market above referred to, this branch of trade continued in a very inactive and unsatisfactory state; but since that time we have experienced the greatest activity.

LEADS.—The falling off in business which was noticed in our last circular, occasioned by the prevalence of the cholera in this district, and in nearly all the large towns, continued to affect the home trade during the latter end of the last, and beginning of the present, month. Within the last ten days there has been mere activity in the cloth halls, and good cloths have met with a fair demand.

(From Messrs Witherby and Hanson's Circular.)

London, Oct. 24, 1849.

CURRENTS.—The last returns from the Board of Trade show the consumption of currents in the United Kingdom during the first eight months of this year, to have been nearly 1,900 tons more than during the corresponding eight months of 1848. We are thus progressing towards a total increase in 1849 of 3,000 tons, or twenty cargoes. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the new fruit this year, the month's clearances in London show a decrease, compared with 1848; those from 19th ultimo to 19th inst having been 1,010 tons, against 1,215 tons in 1848, but 915 tons in 1847. On the contrary, the last four weeks' clearances at Liverpool have been 445 tons, against only 260 tons in 1848, and 300 tons in 1847. The actual stock of old fruit in the warehouses, 29th September, was nearly the same as existed here at the commencement of last season, (20th September 1848,) and less than one-half of the actual stock on 30th June last, the supplies since that period having been very light and the deliveries large.

It is difficult at so early a period to obtain an exact account of the yield of the crop: if different from that of 1848, it will be in diminution, certainly not in excess. The direct shipments to the Hanseatic and other Northern ports are likely to exceed those of last season, and as part of our present stock will probably proceed thither, it is not likely that we shall have, towards the close of this year, so redundant a stock at this port, as, from peculiar circumstances, was the case at the end of 1848.

The quality of the Morea fruit is inferior to that of last year's crop: it was offered on arrival at 42s, or 3s below the opening price of the last two seasons, and has since declined to 39s to 40s. The demand has hitherto been limited, the trade hesitating, and turning their attention rather to old fruit at 35s per cwt. As the price of currents is moderate, and the dealers generally are not well supplied, we may look for an improved demand shortly. At Liverpool the price also opened at 42s, and has since receded to 39s.

RAISINS.—We reported in our last receipt of three cargoes of new Valentias, and the price to have opened at 46s. On further arrivals taking place, it declined to 42s, at which it has since remained.

The total quantity received at this port to 22nd inst has been, by 24 ships, 56,174 boxes and 26,850 half boxes, or about 1,700 tons. About the same quantity had been received to the like period of the three preceding seasons. The arrivals at Liverpool have been also about the same as last season, 750 tons; the price opened there likewise at 45s, and is now 42s. Both there and at this market the article has been dull of sale. There will be a cessation of arrivals at both ports for the present.

The total clearances of raisins at this port, from 9th ult to 18th inst have been 700 tons, against 1,000 tons in 1848, 770 tons in 1847, and 1,560 tons in 1846. At these periods the price was respectively 46s and 42s in 1849, 45s and 38s in 1848, 50s and 42s in 1847, and 42s and 46s in 1846; and currents 42s and 40s in 1849, and 45s and 42s in 1848, 45s and 46s in 1847, and 56s in 1846. This view of the relative prices of the two articles shows that in only one of these four years was the price of Valentias at this period below 42s, and that arose from forced sales, caused by their perishable quality.

The deficiency in the crop of Valentias alluded to in our last report is expected to be from 3,000 to 3,500 tons, or 45 to 50 cargoes. We shall have but a moderate supply of Turkey fruit, as extensive purchases have been made latterly by the Germans for the North, by the Russians for the Black Sea, and by the Austrians for Trieste, from which port the railways now afford a convenient mode of transit to the South of Germany which formerly procured its fruit from the northern parts.

(From Mr Archibald Black's Circular.)

London, Oct. 24, 1849.

SUGAR.—The stocks of this article remain without material change since last month, the accounts that we continue to receive from almost all the principal sugar-growing countries report very favourably of the coming crops, and the accounts from the continent regarding beet-root sugar are also favourable, and from all appearances the probability is the production of sugar over the world this year will be greater than it was ever known before. Our market has been

dull during the month, and notwithstanding importers in some cases bought in freely, a decline has taken place both in foreign and colonial, more particularly in the low descriptions, which must be quoted from 1s to 1s 6d lower, the finer sorts about 6d. The quantities offered at public sale for the month were as follows:—3,000 bags and 500 cases Penang, which went off heavily, a part was bought in, fine brown and yellow 33s 6d to 37s; strong white 37s to 39s per cwt; 20,600 bags Mauritius, 44,500 bags Bengal, and 14,900 bags Madras. 1,328 bags China, were offered at public sale yesterday, and mostly sold at rather higher prices. The quantity of Java declared for sale in Holland on the 5th of November is only 19,000 baskets, which is less than was anticipated.

COFFEE.—This article became dull here about the end of last month, and continued so, gradually declining in price until the middle of last week when it had fallen 1s to 2s per cwt from the highest point; some considerable speculative purchases then took place, and some orders for export also coming upon the market, caused a briskness and a rise in prices; and good native Ceylon was sold yesterday at 42s per cwt, which is a rise upon this description of 60 per cent since this time last year. The falling off of the consumption of this article in this country, in connexion with the outcry against its adulteration with chicory, is deserving of particular notice, both in a financial point of view, and in justice to our coffee producing colonies; last year's consumption was less than the previous, and this year, so far as it has gone, will show a decrease, as compared with last of no less than 2,340,000 lb, and reduces our consumption, taking our population at twenty-eight millions, to 1½ lbs per head per annum. By official documents now before me, the German commercial union, which embraces Prussia, Luxemburg, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and seven other small states, in 1845, which is the latest date these statistics are made up to, consumed 31bs per head per annum; the United States in 1845, which is the latest date I have from thence, shows a consumption of 6½ lbs; and Belgium in 1844, 9 lbs per head per annum. I have assumed the population of Belgium to be four millions. The public sales in this market during the month are 5,250 bags native Ceylon, 950 casks and 7,000 bags plantation, 910 bales and 250 half bales Mocha, and 690 bales Java.

Circulars have been received from—

Messrs Layton, Hulbert and Co.—Fry, Boyle, and Co.—William M. Neill—Carlisle Capel, and Co.—Breadribb and Coates—W. E. Franks.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1849.

M. Thiers and all the reactionary representatives are triumphing. You know that when I wrote to you last a very grave disagreement had broken out between the President and the majority of the assembly on account of the affairs of Rome. Louis Napoleon, who had declared a liberal line of policy in his famous letter to M. Edgar Ney, would not abandon his principles by approving of M. Thiers' report, in which it was said that the *motu proprio* of the Pope was quite sufficient for the Roman States. He was personally hurt that the reporter had not even hinted at the Presidential letter, and had behaved as though the document had never existed, and the opinions of the President were without importance, and did not deserve to be spoken of.

Louis Napoleon had accordingly written a second letter, which he had addressed to M. Odilon Barrot, confirming and exulting upon the principles of his first letter, and declaring he could not agree with the conclusions of M. Thiers, and consider the *motu proprio* as sufficient.

The President had announced to all his friends that he would publish this second letter if M. Odilon Barrot refused to read it to the tribune of the assembly. Negotiations took place during a few days in order to deter him from this publication, and as he could not be prevailed upon to desist, they persuaded him that the ministers would read it to the assembly. But M. de Tocqueville, instead of declaring in the name of the cabinet that the government approved of the principle contained in the letter to M. Ney, and were not satisfied with the *motu proprio*, instead of reading the second letter, declared openly that this *motu proprio* contained the seeds of all the liberal institutions demanded in the President's letter, and endeavoured to make large concessions to the opinions of M. Thiers. When the President knew of the minister's conduct he was quite enraged, and swore that he would not be laughed at by everybody, and would publish his new letter and set at defiance the opinions of the reactionary party. "I know," said he, "what M. Thiers and his adherents are desiring. They aim at the overthrow of the republic and of me; but their intentions are too manifest, and I shall act openly to counteract their intrigues. I will abide by my republican principles, and to the system which I have announced for the termination of the Roman affairs. If my cabinet will not follow me in that system, I will take other ministers, and see whether those who form the present majority of the assembly will vote against my government."

M. Victor Hugo, who was a member of the minority in the committee who had named M. Thiers as reporter of the credits for the Roman expedition, was several times summoned to the Elysée National. It was announced that he would form a new cabinet, with M. Dufaure and M. Passy. Indeed, M. Victor Hugo delivered a magnificent speech, in which he took the defence of the principles which the President had developed in his letter; but he was answered by M. Montalembert, who defended the report of M. Thiers, and, notwithstanding some violent insults addressed to M. Victor Hugo and to the Montagnards, he displayed also great eloquence. He declared that the Pope ought to be left quite at liberty to do what he pleases in his states, and that our army must be withdrawn. He spoke in very contemptuous tones of the President's letter and opinions.

It was believed that such a speech would decide the President to change at once his government; but he was again prevailed upon by M. Odilon Barrot, who promised to read his new letter in the next day's sitting. But instead of adopting the principles of the President, he delivered a speech which was a sort of repetition of M. de Tocqueville's; and as he seemed about to read the two letters of Louis N. p.

leon, he was prevented from it by a threatening gesture from M. Thiers and M. Mole; and when M. Victor Hugo proposed an order of the day *motivé* purporting, "That the assembly, adopting the principles contained in the letter of the President of the Republic and in the despatches of the government, for the maintenance of the rights and liberties of the Roman people, closes the debate," it was negatived, and the bill for the credits was adopted by 469 to 180.

If the President had changed his cabinet before the vote, and insisted upon his line of political conduct against the conclusions of M. Thiers, it is probable he would have obtained a majority; but after the vote he was completely vanquished, and his influence annihilated. He can no more take other ministers, since his cabinet seem to agree with M. Thiers and the majority of the assembly.

I know that this affair has greatly incensed Louis Napoleon; and it is apprehended that he will be urged to some bold undertaking, in which the public peace of France will be endangered.

It is reported that M. de Persigny's journey to Vienna related to these secret projects. He demanded of the Austrian Emperor, in the name of Louis Napoleon, the delivery of the body of the Duke of Reichstadt, in order to have it transferred to Paris. Perhaps the President hopes that the body of the Emperor's son would have stirred up the national sympathies, and made easier any attempt in his favour.

The affair of the refugees is still the all engrossing question of our diplomatists. We have received no cheering news from Petersburg. The Autocrat will make no concessions, and seems to make gigantic preparations for war, in concurrence with Austria and the other German powers. The following are the situations which the armies of the Northern cabinets will occupy during winter:—A Prussian army of 120,000 men will be quartered from Dusseldorf to Baden, under the command of the Royal Prince of Prussia. This body of troops is in correspondence with 50,000 Austrians, agglomerated in the Vorarlberg, under the command of General Haynau. It is united by the Ticino to the Austrian army commanded by Field Marshal Radetsky, and quartered at Milan and Verona.

At the centre of these armies are to be found the Germanic troops of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, &c.

On the right wing, the Prussian army from Hamburg to Leipzig; on the left, the Austrian army of Italy, from Ancona to Leghorn. As centre, the principal army of Austria in Bohemia, which is supported by 180,000 Russians in the Duchy of Warsaw.

The following are the variations of our securities from Oct. 18 to Oct. 24:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents improved	0	5	at	55 65
The Five per Cents	0	20		87 95
The Bank Shares declined	2	60		2,327 60
Orleans	7	50		723 50
Rouen improved	2	50		522 50
Havre	3	75		238 75
Marseilles	2	50		220 0
Vierzon	2	50		292 50
Northern	1	25		427 75
Strasbourg	3	75		348 75

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The market was steady, but without business. It was reported that the affair of the refugees was taking a favourable turn.

The Five per Cents varied from 87f 90c to 88f 25c; the Three per Cents from 55f 70c to 55f 85c; the Bank shares were at 2,320f; Orleans at 722f 50c; Rouen at 525f; Havre at 235f; Marseilles at 220f; Bordeaux at 401f 25c; Vierzon at 292f 50c; Nantes at 282f 25c; Strasbourg at 351f 25c.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Windsor.

On Thursday the Queen sat for her bust to Mrs Thornycroft.

The following visitors have arrived at the Castle during the week:—Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Hon. Ralph and Mary Abercromby, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell.

The following have left: Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Hon. Ralph and Mary Abercromby.

The infant son of Lord and Lady John Russell was christened at the Royal Chapel in Windsor Castle, on Tuesday, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lord Wriothley Russell. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Earl of Carlisle, and Lady Mary Abercromby were the sponsors.

INDISPOSITION OF HER MAJESTY.—Her Majesty has been for two days indisposed, and yesterday symptoms appeared which leave no doubt of the disorder being chicken pox. Although we are informed that her Majesty is as well as these circumstances will permit, it is evident that they will necessarily prevent her Majesty's appearance at the opening of the Coal Exchange on Tuesday next.—*Globe* of last night.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues much in the same state of indisposition. The affliction under which the Queen Dowager is gradually sinking has been announced by her physicians, Sir C. Davies and Dr Bright, to be dropsy.

METROPOLIS.

LORD DENMAN.—The retirement of Lord Denman from the bench, on account of ill health, is again rumoured in the profession.

THE AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.—A memorial to Lord Palmerston, prepared by Earl Fitzwilliam, on the subject of Austrian atrocities and Hungarian freedom, is now being circulated for signatures amongst the peers and members of the House of Commons of the liberal party. It urges the Foreign Secretary to use every means in his power to put a stop to the barbarities of Haynau, and to restore to Hungary a constitutional system. It has already been very numerously signed, and will shortly be made public.

POST OFFICE.—We understand that within the last few days returns have been received at the General Post office, showing the great extent to which Sunday labour will be diminished in the country post offices by the measures about to be brought into operation. It appears that in more than 200 offices at least one delivery on the Sunday will be abolished, and that in many cases the abolition will extend to two, or even three deliveries. This change alone will liberate several hundred officers. We learn also that, of the regular post offices alone, there are nearly 500 where the time of duty on Sunday will be reduced, the average reduction being nearly four hours. The returns do not yet include the sub-offices, where there will be a decrease of duty; but of these there must be some thousands. These facts are sufficient to give some idea of the large number of persons who will be either partially or wholly released in the country offices from the performance of duty on the Sunday. And we are assured that the small addition to the force in the London office required by the measures which will effect this great reduction will consist entirely of volunteers, and not, as has been asserted, of persons acting under compulsion. Their work, too, as has already been stated, will be so arranged as not to infringe on the hours of divine service.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE ARTICLE in the current number of the *Westminster Review*, on loans and standing armaments, is understood to be from the pen of Mr Cobden.

DEANERY OF ST PAUL'S.—It is rumoured that the Rev. H. H. Milman, one of the oldest members of the chapter of Westminster, and rector of St Margaret's, has been appointed to the deanery of St Paul's, in the room of the Bishop of Llandaff. Hitherto, the deanery has generally been made to supplement the slender episcopal revenue of the see of Llandaff; but, under the new ecclesiastical arrangements, the Welsh Bishop will have a sufficient income, and the unseemly plurality will cease.

GREAT FIRE IN THE CITY.—On Tuesday evening, between the hours of five and six, the city was visited with a fire of a very fearful character, and which, at nine o'clock, was far from being entirely extinguished, although all danger of any further extension was over. The premises in which the disaster commenced were in the tenure of Messrs Bais, Brothers, and Co., wholesale druggists. The property had a large frontage in King's Head court, Fish street hill, and extended backwards into Lower Thames street, immediately facing St Magnus's Church. The clerks and numerous workpeople employed on the premises, to avoid being burnt to death, were compelled to jump out of the upper windows. Fortunately, none of them, as far as could be ascertained, sustained any personal injury. The damage done by this disastrous event must be very considerable; for besides the great destruction of property at Messrs Bais's premises, about 13 other houses are severely injured. The exact amount of damage done to these premises it would at present be impossible to tell, but many of them are severely burnt. From the inquiry made by the brigade respecting the origin of the fire, it seems that one of the men went into the third floor at the time some other persons were drawing spirits of nitre off. Having incautiously left the door of his lamp open, the vapour which had escaped came in contact with the light, and in an instant the whole of the contents became ignited. It is quite surprising, considering the rapidity of the fire, that some of the men did not lose their lives, but they all fortunately escaped without the least injury.

PROPOSED HOLIDAY ON THE 30TH.—We believe a very general feeling prevails in the city that the suggestion for a holiday on Tuesday the 30th, the day of the Royal visit, should be adopted.—*Times*.

FOREIGN POTATOES.—Large arrivals of potatoes are now taking place from the continental ports, the production of France, Belgium, and elsewhere. The latest arrivals have included the following—viz., the *London*, from Ostend, has brought 98 tons in bulk; the *Pirate*, from Dunkirk, 60 tons; the *Jeune Romaine*, from Calais, 61 tons; the *New Prosperous*, from Antwerp, 74 tons; the *Rachel*, from Rotterdam, 65 tons; and the *Enterprise*, from Rouen, 32 tons, being in each instance entire cargoes of the vegetable, the produce of the several places mentioned.

RUMOURD ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—It is confidently rumoured that the government seriously contemplate abolishing the Board of Ordnance, and that the entire control of this branch of the service will be vested in the commander-in-chief and in two officers, to be called the Comptroller of Ordnance Store accounts and the Comptroller of Ordnance Cash Accounts. It is also reported that the steam department of the Admiralty at Somerset House is to be absorbed in the department of the surveyor of the navy. The office of comptroller of machinery is to be abolished, and Captain Ellice, who now holds the appointment, is to be transferred to the Coast Guard Service, as Comptroller General, Captain Houston Stewart, C.B., who now holds that office, being transferred to the Board of Admiralty, in the room of Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., who succeeds Sir John Louis, Bart., as superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.—*Morning Paper*.

