

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor :

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. IX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851.

No. 419.

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The Political Economist.

THE PROGRESS OF IMPERIAL INIQUITY.

SINCE we last addressed our readers on the subject, the despots of Germany have made two steps further. They have given to the world two proofs more of their inappeasable hatred of everything which bears the name or wears the semblance of liberty,—two more of the incurable malignity of that moral malady which disqualifies them from reigning over civilised or decent nations.

The King of Prussia has insolently rebuked the only representative of the freedom of the Press which still exists in his dominions, having announced to the *Cologne Gazette* that he will suppress it unless it foregoes all criticism or hostile comment on the proceedings of his Government. The decisions of his Administration are not to be made the subject of argumentative attack: they are for obedience, not discussion. The Emperor of Austria has announced in a formal official document, addressed to Prince Schwartzberg, that henceforth he will reign as an absolute monarch, bound by no rules and amenable to no tribunal: he absolves his Ministers from all shadow of constitutional responsibility, informs them that they have nothing to do except to countersign and carry into effect the decrees of his arbitrary will, and that they are answerable for their acts to him alone. It is pleasant to deal with men who thus throw away the mask, who shelter themselves behind no legal fiction, but throw down the gauntlet to civilised and cultivated humanity, and proceed openly and avowedly to bring to issue the momentous controversy between the Oriental idea of Government and Empire and the principles of freedom and legality which have so long formed the strength, the pride, the honour, the charm, the vital spark, the prolific seed of the European mind.

There is something almost attractive in the sublime audacity of the proceeding. There has been nothing like it since the days of the Holy Alliance. It carries us back whole generations into the past. If the interests at stake were not so stupendously significant, we could really admire the daring courage of the young man who, dropped almost by accident on an Imperial throne, has bid defiance at once to the threats of his enemies, the desires of his subjects, and the tendencies and spirit of the age. He is fighting the genius of the nineteenth century with weapons and notions borrowed from the fifteenth. Mrs Partington with her broom, "vigorously sweeping away the Atlantic ocean," was no-

thing compared with Francis Joseph opposing to the whole tide of modern civilisation his simple fiat:—

Sic volo; sic jubeo: stet pro ratione voluntas!

The contrast between his power and his pretensions is of a nature to strike us dumb with amazement. His empire is a menagerie of the wildest, most incongruous, most heterogeneous materials. Hungarians, Croats, Czechs, Italians, Illyrians, Tyrolese, have no common bond of union or cement. They are not only inharmonious: they are absolutely hostile and irreconcilable. The Tyrolese and the Austrians proper alone feel towards their Emperor any of that loyalty which offers zealous service and encounters willing sacrifices. The Lombards loathe his rule with an intensity to which it is difficult to give adequate expression. The Magyars hate him with a perfect hatred, and are waiting their opportunity with the steady resolution of a patrician and military race. The Slavonic population, differing from the Germans in language, in religion, in customs, in all the ineradicable peculiarities of race, feel that Austria can never be to them more than an accidental and temporary mistress. She has only just recovered from the effects of a revolution which discovered to the world what a hollow pageant, what a whitened sepulchre, what a feeble, unknit, nerveless giant she was,—when Lombardy threw off her yoke, when Hungary defeated her armies and defied her power, and when she was only saved from utter destruction by the fatal aid of Russia. Her finances are in a state of hopeless dilapidation; her credit is so impaired that a new loan is out of the question, and her people so impoverished that new taxes are unproductive,—and the depreciation of the Imperial currency has reached a point almost without a precedent in the Western World. Yet in this crippled situation, with all these elements of weakness within her, with all these menaces of ruin around her, her bold young Emperor assumes a tone which would scarcely have become Louis XIV. after the annexation of Spain, or Napoleon after the battle of Austerlitz,—and enters on a career of autocratic rule which would have been perilous for Charles V. or Frederick the Great.

How long this mode of rule will be tolerated by the various populations which he governs; how long his empty and discredited Exchequer will be able to pay the vast armies which he is compelled to keep on foot; and what will happen in Hungary and Lombardy when those armies are disbanded or have become mutinous from want of pay; how long an intelligent and aspiring people like the Prussians, strong in their nationality and all trained to arms and enthusiastic in the cause of German liberty, will bear to see their wretched and imbecile Monarch dragged along in the wake of such an ignominious triumph;—all these things we cannot pretend to prophesy. Yet the cup must be nearly full. That pride which goeth before destruction, and that haughty spirit which proverbially precedes a fall, seem to have taken possession of both Sovereigns. It would almost seem as if, in the emphatic language of Scripture, God had "given them over to a reprobate mind." It would seem as if it had been decided that the backward path of repentance and atonement should be barred to them for ever. It would seem as if the awful fiat pronounced of old had gone forth upon them also,—“Ephraim is joined unto idols: let him alone. He that is unjust, let him be unjust still: and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still: behold I come quickly, to give to every man according as his works have been.”

And what is the effect of all these things upon the Republican party throughout Europe? Why, that every day and every deed adds to their numbers, stimulates their purposes, elevates their hopes. In every new iniquity of regal power, they read a new earnest of their own success. Well may they watch! well may they hope!

Well may we think a world thus trampled o'er
By clumsy tyrants will be their's once more!

They feel that every day is narrowing the ground on which the battle is to be fought; is restricting the choice of Europe to only two alternatives, Democracy or Despotism, and is proving

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the former to be immeasurably the less evil of the two. It is true that in their day of triumph their follies were many and great, and their offences neither few nor small;—but they have been effectually whitewashed by their antagonists. Under the democrats, indeed, peace was endangered, commerce was emperilled and impeded, industry suffered, and liberty was sometimes put in jeopardy. There was convulsion, there was confusion, there was discomfort, there was disorder. But human intelligence was not proscribed, human action was unfettered, human speech was free; and, therefore, human progress was not impossible. Under autocratic rule, however, while crime has been yet deeper and order and stability almost as insecure, all advance has been made absolutely hopeless; a leaden weight has kept down every mental effort; an iron hand has repressed every noble aspiration. Democracy injured humanity in its *circumstances*: Despotism assails it in its *essentials*. The one brought about a perilous chaos and an unnatural excitement: the other threatens to reduce everything to the stillness of the grave and the sleep of death.

One thing more. The Emperor of Austria by this last step has put a fearful plea in the mouth of democracy, and has armed it with a lethal weapon. He has proclaimed himself above the law. Republicans will not be slow to publish the undeniable deduction: *He who is above the law is out of the law.* He who discards all law in his dealings with his subjects, deprives himself of the right of appealing to it in his own behalf. He who is beyond the control, is also beyond the protection, of the law. To renounce law is to appeal to force: to renounce law is to become an *outlaw*. The Emperor, in his short and reckless career, has broken every tie, violated every promise, trampled upon every right—has denied the obligation of the most solemn contracts, and the most universal and eternal duties: he has forged a weapon which, sooner or later, will be turned with terrible effect against himself.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CUBA.

The various reports that have for some time been in circulation of another invasion of Cuba are at length confirmed. The invasion has taken place with most disastrous results to the invaders. An expedition left New Orleans in the early part of August, under the command of General Lopez and Colonels Pragay and Clendennin, consisting of about 450 persons. It effected a landing at Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, on the 13th of that month, and a sanguinary engagement shortly afterwards took place, in which the invaders were defeated after a great slaughter on both sides, and a considerable number were taken prisoners. Some were driven to the mountains, others took to boats and put to sea. These latter were captured by the steamer *Habanero*, carried to Havana on the 16th ult., and executed at 11.5 a.m. of the same morning. "After they were shot," according to the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, "they were dragged by the feet by negroes, who commenced stripping them of their clothes, which they carried on sticks through the streets, yelling like so many wild demons." The execution took place on the public road in Havana, and it is estimated that there were 20,000 spectators. Amongst those shot were Colonel W. S. Clendennin; Captains F. S. Sewer, Victor Kerr, T. B. Veacey; Lieutenants James Brandt, J. O. Bryce, Thomas C. James; Doctors John Fisher, K. A. Tourniquet; in all, fifty-two persons.

These proceedings have naturally excited very bad blood between the Americans and the Spaniards. The latter complain very justly of the piratical attacks and the provocatives to insurrections which come from the States; and the former complain of the hatred of the Spaniards, and of the sneers and ill-treatment they receive at Havana, of their packets and merchant vessels being insulted by Spanish men of war, and of its being no longer safe for Americans to be in Cuba. Extreme arrogance and contempt on one side, and hatred animated by success on the other, may in the end convert this piratical attack into a national contest. General Lopez is said to have made good his retreat into the mountains, to remain there in arms, and to be continually joined by fresh forces. Many Americans will feel extremely desirous of revenging the death of their countrymen, and may force the United States Government to wink at succours being sent to Lopez. When such contests begin, it is impossible to foresee their termination, and we are not without apprehension that this second piratical expedition against Cuba may embroil Spain and the United States.

THE MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—£8,494,498 A YEAR.

In the *Economist* of the 23rd ult. we showed from a recent Parliamentary return the extraordinary effects which had been produced upon the correspondence of this country by the adoption of the system of a uniform penny postage. At the time that that bold experiment was introduced, the same sagacious administrative mind that suggested it proposed to give new facilities for the extension of another function which the Post Office had un-

dertaken, viz., the transmission of small sums of money (not exceeding five pounds) from one part of the country to another. To that extent the Post Office has been converted into an Exchange bank for remittances of small sums, with a view to enable the poorer classes to transmit small sums with safety from one place to another. The abolition of *one-pound notes* had rendered such a facility more important than it used to be. Prior to the 20th of November, 1840, the Post Office charge for remitting any sum not exceeding 2*l* was *sixpence*, and above 2*l* and not exceeding 5*l*, the charge was *one shilling and sixpence*. These rates were then altered to *threepence* for any sum not exceeding 2*l*, and *sixpence* for any sum above 2*l* and not exceeding 5*l*; at the same time additional facilities were afforded in the way in which the business was transacted. The practice, too, had all the advantage which could be derived from the more frequent transmissions of mails, and their more rapid conveyance; and the results which have followed from this reduction of charge and the increase facilities afforded are even much more striking than the increased number of letters which have passed through the Post Office. The number of money orders issued in the United Kingdom in the last entire year under the old system, that is for the year ending the 5th of Jan., 1840, was 188,921, representing a sum of 313,124*l*. In the first entire year under the new system, that is the year ending Jan. 5th, 1842, the number had increased to 1,552,845, representing a sum of 3,127,507*l*, being as nearly as possible ten times greater. But this was only the beginning of a still more remarkable development of the system. Year after year it rapidly increased, until, in 1850, the number of money orders issued was no less than 4,439,713, representing the extraordinary amount of 8,494,498*l*, being *twenty-seven* times more than in the last year under the old system!! The following table shows the progress from year to year of this useful department of the Post Office:—

RETURN of the Number and Amount of Money Orders issued in the United Kingdom, during the year ending the 5th January, 1846, and each subsequent year; the Returns being to a certain extent estimated as respects England up to the 5th April, 1847, inclusive.

For the Years ended	England and Wales.		Ireland.		Scotland.		Total United Kingdom.	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Jan. 5, 1840	142723...	240063... £	30015	47295... £	16183...	25765... £	188921...	313124... £
— 1841	482764...	802827... £	53507	77167... £	51526...	50980... £	587797...	989575... £
— 1842	1290115...	2657969... £	125170...	215382... £	137560...	254155... £	1552845...	3127507... £
— 1843	1767626...	3709778... £	169910...	295878... £	174444...	331520... £	2111980...	4237177... £
— 1844	2086009...	4369314... £	218179...	378884... £	207335...	384612... £	2501523...	5112840... £
— 1845	2333653...	4858885... £	232525...	391692... £	240555...	444817... £	2806660...	5695395... £
— 1846	2627441...	5463453... £	258144...	435330... £	295339...	514576... £	3176126...	6413361... £
— 1847	2881699...	5926475... £	294521...	519877... £	338559...	624706... £	3516779...	7071666... £
— 1848	3288375...	6600658... £	343156...	585154... £	401634...	71764... £	4031183...	7913177... £
— 1849	3468823...	6861803... £	359043...	604192... £	375785...	685298... £	4203651...	8151294... £
Jan 6 to Dec 31, 1849...	2515839...	6889865... £	358578...	592594... £	374474...	679273... £	4348861...	8152643... £
Jan 1, 1850...	3677112...	7173622... £	377433...	623732... £	385165...	697143... £	4439713...	8494498... £

The commission on money orders was, on and from the 20th November, 1840, reduced as follows:—

For any sum not exceeding 2*l*.....from 6*d* to 3*d*
 For any sum above 2*l* and not exceeding 5*l*.....from 1*8* 6*d* to 6*d*

Amidst all the fluctuations to which the country has been exposed during the above period, the increase of these remittances has been rapid and progressive in every year. And now, the system results in the remarkable fact, that a sum of no less than 8,494,498*l* is annually transmitted by money orders, in amounts averaging no more than 1*l* 18*s* 3*d* each!