THE LATE FIRE AT LONDON-WALL.—RECOVERY OF 30,000l WORTH OF SALVAGE.—Owing to the exertions of Mr Jacob, who has had the superintendence of removing the salvage from the ruins of Messrs Gooch and Cousins's premises, which were destroyed by fire a few weeks since, property of the value of 30,000l had been collected, which will be divided amongst the offices interested, so that their losses will not be near so heavy as was at first believed.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.—The trial of the Mannings commenced on Thursday, at the Old Bailey. The prisoners were simultaneously placed in the dock. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance which they presented. Their expression was very calm, and while the indictment was being read over, both looked down fixedly towards the bar. The prisoner Manning took up his position at one of the front corners of the dock, his wife almost at the opposite extremity. Manning was dressed in a suit of black; the female wore a plaid shawl, and a sort of white lace cap covered only about half the head, and having a large flowing tie extending down to the waist. The hair was arranged in long crepe bands. She had lace ruffles on her wrist, and wore white kidgloves. The indictment having been read over by the clerk of the arraigns, the usual question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" was addressed to the prisoners. Manning replied in a firm voice, "Not guilty;" the female made the same reply in a lower tone. Mr Ballantine objected to her being tried with her husband, claiming for her a separate trial on the ground that she was an alien, and as such entitled to the benefit of the statute of Edward the Third, *De Medietate Lingue*, under which, besides being tried separately, half of the jury must be foreigners. It was held, however, that the marriage with a British subject implied naturalisation, and the objection was thus overruled. The question was nevertheless reserved, so that should the verdict of guilty be brought in, there may be an appeal. The trial was then proceeded with, but no further evidence than that already before the public was adduced. The trial was resumed yesterday, and after the conclusion of the evidence, the jury was addressed by Sergeant Wilkins on behalf of Manning; the substance of his speech being an attempt to throw the whole guilt upon Mrs Manning. He was followed by Mr Ballantine, who, on the other hand, endeavoured to prove that Manning only was guilty. The Lord Chief Justice then summed up. The questions they had to decide was, first, whether the deceased came by his death from violence, and secondly, whether either or both prisoners inflicted it. Whether both committed the act, or only one of them, did not much matter, if the jury thought there had been any previous connivance between them. If they did, then the two prisoners were both equally guilty, although only one of them inflicted the violence on the deceased; but if

they thought the act was committed by one, without the knowledge or concurrence of the other, then their verdict must only be against that one. In deciding who it was that inflicted the violence, the jury must not be guided by minute circumstances, they must look rather at the direct evidence which bore upon the case; they must, therefore, not place too much stress on the evidence of the medical student, as there were some circumstances of a more important character, and it would better become them to consider. The male prisoner had admitted that he was present when the woman fired a pistol against the deceased, and as against him that was conclusive. There could be no doubt, after that, he was present. The next point then for them to consider was, whether or not he was aware beforehand that the woman intended to commit the act, and to enable them to arrive at a correct conclusion, they must look at the evidence of Massey and Bainbridge relative to the intention of the prisoner to leave his house and sell his furniture. If they thought those circumstances indicated that the murder was contemplated, then it would be their duty to convict him. With regard to the act itself, there was only direct evidence that the deceased was found dead in the prisoner's house; the other evidence was purely of a circumstantial character. The deceased was last seen alive on Thursday afternoon, the 9th of August, and the evidence which they had to consider related chiefly to proceedings occurring subsequently to that event, such as the female prisoner's entering the deceased's lodgings, and his box, though locked, being afterwards found empty of anything valuable, the sale of shares which were known to belong to the deceased, and the flight and confessions of the prisoners. It was their province, as men of sense and solid justice, to consider all the circumstances which the evidence disclosed, and to decide whether it was within the scope of human events that this murder could have been committed by one prisoner without the knowledge of the other. Should they think that were possible, then they must acquit the one and convict the other; but if, on the other hand, they did not believe it was, then they must find them both guilty. The jury then retired, and on their return into court, gave in a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners. Mr Justice Crosswell then passed sentence in the usual form.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the number of deaths registered in London is 1,028, and shows a further decrease on the returns of previous weeks. The weekly average of five previous autumns, corrected for increase of population, is 1,162; the decrease on the average, as shown by the present return, amounts therefore to 134 deaths. This reduction of the mortality is greatest in the districts on the south side of the river; for the deaths of the week in this division were 276, whereas the average is 324. The mortality from cholera now rapidly approaches the average, the deaths having fallen from 110 in the previous week to 41 in the last. In the West districts they have declined from 15 to 4; in the North, from 7 to 1; in the Central, from 10 to 6; in the East, from 32 to 17; and in the South from 46 to 13. In the whole metropolis the daily number did not, in any instance, exceed 9; on Wednesday and Saturday it was only 5. The deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were more numerous, and amounted in the week to 63; in the previous week they were 105. Of the 14,533 persons who have died of cholera in London in 55 weeks, 6,657, or nearly one-half, died after less than one day's illness (exclusive of the duration of premonitory diarrhoea); and of the remainder, 2,466 sank under the disease before it had reached the second day. The reading of the barometer reached 30.04 in. on Thursday at nine o'clock a.m.; the mean of the week was 29.89. The mean daily temperature of the week was 52 deg. 4 min.

PROVINCES.

THE 3RD DRAGOON GUARDS, NOTTINGHAM.—The whole of the refractory men of this regiment were on Saturday night reported to be in barracks. Tyrannical treatment seems to have been the cause of the outbreak. Late inquiries show that not only those men who transgressed during the fair week, and those whose horses were out of condition—a considerable minority of the whole regiment—but that every other man, no matter how good his conduct or previous character, or whether he had anything to do with stable work, was ordered to be confined within the barrack walls during Lieutenant-Colonel Aurther's pleasure. This punishment, which was felt to be of a degrading nature, was for the most part borne with quietness from Tuesday the 9th, until Sunday the 14th inst, when it was expected the order would be rescinded, and that the orderly men at least would be allowed the usual privilege. Application was accordingly made to the Lieutenant-Colonel, but he refused to recall his order for confinement, until, as he said, he had had ample time to observe from personal inspection that the horses had been better attended to. The men instantly became very indignant at this, as they thought, unjust treatment, and a complete conspiracy was entered into, of which the results have already been made public. It is said that if all who felt themselves aggrieved, and who favoured the rising of this little rebellion, had taken part therein, as very many promised to do who did not, the officers would have been left without men sufficient to form even a single picket. The coming inquiries in court-martial are looked forward to with great interest.

FREEHOLD CONFERENCE.—On the 13th of November next a conference of friends, favourable to an extension of the freehold land movement, will be held in Birmingham; and the following gentlemen, amongst others, have already accepted the invitation to be present:—Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.; John Bright, Esq., M.P.; Sir Joshua Walsley, Bart., M.P.; William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; John Biggs, Esq., Mayor of Leicester; &c.

THE WELCH SEE.—The Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man, has been nominated as the successor to Dr Copleston, in the bishopric of Llandaff.

THE ALFRED COMMEMORATION.—The Grand Jubilee that was proposed to be held at Wantage on the thousandth anniversary of King Alfred's birth, has not met with that encouragement that was hoped for by its projectors. The occasion was nevertheless honoured by a dinner on Wednesday last. Among others were—Sir R. Thockmorton, of Buckland park; P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., Temple Bawdwin, Esq., of Harrington house; E. M. Atkins, Esq., W. Goodlake, Esq., of Letcombe Regis; Rev. Dr Whittingham, Rector of Childrey; J. Britton, Esq., Dr Waddelove, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P. several of the Fulfords of Fulford house, Devon; several of the Breretons, Dr Giles, M. Farquhar Tucker, Esq., Rev. C. L. Richmond, the Misses Whittaker, of Bampton; the Misses Tuffnell, &c. After dinner, there was placed on the table before the chairman, the celebrated Pusey horn, presented to the ancestor of the present respected county member by the hands of King Canute himself, and which constitutes the formal title of the ancient family of Pusey, to their estates in this vicinity. After the usual loyal toasts had been loyally responded to, Dr Giles stated that the committee had come to the following resolutions:—“1. That the old Grammar school of Wantage be revived and enlarged under the title of King Alfred's College. 2. That, for the purpose of accomplishing this good work, a general subscription list will be opened immediately, to which all of the Anglo-Saxon race who reverence the name and memory of Alfred are invited to contribute. 3. That for the purpose of aiding the subscription, and at the same time of presenting subscribers with a record of the great Alfred, and of this his jubilee year, an edition

of his works, in one volume folio, splendidly illustrated, be immediately undertaken by competent Anglo-Saxon scholars, to be called, 'Jubilee edition of the Works of King Alfred the Great.' 4. That every subscriber of three guineas and upwards be presented with a copy of the above mentioned work. 5. That the governors of the townlands, being by virtue of their office guardians of the old Wantage Grammar school, be requested to become members of this committee, and that the committee be empowered to add to their numbers." These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and several toasts appropriate to the occasion were responded to.

SCOTLAND.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT DUNFERMLINE.—During the relaying of the floor of the Abbey church, the workmen a few days ago came upon two massive stone coffins lying side by side, and very near the spot where "the rude awtair" of the original abbey stood. The coffins were hollowed out of one single block each with a circular space for the head. In one was found a body completely cased in leather, the other was full of dust. The leather casing was in excellent preservation, but the body within was completely gone, scarcely a little bone left. It was taken out carefully and cleaned, and was found to have been laced like a pair of stays all down the back and round the soles of the feet with much care.—*Scottish Press.*

THE WATER COMPANY'S NEW RESERVOIR ON THE CASTLE HILL, EDINBURGH.—Extensive operations have been for some time past, and are now, in rapid progress for the erection of a new reservoir on the Castle Hill, in order to secure to the inhabitants adequate and effective means for affording a constant supply of water to all parts of the city, including the most elevated houses in the Old Town. The new works will occupy the site of the old reservoir—and are to contain about a million and a half gallons—the old reservoir being calculated to hold little more than forty or fifty thousand gallons. We understand that the external appearance of the enclosing edifice, and requisite offices will be highly ornamental, and that the design includes an elevated tower, which, will form a prominent architectural object of this the highest part of the city.—*Scotsman.*

IRELAND.

PLANTATION OF CONNAUGHT.—The *Tuam Herald* states that a Scotch farmer of high repute has been making a tour of inspection in the West of Ireland, at the suggestion of the great propounder of the plantation scheme, with a view of ascertaining how far English capitalists might be safe in co-operating with the member for Tamworth in his plan for the regeneration of unhappy Connaught, Sir Robert's *avant courier*, it is added, spent a few days in the neighbourhood of Tuam, examining the capabilities of various farms. This news is almost too good to be true.—The gentleman alluded to by the Tuam paper is Mr Caird of Wigtownshire, whose pamphlet on "high farming," has already run to a sixth edition. He is making the tour of Connaught in the capacity of "commissioner" on the part of the government—a post to which, it is said, he has been appointed at the instance of Sir R. Peel.

The *Limerick Chronicle* also announces some importations from the sister country in the shape and form of two very respectable English farmers from Cheshire, who are just now located in the "city of the violated treaty," and who have come over here expressly to take a farm for themselves, and to secure two farms for neighbours of theirs.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The Right Hon. James Grattan, brother of the member for Meath, has resolved upon the sale of his Irish property, with the intention of leaving his native country for ever, and becoming a settler in Virginia, where he has already effected a purchase of 5,000 acres of land. Mr Grattan's estates are not very extensive, but they are totally free from any family incumbrances. The right hon. gentleman always bore the character of an indulgent landlord, and was a constant resident in Ireland.—The extensive estates of Mr Gustavus Lambart, of Beau Parc, situated in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's County, and town of Galway, yielding a rental of nearly 20,000l a year, are just brought into the market, and are to be sold pursuant to trusts for the payment of incumbrances, &c.—Mitchelstown Castle, one of the most splendid baronial residences in the South of Ireland, is just now, it appears, consigned to the keeping of the sheriff's officers, together with all the furniture, &c.

DECREASE OF POPULATION.—It appears by a statistical account of the present population of the new union of Skull, published in the *Cork Examiner*, that since the period of the census of 1841 there has been a decrease of no less than two-fifths of the people. In 1841 the numbers were 26,887; in 1849, 16,649; decrease, 10,238.

REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES.—The cry is becoming very general for government to stay its demands for the repayment of the advances made to Irish proprietors. Many go so far as to assert that the state must cancel its claims. The *Press*, which speaks the sentiments of a moderate and respectable class of politicians, says, somewhat boldly, in its last number:—"We see no cure for the evil (the hurrying of property into the market) but a diminution of demands; and, as the state is the creditor that can best afford to forego its rights, it, we think, ought to set the example of a reduction or cessation, or even a total cancellation of existing claims."

GREAT WESTERN FISHERIES COMPANY.—We have been informed on the best authority that some very influential and intelligent members of the above important company are at present in the West of Ireland, about Castlebar, Sligo, &c., making arrangements for immediate operations in the important branch of trade—the fisheries of this country, which have been so long neglected.—*Dublin Paper.*

THE INCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—On Wednesday the Right Hon. Baron Richards, Montfort Longfield, Esq., L.L.D., and C. J. Hargreave, Esq., the commissioners under the new act for the sale of incumbered estates in Ireland, held their first public sitting, in the Court of Exchequer, to open their Commission. The court was crowded by legal gentlemen, and the occasion was regarded by all as one of deep importance. Baron Richards, the chief commissioner, delivered the inaugural address. In explaining the manner in which the proceedings of the court would be conducted, he said—"Upon the subject of the rules before us, I would wish to call particular attention to our 16th rule; and chiefly because that rule establishes a practice essentially at variance with the practice of every other court of equity in England and Ireland. By that rule we have precluded ourselves from opening any sale, by reason of an advance in the bidding merely. Many persons, I dare say, will disapprove of the principle of that rule; but we do not expect to please all parties. We can only say that the principle of that rule engaged our most earnest and anxious consideration, and, upon the deepest reflection, we have arrived at the conclusion that the practice of opening sales from time to time, by reason of an advance in the bidding, was calculated to damp very much the ardour of bona fide purchasers, to delay the final completion of the sale, and the winding up of the case, and in fact, more or less to damage all parties interested in the case. It is essential, however, that this most important alteration in the

mode of procedure in respect to the sales of property should be generally known, and we trust it will obtain universal publicity. On the other hand, to guard against a collusive and fraudulent attempt to have property knocked down at a gross undervalue, we have reserved to ourselves a power, by the 15th rule, to adjourn the sale of any lot, if in our opinion the highest price offered is clearly inadequate. This is a power which I apprehend we shall very seldom have occasion to and exercise, except where we have reason to suspect something in the nature of fraud or connivance in the case. I see no well-founded reason why persons desirous of investing capital in a profitable manner should refrain from doing so in the purchase of land, and especially in the purchase of land to be sold under our court; for, first, they will have a clear and indefeasible title, not depending on the preservation of any ancient deeds or charters, on the accuracy of searches, or upon the opinions of counsel; but deriving its validity from the statute under which we are acting. And, secondly, they will have a clear possession, free from all claims of tenants save those subject to which the property is expressly sold. But chiefly, the purchaser under this court will obtain the benefit of his contract at once, and not to be delayed, as is sometimes the case, for years, not knowing almost to the latest moment whether his purchase is to be on or off. As to the objection I have heard made about the propriety of purchasing land in Ireland, arising out of the present state of the country, I shall only observe, that if we reflect upon the calamitous events of the last four years, it is not very surprising that the state of society in Ireland should be, to a certain extent at least, discouraging. We have had, by the awful visitation of Providence, I may say, four successive years of partial famine, accompanied with pestilence and wretchedness unparalleled; and it has been our fate, during the same time, to have had a code of laws, to work out which, even in better times, could not fail to press severely on many—I mean the poor law acts. But this state of things, I trust, is not to last for ever, and I confess I have strong hopes and expectation that ere long we shall see Ireland awaking from her present condition, and rising to a more elevated and healthy state, both morally and physically, than we have ever yet known her to enjoy. The Court after replying to some queries on points of practice, adjourned.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

HAMBURG.

The declaration of the clergy that they will neither pray for the King of Denmark nor publish the decrees of the commission, has induced the latter to open the campaign against them. One of the most respectable clergymen, Mr Haak, in Haddelye, has received notice that he will be dismissed if he does not obey the commands of the commission. He has been allowed time for consideration to the 20th inst. In consequence of this step the clergy, both upper and lower, have issued a new declaration, to the effect that they have participated in the offence of Mr Haak, and that notwithstanding the punishment inflicted on their brother, they will continue in the same course—the only one their consciences point out to them. It remains to be seen whether the Prussian and Swedish bayonets will oust them from the pulpits.

General Klapka, says the *Daily News* correspondent, the gallant defender of Comorn, with several of his brethren in arms, arrived on the 17th instant from Berlin. Hamburg was the first place of rest for these refugees from Comorn; hither they have travelled like hunted beasts. On the night of his arrival he was to be serenaded, but the police of our free city, which has now Prussian bayonets at its service, forbid such demonstration. Still, many people assembled before the hotel where Klapka was staying, to whom he addressed some words from the window. Last night, when he attended our crowded opera house ("Don Juan" was performed), and as soon as he entered his box, the whole house rose to receive him with tremendous cheers, which the orchestra accompanied, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The beautiful "Hail liberty!" had to be repeated twice over by the singer. General Klapka was touched by such welcome, the first show of German sympathy for this gallant and unfortunate man. He is going, as I understand, from here to England, and I doubt not the same hearty welcome with which we took leave from him here, will receive him on the white shores of Albion, the only country where liberty dare now show her face.