And this extraordinary fact is the more remarkable when we consider how much other means of making small remittances during this period have also increased. To say nothing of the more liberal terms which competition has induced the ordinary banks to offer, the greatly increased practice of keeping banking accounts, and making payments in cheques, have extended the facilities of remitting money in sums of any amount to an enormous extent. There are now thousands of persons in the middle and higher ranks of life, among whom the practice of keeping bank accounts prevails, who make all their payments, even for private expenditure, in cheques; and especially including those for even the smallest sums which they require to make at a distance. And this is a practice which has been increasing every year during the whole of the above period. It is, then, not too much to assume, that a very considerable portion of the money orders issued by the Post Office is on account of the humbler classes of society; and in this light their rapid increase in number and amount is only one more of the otherwise numerous and gratifying evidences which we have of the great improvement in the condition, as well as in the habits of these classes, which has taken place of late years.

But as may be naturally expected, the transaction of such an enormous amount of business entails upon the Post Office a large additional expenditure. By the Parliamentary return before us, it appears that that additional expenditure in 1850 was no less than 70,577*l*. But then, against that is to be placed the commissions of *threepence* and *sixpence*, according to the amounts, which were paid for the orders. These amounted to 73,813*l*, so that the business, in place of being an additional cost to the Post Office, left a small balance in its favour. The following is the state of the account of expenditure of the money order department, and of the commissions received by it:—

RETURN of the Expense of the Money Order Office, and the Amount received for Commission, during the Year ended the 31st December, 1850.

	Salaries and Allowances.	Totals, including all other Charges.
	£	£
England and Wales:—		
Chief office	21,238	29,368
London { Branch offices	1,578	1,878
London receivers	4,231	4,231
Country offices	20,504	20,525
Totals	47,851	56,322
Ireland:		
Dublin office	4,166	5,141
Country offices	2,852	2,855
Totals	7,018	7,999
Scotland:		
Edinburgh office	2,972	3,770
Country offices	2,505	2,506
Totals	5,478	6,276
United Kingdom	60,347	70,577
AMOUNT OF COMMISSION.		
England and Wales:		
Chief and other offices within the three-mile circle	9,176	£
Country offices	52,289	£
Total for England and Wales		61,465
Ireland		6,913
Scotland (including 50 <i>l</i> interest on the bank account)		6,335
Total for the United Kingdom		73,813

(Signed) ROWLAND HILL, Secretary to the Postmaster-General.

It is thus evident that the rates of commission charged are as nearly as possible the net cost to the public, and that those who receive the accommodation pay the entire charges which it entails. But it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a most remarkable fact, that in this country no less than 73,813*l* is paid in commissions of *threepences* and *sixpences* for the transmission of sums of money averaging only 1*l* 18*s* 3*d* each, but amounting in the whole to the enormous aggregate sum of 8,494,498*l* in one year! This is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable examples of the effects of reduced charges and increased facilities.

AN AUSTRALIAN CALIFORNIA.

"EVEN GOLD MAY BE BOUGHT TOO DEAR."

In another part of this paper will be found an extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 20th of May, containing an announcement of a most exciting character, copied from the *Bathurst Free Press*, of the discovery of a new California in the mountain ranges near the latter place. This seems to be the only information which has reached this country on the subject, as we have ascertained that no official intelligence whatever has been received concerning it. The paper which contains it comes by the way of Singapore, and by the India overland mail. The account, therefore, as copied from a provincial Australian paper, is wholly unsupported by any other evidence. It is, however, so precise and circumstantial that there is every reason to believe that it is at least founded in fact. We cannot, however, forget that only a year ago, a fever which for the moment was equally strong, and for which there appeared to be at least equally good grounds, raged for a few weeks in another part of the Australian colonies. It, however, soon died away, and nothing is now heard of it.

But if the accounts of the *Sydney Morning Herald* be true, is the discovery a subject for congratulation? We venture to say—no. The experience during the last three years of the United States with regard to California, has proved how true the old adage is—that, "even gold may be bought too dear." Individuals may have acquired fortunes by the Californian discovery, but there can be no doubt that, as a country, the United States is to this time enormously out of pocket by it. We hear of the large sums of gold dust brought by each packet; but we hear little of the far larger sums that have been sent there in one shape and another since the gold discovery was made. To use an American phrase, California is the most "indebted" portion of the globe to the Eastern States at this moment:—an "indebtedness" which we fear there is but little chance of ever being wholly liquidated. In short, with some exceptional articles, and at some exceptional times, California has been the only losing market to the United States for the last three years. To say nothing of the enormous losses by fire, robbery and tempest, we have reason to doubt if all the American citizens who have left the Old States for California have really made, upon an average, the ordinary wages of common labourers in New England. The best evidence of this view of the case, is, that nearly all the failures of importance which have occurred during the last two years in the United States can be traced to transactions with California. Our observations are now confined only to the subject as a matter of profit or loss, and without any reference to the social and moral consequences which have resulted to the numerous emigrants to that country.

With such slender accounts from New South Wales on the subject of this discovery, it is not necessary that we should speculate upon the consequences at present. All that we are desirous of now doing is, in the first place, to caution those engaged in the trade of the colony against placing too much faith in the accounts; and, in the next place, against rushing into those disastrous extravagances which the Americans did, even though the accounts

should hereafter prove true. It is a curious fact that much, if not by far the greater portion of the monetary difficulties which at this moment afflict the United States, can be traced to a discovery which has brought millions of gold into the country, and is daily bringing more. To the enormous shipments to California, many of which have proved most ruinous, are mainly to be attributed those large importations into the United States, which have ended in turning the exchanges with Europe against them, in creating a drain of bullion, and in raising discounts, by the last accounts, on commercial bills to the rates of 12 to 15 per cent. per annum!! "Even gold can be purchased too dear."

TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

OUR space will only allow of our drawing the attention of our readers to the monthly accounts of Trade and Navigation which will be found in another part of the *Economist* of this day. The consumption of all the chief articles of commerce continues upon a large and increasing scale, and even coffee begins to show the influence of the reduction of the duties. Of sugar and tea the increase in the month is considerable. Of timber there is a very large increase in the present year over the two last. The importations of raw materials are very large, and of wool and cotton the increase upon last year is very striking. The Exports of the month show a further increase of nearly 400,000*l* compared with the corresponding month of last year, the increase upon the seven months being 2,703,984*l* compared with 1850, and 7,632,191*l* compared with 1849.

YANKEE SUPERIORITY.

THE defeat of all our yachts by a clipper from New York has excited a great sensation. They are the very best of all our craft—the best built, the best rigged, the best manned—and they are all beaten by the first American vessel that sails with them, which may not be the fastest of New York boats. This event is calculated to abate the self-confidence of our maritime population, and inspire them with a wholesome suspicion that they have yet something to learn. For us it is a very striking confirmation on much evidence, given before the Committee to inquire into the Navigation Laws, that was hotly contested at the time by all those who obstinately believed, because we had outgrown the Dutch and beaten the French half a century before, that we were and should ever remain superior to all other nations. It was then stated by several witnesses that American ships were in general better built and better handled than English ships, and this was pooh-poohed by the "friends" of the English mercantile marine, who described all such assertions as calumnies on our ship-builders, ship captains, and seamen. The "America," by beating the very best of our craft, has at once alarmed and convinced us. The "friends" of our shipping interest have mistaken the absence of competition for confirmed superiority.