CENTRAL GERMANY.

The Frankfort papers state that the grand annual meeting of the Peace Congress in the year 1850 will be held in that city, where every preparation is being already made for the reception of the philanthropic members of the association.

Wednesday last was appointed for the wedding at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, of Baron William de Rothschild, son of Baron de Rothschild, of Naples, to a grand-daughter of B. Solomon de Rothschild, of Vienna. Nearly all the members of the houses of Rothschild, at Vienna, Naples, London, and Paris, came to Frankfort to attend the solemn ceremony. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore were also present. The bridegroom is very young and handsome. It is most remarkable, however, that he attends very little to business, but is mostly engaged in religious study, and in the affairs of Jerusalem. He is a punctual attendant at the synagogue twice every day of the week, and wherever he goes is accompanied by his Hebrew tutor. Indeed, his incessant devotion to the religion of his ancestors has secured for the young baron a universal reputation.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 19th inst, announce the fall of the Narvaez Cabinet, including its President. The new Ministry was to be presided over by Zea Bermudez, who was to hold in addition the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Manresa was to be Minister of State; General Balboa, Minister of the Interior; and General Count Clonard, Minister of War. The letters announcing this strange news add that the *coup d'état* had been long arranged at the Palace, and in the profoundest mystery. The dismissed Ministers had assisted at a dramatic performance in the Palace the night before their fall, and it was remarked they had never been received with more marked distinction by the young Queen and her mother than on that occasion.

Letters from Paris of a subsequent date say, that on the 21st this embryonic ministry had been overthrown, and that Narvaez had resumed the reins of government.

ROMAN STATES.

Things remain much about as they were; time only seeming to increase the ill-feeling of the adverse parties—a strong dislike which at the bottom prevails between the priests and their protectors—a feeling which gains ground, instead of diminishing, the more the parties become acquainted with each other. Cardinal Patrizi observed the other day to a prelate just arrived at Rome, who came to congratulate his eminence on being restored to the post of Vicar-General, "Monsignor, I fear things are not stable, nor can they be so as long as these Frenchmen have it in their power to send down a telegraphic despatch, and get all our throats cut in a single morning!" The French officers on the other

hand, even those of high rank, who are chiefly royalists, plainly see the impossibility of a satisfactory conclusion to the affair, and many of them go so far as to predict that the republic will be re-established in a few weeks. "What are we to do with these Romans," say they, "*puesqu'ils sont tous Republicains*." Three months' residence in the country has enlightened them as to the real degree of sympathy enjoyed by the priests, a sympathy not likely to be strengthened by the measures they adopt just now.

The Cardinals have decided that the railway to Naples is a useless scheme, tending only to inundate Rome with worthless foreigners; they have therefore definitively suspended the works, and thus thrown thousands of people out of employment, now that it is so much needed.

NAPLES.

The arrests in Naples continued to take place on the 14th, even the ministers disapprove of the violent conduct of the King of Naples. Fortunato and Durso have, it is said, remonstrated, and Zucchi has resigned. There are great fears entertained for the safety of the prisoners confined in the dungeons of the King of Naples; it is considered not improbable that the Royalists may incite the lazzaroni to break into the prisons, and massacre the prisoners; and the King, it is said, would have no objection to an Ausolutist September massacre.

VENICE.

A letter from Venice states that an immense number of passports had been applied for by inhabitants of Venice and of the Venetian provinces, but that the Austrian government generally refused to give any. Although the city is not openly subjected to a war contribution, the richest families are privately forced to pay large sums. The port and city are deserted, misery is at its height, and commerce at a stand. The writer adds, that if the free port of Venice is abolished the city will be ruined for ever.

AUSTRIA.

The appointment of Prince Lichtenstein as Provisional Commander of Hungary is explained by the Prague papers to have been caused by Baron Haynau having given in his resignation of that post. The Emperor, it was said, refused to accept the resignation, especially because it was known that Baron Haynau was moved to this step by his disgust at having some of his measures contravened and others mitigated by the Austrian Cabinet. Baron Haynau, it appears, complains that his authority has been disregarded by those who presumed to execute Count Batthyany by shooting that nobleman, it being Baron Haynau's command that the count should die by the hands of the common hangman.

The Vienna papers announce the arrival of General Haynau at Gratz. No executions have taken place in Hungary since that officer left the country. But it has lately become the fashion to force young Hungarians of birth and education to enlist in Austrian regiments. A certain Baron Podmanitzky was thus compelled to be a common driver in the artillery, and it so happened that shortly after joining the corps he was accused by his corporal of having on a march lost part of a bag of corn, and the young nobleman was sentenced to be flogged. On the morning after this disgraceful punishment had been inflicted on him, Baron Podmanitzky entered the apartment of his captain, and offering that officer the choice of two pistols, he challenged him to fight a duel on the spot. They fired, and the captain was slightly wounded. Baron Podmanitzky was of course placed under arrest, tried, and condemned to capital punishment.

The garrison of Peterwardein have been admitted to the benefits of the capitulation of the garrison of Comorn.

Accounts from Semlin of the 10th, state that intelligence had been received there from Widdin up to the 6th. The Austrian General Haverslaut has arrived there charged with a mission from Field-Marshal Haynau, general in command, to the Pasha, relative to the fugitive Magyars and their leaders. General Haverslaut brought a general pardon for all the men, from the officer downwards. The Pasha immediately had this announcement made to the Magyars assembled without the fortress. The greater number returned to Hungary, and General Haverslaut continued his journey to Constantinople.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states that the intended Austrian loan of 71,000,000 florins is now covered by subscriptions. The majority of the lenders are Austrian capitalists, who signed for large sums, because they were induced to believe that foreign houses would become eager contributors to the loan. It appears, however, that no more than 6,000,000 florins (from 400,000 to 500,000) have been subscribed by foreign bankers—a fact which greatly distresses the Vienna bankers, who do all they can to sell this new stock, which has sunk to 84 even before the issue of the Government bonds.

The Vienna papers of the 19th inst, assert that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to repudiate the Hungarian notes issued by M. Kosuth. Public opinion having already settled the question, and pronounced in favour of a depreciation of these notes, it was thought that their owners would have an indemnification of from 25 to 50 per cent. The last resolution of the Cabinet is, therefore, as unexpected as unwelcome. This resolution, it is said, is calculated to ruin one-half of the landowners, merchants, and peasants of Hungary, and its action cannot fail to make itself felt beyond the frontiers of Hungary.

The German papers state that the crown of St Stephen has been sent to London. They assert that M. Szemere, the Hungarian Minister, had M. Kosuth's instructions to take the Hungarian crown and the insignia of the empire to England. This statement explains and contradicts the late rumours which have gone abroad in the Austrian press of M. Szemere having robbed M. Kosuth.

The *Wanderer* attributes the journey of Prince Metternich from England to Brussels to the discovery of an intrigue which the Austrian ex-chancellor had been conducting against Lord Palmerston, but without taking those precautions against detection which distinguished his diplomacy in earlier times.

PRUSSIA.

The *Cologne Gazette* of Thursday has a telegraphic despatch from Berlin, of the evening of the 16th inst, announcing the arrival of the expected ratification of the Commission Treaty. The Prussian Ministry was to lay the treaty before the chambers forthwith.

The King's birthday was celebrated in Berlin, on the 15th, with more solemnity than had been observed since the year 1840.

The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament voted, in the 20th inst, the acceptance of that paragraph of the constitution which regulates the levy and expenditure of the supplies. The principle of the bill which, however, dispenses with the annual votes of supplies, is that the moneys for public purposes shall be voted by parliament from time to time, and that the sums thus voted shall not be exceeded unless the cabinet should think fit to exceed them; that is to say, the sums voted shall be exceeded only in case of urgent necessity.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to the 9th inst.

The condition of affairs, political and commercial, remains very much as last week.

A frightful storm had raged in New York, doing much damage to the shipping. News from Campeachy to the 28th of September reports that Yucatan would be able to close the war between the races by the quiet submission of the Indians.

Accounts from Boston state that the British brig *St John*, Captain Oliver, from Galway, Ireland, anchored inside Minots Ridge about six o'clock a.m., on Sunday, dragged her anchor, and struck on the Grampus Rocks about nine a.m. The captain, officers, and crew, with the exception of the first mate, took to the boats, and landed safe at the Glades. The passengers who were saved got on pieces of the wreck, and landed near Whitehead, north end of Cohasset Harbour. The number of passengers on board was about 164, out of which about 145 are supposed to have been lost. There were 14 cabin passengers, mostly women and children.

The steam-ship *Falcon* arrived at New Orleans on the 6th of October, from Chagres, and brings 70,000 dollars in gold dust.

The steamer *Panama* brought 500,000 dollars in gold dust, and 159 passengers arrived at Panama on the 22nd inst.

A San Francisco letter says that a constitution will be formed and members elected to the legislature by the 1st of November.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers from Cape Town are to Aug. 11. The feeling against the importation of convicts has in no degree subsided. The *Neptune* was expected to arrive within a week. The ship *Altoe* had arrived in the bay with free emigrants, but the rumour that some of them were persons of bad character had given rise to much public excitement.

The announcement that it was not the intention of the Colonial Office to continue the sending out of convicts contrary to the wishes of the people, had given satisfaction. But the further announcement that those already sent must be received, threatened to create a spirit of resistance.

WEST INDIES.

From Jamaica advices are to the 2nd.

On the 21st, the assembly passed a bill to continue the scale of expenditure then existing until the 31st of December. On the 24th ult, the Import Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 28th, his Excellency prorogued the session on the ground that the bill for the continuance of the import duties had come before the legislature in a form in which the council had determined not to pass it. An address from the council to the governor had been presented, regretting that so much precious time had been consumed in a struggle for retrenchment, and stating that all necessary and usual measures to provide these remedies would receive from the Council an immediate concurrence. The governor replied briefly, that his address confirmed the hope he had formed of an early settlement of the difficulties and differences of the colonial legislature. The consequence of this prorogation of the assembly had been that while the new import bill had not passed the legislature, the old law for levying these duties expired on the 1st of October, and, in the absence of any tariff, all goods, wares, and merchandise, were entitled to entry free of duty.

The Bermuda Legislature was opened by the governor on the 29th ult, who delivered a speech, in which a censure was passed upon the council and assembly for the slow and costly transactions of the simple affairs of this small community, numbering 10,000 people, and whose House of Assembly consists of thirty six members, each receiving 8s per diem.

In Antigua, the House of Assembly, on the 20th of September, passed a resolution declining to avail itself of, or in any way participate in, the loan proffered by the Imperial Government, for the relief of the sugar colonies. Every part of the country had suffered severely for want of water.

THE RIVER PLATE.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, dating from Buenos Ayres, Aug. 16, says:—

A treaty, offensive and defensive, is concluded between Brazil and Paraguay, in pursuance of which Brazil was to furnish Paraguay with a large contingent of arms, artillery, and other munitions of war. To convey these military stores from the Brazilian territory a large body of troops was detached from the Paraguayan army of observation, which is in camp on the borders of Corrientes. This movement is styled here an act of invasion, and General Rosas has, as it is said, ordered General Urquiza to send a force in pursuit, which is to attack the Paraguayan troops wherever they may be found, even though it be on Brazilian territory. Urquiza has despatched General Garzon with 1,500 men on this expedition; and this force is to be joined by a contingent from Corrientes in its passage through that country.

The conduct pursued by the nominal envoy of Great Britain is, I regret, so notorious as to astonish all, both natives and foreigners.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst, at 11 Norfolk Crescent, Hyde park, the lady of Colonel Maclean, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 15th inst, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the Baroness Norbeck de Rabenau, of a daughter.

On the 20th inst, at Felton, Salop, the lady of the Rev. Peter George Bently, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst, at the British Embassy at Paris, Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Macnamara, Esq., of Caddington hall, Bedfordshire, to Viscount Ernest, son of Count Retalier, of Chateau Rotalier, Jura.

On the 23rd inst, at Cannington, Somerset, by the Rev. Charles Deedes, the Rev. Hyde Windham Beadon, Vicar of Latton, Wilts, to Caroline, second daughter of the Hon. Phillip Pleydell Bouverie.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst, Sir John Dashwood King, Bart., of Halton, Bucks.

On the 19th inst, William Matthews, Esq., of Peckham rye, late of the Stock Exchange, London.

On the 25th inst, at 20 Cambridge square, Hyde park, Major James Macfarlane, in the 76th year of his age.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.—Professor Airy has addressed a letter to M. Vidi, the inventor of the Aneroid Barometer, stating that he has tested the performance of that instrument by a comparison of its readings with those of the Standard Barometer at Greenwich, and that "the result is, that, upon the whole, the two instruments agree very well."

Literature.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CLXX. John Murray, Albemarle street.

THE "QUARTERLY" appears with only seven articles, but they are all readable, even the political ones, and not less than three are of that character. They all possess something of the raciness that disappointment imparts to the intellect. The most professedly political article is one on Rome, in which the Quarterly takes its own view and tells its own story of the late insurrection in the Eternal City. It has, on such matters, the great advantage of writing for a public very ignorant of the subject, as the public here necessarily is of foreign affairs, and, therefore, its case will probably be accepted. The Romans and their allies, who struggled for freedom in a rude fashion, it must be admitted, will accordingly be stigmatised as savages, because their patriotism was not as gentle and polished as the manners of a drawing room lady. All things noble are perhaps rude at first. Our railways are so ugly as to disgust Mr Ruskin, but the ends of utility being satisfied they are now getting adorned and becoming beautiful. The noble tubular bridge, which the Quarterly is at much pains to extol, is, as yet, rude and unsightly; when it is complete, it will be painted, and, with all the approaches to it, now covered with refuse, will look trim and neat. So it is with the patriotic exertions of men. Revolutions are not made with rose water; and the great necessity the strugglers for what they regard as patriotic reforms feel to execute their work, makes them neglect beauties, graces, and appearances. Death, which we are informed in another article of the Quarterly, is little painful—whatever the fear of death may be—is a trifling evil—if it be evil at all—compared to a long life of chronic disease—of wasting atrophy—such as is inflicted on Rome by the government of the Pope, and on Italy generally by the government of its various sovereigns. It might be, perhaps, advantageously changed, even for the Dictatorship of a Mazzini, or the superiority of a Cicerovacchio. Italy has had a shock which may, in the end, if anything can, get rid of the chronic diseases that are slowly destroying her. For the tory view of the affairs of Rome, and of the conduct of Lord Palmerston, the Quarterly should be consulted.

"Tours in Ireland" and "Peace Agitators" are also political articles—a mixture of pleasantry and malice, of shrewd remark and of party and sectarian malevolence, that is agreeable even to those who do not share the Quarterly's opinions. It is impossible to deny the dirt, negligence, slothfulness, and ignorance of the Irish in Ireland, as set forth by the reviewer; but the question how they come to be ignorant, slothful, negligent, and dirty, is not answered by abusing their priests, because other Catholics equally under the dominion of their priests—the German Catholics on the Rhine, for example—display no such qualities. The fact to be explained, and the problem to be solved, is the mental disposition of the Irish. Is this an ultimate fact, of which no explanation can be given, like the impression on a nerve producing sensation or consciousness? We believe it can be explained, and that the explanation is to be found in the laws and history of Ireland. We believe it has been principally caused by the peasantry never having had anything, nor been allowed to have anything, that they could call their own. They have never been free. As the Quarterly says, action and reaction are equal and contrary in morals as well as physics. The vices it complains of, therefore, are the reaction of the Irish peasantry through ages against the action of the landowners and the government. These latter have never till now respected the rights and the property of the peasantry, and the latter have had no respect for the rights and property of the landlords and the laws of the state. The disposition of the Irish is the consequence of the system under which they have lived, and is not to be got rid of by acknowledging, as we have acknowledged since 1829, that it was unjust, while many of its consequences, in existing laws and customs, are still continued. Those who like to see all the evils of Ireland laid on the shoulders of the priests—who are not, however, paid by the state to take care of the people, while the government is paid, and the landowners are protected in their ownership on that condition—will be as much pleased by the reasoning and remarks of the Quarterly as we are pleased by the numerous passages it quotes from various authors, and the observations it makes to illustrate the character and condition of the Irish.