That our ships, the forms of which were for many years perverted to meet the requirements of an absurd law of measurement for tonnage, should not yet be well shaped, is not surprising. It is very difficult to get rid of confirmed bad habits, and the old practice may still influence the form of our finest vessels. It is possible that our yachts may be in some measure misshapen from the models imprinted by the law on the minds of many generations of ship-builders. No corresponding restriction on the rig of our vessels has ever interfered to pervert the judgment and influence the skill of our seamen; yet is quite plain, from the description of the *America*, that her superiority is as much due to the mode of rigging and handling her as to her form. As long as she was going free in her last match, she gained comparatively little on the *Titania*; but when she began to beat to windward, she left her competitor far behind. All the writers who have described the match attribute this to her sails standing better. They were like boards. They lost none of the force of the breeze. She sailed a whole point nearer the wind than her competitor. Her sails were closely laced to the masts and to her booms. She was better rigged, better sailed, and altogether better handled than our yachts, though they are said to be unrivalled, and certainly surpass all our other craft. We are behind the Yankees somewhat in seamanship and sail-making, as well as in ship-building.

This superiority is not of sudden growth. It has not come into existence since the Navigation Laws were altered. It prevailed before the inquiry into them, as was testified by several witnesses. The repeal of these laws has fortunately helped to convince us with the fact. On a former occasion, our self-sufficiency kept us ignorant of a superiority that had been silently growing up till it manifested itself in our defeat. If towards 1812 we had been aware of the advantages possessed by the American frigates, we should probably not have suffered the disgrace of losing the *Guerrier* and the *Macedonian*. From what happened in 1812, and from the success of the *America*, we may infer what awaited us hereafter if we had much longer tried to shut out all competition. She has come into our waters and gained her victory over our smartest craft, to convince us that we have barely begun in time to learn from our rivals. Silently there was growing

up a superiority on the other side of the Atlantic, which would soon have excluded our ships from every trade but our own. The success of the Americans in the Southern whale fishery is the indication of what was coming in other trades, before we were wise enough to enter into competition with them, and at once learn our deficiencies, and acquire the means of removing them. There is now a probability that we may recover our lost ground. The building of ships at Aberdeen, Sunderland, and London has already been much improved, and improvement must extend itself to rigging our ships and handling them. Our mariners and sail-makers must learn of the Yankees as well as our ship-builders. We rejoice in the success of the *America*, because we believe it is likely to ensure us against defeat on matters of much greater moment than yacht sailing.

It is not only in building and managing ships that the Americans surpass us. They have picked our patent unpickable locks, have taught us how to sew clothes and reap corn by machinery, and by their revolvers to protect or destroy life. For all these manifestations of superiority we are indebted to Free Trade and the Exhibition, which is itself a consequence of Free Trade. The superiority was there before, but our late more intimate communication with America has made it known. Happily for us we can profit by what we thus learn. Other nations, at least those on the continent of Europe, can only benefit by the discoveries, inventions, and improvements of foreigners as their Governments permit them. They cannot even import useful knowledge; at least they cannot apply it. Already, however, our busy and intelligent people are everywhere beginning to improve their ships, to construct more secure locks, and to form reaping machines superior to that of Mr McCormick. We have not yet heard of their applying the sewing machine to use or improving it; and we hope, as they have little or no occasion for the use of revolvers amongst themselves, that they may so continue to live at peace with other nations as not to require destructive arms abroad. It seems, in fact, almost as impossible that the nations which have come together in Hyde Park, and made common cause for the promotion of industrial knowledge, should ever again be the enemies of each other, as that the Scotch and the English, or that the Cornish and Lancashire men should go to war.

GUANO.—ADULTERATION.

WE have received several letters on the subject of adulterated Guano. The recent trial of Long and Pickering, seems to have created a serious doubt in the country as to the possibility of obtaining that important and valuable fertiliser in a pure state; inasmuch as in the case referred to the guano had been ordered direct from the agents of the Peruvian Government, Messrs Gibbs and Co., and by them delivered direct from the ship in which it was imported. It appears, however, that the lighterman, Long, who was employed to convey it from the ship in which it was imported to that in which it had to be conveyed coastwise to Yorkshire, had selected a Saturday for receiving it. This afforded him an opportunity of landing it during Sunday at the wharf of Pickering, by whom the bags were emptied and refilled with the same quantity of a mixture of guano and marl sand and other articles; and when that was done, the bags were replaced in the barge, and conveyed on Monday morning to the ship for which they were intended. Long was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and Pickering to ten years' transportation.

But in these facts, we see no good reason for the apparent alarm that seems to exist. It is just one of those cases of glaring fraud which, in numerous businesses, are constantly brought to light by the activity of the police; and the effect of which should be to induce to greater care in the future, as it undoubtedly will in the present instance, on the part of all concerned. But the fact of the fraud discovered, exposed, and punished, is no more an argument against the use of guano, as some seem to think, than the robbery of a bank parcel, or the forgery of a cheque, would be against the use of banks. On the contrary, the facts to which we have referred, furnish rather a guarantee, that in future no such frauds need to be apprehended. On the one side the sellers will take care that such opportunities for adulteration shall not be afforded in future; and, on the other hand, the buyers will be more upon the alert as to the condition in which they receive it. To both, the exposure will be at once a useful warning and a guarantee against its repetition. Fortunately the high position of Messrs Gibbs and Co. in the commercial world is, of itself, a sufficient guarantee than every means will be taken on their part to secure the delivery in a genuine condition; but it will be equally necessary that buyers should exercise a vigilant supervision, in order to secure themselves against similar frauds as that to which we have alluded at any stage of its carriage, and in its examination on arrival.

The quantity of pure guano imported has now become very great, and of a large aggregate value. In 1841 the quantity imported was only 2,881 tons, but in 1850 it had risen to no less than 116,925 tons, one of the many evidences of the improved character of agriculture. The value of guano annually imported, therefore, cannot be put down at less than one million sterling. The following table, from a Parliamentary return, shows the great progress of this trade, and the great importance it has acquired:—

AN ACCOUNT "of all GUANO Imported into the United Kingdom in each of the Year 1841 to 1850, inclusive, distinguishing the Quantities Imported from each Country respectively."