The article on the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, by the author of "Stokers and Pokers," is exceedingly amusing; albeit, some of the jokes are rather far-fetched and strained, having a shade at times of what may be called twaddle. It is a lively description of the most stupendous work of art ever erected in Great Britain, or, perhaps, the world, and cannot fail for its own sake, as well as for the sake of the work, to be universally read. The Reviewer takes Mr Robert Stephenson's part, in the dispute between that gentleman and Mr Fairbairn, adverted to in the *Economist* of July 21, p. 806, and makes light of Mr Fairbairn's merits and claims. Another article of the Quarterly, which will attract much attention, describes the *Signs of Death*, and endeavours to make a rational estimate of the pain preceding dissolution. While it cannot, we believe, lessen one atom of the fear of Death implanted in us to make us preserve life, it will remove many of the painful apprehensions and superstitious horrors with which that natural termination of existence is now conjoined in imagination, and remove another obstacle to the growing belief that HE, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, has benevolently and wisely ordained that the termination of our lives should be rather pleasurable than painful. Why no one has come from the tomb to give all men that useful information, is a part of the same system that, for our good, has kept us in ignorance for ages of many things we have been successively glad to learn and know. An article on Methodism in Wales, and one on the Ornithology of Sussex, complete the number, which is throughout, though serious, entertaining.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Letters on the Theory of Probabilities. By M. A. Quetelet. C. E. Layton.
 The Fly Sheets: verbatim. Gilbert.
 Instructions for the Establishment of Parochial Societies for Granting Government Annuities. Clowes and Sons.
 The Patriot: a Tragedy in Five Acts. By George Stephens. Mitchell.
 The Anglo-Saxon. Part IV. Longman and Co.
 Chambers and Tribunals of Commerce. By Leone Levi. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
 The Comic Almanac for 1850. Edited by Henry Mayhew, and illustrated by G. Cruikshank. Bogue.
 The Revelations of an Orderly. By Panchkoo Khan. Madden.
 Remarks upon *The Record*. (Pamphlet.) Thomson.
 Thoughts on the Present State of the Legal Establishments in Ireland. (Pamphlet.) Thom, Dublin.
 Remarks on Naval Courts Martial. (Pamphlet.) By Sir Frederick Nicholson, Bart. Ollivier.
 Life of Oliver Goldsmith. By Washington Irving. 2 Vols. Murray.
 An Exposition of the Church Catechism. By the Rev. John Booker, A.M. Ollivier.
 What must be done for Railways? (Pamphlet.) By H. C. Langton. Richardson.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

J. B., Crutched Friars.—There can be no doubt as to the admission of Canadian flour sent through the United States after the date referred to.
 SURREY.—We cannot give him any further information.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
 (From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 20th day of Oct. 1849:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	28,252,330	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,975,253
		Silver bullion	277,077
	28,252,330		28,252,330

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	14,228,068
Rest	3,133,540	Other Securities	9,824,113
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	4,738,700	Notes	9,204,250
Other Deposits	10,495,719	Gold and Silver Coin	787,790
Seven Day and other Bills	1,126,262		
	34,044,221		34,044,221

Dated the 25th Oct. 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 inc. Bank post bills	20,174,342	Securities	23,499,181
Public Deposits	4,738,700	Bullion	15,040,120
Other or private Deposits	10,495,719		
	35,408,761		38,539,301

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,130,540l, 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	£529,026
A decrease of Public Deposits of	1,128,350
A decrease of Other Deposits of	319,197
A decrease of Securities of	873,570
A decrease of Bullion of	42,375
An increase of Rest of	2,576
A decrease of Reserve of	507,830

By the present returns the circulation has increased 529,026l; the public deposits have decreased 1,128,350l: both these are effects of the continued payments of the dividends which these returns include. Private deposits have decreased 319,197l, and securities have decreased 873,570l. In private securities the decrease is still greater, 908,767l, there being an increase of public securities of 35,197l. The bullion has decreased 42,375l. The rest has increased 2,576l, and the reserve has decreased 507,830l.

Money, notwithstanding the recent payments of the dividends, was rather more wanted to-day. It was not a drug, though we cannot quote higher rates. It was placed on call at 2 per cent, and good bills continue to be discounted at 2½. In Exchange little business was doing, with no alterations of importance. There is a small importation of gold from Hamburg, while the exportation of silver continues. The price of the latter is quoted ½ higher.

The news concerning Russia and Turkey, which arrived in the course of the forenoon, had a favourable influence on the stock market, and Consols were done at 92½. In general the market has been firm through the week, and with comparatively few fluctuations. Business has, at the same time, been active, a considerable portion of the dividends being, as usual, invested. The following is our table of the opening and closing prices of Consols on every day of the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

CONSOLS.

	Money	Account
	Opened	Closed
Saturday	92½	92½
Monday	92½	92½
Tuesday	92½	92½
Wednesday	92½	92½
Thursday	92½	92½
Friday	92½	92½

Closing prices last Friday.

Closing prices this day.

3 per cent consols, account	92½	92½
— money	92½	92½
2½ per cents	92½	92½
5 per cent reduced	90½	91½
Exchequer bills, large	44s 7s	41 4
Bank stock	197 9	197½ 8½
East India stock	255 8	254 7
Spanish 3 per cents	33½ 4½	34 4
Portuguese 4 per cents	32 4	32½ 3½
Mexican 5 per cents	26½	26½ 2
Dutch 2½ per cents	53 4	53½ 4
— 4 per cents	81½ 2½	82 3

The better feeling which was noticed last week in the railway market has continued this week, and the price of the principal shares has advanced very considerably. This is the expression of reviving confidence, occasioned by the improving traffic returns, and by the exertions which the shareholders are making to effect improvement in the management, which is considered to be the right thing and the only thing that can permanently improve the property.

The increase noted in the traffic confirms the opinion that the cholera has had a sinister influence. To this must be added the large diminution in the receipts of railway owners themselves, which necessarily kept them from indulging in the costly use of their own property. We must also remember the diminution of wealth generally, in consequence of the very bad harvest of last year, which would only show itself, as far as the railways are concerned, in the diminished expenditure and diminished consumption of the present year. The harvest of the present year being good, and other causes combining to give us a prospect of prosperity, there is every reason to believe that the traffic on railways henceforward, as compared to last year, will show a considerable increase.

One fact mentioned in our report of the corn market, shows how the abundant harvest operates already in increasing railway traffic. An unusually large quantity of flour has been brought to the London market this week by railways, and that may be expected to be continued, the metropolis deriving its supplies for the next few months from our own millers, while last year it derived most of its supplies from Belgium and France.

We understand that the difference between the North-Western directors and the trustees of the Bridgewater Canal, to which we formerly referred, is likely to be accommodated, which, it is supposed, will add to the traffic receipts of the railway.

A meeting of delegates appointed by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick proprietors was held at York before the general meeting, with the object of recommending proper and eligible persons as directors. The following gentlemen were recommended, and are placed according to the number of votes in favour of each:—Mr George Leeman of York, Mr Leechman of Glasgow, Mr McLaren of Edinburgh, Mr Kipling of Darlington, Mr Wharton of Durham, Mr Hodgson of Newcastle, Mr Plews of Darlington, and Mr Hunter of Newcastle. This meeting affords the first instance of the shareholders of a company being invited to name their own directors; and as a precedent it may be well followed in those companies where confidence in the directory does not exist. All the gentlemen recommended were elected on Thursday, except Mr Hunter, for whom Mr Love was substituted. At the same time, Messrs Maude and Wylie were elected auditors; and it is highly probable that an excellent example will be set of a perfect audit of accounts, as well as of electing independent directors.

The following is our usual list of the closing prices last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS.	Closing prices this day.
	Closing prices last Friday.	
London and North Western	108 10	113 15
Midland counties	44½ 5½	46½ 7½
Brightons	69½ 70½	70½ 1½
Great Westerns	52 4	56 8
Eastern Counties	6½ 7	6½ 7½
South Westerns	29 20	30 1
South Easterns	16½ 17½	18 ½
Norfolk	27 30	26 9
Great North of England	207 12	207 212
York and North Midland	19 ½	19½ 20
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	17½ 18	17½ 18
Newcastle and Berwick Ext.	...	...
Lancashire and Yorkshire	42 38 dis	40 35 dis.
North British	10½ 3	10½ 11
Edinburgh and Glasgow	31 3	30 2
Hull and Selby	58 92	54 6
Lancaster and Carlisle	45 9	47 50
North Staffordshire	8½ 2 dis.	8½ 8 dis.
Birmingham and Oxford	25 6	25 6
Birmingham and Dudley	4½ 5½ pm	4 5 pm.
Caledonian	11½ 4	13½ 3
Aberdeen	14 16	14½ 15½
Great Northern of France	3½ 4 dis.	2½ 3 dis.
Central	10½ 11½	11½ 11½
Paris and Rouen	12½ 20½	20 ½
Rouen and Havre	8½ 9 ex div	9 ½ ex div
Dutch Rhenish	7 6½ dis.	7 6½ dis.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

Table with columns for stock types (Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., etc.) and days of the week (Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri).

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns for locations (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, etc.) and exchange rates for Tuesday and Friday.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns for Paris and London exchange rates for various French funds (5 per Cent Rentes, etc.).

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns for foreign stock types (Brazilian Bonds, Buenos Ayres Bonds, etc.) and days of the week.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

Table with columns for American stock types (United States, Alabama, Indiana, etc.) and their respective prices and dividends.

Exchange at New York 110.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns for insurance companies (Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, etc.) and their financial details.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns for joint stock banks (Australasia, British North American, etc.) and their shares and prices.

DOCKS.

Table with columns for docks (Commercial, East and West India, etc.) and their shares and prices.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Oct. 24	2.25 45	Sight
		25 35	1 month's date
		25 55	3 days' sight
Antwerp	— 24	1.25 57½	3 months' date
Amsterdam	— 23	1.12 5	2 months' date
		12 0	3 months' date
Hamburg	— 19	m.13 11½	3 months' date
		113 10½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 10	37½d to 37½d	3 months' date
Madrid	— 19	50 40-100d	3 months' date
Lisbon	— 9	54½d	3 months' date
Gibraltar	— 19	50½d	3 months' date
New York	— 9	9½ to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
		1½ per cent pm	30
		1 per cent pm	90
Jamaica	— 2	par	90
Havana	Sept. 26	14 to 14½ per cent pm	60
Rio de Janeiro	— 6	26d	60
Bahia	— 20	26d	60
Pernambuco	— 26	26d	60
Buenos Ayres	Aug. 24	2½d	60
Valparaiso	July 30	4½d	60
Mauritius	— 25	...	30 days' sight
		... to ... per cent pm	3 months' sight
Singapore	Aug. 6	4s 3½d to 4s 4d	30 days' sight
		...	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 19	5 per cent pm	1
		4 per cent pm	6
Hong Kong	July 26	4s 3½d to 4s 4d	6
Bombay	Sept. 1	...	1
		1s 10½d	3
Calcutta	Aug. 22	1s 10½d to 1s 10½d	6
		...	4
Sydney	June 30	3 per cent pm	1
		...	30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 12½ per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.46; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.50, it follows that gold is 0.16 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 437½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.11½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.12½, it follows that gold is 0.40 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent, and the par of exchange between England and America being 109.23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.42 per cent in favour of England; and after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate will leave a small profit on receiving gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn.
Bills on Bengal	1 9½ to 1 9½	1 10 to 0 0	116,921 1 9
— Madras	1 9½ 0 0	1 10 0 0	16,829 19 8
— Bombay	1 9½ 1 10	1 10½ 0 0	836 17 7

Total of East India Co.'s bills from Oct. 7 to Oct. 16, 1849 134,587 19 0
Do. Jan. 7 to Oct. 16, 1849 2,607,480 13 6

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against, being generally ¼d to 1d under the Company's rate.—Commercial bills at 10 or 30 days' sight are a fraction higher than for the usual term.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	3	17	9
Spanish doubloons	0	0	0
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0	0	0
New dollars	0	4	10
Silver in bars (standard)	0	4	11½

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 20th Oct., SYDNEY, June 30, per *Stag*, via Deal.
- On 20th Oct., WEST INDIES and MEXICO, per *Severn* steamer, via Southampton— Vera Cruz, Sept. 15; Tampico, 16; Havana, 26; Honduras, 11; Berbice, 16; Demerara, 18; St Jago de Cuba, 19; Trinidad and Jamaica, 20; Grenada, 22; St Vincent, 23; Porto Rico, 24; Barbadoes, 27; Martinique, 28; Antigua and Nassau, 29; St Thomas, 30; Bermuda, Oct. 5.
- On 22nd Oct., AMERICA, per *America* steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Oct. 3; Prince Edward's Island, 6; Montreal, 8; Frederickton, 9; St John's, N. B., 10; New York, 9; Boston, 10; Halifax, 12.
- On 22nd Oct., JAMAICA, Oct. 2, via United States.
- On 22nd Oct., CALIFORNIA, Sept. 1, via United States.
- On 22nd Oct., NICARAGUA, Aug. 20, via United States.
- On 24th Oct., BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 24, per *Novelty*, via Liverpool.
- On 24th Oct., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Aug. 14, per *Lady Flora*, via Deal.
- On 25th Oct., BRAZILS, per H.M. packet *Penguin*, via Falmouth—Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 7; Bahia, 20; Pernambuco, 26.
- On 26th Oct., GIBRALTAR, Oct. 19, per *Madrid* steamer, via Southampton.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

- On 29th Oct. (evening), for RIO DE JANEIRO, per H.M. brig *Serpent*, via Portsmouth.
- On 31st Oct. (evening), for MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, SIERRA LEONE, and ASCENSION, per H.M. sloop *Wolverine*, via Plymouth.
- On 2nd Nov. (morning), for BERMUDA, NASSAU, WEST INDIES, and GULF OF MEXICO, including HAVANA, VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO, and MOBILE POINT; also, for HONDURAS and VENEZUELA (MADEIRA, NEW GRENADA, GREY TOWN, CHAGRES, PANAMA, and Western Coast of America excepted; mails to these places on the 17th of each month only), per *Thames* steamer, via Southampton.
- On 2nd Nov. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per *America* steamer, via Liverpool.
- On 5th Nov. (evening), for MADEIRA, BRAZILS, and BUENOS AYRES, per H.M. packet *Peterel*, via Falmouth.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	121,654	43,835	19,457	346	8,735	2,067
Weekly average, Oct. 20.....	41 1	28 2	17 4	24 9	29 5	30 3
— 13.....	41 4	28 0	17 2	24 5	28 10	31 8
— 6.....	42 4	27 7	17 5	24 9	29 0	29 5
Sept. 29.....	42 4	27 4	17 11	25 2	29 5	31 8
— 22.....	41 9	27 1	17 10	25 11	29 9	30 0
— 15.....	43 0	27 1	18 6	26 7	30 8	30 1
Six weeks' average	42 0	27 6	17 9	25 3	29 6	30 6
Same time last year	52 5	32 10	21 1	32 0	36 6	39 1
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, In the week ending Oct. 17, 1849.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buck-wheat meal
Foreign ...	qrs 22,442	qrs 15,902	qrs 19,235	qrs 5	qrs 4,657	qrs 4,395	qrs 2,603	qrs 1
Colonial ..	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	33,730	15,902	19,235	5	4,657	4,395	2,603	1

Total imports of the week 80,530 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The arrivals of wheat, both home and foreign, this week have been short, but the supplies of flour, chiefly by rail from the Midland and Western parts of England, have been large, and having supplied the market at a lower figure than the town millers, the trade has been slack. In the early part of the week wheat receded 1s, but it was held firmly to-day at the prices current last week. Little business was effected. Abroad prices are high, and at present rates of our markets corn cannot be imported from Belgium or any of the Rhine provinces of Germany. We are informed by a gentleman who has recently visited all that part of the continent, that neither the quantity there nor the price at which it can be sold, need alarm our farmers, and there is very little probability of any being imported from that quarter. If the farmers' friends would only allow them to enjoy in peace the present abundance, and believe themselves tolerably well off, they would probably soon find themselves more prosperous than they have been for some years, if not amongst the most prosperous men of the empire.

In the Sugar Market this week, the business has been brisk, and colonial sugar has advanced 6d. For foreign sugar sold by private contract, better prices have also been obtained. Refined sugar has followed the advance of the raw material, and has improved from 6d to 8d.

The sales of every description of coffee have been very large, at increased prices. Plantation is quoted at an advance of 2s on the previous sales, and native Ceylon at 1s 6d. An advance was also established on foreign coffee and the rise in price, together with the extensive business done, has made Mincing lane more cheerful and buoyant than it has been for some time. The bulk of the purchaser were for consumption, and the trade was as healthy as it was animated.

In other colonial produce there has not been much doing. We must except cotton, of which upwards of 9,000 bales were sold in the course of the week at an advance of price corresponding to the rise in Liverpool.

The failure of the house of Messrs Enderby, which was announced in the week, is much regretted, as the firm was of long standing and of high reputation. It was in no degree caused by the general state of trade, but by circumstances peculiar to the individual house. Indeed, the trade of London was perhaps never in a sounder condition than at present. If large profits are not made, there are few losses.

The last year, from which we are still suffering, was not only unfavourable from the continental troubles, it was unfavourable from the state of our Indian trade. By a Manchester circular which has just reached us, we perceive that the exports of plain and coloured piece goods, and of plain cotton yarn, to Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, was greater in the nine months ending September 1849, than in the whole year 1848. Thus, of plain piece goods there were exported to Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, to the month of September, 1849, 161,451,919 yards; and in the whole of 1848, only 141,617,720. Of coloured piece goods the exports were, to Sept. 1849, 20,197,218 yards, and in the whole of 1848, only 17,116,031. In 1847 the exports of these articles were less than in 1848, and the exports of the present year promise to equal those of 1846. It is another evidence that the prosperity, which was impeded by a great variety of causes wholly foreign to free trade, is returning under its auspices with a steady but overbearing force.

QUARTERLY INDIGO SALES IN LONDON,

We are indebted to Messrs Straith and Traill for the following statement on the quarterly sales of indigo, which commenced on the 9th, and were brought to a close on the 24th instant:—

PRICES OF INDIGO at the October Sale, 1849.

	per lb		
	s	d	q
BENGAL, Fine purple and violet	4	9	5
Good ditto	4	5	4
Middling and ordinary ditto	4	3	4
Good and fine violet	4	6	5
Middling and ordinary violet	3	11	4
Red violet	4	3	4
Copper violet	3	8	2
Copper	3	0	3
Consuming copper and violet	3	0	3
Ordinary and low ditto	2	8	2
Low Trash	0	4	2
OUDE, Low to good	2	4	4
MADRAS, Fine violet	3	0	4
Good ditto	2	5	2
Middling and ordinary ditto	2	1	2
Low	1	7	2
MANILLA, ordinary to good	1	11	3
KURPAH, Good and fine violet	3	10	4
Middling violet and copper violet	3	1	3
Ordinary copper and violet	2	8	3
Inferior and low ditto	2	0	2

The declaration consisted of—

	Bengal &c.	Madras and Kurpah.	Manilla.	Not Printed.	Total.
A catalogue	15,059	2,429	63	1,476	19,027
B ditto of all sorts					760
					19,787

The unusually early arrival of the crop of Bengal indigo this season has led to the declaration of a larger quantity (out of first hands) than in any former year since the establishment of quarterly sales in 1821.