	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Norway .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prussia .....	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
Hanseatic towns.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium .....	...	...	...	149	...	46	...	...	...	62
Channel Islands.....	...	...	...	...	105	160	156	...	...	412
France .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal, viz, Azores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	1056
Spain .....	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	16	...	114
Italy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...
Turkish dominions ...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	294
Egypt .....	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa...	...	...	175	76898	207679	5309	1146	950	2345	2853
British Possessions in										
South Africa .....	...	...	...	253	46848	4718	184	...	707	2526
East Coast of Africa ...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...
St Helena .....	...	...	...	110	2093	443	401	...	...	...
British Territories in										
the East Indies .....	...	...	...	600	307	900	...	...	...	...
British North American										
colonies .....	...	...	...	...	76	10	6	...	...	...
Demerara .....	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...
U. S. of America .....	...	...	...	...	...	1175	...	...	...	274
Mexico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Brazil .....	...	...	...	...	431	1162	250	204	...	184
Buenos Ayres, or Argen-										
tine Republic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489
Oriental Republic of										
the Uruguay .....	...	...	...	...	...	228	21	...	...	...
Chili	819	6167	1234	9743	11656	10430	1574	6029	4311	6324
Bolivia .....	...	...	...	...	...	2692	1678	3130	...	1212
Peru	2062	14231	1589	16475	14101	22410	57762	61055	73567	95883
Patagonia .....	...	...	...	...	...	3518	10223	...	1945	5387
Southern whale fishery	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
Other parts .....	...	...	8	2	4	1	1	1	...	...
Total.....	2881	20398	3002	104251	283300	89703	82392	71114	83418	110925

Office of the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports, Custom-house, London, 31st March, 1851.

W. IRVING.

The large importations of 1844 and 1845 arose from the discovery of Ichaboe, which for a short time furnished a large quantity, though of inferior quality. In a single year (1845) that island furnished no less than 207,679 tons, out of 283,300 tons, the entire quantity imported. In that year the supply from Peru was only 14,101 tons, but it has increased now to 95,083 tons.

We need not remark upon the necessity of using every possible precaution to obtain this article in its pure state, for it is one of those cases where the consequences of fraud are not confined to the mere loss sustained in the purchase. It leads to a far greater loss in the failure of crops from insufficient fertility, which a genuine quality of guano would have prevented; and after the exposure which has taken place, we cannot too strongly recommend purchasers to use every precaution in their power to prevent adulteration between the delivery from the ship and its arrival on the farm. But while we do so, we can see no greater difficulty in preventing fraud in guano than any other article, if due caution be used.

But great as has been the increase in the consumption of guano in past years, as shown by the above table brought down to the end of 1850, the importation of the present year, so far as it has gone, shows a still more rapid increase. A reference to the Board of Trade Tables, which we publish this day, will show that for the first seven months, that is, from January 5th to August 5th, the quantities imported were as follows:—

	Tons.
1849	51,480
1850	69,937
1851	131,009

Thus showing that the import of the present is proceeding at the rate of upwards of 220,000 tons in the year.

ULTIMATE VISIONS OF ENGLISH SOCIALISM.

WORKING ASSOCIATIONS.—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

In our last number we endeavoured to distinguish between the reasonable and unreasonable expectations of the "Christian Socialists," and to assign the limits of possible pecuniary advantage which might result to the promoters of "Working Associations" and "Co-operative Stores." We will now endeavour to ascertain what grain of truth may lie hid in those wide and more brilliant visions in which these philanthropists indulge; and what prospect there is, in sober reality, that society can be restored, or its deeper sufferings materially alleviated, by the general adoption of their plans.

For the Christian Socialists do not by any means confine their projects to securing the establishment and success of a certain number of associations of working men who shall be labourers and capitalists in one:—they propose to multiply these associations till they embrace the whole field of each separate department of industry, and to extend these co-operative stores till they have extinguished all individual shopkeepers in the several branches of retail trade. Even then their work will be only half accomplished: they will then proceed to complete and crown their undertaking by uniting all the associations in each trade into one vast guild, governed by a central committee, and finally by effecting a union of all these guilds into one gigantic fraternal combination, whose affairs shall be directed by delegates from all the guilds. By this means the whole of the industrial arrangements of society will be revolutionised; and the noble, Christian, and pacific principle of

concert and co-operation will be substituted for the selfish, mischievous, and wicked one of competition.

Competition, they affirm, is the great Devil of the modern system of industry and commerce,—the Satan of our complicated civilisation,—the root to which all our aggravated sufferings may be traced. Competition gluts our markets; competition drives down prices below a remunerating price; competition lowers wages beyond the limits of subsistence; competition enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor; competition makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbour's mouth, converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile and isolated units, and finally involves capitalist and labourer in one common ruin. Now we will pass over for the present the inquiry how far this is an exaggerated statement of one side of the question, and an entire and unfair ignoring of the other, and we will simply consider the mode in which the Socialists propose to meet and abolish this denouncing mischief.

Their first plan is the one so strongly eulogised in the Christian scriptures,—casting out Satan by Satan's agency. They propose to beat out Moses and Son and all other rivals by every art which the most resolute and indefatigable spirit of competition can supply. They will not rest, they say, till they have driven every slop-seller and "competitive" employer from the trade. In this hallowed aim—so sacred in their hands, so iniquitous in everybody else's—they put in operation all the usual means of success. They promise to make articles at least as good or better, and to sell them at least as cheap or cheaper, than any other establishment. They advertise as vigorously, in proportion to their funds. They profess as largely, and describe as glowingly. They *tout* for custom with at least equal zeal. They and their supporters canvass among their friends, and entreat them to leave tradesmen who have served them long and well, in order to encourage these new associations. We know this to be the case. We do not blame them for it: if they promise no more than they perform, and are guilty of no untrue or unfair representations, and no malicious depreciation of their rivals, their exertions are perfectly legitimate. But if legitimate in them, they must be equally legitimate in others whom yet they denounce for using them.

We will imagine them successful. We will imagine that in each trade numerous associations of working men have been formed, and that, by the effects of superior diligence, honesty, and skill—by superior *cheapness* in a word (the very word which is the object of such fierce denunciations from their most eloquent writers!)—they have driven every individual capitalist and employer from the arena. Or, to make the matter clearer, we will suppose all this to have been effected in a single trade—the tailors. Do they imagine that they have, by this process, either diminished the number of workmen, or increased the aggregate amount of work to be done? Nay, will not the tendency of their success have been to multiply the workmen by improving their condition, and consequently the inducements to enter into it? And if they have neither increased the work nor diminished the workmen, have they lessened by one iota that fact which lies at the root of all competition, and which must render competition as lasting as itself—viz., the insufficiency of work for all the workmen who are seeking it? Do they imagine that the associations will not compete with one another for that full employment which is unattainable by all?—compete, in the first instance, by promising superior punctuality, neatness, and skill?—compete, in the end, by offering their goods at a lower price? Do they imagine that the man who has ten children and a sick wife will be content with that half-work which may satisfy his bachelor associate, if, by offering himself at lower wages, or his productions at a lower price, he can obtain full work? If they do imagine all this, they count upon the existence of qualities which have yet to be developed. They count upon the predominance of sentiments which are now vanquished, latent, or in abeyance. They count upon the love of the community being stronger than the love of the family, and the love of one's neighbour being stronger than the love of oneself—which it never has been, as a rule, or among numbers, except in transient moments of aroused enthusiasm. They count, in fact, upon a change in the relative strength of human feelings and propensities,—upon a remodelling of human nature (which is a very different thing from its gradual improvement—a faith which we hold as firmly as themselves):—They are, therefore, soaring out of the region of experience into the domain of fancy,—whither we do not care to follow them, because there speculation becomes both unprofitable and delusive.