It the latter part of September, an inquiry for original parcels arose on the part of individuals connected with Calcutta, founded on speculative views of the result of the coming crop, and of the probabilities affecting the future cultivation in Bengal, which issued in some considerable transactions by private contract before the sale, at an advance of about 2d per lb on the July valuations.

Accounts from Bengal to the 20th August, received on the 4th inst, gave a favourable account of the progress of the manufacture, estimating the total at about 115,000 maunds; a crop moderate in amount, but large in proportion to an outlay much diminished from former years by the commercial disasters of 1847.

The foreign demand for indigo, on which its value in this market chiefly depends, has, as is well known, been much interrupted, during the last eighteen months, by the political troubles prevailing over the continent of Europe; but these having now in great measure happily subsided, and a good harvest affording the prospect of an abundance of the necessaries of life, the sale has been marked by an extensive export demand for the centre and South of Europe, and the purchases in that direction have exceeded any former October sale. The orders have run principally on the middling and ordinary qualities, and although the supply of such was most abundant, their value has been very steadily maintained, the export houses having purchased to the full extent of present and probable wants on to the next public sale four months hence.

Of the finer Bengals, there was a less ample assortment than in July, but the orders from Russia being very moderate, these have not recovered from their previous relative depression.

The home demand was also limited; few country buyers attended until the second week of the sale, but aided by some orders from the United States, and by the continental purchases, which touch every thing but the very lowest quality consuming sorts have throughout obtained extreme prices.

Compared with July, we do not think that any alteration in prices has taken place, unless it be in low Bengal, Oude, and Kurpahs, which have sold 1d to 2d per lb higher.

Compared with the speculative demand of last month, the prices realised in the sale were frequently 1d to 2d per lb lower than could have been then obtained.

It was fully understood that of a sale of 19,700 chests, a very large proportion must of necessity be withdrawn; in the first week 4,389 were announced; in the second 1,400 more; in the third week 3,121 more, making a total of 8,910, of which it is supposed that about 2,300 have been disposed of privately before the sale, chiefly to speculators.

There are returned as sold in the room 8,940, withdrawn 8,910, and bought in 1,870. Of the latter 550, and of the former 2,310, are reported as placed, making the total sales 11,800, in the proportions of 7,500 for export, 1,800 for home consumption, and 2,500 for speculation and re-sale.

The following are the quantities sold in the four public sales for six years:—

Year	Chests	Year	Chests
1844	32,750	1847	28,600
1845	29,300	1848	22,560
1846	26,600	1849	33,300

by which it appears that the sales this year exceed the speculative year of 1844, or taken in connection with the disturbed year 1848, the sales of 1848 and 1849 together, are equal to a full average.

Considering the large amount of these sales, and that the actual deliveries for the past 12 months have reached 31,500 chests, we think that the prospective wants of the trade have been fully provided for, and that only a very limited demand can be expected until the recurrence of the public sales in the spring of next year.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Upon the whole, the result of this important sale cannot but be considered as extremely satisfactory. An unusually large quantity has been disposed of, for actual wants, at fair prices, leaving in the hands of importers, including the small quantity still to arrive from Calcutta, only about 10,000 chests of Bengal sorts, which, with the addition of the expected supply from Madras, reported as comparatively small, will form the bulk of the next February and May sales, against 15,000 chests comprised in those sales of 1849, and 12,300 in 1848, exclusive of the arrivals of the new crop.

It will be seen, on reference to our tables of Oct. 6, that the total stock of indigo in first hands in London on the 1st of this month was about 22,500 chests of all sorts; adding to that somewhat less than a thousand chests, not arrived yet from Calcutta, ex crop 1848, &c., and several thousand chests Madras and Kurpah, which are likely to drop in within the next six or seven months, there will be an aggregate of probably more than 26,000 chests of indigo in first hands, to supply the foreign and home wants by medium of the quarterly sales in Oc-

tober 1849, and February and May 1850. As a total, so large a quantity would not be required for the space of time mentioned, since the total outgoing from the London warehouses for export and home use are likely to be under 32,000 chests for the twelve months; indeed, it has only once reached that quantity (in 1844), and has in all other years before and after been about 30,000 chests and under. It appears, therefore, that about 26,000 chests of indigo, together with perhaps only a few thousand chests of the old stock (nearly 14,000 chests) in second hands, will be more than enough to supply all wants until the new crop (1849) comes in, which probably may show a thousand chests, or two thousand, in the May sales 1850, and more in those of July. At the latter period, or very little later, there arise in every year speculations on the new crop of indigo, and they exercise then a considerable influence upon opinion and the value of the article, until about October and November, when the extent of the crop is more distinctly ascertained. It is not unlikely that the same will be the case in the summer and autumn 1850.

The following are the particulars of the number of chests at each price, ex A catalogue of the sales lately finished.

BENGAL.			KURPAH, &c.		
per lb.			per lb.		
s	d	q	s	d	q
40 Chests from	0	4	1	1	1
45 —	2	0	2	8	540
540 —	2	6	2	11	340
1,905 —	3	0	3	5	116
3,228 —	3	6	3	11	22
1,600 —	4	0	4	5	108 Chests withdrawn
510 —	4	6	4	11	
36 —	5	0	5	5	
[6,861 Chests withdrawn					1,207 Chests
14,765 Chests					22 Chests from
					575 —
					260 —
					60 —
					27 —
					2
					267 Chests withdrawn
					1,213 Chests

It is reported that since the close of the quarterly auctions about 400 chests have been sold out of the withdrawn parcels.

COTTON.

The information received from New York by the last mail does not enable us to correct our statistics to any later date than those given last week.—Ed. Econ.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The market since our last has continued dull, but we cannot change our quotations, though there has been rather more disposition shown to sell within the past two days. The receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports are 30,861 bales, against 70,613 to same dates last year—a decrease this season of 39,752 bales. The total foreign export this year is 32,183 bales less than last, say 32,758 bales decrease to Great Britain, 260 decrease to France, 2,576 increase to North of Europe, and 1,741 decrease to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 6,677 bales more this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 31,988 bales. The sales since our last are 3,200 bales, as follows:—

	Upland and Florida.		Mobile, New Orleans, and Texas.	
	2,100 bales.	c.	1,100 bales.	c.
Low to good ordinary	9½	10	9½	10
Low to good middling	10½	10½	10½	11
Middling fair to fair	11	11½	11½	11½
Fully fair to good fair	11½	...	12	...

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Business has continued of a very limited character, as the receipts are light, and a considerable portion of the arrivals come in under limits much above the reach of the orders at present in hand. The entire sales of the week only amount to about 2,500 bales, taken mostly for the continent and the North; and although prices are still quite irregular, yet there does not appear to be any sufficiently marked change to call for an alteration of our figures, which we continue the same as last week, remarking, however, that factors are more ready sellers at these rates than was the case some few days since. The weather throughout the past week has been of a highly favourable character for the maturing and gathering of the crops, but most of the accounts from the interior give low estimates of the product. There are still great complaints of the ravages of the boll-worm, but the caterpillar or army worm does not appear to have extended its operations, and the season is now so far advanced that, with a continuance of the present favourable weather, it is to be hoped little or no additional damage will be suffered from this cause. The planters quite generally, however, represent their crops as short. We note the following particulars of sales—of new crops, 22 bales at 10½, 72 at 10½, 102 at 10½, 17 at 10 to 11½, 100 at 10½, 102 at 10½, 89 at 10½, 62 at 10½, 56 at 10½, 99 at 10½, 121 at 10½, 87 at 10½, 226 at 10½, 12 at 13, 41 at 10½, 33 at 12, 22 at 11½, 96 at 10½, 126 at 10½, 28 at 10½, 236 at—, 185 at—, 11 at 10, 40 at 12½—of old crop 51 at 8½ cents per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—OCT. 26.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1848—Same Period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
							per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5½d	6½d	6½d	6½d	7d	...	3d	3½d	...
New Orleans	5½	6½	6½	7½	7½	8	3	4	5½
Pernambuco	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	...	4½	5½	5½
Egyptian	6½	6½	7	7½	8	8½	5½	5½	7
Surat and Madras	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½	2½	2½	3½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 26.		Computed Stock, Oct. 26.	
1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,585,815	1,391,766	1,379,020	1,100,720	173,180	133,090	426,850	521,430

The purchases of cotton by the trade this week have not been extensive. The operations of speculators are more than half the whole sales. Holders of American have obtained a further advance of ½d per lb. Brazil have not been in active demand, and only command last week's rates, Egyptian have met with

ready sale, at an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb. East India are without change in value, though there has been a large business done in them. The sales this day may reach 8,000 bales. The tone of the market is still firm. Speculation this week, 29,100 American, 100 Pernam, 300 Bahia, 200 Maranham, 1,800 Egyptian, and 2,200 Surat. Export, 1,100 American, and 100 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1849.
(From our own Correspondent.)
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Oct. 25, 1849.	Price Oct. 1848.	Price Oct. 1847.	Price Oct. 1846.	Price Oct. 1845.
RAW COTTON:—					
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6½	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	0 4½
Ditto good fair.....	0 6½	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	0 5½
Pernambuco fair.....	0 7	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½
Ditto good fair.....	0 7½	0 5½	0 8½	0 7½	0 7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 9½	0 6½	0 8½	0 9½	0 11½
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0 9½	0 7	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 1½	3 7	4 6	4 6	4 10
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6 0	4 7½	5 4½	5 9	6 3
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirts, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz.....	8 6	6 5	8 0	8 0	8 7½
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 3	7 3	8 4½	8 7½	9 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.....	9 9	7 10½	8 9	9 6	10 4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	7 0	6 1½	7 7½	7 3	7 7

Since our last report the market has been inactive. Only a very limited business has been done in yarn; but, owing to a further advance being established on the price of the raw material, some spinners have advanced their quotations as much as $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb upon those of last week, although there is little or no demand, even at last week's prices. The same remarks are applicable to the cloth market, if we except printed cloths of all descriptions, which continue in good demand at full prices, and production well engaged. For India, nothing is doing, operations being deferred until the arrival of the mail, which is now due. The Greeks still remain out of the market, and no prospect of them being buyers for some time to come.

Yesterday was strictly observed in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford as a day of humiliation and thank-giving.

LEEDS, Oct. 23.—Rather dull market, and less doing in the woollen trade generally. The fineness of the weather has checked in some degree the sale of heavy goods, and there is not much doing among the shippers. Prices, however, keep steady and stocks low.

HUDDERSFIELD, Oct. 23.—The attendance of buyers has been rather numerous, but we have not heard of any heavy sales. It is the season when we do not expect much to be done. In wools there is a slight decline, and it is acknowledged that the results of the sales may be considered to show a lower tendency.

MACCLESFIELD, Oct. 23.—The throwing trade of this town is much in the same state as we last reported it, the mills continuing to work full time. In the manufacturing department a decided flatness is perceptible, which is now being felt by the weavers, who find diminished employment for the present. This, however, is nothing unusual at this period of the year. We hear, on the contrary, from Lyons, and the silk circles of Elberfeld and Crefeld, on the Rhine, that the silk manufacturing trade is very lively. The raw silk market is reported very firm, both here and on the continent.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 22.—The flannel market continues much the same as it has been for two or three weeks back. The hands are in full employment, and the manufacturers have no stocks on hand. There is very little change in wool, either in price or demand. The manufacturers continue to buy only for immediate use.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—There has been but a slack attendance in our Piece-hall to-day, and but few goods were sold. There is, however, a fair amount of business doing to order and in the warehouses. Prices remain stationary. The yarn trade continues brisk, at full late rates. Considerable sales of wool have taken place, but without any change in the quotations.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand for milling, but the market is heavy, there being a disposition to realise; the sales include 1,000 bushels Genesee, 2,500 Canada in bond, on private terms; 800 do common, 1 dol 15c, duty paid; 6,700 mixed Indiana and Ohio, 1 dol 3c; 1,500 prime red Southern, 1 dol 10c; and 700 inferior, 91c. Corn, previous to the arrival of the Canada, was firm, and tending upward, and the tenor of her accounts has added strength to the market, so that prices now are nearly two cents higher than on Tuesday last; the sales are 105,000 bushels, closing at 61 cents for heated New Orleans, 63½c to 64c for mixed Western, 64c for yellow do., and 65 for round yellow.

Export from 1st to 30th September.

	1849.	1848.
Wheat.....	27,283	156,103
Corn.....	61,978	1,040,952

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The arrivals of flour are pretty large, but not heavy for the season, and although there has been a very good demand, chiefly for home use, the market, with a disposition on the part of holders to sell, has been quite dull, and prices of most descriptions are 6½c lower, closing in favour of buyers, the current inquiry being insufficient to take off the daily offerings, and present rates are too high for any general export demand. There is more Canada offering, and some 5,000 bbls have changed hands at 4 dol 75c to 4 dol 87½c in bond, mostly at the lower rate; the sales besides for the three days reach about 20,000 bbls (6,000 yesterday). We quote uninspected 3 dol to 4 dol; sour, 3 dol 62½c to 4 dol; inspected fine, 4 dol to 4 dol 31½c; old common State and mixed Michigan, 4 dol 81½c to 4 dol 93½c; old and new straight State and good Western, 4 dol 93½c to 5 dol 6½c; new Michigan and Indiana, 5 dol 18½c to 5 dol 25c; Southern Ohio and pure Genesee, 5 dol 25c to 5 dol 37½c; fancy Ohio, 5 dol 43½c to 5 dol 87½c. Corn meal, though in small supply, continues dull; the sales are 700 bbls Jersey at 3 dol 12½c to 3 dol 18½c; and 200 State, 2 dol 87½c, cash.

Export, from 1st to 30th September.

	1849.	1848.
Wheat flour.....	74,575	106,739

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—FLOUR.—Very little change has taken place in the flour market since our last, the demand having been sufficient to sustain prices at the slight improvement then noticed—notwithstanding that but little has been done for shipment. The entire sales of the week embrace about 6,500 bbls, the bulk of them being at 5 dol to 5 dol 12½c for good Illinois and St Louis, 5 dol 30c to 5 dol 50c for extra, and occasionally for fancy bakers' brands 5 dol 62½c to 5 dol 75c per bbl. Yesterday's business comprised about 1,000 barrels at the range of these quotations, including one or two lots of light weight, at 4 dol 87½c to 4 dol 90c.

GRAIN.—The receipts of corn being rather larger, prices have fallen off slightly, but the demand has rather increased, and some 15,000 sacks have found purchasers at a range of 42c to 48c, according to quality, the bulk of the sales being at 44c to 46c per bushel for fair shipping lots, while inferior and rejected parcels have sold as low as 38c to 40c per bushel. A portion of the business has been for shipment to the North. The market is about bare of wheat, and no sales have been made to establish prices.

EXPORTS OF FLOUR, PORK, BACON, LARD, BEEF, AND CORN, FROM 1st SEPT. TO 29th SEPT. 1849.

Ports.	Flour. bbls	Pork. bbls	Bacon. hhds	Lard. kegs	Beef. bbls	Corn: sacks
New York.....	829	88	16	5,033	49	492
Boston.....	7,829	100	16	14,250	...	16,762
Philadelphia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltimore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other U. S. ports.....	3,402	577	493	100	...	2,340
Great Britain.....	...	...	...	...	...	2,624
Cuba.....	1,383	106	...	2,495	...	4,050
Other foreign ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	12,814	1,671	521	35,212	48	26,268
Last season.....	50,693	3,107	631	36,475	317	71,349

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE.

The supply of wheat by land carriage samples at last Monday's market in Mark Lane was fair from Kent, and moderate from Essex. The condition being bad in consequence of the humid state of the weather, the trade was without activity, and before sales could be effected, a decline of 1s to 2s per qr had to be submitted to. Foreign wheat was in retail demand, but no decline took place in the value thereof. The imports were—177 qrs from Antwerp, 227 qrs from Bremen, 20 qrs from Carolinensiel, 840 qrs from Dantzic, 160 qrs from Dunkirk, 52 qrs from Fecamp, 400 qrs from Ghent, 60 qrs from Groningen, 1,112 qrs from Hamburg, 40 qrs from Howacht, 815 qrs from Konigsberg, 920 qrs from Lunceston, 300 qrs from New York, 670 qrs from Rostock, and 10 qrs from Rotterdam. The supplies of flour were—4,139 sacks coastwise, 8,516 sacks per Eastern Counties Railway, and 2,571 sacks and 857 barrels foreign, making a total of 15,226 sacks. Town made realised the prices of that day so might, but country marks were the turn in favour of the buyer. Of barley the supply was—1,851 qrs coastwise, and 4,512 qrs foreign, total 6,363 qrs. Malting brought nearly the prices of the previous week, but secondary sorts were lower by 1s per qr. Beans sold very slowly at barely former currency, and peas were a dull sale; white were 1s cheaper, and other sorts were not in demand. The quantity of oats fresh up were—161 qrs coastwise, 205 qrs Scotch, 3,130 qrs Irish, and 15,568 qrs foreign, total 19,064. Good feed was held at late prices, but the business transacted on the whole was on a limited scale. There was no inquiry for Indian corn.