Again. Do they imagine that these associations will be composed, on an average, of men of equal degrees of capacity and cleverness? and that the association composed of skilful and energetic workmen will not, as a matter of course and of necessity, compete with and beat out the association composed of workmen who may in comparison be termed slothful and slovenly? Do they believe that these latter will not then, inevitably and as a matter of self-defence, lower their prices to counterbalance the inferior quality of their goods, and work longer to make amends for working slower? Moreover, what will become of those hands who, at the original formation of the associations, were found to be redundant,—for whom no work was left when the associations were all adequately employed,—and who are consequently left floating on the surface of the trade, and must either be maintained in idle-

ness, or will form themselves into supernumerary associations to drag down the others, or will work for individual capitalists at low wages, so as to defeat their schemes? They cannot suppose that these men will be content, out of tender regard for the general good, to be extinguished or ignored. They cannot pretend to deny their existence, for it is out of the very fact of this surplus of hands that all the evils of the actual competition spring. If there were no such surplus, the masters would compete for the men, instead of the men competing for the masters; and the workmen would long since have sprung into power and independence. There is no answer to all this; but a mitigating plea will be put in, which, as we wish to leave no gap unstopped, we must not pass over without notice. We shall be told, and have been told, that by the introduction of the associated system, the condition of the tailors would be so improved, and the wages actually received by them so much enhanced, that they would themselves become customers to themselves to a far greater degree than at present, and that thus the demand for clothes (and the work, therefore, to be done) would be increased. Granted:—if they succeed and work well; which possibly they may. But granted to this extent only;—that this increase in the earnings (and therefore in the purchasing power) of the operative tailors can in no case exceed, as we explained fully in our last paper, the difference between the gains of the middleman and capitalist after deducting interest of money, and the salaries of those parties who, under the associative system, would have to perform the functions of the middleman and the capitalist;—a difference which, as we then showed, must amount to a much smaller sum than it is generally loosely taken at.

But all our representations are met in face by the assertion:—“This competition between the associations, which you suppose inevitable, we shall preclude from now taking place. For our work will be only half done till we have united them all in one grand federal union, imbued with the true feeling of fraternity, and managed by delegates and chiefs fairly elected from the whole body. This central guild or governing body will decide upon the principle on which the work shall be divided among the different affiliated associations, will fix the amount to be done or the hours to be worked by each, according to the briskness or slackness of demand, the expansion or contraction of the market; so that the aggregate of employment shall be equitably apportioned among all. In this way all disputes and all competition will be avoided.”

This sounds plausible enough on paper: let us test it. Whence is to arise that wide knowledge, that delicate barometrical tact, which is to ascertain the amount of production required by thirty millions of people, and the manner in which this is to be allotted among the various associations into which the 100,000 tailors of Great Britain are divided? Where could be found the skill needed even to apportion it fairly and satisfactorily among the 23,000 journeymen of the metropolis alone? What chance is there that the allotments would be sufficiently wise and fair (even where guided by the best intentions) to content the several hundred or thousand allottees? How would it be possible to get so cumbersome a machinery to work? If the plan of fixing from time to time the hours of work were adopted,—as for the sake of simplicity and practicability would probably ultimately be the case,—how would this operate in different localities? The hours which were found more than ample to enable the London tailors to meet the London demand, might and probably would be quite insufficient to enable the Lancashire tailors to meet the Lancashire demand. The London men would then be for employing their over hours in helping to supply the Lancashire demand; while the Lancashire men would be for working longer hours; and their disputes would be endless and pertinacious. Does any man in his senses, who knows what committees and boards of direction are, really believe that the regulation of supply to meet demand throughout a great country and an important trade, could ever be satisfactorily, permanently, or decently adjusted by a vestry or jury of *Prud'hommes*? Or that the clumsy machinery which was sufficient to guide and govern industry (in a fashion) during the middle ages, when population was scanty, and trade was in its infancy, would be practicable or adequate in these days of gigantic enterprise and complicated interests? How could such a board decide upon the question which would arise every year, as to how many new hands should be admitted into the cotton manufacture or the shoe trade? How allay the indignation and heart-burnings of those whose sons were refused admission and condemned to idleness? Truly the undertaking of such a government would be overwhelming, and the helmsman should be omniscient as well as omnipotent.

Then how are the regulations of this central committee to be enforced upon refractory and reluctant associations? *How to be enforced against those*—an ever-increasing number, if our population goes on multiplying as it has done—*who belong to no association*, because they had found entrance into none,—the central authority deciding that they were not wanted; or because, exercising the unquestionable rights of freemen, they declined belonging to any? Have the Christian Socialists faced the idea of the shameless and tremendous despotism they will have to conjure up in order to ensure the working of their scheme? Against the affiliated association, indeed, the law might fairly step in (if it were found physically possible) to compel them to adhere to their agreement, and submit to the decisions of the power they had themselves

enthroned. But how are they to deal with those independent workmen who, either from rejection or from choice, have remained free and unassociated? Are they to be condemned to inaction and starvation? Are they to be prohibited from competing with the association? Are they to be forbidden to work except for a certain number of hours and at a prescribed rate of wages? Is the individual capitalist to be prevented from employing them on any terms which he and they—both of them free adults and British citizens—may mutually agree upon? If not—if they are to be free to work how they like, as long as they like, for whom they like, and at what remuneration they like, then all your boasted extinction of competition is at an end; the very basis of your scheme for revolutionising the existing arrangements of capital and labour crumbles in the dust; the essence of your panacea for regenerating society evaporates in air; and the golden age is as far removed as ever. If, on the other hand, these floating, isolated, unattached freemen are to be debarred from the first element, the alphabetic claim, of liberty—viz., the right to sell their own labour on their own terms and to a customer of their own choice; if the associated guilds are to be endowed with power to crush all outlying rivals and competitors, or to compel them to a forced and loathed incorporation—then you are not only casting out Satan by Satan's agency, but you are bringing seven worse devils than the old one into the chamber you have swept and garnished for your mad experiment; you are renovating and healing society by the instrumentality of its deadliest malady and its most gnawing curse; you are summoning Tyranny to do the work of Justice; you are rashly calling in the worst foe to civilisation and to progress, to aid you in your glorious aims of indefinite improvement and universal emancipation; you are asking spirits from hell to do the work of angels from heaven,—and they laugh in scornful amazement at your blind temerity and your wilful and headlong self-delusion.