There was a fair attendance at Liverpool on Tuesday, still the trade for wheat ruled slow, and all descriptions were 2d per 70lbs lower than on that day week. Foreign, old, was 1d per 70lbs cheaper, with the exception of choice Polish Odessa: average 38s 6d on 134 qrs. New beans were a shade cheaper, but old brought quite as much money. There was only a retail demand for barley. Flour sold at former prices. The inquiry for oats was limited, at a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per 45 lbs, and oatmeal was 6d to 1s per 240lbs lower. Holders of Indian corn were firm, but nothing of importance took place in any description.

At Hull on Tue-day, there was a good supply of wheat from the farmers, which sold very slowly, and before sales could be effected, a decline of 1s per qr had to be submitted to. The supply of foreign being limited, caused the trade for the best qualities to be firm at late rates, but inferior parcels were about 6d to 1s per qr cheaper: average 39s 6d on 708 qrs. Both grinding and malting barley supported their previous currency. Beans and peas brought full prices, whilst oats were in limited request at about former rates.

There was only a moderate demand for wheat at Leeds, and sales could not be made without submitting to a decline of 2s per qr: average 43s 9d on 4,257 qrs. In barley no variation to note. Beans and oats supported former rates.

A good supply of wheat was brought forward at Ipswich, the majority of which was in poor condition, and such sold slowly at 2s der qr reduction, but there was a fair inquiry for good conditioned parcels, at the prices of the previous week: average 42s 7d on 2,210 qrs. A moderate demand for barley at former currency. In other articles not much doing, and prices remained the same as before.

At Lynn market, wheat was in small supply, notwithstanding which the demand was languid, at a decline of 2s per qr on all descriptions: average 40s 2d on 3,313 qrs. Barley supported late prices, and all other articles were not cheaper.

There were fair supplies of English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday, and good of Irish oats, whilst the importations of foreign grain were short. A steady sale was experienced for wheat at the rates of Monday. Barley supported former prices, and grinding samples met a fair inquiry. A limited demand for beans and peas, and oats were sold at quite as much money for good old corn.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were—41s 1d on 121,654 qrs wheat, 28s 2d on 43,835 qrs barley, 17s 4d on 19,457 qrs oats, 24s 9d on 346 qrs rye, 29s 5d on 3,735 qrs beans, and 30s 3d on 2,067 qrs peas.

At Birmingham market on Thursday, the farmers brought forward a fair supply of wheat, and the transactions were on a limited scale at 1s per qr reduction: average 46s 7d on 1,864 qrs.

The condition of the new wheat at Bristol being indifferent, there was only a slow sale at a decline of 1s per qr: average 40s 2d on 479 qrs.

There was a fair supply of wheat at Newbury, and a steady demand was experienced for the best samples at former prices, but inferior receded 1s per qr: average 41s 2d on 1,223 qrs.

Although the supply of wheat at Uxbridge was much less than formerly, the trade ruled dull at about 1s per qr under the rates of the previous week: average 46s 11d on 1,130 qrs.

There was tolerably good supply of English grain at Mark Lane on Friday, with a rather large quantity of Irish oats, and a moderate quantity of foreign

wheat, barley, and oats. There was only a slow demand for wheat at about Monday's rates. Barley was fully as dear for sweet grinding samples. Beans and peas were without alteration in value, and oats brought previous rates, with a fair consumptive demand.

The London averages announced this day were:—

Table with columns for Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas, and Flour, listing quantities in Qrs and prices in s and d.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Large table listing prices for various types of corn (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas, Flour) under categories like 'BRITISH AND IRISH' and 'FOREIGN', with prices in s and d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been active, with a more general demand than for some time past, and prices have advanced about 6d from the lowest paid last week; importers brought forward only a moderate supply in the public sales.

Mauritius.—There was only one small sale of 151 bags held at the beginning of the week, which went off at rather higher rates, but privately business to some extent is reported have been done at 6d advance; several parcels in second hands have also been disposed of.

East India.—The demand for Bengal has been good, and 1,306 bags submitted on Tuesday chiefly found buyers at very full prices; middling to good white Benares brought 39s to 40s; date kind, 37s 6d to 38s; fine grainy yellow, 42s; Mauritius kinds, good to fine, 37s 6d to 39s; good grainy white, 44s to 45s; good brown, 36s to 36s 6d.

Refined.—The decline in prices quoted last week has been fully recovered, the market having become rather active, and some of the refiners now demand 47s 6d for brown goods, which sold freely at 47s in the early part of the week.

Foreign.—The principal holders are unwilling to make sales at previous rates, and there has not been much business done since last Friday by private treaty, the principal transactions being about 1,500 boxes yellow Havana, at 20s to 22s, and 3,000 bags Pernambuco, at 16s 6d to 18s.

MOLASSES.—There is after refined sugar a steady demand for West India, and a fair extent of business has been done at former prices, Dominica, Grenada, &c., of middling quality, bringing 15s 6d.

COCOA.—As the stock of West India is very large, and still increasing, the trade have kept out of the market. No public sales having taken place, prices remain nominally unaltered. The deliveries are steady, but the stock is 2,250 barrels and bags 89 casks larger than at same period last year, and further considerable supplies are close at hand.

COFFEE.—There has been considerable excitement in the market since last Friday, caused by a general improvement in the demand, and prices show a further advance. 18 casks 2 barrels Jamaica sold steadily at full rates, chiefly from 48s to 56s 6d for fine fine ordinary to middling.

TEA.—No change has occurred in this market since the public sales terminated on the 18th inst, and a limited amount of business done, the trade being unwilling to increase their stocks of any kind. The quotation for common congou is still 8 1/2d per lb; fine are at present quite unaleable at former rates.

RICE.—The market has become very flat, and former rates cannot be obtained for large parcels. On Tuesday 2,576 bags E. I. chiefly in second hands, were sold at rather lower prices: white Bengal, middling to fair, 9s to 10s; broken ditto, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; good cargo, 7s 6d to 8s; barley, Madras, duty free, 7s 6d; low cargo Penang, 7s to 7s 6d; yellow Manila, 8s to 9s.

PIMENTO.—Holders are obtaining 5d per lb, as the supply continues very limited and arrivals light. Stock on 20th inst, 1,636 bags; at same date in 1848, 673 bags.

PEPPER.—No further sales of Sumatra have been held this week, and a limited business is reported at previous rates. 298 bags Malabar sold rather easier, from 2 1/2d to 2 3/4d per lb for common grey to good half heavy.

OTHER SPICES.—No sales of ginger have taken place this week. There is still a large supply of common East India, but the stock of Jamaica keeps very moderate. 40 cases brown nutmegs found a steady sale at previous rates: common small to fair, 2s 7d to 3s 3d.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues quiet, yet buyers have been compelled to pay extreme rates for the few parcels sold, and nothing can be had under 27s per cwt. A Government contract for 350 tons being advertised, caused more inquiry yesterday. There is no improvement in the deliveries, which were only 169 tons last week, and the stock is about 200 tons above that of 1848 at same period.

NITRATE SODA continues flat, and the nearest price is 12s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—As the public sales have not been large this week, prices remain without further alteration. 70 bags Honduras sold at 3s 6d to 3s 9d per lb for ordinary to middling silvers; no blacks were offered.

LAC DYE is firm, with a steady demand for common qualities at previous rates, 70 chests offered at public sale were chiefly taken in: fine 2s 3d; C.M., middling to good, 10d to 1s 1/2d per lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales of East India produce have been so limited in extent this week that prices remain nearly the same as quoted last Thursday. The value of camphor is 50s, but some holders will not sell at that price. A few small parcels East India gums brought upon the market have sold without material variation in prices, 2,589 bags Cutch were about two thirds sold at rather easier rates, the sound portion bringing 15s 6d to 16s; 1st class sea damaged 14s 6d to 15s.

METALS.—There has not been any increase in the demand for most kinds of metals during the past week, and the markets continue in a very dull state. Common Welsh bar iron has sold at 4 1/2 1/2s 6d, being a reduction of 2s 6d on the last quotation. Scotch pig has maintained the recent slight advance, but the market is quiet.

HEMP.—A limited business has been done in clean, but the price remains the same as last week. Manila is quiet. 750 bales offered by auction partly sold at 8 1/2 1/2s to 3 1/2s, being rather lower rates. There has been a further decline in the price of Jute. Coir goods have not undergone any change.

LINSEED.—The market is firmer, importers demanding a further advance, viz. 45s to 46s for Black Sea, and 39s to 40s for the lower qualities; the crushers are not large buyers at these high prices, as the cake trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state, with large arrivals of foreign. Fine English made are quoted at 9/ 10s to 9/ 15s per 1,000 cakes.

OIL.—Although the late advance in fish is fully maintained, yet there is less disposition shown by the trade to keep up their stocks. The market is, however, very firm at present. Holders of pale seal demand 39/ to 39/ 10s; one lot sold by auction at 28/ 5s. Cod has sold to a moderate extent at 29/ 10s. Sperm has been quiet, owing to the public sale declared for this day. Rather higher rates have been paid for Southern by private treaty. The linseed market has continued quiet, yet we do not hear of any sales having been made under 30s per cwt. Rape continues firm, as stocks are light. There is no alteration in palm.

TALLOW.—The market has been rather firmer, but continues dull, with only a moderate demand from the trade. Fine St Petersburg Y C is quoted at 37s to 37s 6d on the spot, and for arrival during the next two months 36s 9d to 37s. There is still a good supply of tallow melted. As arrivals last week were rather light, and the deliveries amounted to 2,849 casks, the stock on Monday showed some diminution, but is still very large, consisting of 41,488 against 31,931 in 1848, and 25,288 casks in 1847.

TURPENTINE.—The sales reported in rough are limited at the quotations. British spirits continue in steady demand, at 30s per cwt.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was firm to-day, with a good demand, at the advanced rates previously established. About 450 casks West India were disposed of, making the week's business 8,369, at 6d to 1s rise on last Friday's prices. 155 casks 55 barrels Jamaica, in public sale, sold from 36s to 37s 6d for good brown to mid yellow. Mauritius—955 bags found ready buyers at stiffer rates, and very good grocery bringing 38s to 38s 6d: crystallised yellow and grey, 37s to 41s (syrupy). Bengal—3,155 bags were nearly all sold at 6d advance: white Benares brought 39s to 42s for low middling to fine: low to fine Mauritius kinds, 36s 6d to 39s 6d: brown, 34s: good to fine strong grainy yellow, 39s 6d to 40s 6d. Foreign—900 boxes yellow Havana sold at 38s 6d per cwt. Refined—There was no further alteration in the market this morning.

COFFEE.—Although very large supplies were brought upon the market to-day, the late advance was freely paid. The sales of Ceylon comprised 3,487 bags 316 casks, and plantation kinds sold at the rates previously quoted: several piles native good ordinary also brought full rates, viz., 41s 6d to 42s, a few lots superior, 42s to 42s 6d: 3,651 bags Costa Rica were nearly all sold at 41s to 50s, for good ordinary to low middling: 136 bales Mysore brought 41s to 53s 6d: and 52 bales Mocha, 48s to 52s 6d.

RUM.—A large business has again been done. The sales amount to 400 puns Jamaica, at 2s 4d to 2s 8d for 30 to 35, with good quality at 3s to 4s, o.p., at 2s 9d to 2s 10d: 50 Demerara, 30 to 33 o.p., 2s 1d to 2s 2d, and 100 casks East India proof, at 1s 3d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—There was more inquiry for East India to-day, and 6d advance paid. 632 bags Bengal, in public sale, were bought in above the market value: refrac 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent, 28s 6d to 29s: one lot 29s 6d.

OIL.—82 tuns colonial and sperm sold by auction at 81/ to 82/ 10s.

TALLOW.—717 casks Australian, in public sale, were about half disposed of from 33s 6d to 36s for sheep and beef: 638 casks South American half sold from 33s 9d to 35s 9d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

SUGAR.—There has been a large business done in the home market for refined sugar; the lower and middling qualities have realised 6d to 1s advance; the market closed firmly. In the bonded, 10lb loaves were sold the beginning of the week to a rather large extent at 30s, crushed at 27s, for the lower qualities. Treacle without alteration: nothing doing in Dutch or Belgium of any moment.

DRY FRUIT.—Arrivals since our last with currants, nine vessels from Patras, and one from Zante. Valentias, two cargoes; Muscatels two do.; figs one do.; and from Zaro a cargo of raisins, figs, and almonds. Valentias have receded 1s, and very heavy. In currants very little doing; stocks getting heavy.

Table with columns: Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Oct. 22, currants, Spanish Raisins, Smyrna Raisins, Figs, Almonds, cwt, cwt, cwt, cwt, cwt, cwt. Includes rows for 1849, 1848, and 1847.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market has been well supplied with all kinds, and the demand has improved. Several cargoes of French chestnuts met with a ready sale.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The English wool trade is without any variation either in demand or prices, during the last few weeks. The large consumption still continues, and the demand for all descriptions of yarns and manufactured goods is very extensive.

FOREIGN WOOL.—No new feature presents itself in our foreign or colonial wool market. Since the sales but little has been done by private contract, but for that little the prices paid have been without any giving way on the part of the importers, and the general tone of the market as to prices is that of firmness.

COTTON.—An active demand prevailed in the early part of the week, and on Saturday and Monday fully 7,000 bales changed hands at rather higher prices, and in some instances at 1/4 per lb advance on Friday. Since that period there has been less activity, and the market closes quietly, prices being only a shade dearer than last week. Yesterday 700 bales Surat, and 75 American were offered at public sale, the whole of which were bought in above the market value. Sales of cotton wool from Friday 19th Oct. to Thursday 25th inclusive. Surat, 8,050 at 4d to 4 1/2d, ordinary to good fair; Madras, 1,300 at 4 1/4d to 4 1/2d very middling to fully good fair Tinnivelly; total 9,350 bales.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—Our report of the leather market to-day must be nearly similar to that of the preceding week. The stock of fresh leather at Lead-nhall was not large; the transactions were, in extent, to about an average amount.

FLAX AND HEMP.—Again a week of very little business; a few operations in Egyptian flax, but not to any extent.

TIMBER.—No change to notice.

METALS.—Our markets remain much in the same state as when we last wrote. No alteration having taken place in prices, excepting for Scotch pig iron, which has again receded 6d to 1s per ton. There is, however, a general dullness in the demand for all descriptions of metals.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON. Monday, Oct. 29.—1,000 bales Ceylon cinnamon. Wednesday, Oct. 31.—150 hnds Barbadoes, 2,600 bags Penang sugar. 150 casks Ceylon, 400 bags ditto, 250 cases Tellicherry, 300 bales Mysore, and

150 half ditto ditto coffee. 100 chests shellac. 1,300 bags Santos, and 500 ditto Rio coffee. East India and China raw silk.

Thursday, Nov. 1.—300 bags Ceylon, and 30 casks ditto coffee. Friday, Nov. 2.—2 tons East India, and 15 cwt Alexandria ivory. 50 tons Sapan wood.

PROVISIONS.

A very dull trade in both butter and bacon; prices have given way at least 2s per cwt for Irish production, and for foreign butter (Friesland,) about 6s, the quality being very indifferent.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns: Stock, Delivery, Butter, Bacon. Rows for 1847, 1848, 1849, and Irish butter, Foreign do, Bacon.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 22.—The cold weather prevailing in the early part of the week had the effect of producing very large arrivals of country-killed meat for these markets. The total quantity received since Monday last has been little short of 10,000 carcasses, chiefly of sheep and pigs. With London-slaughtered meat we have been seasonably well supplied. All kinds have met a very dull sale; and in some instances, prices have further declined, without effecting a clearance. From Hamburg 12 baskets of meat have come to hand, and about 1,800 carcasses of foreign meat, killed in the metropolis, have been on offer.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—Although there was a slight falling off in the supplies of meat this morning, the general trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Table with columns: At per stone by the carcass, Inferior beef, Midding ditto, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton, inferior, midding, prime, Large pork, Small pork. Includes rows for Oct 25, 1847 and Oct 23, 1848.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 22.—During the week just concluded, the imports of foreign beasts into London have been unusually extensive, viz., 1,479 head, chiefly from Denmark; but those of sheep, calves, and pigs have exhibited a decided falling off. The total arrival has amounted to 4,608 head—being 484 less than in the preceding week. At the same time in 1848, we received 5,956; and during the same week in 1847, 3,471 head: hence it will be perceived that the supply has been seasonably large. The general quality of the stock has turned out inferior. The items were—beasts 1,479, sheep 2,870, calves 190, pigs 69.

The arrivals of stock at the northern outports have amounted to about 1,600 head, mostly from Holland. At Southampton 10 oxen have been landed from Spain.

With foreign stock we were again well supplied to-day, but its general quality was inferior.

From our various grazing districts the bullock droves fresh up for this morning's market were unusually large, even for the time of year (the total supply being upwards of 5,000 head): but their general quality was very superior to that of Monday last. The dead markets were largely supplied with each kind of meat; owing to which, and to many of the large butchers having large numbers of beasts on hand purchased here last week, the beef trade was dull in the extreme, and prices suffered a decline of quite 2d per 8lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was only 3s 8d per 8lbs, and a large number of beasts left the market unsold.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,600 short-horns; from the eastern, western, and midland districts 700 Herefords, runts, Devons, shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England 800 of various breeds: the remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from abroad.

The numbers of sheep were decidedly less than those exhibited on this day's market; nevertheless they exceeded the wants of the buyers. The primest old Downs, however,—the supply of which was small—moved off steadily at full prices, viz., from 3s 10d to 4s per 8lbs, but all other breeds ruled heavy at a decline in the quotations of quite 2d per 8lbs.

The primest calves were in moderate request at full prices. Second-rate qualities were extremely dull.