But we will imagine even this difficulty got over. We will conceive that—by the influence of some all-persuasive eloquence unknown to the real world, by some millennial change in human nature which would leave you nothing to desire or accomplish, or by some such all-powerful and all-embracing despotism as an earthly paradise would be dearly purchased by enthroning—competition is crushed, extinguished, or absorbed; and that all workmen in each department of industry work in concert and under the control and direction of a common head; that all the tailors, all the shoemakers, all the bakers, &c., form each one colossal establishment; and that all rivalry is thus precluded. The matter is settled as far as the workmen are concerned: *how is it with regard to the public?* The producers are provided for: *how will it fare with the consumers?* They have no longer any security, or any protection; society has escaped one peril, to rush upon another; it has exchanged open competition for one huge monopoly; it has foregone the solid cheapness secured by the candidature of striving rivals, for such precarious substitute for cheapness as may be charitably assigned to it by the caprice of a body emancipated from all control, because from all competition;—the tailors, the shoemakers, the bakers, will charge whatever they please for their coats, their shoes, and their bread—and no man can gainsay them. The price may be high, the quantity scanty, and the quality bad; but the public has no remedy save in an appeal to the justice, the mercy, or the decency of the dispensing potentates. But this is not all: the evil will proceed with the accelerated and proverbially rapid pace of all retrogressive movements; as the price rises, the demand will fall off; as demand falls off, work will become scantier; the tailors making fewer clothes, will require less cloth: the occupation of the manufacturer diminishes; the shoemaker—to speak in the language of barter—will give the baker fewer shoes for his loaf; the baker will give the tailor fewer loaves for his coat; and throughout the community the rivalry of dearness will be substituted for the rivalry of cheapness; and the competition of trades for the competition of individuals.

“Wrong again, Oh Prophet of Evil!” say the Christian Socialists; “our work is not yet completed; you must not seize upon it in its unfinished state, and then inveigh against its imperfection. Our task will only be wholly done, when we have united, not only all workmen of one trade, but all trades into one gigantic association, governed by the same unselfish and paternal principles which prevail in each separate guild. We shall provide one federal assembly for the whole community of interest, which shall prevent the mischief of monopoly, as the minor councils prevented the evils of competition, by fixing the rate of exchange between each department of industry; deciding how many loaves shall be equivalent to so many shoes; how much silk shall be given in exchange for so much cotton; how many hours labour of the peasant, the artisan, the statesman, and the student shall be equivalent to a coat, a house, a shoulder of mutton, or a bottle of wine; for since all trade is barter, fixing such a price on each article as shall secure the public from the extortions of monopoly, would be fixing all these things.”

Here we pause: we have brought the Socialists, step by step, to their last great panacea. We have put, fairly, into plain language the schemes and resources, the real nature of which they have

disguised to their readers and we believe to themselves by vague and misty declamations. We have worked out their processes more clearly and more fully than they are in the habit of working them out for themselves. We have shown the course in which they are moving, the nature of the undertaking in which they have embarked, and the measures to which they will be driven, and perhaps dimly expect to be driven, to adopt, so as to preclude the possibility of any further self-deception which is not wilful. We have brought them to the alternative between failure on the one hand, and an appalling despotism on the other, at which our instincts shrink back in horror; between all the evils of a crushing monopoly, or a Colossal Board for governing and deciding everything, the very faintest conception of whose functions makes imagination sink under their frightful magnitude and multiplied impossibilities. The bare statement of this ultimate resource is the death-warrant of the whole scheme which leads to it, ends in it, relies upon it. If there be any one who really believes such a huge Board of Rule feasible, or desirable if feasible, we bow before him; we have no arguments that can reach him; to us he is as invincible as the British army at Waterloo, which, Napoleon said, did not know when it was beaten. We are content to have brought our antagonists to unmask their real plan and ultimate means,—conceiving that the refutation of these lies in their simple announcement.

A FIXED DUTY ON CORN.

WE readily give insertion to the following letter, if only for the purpose of explaining the apparent contradictions to which our correspondent alludes. The whole mistake arises from confining his observations to wheat, instead of extending them to grain generally. When it is proposed to impose a *five-shilling duty*, it is always intended to apply to all grain. Thus, when Mr Herries made the motion in Parliament, he calculated that it would give a revenue of 2,500,000*l.* because 10,000,000 qrs of all kinds of grain had been imported on the average of the three last years—the total of grain, flour, and meal imported last year being 9,109,000 qrs. The observations of Mr Labouchere referred to, applied only to wheat and flour. Mr Newdegate's observations also referred only to wheat as sold in the markets, from which the weekly averages are calculated. But these markets are confined to England and Wales, so that, independent of excluding all wheat sold direct from the farmer to the dealer or the miller, and that which is sold in other markets not included in the list, the whole of the wheat sold in Ireland and Scotland is excluded from the *Gazette* returns. It is computed that the entire quantity of wheat grown in the United Kingdom is about *four times* the quantity returned in the *Gazette* as sold in the towns from which the averages are computed. The entire quantity of grain of all kinds grown in the United Kingdom, according to the best authorities, is about 70,000,000 qrs, and that, with the 10,000,000 qrs imported, which it has been proposed to subject to a five-shilling duty, makes the whole consumption about 80,000,000 qrs, of which, at least, not less than 25,000,000 qrs is wheat. We would refer our correspondent to Mr McCulloch's valuable work, “The Statistics of the British Empire,” for the best and most reliable account of the agricultural productions of the United Kingdom.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—I have just read the article in last Saturday's *Economist*, headed “A Fixed Duty on Wheat,” and I would again ask upon what data or authority you repeat the statement that we annually consume 80,000,000 qrs of wheat, and that out of this quantity we import 10,000,000 qrs?

The whole argument built up on this assumption by yourself and Sir J. Matheson, namely, that by the imposition of a 5*l.* duty on foreign wheat, the community would be taxed to the amount of 20,000,000*l.* necessarily limits the word ‘grain’ in your article to wheat; and therefore, supposing our consumption 80,000,000 qrs, as you say, of this grain, if we take 40*s.* as the price of a quarter the value of our annual produce in wheat alone would amount to the enormous sum of 160,000,000*l.* For the foreign wheat must be bought with our produce of some kind. I know of nothing else we have to give the foreigner for any thing, but our produce.