We were scantily supplied with pigs, the sale for which ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Table with columns: SUPPLIES, Oct. 25, 1847, Oct. 23, 1848, Oct. 23, 1849. Rows for Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—The beef trade was excessively heavy, and a clearance was not effected. There was a falling off in sheep, prime Downs offering sold at from 3s 10d to 4s per 8lbs. Calves at the late decline. Milch cows from 14/ to 17/ 10s each, including their small calf.

Table with columns: Per 8lbs to sink the offals, Inferior beasts, Second quality sheep, Coarse woolled do, Southdown wether, Large hogs, Small porkers, Lambs, Inferior sheep. Includes rows for Oct 25, 1847 and Oct 23, 1848.

Total supply at market—Beasts, 825; sheep, 3,010; calves, 180; pigs, 325. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 310; sheep, 440; calves, 49. Scotch:—Beasts, —; sheep, 50.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Oct. 22.—We had but few arrivals coastwise last week and only a moderate supply from the continent, in consequence of the very mild weather, are selling heavily at the following prices:—York regents, 70s to 85s; Wisbech do, 65s to 70s; Scotch do, 65s to 70s; foreign whites, 50s to 70s per ton.

YORK, Oct. 13.—A good supply, at from 5d to 7d per peck.

MALTON, Oct. 13.—A good supply, at from 5d to 8d per peck.

SHEFFIELD, Oct. 16.—Regents 7s to 7s 6d, shaws 5s 6d to 6s per load.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 16.—6s to 9s per 252lbs.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—2s per bush.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 18.—6s 6d to 7s per load of 20 stone.

DURHAM, Oct. 13.—A good supply, at 6d per peck.

LEEDS, Oct. 15.—A good supply, and a moderate business done at late prices. Good clean samples rather higher, viz., from 6d to 7d per score of 21lbs.

SUNDERLAND, Oct. 13.—Potato taking up is progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather, farmers being anxious to have the ground cleared, as well as to prevent the disease from spreading, which we understand has not as yet affected them to any extent, and certainly not so much as to create the least uneasiness or alarm as to there being a sufficiency for the community at large. Prices stationary—4d to 6d per stone.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 22.—We can note no alteration in our market since our last report. The demand continues limited at the prices then quoted.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—For all kinds of hops the demand is extremely inactive, and lower prices have been accepted in most instances. New mid and East Kent pockets, 8/ to 10/; new Weald of Kent ditto, 5/ 10s to 7/ 10s; new Sussex ditto, 5/ 10s to 6/ 10s; Farnhams, 10/ to 11/ 10s; yearling Kents, 3/ 10s to 4/ 10s; yearling Sussex, 2/ 16s to 4/ 10s; old hops, 1/ to 3/ 15s.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 22.—Chester Main 17s 9d—Wylam 17s. Wallsend: South Killingworth 15s 6d—Wharfedale 18s 6d—Lambton Pitmose 19s 3d—Belmont 19s 6d—Haswell 19s 9d—Russell's Hetton 19s 9d—Whitwell, unscreened 15s—Denison 19s—Kelloe 19s—Adelaide Tees 19s 6d—Tees 19s 9d—West Cornforth 18s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 16s—Hartley 16s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 6d. Ships at market, 32.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.—Bate's West Hartley 16s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 6d—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell 16s 6d—New Tanfield 14s—Tanfield Moor 15s 6d—Townley 16s—West Hartley 16s 6d—West Wylam 15s 9d—Eden Main 17s 9d—Lambton Primrose 18s—Anthracite through and through 16s—Cowpen Hartley 16s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 16s 6d—Llanlennoch 20s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 6d—Risca Rock Vein 20s—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d. Wallsend: Clarke 16s—Gibson 17s—Gosforth 17s 6d—Hedley 17s 6d—Hilda 17s—Hotspur 16s 9d—Heaton 17s 6d—Hebburn 17s—Northumberland 16s 9d—Original Gibson 17s 6d—Percy 17s—Urpheth 14s—Walker 5s—Bell 17s 9d—Belmont 18s—Bradyll 19s 6d—Hetton 19s—Haswell 19s—Hutton 17s 6d—Jonsasohns 17s 3d—Plummer 18s 6d—Russell's Hetton 18s 6d—Stewart's 19s—Whitwell 17s 6d—Caradoc 18s—Cassop 18s—Denison 17s 3d—Hough Hall 17s 9d—South Kelloe 17s 6d—West Belmont 18s—Whitworth 15s 9d—Seymour Tees 17s 6d—South Durham 17s 6d—St Helen's Tees 16s 6d—Tees 19s—West Cornforth 17s 6d. Ships at market, 142; sold, 114; unsold, 28.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The transactions in the grain market since Tuesday have been unimportant, and prices have remained nominally as on that day. This morning, with only a limited attendance of either town or country buyers, the business done in any article was on a very small scale. New wheat declined 1d per bushel, and a similar reduction was, in some cases, submitted to on foreign. No change in oats or oatmeal. Flour, unless of very choice quality, was difficult of sale, and rather lower. Indian corn remains steady in price, but without any activity in the demand.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for all kinds of manufactured iron is at present suffering from the dullness usual at this season, with only a very moderate business doing. The slight tendency to advance in Scotch pig iron, noticed last week, has subsided, but there is little change to remark in prices, which remain nearly the same as last advised. The supply of tin plates is more abundant, and rather lower rates have been accepted for some descriptions. In other metals no change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.

COFFEE.—Much animation prevailed last week, and rather important transactions took place in ordinary and pale Java, the better green sorts are little in request; there was also much business in Brazil; the opinion remains favourable, and several lots have changed hands in second hand.

SUGAR (RAW).—A few lots Surinam have changed hands. DYES, &c.—Indigo met with good demand at full prices, in some instances even at a slight advance; 125 chests and boxes Java were taken for export.

TEA.—Of the 562 packages Java tea, withdrawn last week at public auction, were sold 197 packages.

COTTON.—About 400 bales North American, 150 bales Surat and 150 bales Surinam have found ready buyers at higher prices; the market closed with much spirit.

The Gazette.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. and D. Glasgow, Manchester, screw bolt manufacturers—W. and C. Kirkman, High Holborn, grocers—J. and C. Burgess, Harrington, Lancashire, grocers—Lyal and Tapson, James street, Covent garden, potato salesmen—Finch, Dobbinson, and Geare, Lincoln's inn fields, attorneys; as far as regards G. W. Finch—Hackwood and Son, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, coopers—R. and R. Proctor, Burnhall, Yorkshire, farmers—Rigby, Fleetwood, and Rigby, jun., Birkenhead, painters—Aplin, J. B. and E. H. Lawrence, Bristol, tailors—Ponting and King, Stroud and Pitchcomb, Gloucestershire, farmers—Jackson, Coston, and Jones, Manchester, printers of calicoes; as far as regards W. Jones—Wilson, Hawksworth, Moss and Elison, and Wilson, Hawksworth, and Co., Sheffield and United States of America, merchants—J. and S. Ryder, Plymouth, millers—Horswell and Weeks, Stoke Damerell and Egg Buckland, Devonshire, millers—Collis, Clowes, and Uthoff, Stourbridge, attorneys—Girdwood and Howlett, Maida hill, and Cambridge terrace, Hyde park, surgeons—Meek and Co., Liverpool—W. and O. Murrell, Norwich, ironfounders—Hardman, Illife, and Bate, Gresham street, button manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. and R. Hall, Bury, Lancashire, bobbin turners—first div of 1d on the joint estate first div of 1s 6d on the separate estate of J. Hall; and first div of 3s 8d on the separate estate of R. Hall, on Tuesday the 30th inst, or on any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.

R. Knowles, Great Bolton, Lancashire, collier—first div of 4s 11d, on Tuesday, the 30th inst, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

G. T. Bateson, Warrington, Lancashire, ironfounder—final div of 1d, on Tuesday, the 30th inst, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

J. and G. Clarke, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, ropemaker street, London, and elsewhere, carpet manufacturers—fourth div of 2s-6dths of a penny, or any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.

H. Thompson, Derby, woollen draper—first div of 5s 6d, on Saturday, the 20th and 27th inst, and every subsequent alternate Saturday to the 12th of October 1850, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham.

J. J. and D. Sim, Braithwaite, Cumberland, woollen manufacturers—first div of 3s, on Saturday, the 27th inst, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

West Cornforth Colliery—first and final div of 8s 11d, on the separate estate of G. Rippon, on Saturday, the 27th inst, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

Constantine William de Bernardy, Salsbury square, Fleet street. Thomas Richbell, Cold Harbour lane, Brixton, and Woolwich, rocket manufacturer. Samuel Leggatt, Norwich, innkeeper.

George Sedgwick, Moorgate street, stationer.

Hugh G. Astle, Margate, toyman.

Henry Hardy, Bradford, Yorkshire, tea dealer.

John Angus, Berwick-upon-Tweed, dealer in glass.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Wilson, Glasgow, stationer. Bogle and Russell, Glasgow, grocers.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis Lonsdale, grocer, Bermondsey street, Southwark.

James Kitchner, scavenger, Gravel lane, Southwark.

Samuel Grocock, hatter, Leicester.

James Kevil, jun., draper, Bristol.

Henry Sydenham Bolt, wine merchant, Plymouth.

Frederick Palmer, wine merchant, Bristol.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, 1848-9, showing the stock on hand on Oct. 20 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.

Table with columns for British Plantation and Foreign Sugar, subdivided into Imported, Dutypaid, and Stock, with sub-columns for 1848 and 1849. Rows include West India, East India, Mauritius, Foreign, Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla, Havana, Porto Rico, and Brazil.

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

Table showing average prices of sugar from British Possessions in America, Mauritius, and East Indies, with the average price of the three.

Table for MOLASSES, showing Imported, Dutypaid, and Stock for West India.

Table for RUM, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock for West India, East India, and Foreign.

Table for COCOA.—Cwts., showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock for Br. Plant and Foreign.

Table for COFFEE.—Cwts., showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock for Br. Plant, Ceylon, and Total BP.

Table for PEPPER, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock for White and Black.

Table for NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., and CINNAMON, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for PIMENTO, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Table for COCHINEAL, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for LAC DYE, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for LOGWOOD, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for FUSTIC, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

INDIGO.

Table for East India, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for Spanish, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

SALTPETRE.

Table for Nitrate of Potass, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for Nitrate of Soda, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

COTTON.

Table for American, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for Brazil, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for East India, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Table for Liverpl., all kinds, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

Total table for Cotton, showing Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table of market prices for various commodities including LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, and various oils and seeds.

Table of market prices for Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals (Copper, Iron, Steel), Oils, and various other goods.

Table of market prices for Seeds, Silk, Spices, and various types of Pepper and other aromatic goods.

Table of market prices for SUGAR, Tallow, and various types of Timber and other building materials.

The Railway Monitor.

	Date when due.	CALLS FOR OCTOBER. Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d		
Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, &c.	6	6 0 0	0 15 0	95,000	71,250
Anglo-Italian	15	5 5 0	0 5 0	44,423	11,106
Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Junction	1	...	2 10	...	postponed from March
Cork and Bandon	5	43 15 0	1 5 0	4,606	5,573
Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham	20	8 15 0	1 5 0	8,000	10,000
Eastern Union, Norwich Extension	10	22 10 0	2 10 0	22,000	55,000
Do., new 5l preference	25	deposit	2 0 0	25,000	50,000
Great Northern, Scrip 12½	31	7 10 0	2 10 0	93,068	232,070
Lancashire & Yorkshire, 50l	15	46 0 0	3 0 0	13,000	39,000
Do., 32l	15	15 0 0	1 10 0	48,444	72,666
Do., L. and B., 50l	15	46 0 0	3 0 0	20,000	60,000
Leeds and Thirsk preference, 5ths	1	deposit	1 0 0	45,000	45,000
Londonderry & Coleraine, halves	20	3 15 0	1 5 0	20,000	25,000
Monkland, guaranteed 25l	2	7 10 0	2 10 0	2,200	5,500
North British, pref. 5l	11	3 10 0	1 10 0	104,533	156,799
Paris and Lyons	5	18 0 0	2 0 0	Government shares	
Sheffield, Rotherham, E. W. H. and Goolse, N. Division	25	14 10 0	2 0 0	14,000	28,000
Strawbury and Birmingham, A.	1	11 0 0	1 0 0	52,000	52,000
Do., B.	1	7 0 0	1 0 0	52,000	52,000
South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goolse	15	10 0 0	2 0 0	37,500	75,000
Total					1,046,749

The proportion called by foreign companies is 11,106l.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND.—The committee of investigation of the York and North Midland line, preparatory to the approaching meeting, have issued an instalment of their third report, which is of a piece with all the chapters lately published of railway history. The first report of this committee unfolded, it will be remembered, the manner in which the traffic returns and the general accounts of the company had been made out so as to cause misrepresentations to the extent of about 75,000l, as well as some matters which had rendered it necessary for Mr Hudson to give his note of hand to the company for 40,000l; while the second report was exclusively occupied by an elaborate detail of that gentleman's transactions, the enormous amounts he had refunded and those for which he was still liable. The committee now announce that in preparing their final statements they have been obstructed by the directors and officials of the company. The recommendation of the committee that Mr Peter Clarke, the manager appointed by Mr Hudson, whose direct part in making up the delusive accounts of the company had been already stated, should be dismissed, was not complied with, the reason given by the directors being that Mr Clarke was talented, and that his services might still be desirable for some time longer. He has therefore been continued in the complete management and control of the company. In other instances the directors have shown a laxity in following up the advantages gained by the exertions of the committee, "which is a serious detriment to the proper working of the business of the company." Two cases of defalcation discovered by the committee were left unnoticed until it was too late to proceed against the parties. The directors and the committee have also differed regarding the composition of the board of management, Mr Meek, the Lord Mayor of York, having been appointed chairman in the place of Mr Crawshaw against the decided opinion of the committee, who, although they entertain respect and esteem for him, consider Mr Meek ineligible on account of his connection with the Great Northern and other companies. New directors have also been appointed without the slightest consultation with the committee. Under these circumstances the committee feel compelled to call upon the general body of the shareholders to support them at the meeting which is to be held on the 31st inst. to consider the entire results of their arduous and protracted labours.

YORK, NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK.—The fifth and concluding report of the Committee of Investigation of the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway, furnishes the climax to the records of Mr Hudson. In their former reports, it will be remembered, the committee detailed the circumstances connected with his payment of calls on Sunderland Dock shares out of the funds of the company; his concealed issue and appropriation, of extension shares, and the consequent "profits without a parallel in the history of public companies;" his transactions in iron; and the sums drawn as payments for land, and applied to his own purposes. It now appears that, from the commencement of the company in 1844 down to Mr Hudson's retirement, the accounts were falsified regularly each half-year, until the total deception amounted to 121,924l, the system being to transfer working charges to capital, to leave accounts unpaid, to fabricate debts due to the company which had no existence, and when all these were insufficient, to overstate the traffic accounts. In this way, while the company at the date of the last report which bore Mr Hudson's signature professed to have a reserve of 59,777l that divided 61,143l more than it had earned. The falsification began with a sum of 3,637l, and was of course extended as a gradual increase in capital without any corresponding increase in revenue rendering it necessary, and thus by maintaining large dividends and tempting the public to purchase, "Mr Hudson was enabled to realise increased profits by the sale of the shares which he took from the company for his own benefit." In his private communications to the officials, directing the traffic accounts to be "amended" according to his wishes, Mr Hudson did not hesitate to state that it was "in order to make things pleasant" before they were submitted to "the auditors." In connection with what is called the Great North of England purchase account, it appears that he appropriated for his own purposes 26,855l, which he refunded in March last. As regards the claim for the sums illegally taken for the purchase of shares in the Sunderland Docks, the committee "trust the amount will shortly be restored to the company."

YORK, NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK.—An extraordinary meeting of the company was held at York on Thursday, to receive the reports of the committee of investigation. Mr James Meek, Lord Mayor of York, who is at present chairman of the company, presided. There was a numerous attendance of shareholders. On the motion that the reports be adopted, being made, Mr Wylie said that, before coming to the question, who were the parties in whom to place confidence, it was proper to inquire upon what principle confidence was

to be given. The object should be to obtain responsibility, efficiency, and honesty in management. With these three things obtained, he should not want to hear of Government auditors; he would be his own auditor. (Hear, hear.) The chief of these requisites—responsibility of directors to those who appointed them—was, in his opinion, to be secured by having properly remunerated officers. (Hear, hear.) He remembered once when he had made some observations which were not quite palatable to Mr Hudson, the latter told the meeting that he had only 80l a-year. That was a most unfortunate 80l. (Hear.) There should be men at the head of the company's affairs who would not merely give their time for one or two days in a week, but make the company's business their occupation. (Hear, hear.) He was perfectly astonished at the present condition of railway property, when he saw how it had been, not mismanaged, but not managed at all. There should be some five good men devoting their time from morning to night to the business. (Hear, hear.) How could this or any other property thrive with what, after all, was amateur management? Gentlemen gave these matters their spare time; but their active time was what was wanted. (Hear, hear.) Here were matters requiring constant watching, and there should be men always at their post. Proper remuneration would secure efficiency and responsibility. Some gentlemen objected to the expense; what was the expense of the last management? The directors had 2,500l a year, Mr Allport, 1,000l; Mr Close, 1,600l; 5,100l a-year could not have been laid out to worse purpose. (Hear, hear.) His (Mr Wylie's) object was to fix individual responsibility, so that the shareholders might go to a man, and ask why such and such things were done, and have satisfaction. After much discussion, the appointment of the new directors was proceeded with, and it was agreed to postpone the election of the proposed managing director until the February meeting.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The reports regarding the falling off in the traffic of some of the principal railways during the prevalence of cholera have caused much anxiety to railway shareholders, and may have tended to depress the value of their property. They will probably be glad to know that the aggregate traffic on the railways in the United Kingdom during the current year shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1848. The published total receipts from the first of January to the 30th of September 1849 amounted to 8,366,540l; corresponding period of 1848, 7,500,680l; showing an increase of 865,860l. The receipts during the first quarter of 1849 amounted to 2,380,236l; second quarter, to 2,824,900l; and third quarter, 3,211,401l—being an increase over the corresponding periods of 1848 of 302,970l in the first quarter, 298,560l in the second, and 264,330l in the third quarter. A comparison of the traffic returns for corresponding periods of former years shows the increase to be progressive. The receipts during the first 39 weeks of 1843 amounted to 3,680,480l; in 1844, to 4,215,440l; in 1845 to 4,960,323l; in 1846, to 5,758,600l; in 1847, to 6,685,880l; in 1848, to 7,500,680l; and in 1849, to 8,366,540l. The length of railway in operation over which the traffic was carried at the end of those periods was—in 1843, 1,586 miles; in 1844, 1,770 miles; in 1845, 2,033 miles; in 1846, 2,498 miles; in 1847, 3,375 miles; in 1848, 4,178 miles; and in 1849, 4,980 miles. The average traffic receipts per mile indicate the effects of opening so many miles of new railway. During the first 39 weeks of 1843 the traffic receipts averaged 2,330l per mile; in 1844, 2,500l; in 1845, 2,640l; in 1846, 2,560l; in 1847, 2,200l; in 1848, 1,965l; and in 1849, 1,780l per mile. As may be expected, the opening of the trunk lines in the first three or four years had the effect of considerably increasing the traffic per mile, while the construction of duplicate lines and comparatively unproductive branch railways in the latter years has had the contrary effect by reducing the average traffic per mile very considerably, which is likely to continue so long as the present system of constructing unproductive extensions and useless branches is pursued. The traffic returns of 52 railway companies in the United Kingdom for the half-year ending the 30th of June 1849, amounted to 5,395,240l, and the total working expenses, including rates and taxes, amounted to 2,508,210l, leaving a net profit of 2,887,030l to pay interest on loans and dividends on capital. On these, including leased lines, 181,000,000l have been expended up to the 1st of July 1849. Estimating the "unproductive capital" at 11,000,000l expended on lines in course of construction, the remaining 170,000,000l must depend for dividend on the net profit of 2,887,030l, which would give a dividend of nearly 3s per cent for the half-year, or about 3½ per cent per annum. It is estimated that nearly 40,000,000l of the above sum is borrowed capital, and that interest is paid thereon at rates varying between 4 and 5 per cent. Taking the interest at 4½ per cent, it would require 900,000l to pay the half-year's interest, and deducting that sum from the net profit mentioned, would leave a balance of 1,987,030l to pay a dividend on what may be called the share capital, amounting to 130,000,000l. That sum, provided there were no guaranteed rents or preference dividends, would admit of a dividend of rather more than 3 per cent per annum. This general result is no doubt much more satisfactory than many shareholders have anticipated, at the same time it warns them against paying very high rates of interest in perpetuity on preference shares, and giving their sanction to extravagant guarantees.—Times.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 22.—The railway market has exhibited increased firmness to-day, and quotations in several cases were decidedly better.
TUESDAY, Oct. 23.—The railway market was firmer to-day, and purchasers increasing, the tendency of prices is towards improvement.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.—The railway market further improved to-day, most descriptions being quoted at an advance, but the highest prices were not fully supported at the close of business.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25.—The railway market was generally steady to-day, but prices were scarcely so buoyant as they closed last evening.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—Railway shares have been firm, although very quiet.

MECHANICAL LEECH.—The *Journal des Debats* describes an important discovery, which occupies the attention of the French scientific world. It is a mechanical leech, invented by M. Alexander, a civil engineer already celebrated for his useful discoveries. All the scientific bodies, after satisfactory trials, have caused this leech to be adopted in all the hospitals; having proved not only the immense economy of its use, but, what is better, the decided advantage which it has over the natural leech, often so scarce, always repugnant to the patient, and sometimes dangerous.

PAUPERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—A parliamentary paper lately printed by order of the Hon. the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr Simeon, M.P., shows the number of parish paupers in receipt of relief on July 1, 1848, in the various unions of England and Wales. It hence appears that the total number relieved in the workhouses amounted to 97,128 (of whom 94,649 in England); and the total number of those relieved out of doors to 763,266. The grand total number of paupers relieved on the 1st of July 1848 in England and Wales, is estimated at 1,068,000.

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, Name of Company, London (M. F.), and various share prices.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table 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.

Postage of Foreign Letters.

(From the Post Office Packet List.) The single rate on all foreign and colonial letters, when conveyed by packet, is as follows:—

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Between the United Kingdom and Prussia, British and foreign rate, not exceeding 1/2 oz) and single rate (s d).

BY PACKETS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Table listing destinations from Southampton (e.g., Lisbon, Spain, Greece and Egypt) and their respective postage rates.

BY PACKETS FROM DOVER.

Table listing destinations from Dover (e.g., Belgium, France, Prussia, Sicily) and their respective postage rates.

BY PACKETS FROM LIVERPOOL.

Table listing destinations from Liverpool (e.g., Bermuda, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia) and their respective postage rates.

BY PACKETS FROM FALMOUTH.

Table listing destinations from Falmouth (e.g., Madeira, Brazil, Buenos Ayres) and their respective postage rates.

The postage marked a must be paid in advance.

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Office of Ordnance, 19th Oct. 1849.—W-1473.

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A Catalogue of the Several Lots may be obtained by persons willing to become purchasers, at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich; the Principal Storekeeper's Office at the Tower; and at the Secretary's Office in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole or any number of the said Lots are to be delivered, on or before MONDAY, the 5th Nov. next.

By Order of the Board, G. BUTLER, for Secretary.

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Ralph Thompson, S. Atkinson	385	Hobart Town, Oct. 29
Royal Archer, F. Scott.....	400	Adelaide, Oct. 31
Statesman, J. W. Lane.....	1150	Adelaide and Port Phillip, Nov. 1
Hogghly, A. Sproul	700	Do, do, do, Nov. 15

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching a succession of superior first class ships (Regular Traders) to each of the Australian Colonies &c. MARSHALL and EDRIIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street, London.

EMIGRATION to AUSTRALIA.—With a view to enable respectable persons, who are ineligible for a Free Passage, to proceed to the Australian Colonies, at the lowest possible cost, it has been arranged to despatch a Line of superior First Class Ships of large tonnage, for the especial accommodation of Steerage, and other Passengers, at an exceedingly low rate of passage money. These vessels will be subjected to the inspection of Her Majesty's Emigration Officers, and will be despatched on the appointed days (wind and weather permitting) for which written guarantees will be given.

For ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP, the STATESMAN, 1150 tons burthen, J. W. Lane, commander, to sail from London Nov. 1, and from Plymouth Nov. 11.

For ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP, the HOOGLY, 700 tons burthen, A. Sproul, commander, to sail from London Nov. 15, and from Plymouth Nov. 25.

These Splendid Ships have full poops, with first-rate accommodations for Cabin Passengers, and their 'twixt decks being lofty and well ventilated, they afford most desirable opportunities for the Accommodation of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers. They will be fitted and provisioned in all respects on a similar plan to the Vessels now being despatched by Her Majesty's Colonisation Commissioners, and the same Dietary Scale will be adopted. They are officered and manned by thoroughly competent persons, and carry duly qualified and experienced Surgeons. Other equally fine ships, similarly fitted, &c., will succeed; and sailing on the 1st and 15th of each month from London, and the 11th and 25th from Plymouth. Load at the Jetty, London Dock. Apply to MARSHALL and EDRIIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street, London.

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

THE MECHAN DRESSING CASE, the most portable ever invented, being only the size of a pocket book, containing one pair of Mechi's ivory handled peculiar steel razors, his magic strop, comb, and badger-hair shaving brush, price only 25s; the same with hair brush and soap dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steambot or travelling companion, this invention is an invaluable acquisition. An immense variety of other Dressing Cases, both for Ladies and Gentleman, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices, to suit either the economical or luxurious. An extensive stock of Writing Desks, Writing Cases, Work-boxes, and Bagatelle Tables, Razor Strops, Table Cutlery, Superb Paper Mache Articles, &c., Manufactory 4 Leadenhall street, four doors from Cornhill.

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE EXHIBITION, 1849.

The Birmingham and Midland Counties Exhibition of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, and POULTRY, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of December next. Printed CERTIFICATES for the several Classes may now be obtained, together with copies of the Prize Lists, on application to the Honorary Secretary. All ENTRANCES must be made on or before Saturday, the 17th of November.

T. B. WRIGHT, Hon. Sec. Union street, Birmingham, Oct. 2, 1849.

FISHERIES.—Parties interested in the Fisheries, and others also dealers in Manure, are informed that the Proprietors of the Royal Patent Submarine Manure, are prepared to grant Licenses, under Her Majesty's Letters Patent, bearing date October 1847, for London, or any part of England, Wales, Colonies, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man (Dorset, Kent, and a part of Devon excepted, having Licenses already granted). Under this Patent, refuse Fish, Marine, and other substances, are rapidly converted into Manure—closely resembling and equal to the finest Peruvian Guano in its fertilising power and fostering properties, and can be rendered at a much less cost to Agriculturists. Particulars can be obtained, and Manure purchased, by applying at the Company's Offices, 116 Fore street, Devonport, Devon; or the Proprietors may be treated with personally, during November 1849, at No. 9 Noble street, Falcon square, London.

CAUTION.—Persons are cautioned not to be allured by anonymous specious announcements, addressed To Fisheries, or they may possibly incur serious responsibilities by unlawfully infringing this Patent.

AN ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of TEETH.—Mr A. JONES, Surgeon-Dentist (to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, and to her late Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, Louis Philippe, and the ex-Royal Family of France), begs to introduce an entirely new kind of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, that possess all the advantages of natural, which they perfectly resemble in form and colour. They are superior to any other description of teeth yet offered to the public; or any visible attachment, or anything whatever injurious to the adjoining teeth.—64 Grosvenor street, Bond street. At home from Eleven till Five. Mr Jones has no connection with any person advertising in the same name.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES. EACH OF INFALLIBLE ATTRIBUTES. ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.—The unprecedented success of this discovery in restoring, improving, and beautifying the Human Hair is too well known and appreciated to need comment.

ROWLANDS' HAIR WASH.—A preparation from the choicest Oriental Herbs. It pleasingly and effectually cleanses the Hair and Skin of the Head from Scurf and every species of impurity, and imparts a delicate fragrance.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.—A preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the Skin and Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the Teeth and Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure.

The august patronage conceded by our Gracious Queen and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these creative renovating specifics, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

Beware of SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label. Sold by them at 20 Hatton garden, London, and by every respectable chemist and perfumer throughout the kingdom.

THE ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET and ABATTOIR COMPANY.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 William IV., cap. exi. Provisionally registered, 7 & 8 Vic., cap. cx. Offices, Wellington street North, Strand. Capital, £200,000. Shares, 11 each, to be paid in full on allotment, thereby avoiding any calls, and unless the Company complete the purchase of the property the whole amount will be returned to the shareholders. The responsibility limited to the amount of the shares. The rental of the houses, &c., on the Islington Market Estate in-surea interest on the subscribed capital, independent of the removal of Smithfield Market.

- Trustees.
Geo. Stone, Esq. (Messrs Martin, Stone, and Co.), Lombard street.
John Twells, Esq. (Messrs Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.), Gracechurch street.
William Shaw, Esq. (Member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society), Strand.
- Committee.
a William Shaw, Esq., Strand, Chairman.
W. Anderson, Esq., Oakley, Bedfordshire.
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a A. B. Wall, Esq., Bishop's road, Bayswater.
J. Williams, Esq., Buckland, Farringdon, Berks.
W. Wingate, Esq., Hareby, Bollingbroke, Lincolnshire.

With power to add to their number.
Members of the Acting Committee.
Auditors—J. A. Ambrose, Esq.; Thos. Robinson, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., Gracechurch street.
Solicitors—Messrs Armstrong and Westbrook, 2 Great James street, Bedford row.
A day for the allotment of the Shares will shortly be fixed, until which time applications will continue to be received at the office of the Company; the Solicitor's, Thomas Allsop, Esq., Royal Exchange buildings; Henry Drewitt, Esq., 23 Tokenhouse yard; and by the members of the Acting Committee.
JOHN T. TIDD, Secretary.

TRELOAR'S COCOA NUT FIBRE MATTING Warehouse, 42 Ludgate Hill. Every width, pattern, and quality of this much approved matting constantly on view at the Manufacturer's Warehouse, being the only establishment in Europe exclusively for the manufacture, and sale of articles from the Cocoa Nut Husk; of which a catalogue may be had gratis. There are many worthless imitations, but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured by T. TRELOAR, 42 Ludgate hill.

CHEAP STATIONERY.—CARRIAGE PAID.—The following prices are those of a MANUFACTURING STATIONER, who receives his papers in their rough unfinished state, direct from the paper mills, and which are pressed, cut, and packed, under his own inspection, by which arrangement he is enabled to guarantee the qualities of all papers, envelopes, &c., and supply them at a trifling per centage beyond the maker's prices.

- Good useful Satin Note, full size, 3s per ream.
 - Ditto of superior quality, 4s per ream.
 - Ditto fine thick Satin Cream or Blue Shade, 6s per ream.
 - Whatman's best thick Linen-made Paper, Cream laid, or Yellow wove, 5s per ream.
 - Large Commercial Note, 4s per ream.
 - Black Bordered Note, 4d, 6d, and 8d per quire, or 1s 6d, 2s, and 2s 6d per five quires.
 - Envelopes for ditto, 1s and 1s 6d per 100, adhesive.
 - Letter Paper, 5s, 6s, and 9s per ream.
 - Large Commercial ditto, 5s per ream.
 - foolscap, 6s, 12s, and 16s per ream.
 - Solicitors' Drafts, 5s and 10s per ream.
 - Sealing Wax, the best, 10 sticks for 1s; 3s 6d per lb.
 - Thick Satin Adhesive Envelopes, 150 1s; 6s per 1,000.
- All the above papers are warranted perfect, contain 24 sheets to the quire, and can be had in quarter ream packets at the same low rate. A general list of prices of all kinds of stationery, forwarded on application. Orders, with a remittance, if over 20s, carriage-paid to the country.

WILLIAM PARKINS, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 25 Oxford street, London.

IRISH PEAT CHARCOAL.—THE IRISH AMELIORATION SOCIETY, established by a Royal Charter of Incorporation, dated Jan. 26th, 1849, which limits the responsibility of Subscribers to the amount of their respective Subscriptions. The Lord DE MAULEY, Chairman to the Court of Directors. Major-General MACLEOD (late Chief Engineer in Bengal), Chairman of the Committee of Works. Chief Office, 9 Waterloo place, London.

Capital Stock, £500,000, divided into Shares of 10s each, to be paid up, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Charter and Deed of Settlement, by a deposit of 10s a Share, and Calls not exceeding 10s each, nor to be made within less than three months' time after the payment of any previous Call. Twenty-one Days' Notice of every Call is to be given to each Shareholder, by letter from the Secretary. The First Call was payable on the 25th September, 1849.

This Society was formed for the purpose of beneficially employing the Irish peasantry in the manufacture of Peat Fuel and Peat Charcoal from the Peat Bogs of Ireland, and, in the gradual, but permanent, reclamation of the Bog Lands.

The Peat Charcoal thus produced is an article of considerable commercial value for many purposes; and it has been shown by recent public exhibitions, and any person who doubts may satisfy himself privately, that it is of inestimable value as a deodoriser and disinfector of night soil, which, immediately on being mixed with the charcoal, becomes a dry inodoriferous powder, capable of being handled without inconvenience, and packed in bags and transmitted by railway or any other conveyance.

The manure thus produced is deemed by scientific men to be equal if not superior in quality to Guano, and may be purchased at one-fourth of the cost of that well-known manure.

The Directors have established these facts at their own risk, having for some months past had an experimental Station at work at Derrymullen, in the county of Kildare, where, in addition to having satisfied themselves that they can make Peat Charcoal, and sell it in London with a satisfactory profit at from 40s to 50s per ton, their operations have proved, that, if duly supported by the public, they will be able to employ, constantly and most beneficially, thousands of the half-starved and half-naked Irish peasantry.

The system adopted and proposed to be acted upon by the Society, in the employment of the labourers, is task work, with a fair remuneration in money; and the Directors feel bound to state, that, so far as they have been enabled to carry out this system, they have experienced from the labourers a degree of industry, alacrity, and docility, for which they were totally unprepared. The people employed have by severe labour clothed themselves and their families, cultivated their patches of land, previously lying waste for want of seed, and in some cases have purchased pigs; and they say all they want to make them happy is constant employment.

The Directors earnestly appeal to the public for support. To those desirous of promoting the permanent welfare of Ireland, the opportunity is offered, by contributing to the funds of this Society, of opening up in that country a new field of useful and profitable labour, to which a limit can scarcely be assigned.

Those who feel interested in removing from the densely populated towns of England the cause of pestilence and death, may further that object in the only rational, because the only natural way, by assisting to provide the antidote.

The aid of Agriculturists is looked for, because the labourers of this Society promise to render available to them millions of tons annually of the most valuable manure, now worse than wasted.

And though this Society was formed rather on philanthropic than on commercial principles, the Directors assure capitalists who may feel inclined to invest in the Stock of this Society, that they will receive a quick and satisfactory return for any capital they may so employ.

By order of the Court,
P. R. SHOREDICHE, Hon. Sec.
To whom application for Shares may be made.