Now, not only does this valuation of our annual produce in wheat seem posterous, but the assertion that we consume this enormous quantity annually, is made in the face of statements by Mr Labouchere from the returns of the Board of Trade, that the quantity of wheat and flour imported in 1849 was only 4,800,000 qrs, and last year 4,855,000 qrs; and in the face of similar statements made on the same evening in the House of Commons by Mr Newdegate, that the quantity of home-grown wheat sold in the markets of this country was in 1845, 7,445,000 qrs, and in 1849 only 4,686,000 qrs; thus making a total of wheat and flour consumed in this country in 1849, only 12,245,000 qrs, instead of 80,000,000*l.*

Surely, it becomes incumbent upon Sir J. Matheson or yourself to explain this wide disparity, or give to the public the grounds upon which you arrive at so very different a conclusion from that drawn from returns so authentic as those of the Board of Trade?

As my last letter—exposing what I considered fallacious in Sir J. Matheson's letter to Mr Murray—was found too long for admission into your columns, although not longer than Sir James's, I shall not extend my present communication by entering upon the subject at large, being anxious in the first place, to have the apparent anomaly, which I have pointed out above, explained.

That done, I shall be glad to avail myself of your columns to prove, that while a 5*l.* duty upon wheat *must*, other things remaining the same, raise the price of wheat generally to a corresponding sum, the people at large—all the industrious producing classes—would in no way be injured thereby! Because all produce, all commodities, the result of man's labour, would rise in price proportionate to that of the article taxed; and therefore, if they had to pay more for their bread and wheat, they would now get more for their own produce, and would find themselves in no way sufferers. It is with this produce that the bulk

of the people really buy bread and every other thing; the money being the mere agent—the 'medium' of this exchange, or middle thing employed to facilitate this barter of commodity for commodity—the fruits of one man's labour for that of his neighbour. Thus the producing classes, I am prepared to prove, would in no way suffer by a 5s duty on wheat, but the whole burden of the tax would fall on the wealthy money paid classes alone, who can best afford to pay it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. MACDONALD.

Aug. 27th, 1851.
P.S. Pray do not infer from what I have written that I am an advocate for a 5s duty on wheat, as a remedy for our present disease; it would be like tickling the foot with a feather to heal a cancer within!

Agriculture.

CHEAP FOOD AND RURAL WAGES.

A STATEMENT of the money rate of wages gives no precise notion of the real value of the price the workman receives for his labour, unless the purchasing power of his wages at the same time be ascertained. Thus we are told that in 1847 the agricultural labourers of different districts received 12s, 10s, or 8s a week for their daily labour, and that in 1849 and 1850 rural wages had been reduced to 11s, 9s, and 7s respectively; and unless we inquire what were the prices of food at the two periods we may suppose wages have fallen, and that the Protectionist prediction that the agricultural labourer would suffer from free trade in corn has been to a certain extent verified. But what are the facts? In 1847, when the labourer of the lowest-priced districts received 8s a week, the price of wheat was 8s9d a bushel, and when his wages had fallen to 7s a week, his wheat had also been reduced to 5s a bushel, and the price of his other necessaries of life had been reduced in the same proportion.

Arthur Young, in his "Annals of Agriculture for 1801," puts this point in the following striking illustration:—"A person now living in the vicinity of Bury, Suffolk, who, when he laboured for 5s a week, could purchase with that sum a bushel of wheat, a bushel of malt, a pound of butter, a pound of cheese, and a pennyworth of tobacco; while the same articles in 1801 cost 11 6s 9d; and supposing his wages in the last named year to be 9s, and his parish allowance from the rates 6s a week, making together 15s, it would require 11s 5d more than his wages and allowance together to purchase the same quantities of consumable commodities he procured when his wages were 5s a week." And the history of prices in this country proves that, whenever prices have been low, the wages of the agricultural labourer have given him a greater amount of the comforts of life than during a period of high prices, notwithstanding his money wages may be nominally higher in the latter than in the former period.

It is however the fact, that although the farmers of some districts did in 1849 and 1850 succeed in reducing the wages of their labourers about one shilling per week, the labourers have during the present year very generally succeeded in recovering their lost shilling. In the northern districts and in Scotland, where yearly hirings take place in May, the engagements made this year with farm servants have been almost universally at advanced rates; and throughout England it has been during the present year rather subject of complaint amongst farmers that labourers have been scarce, and high wages have been successfully demanded.

A somewhat amusing instance of such complaints appears in the following letter, recently published in the *Morning Herald*, with the heading "Repeal of the Corn Laws." It is addressed to the Editor of that journal:—

SIR,—It is not often I trouble the Editor of a newspaper with my thoughts but as the class I have the honour to belong to is grievously annoyed and wounded with the late Sir Robert Peel's nefarious corn bill, have the kindness to insert in your paper the feelings of one who is undergoing the penalty of his wickedness. I am paying my labourers almost as much as I did before his bill came into operation, that is 5s 6d per acre for mowing barley and formerly 7s. I used to receive 40s per qr, and now probably 24s or 25s. Can that difference be right? Wheat is now cut for 8s [he acre] and is making 38s per qr, formerly 70s per quarter and was cut for 9s per acre. Is it not enough to make a man's hair stand on end to find himself so bitterly robbed, and yet to pay his rent with the exception of 10 per cent. reduction, which it would be foolishness to take as an equivalent? I am delighted to see the manner you work your powers for the farming interest, as you do all others where wrong is inflicted. Keep in the same strain, and God will not lessen your high principles. I have been a subscriber to your paper for 30 years or more, daily perusing it, and though my diction is not so properly balanced or punctuated as yours, insert this with your corrections, and I shall be greatly gratified. Yours, &c.,
A HUNTINGDONSHIRE FARMER.

It is difficult to determine which to admire most, the simplicity of the correspondent who could indite such an epistle, or the tact of the Editor who has published it, as affording argument against free trade in corn. Possibly the compliment paid to the "high principles" of the journal by a thirty years' subscriber obscured the Editorial judgment, for assuredly beyond the circuit of the market table it would be difficult to meet with any one to whose mind the above letter does not afford most satisfactory evidence of the good working of the "Repeal of the Corn Laws" it purports to condemn.

Nevertheless, the upward tendency of agricultural wages, at the time when the prices of agricultural produce may be fairly taken to have settled down to moderate, in rural phraseology low rates, does, we doubt not, appear somewhat paradoxical to no small number of agriculturists. Ever since 1795, when the allowance system commenced, under which the rural labourers received weekly sums as wages from their employers, and further weekly sums, in proportion to the number of their children and calculated according to the price of bread, out of the parish rates, the rate of wages in husbandry has become, in the minds of both landlords, farmers, and labourers, unnaturally and erroneously associated with the price of bread; and at times when and places where there may have been a temporary or local surplus of labourers, this connection between wages and prices has been artificially realised to a certain extent by the farmers reduc-

ing wages a shilling or so per week when corn sold badly. Such reductions were also made under the conjoint pressure of the Protectionist landowners and farmers of particular districts in 1848 and 1849, with a sort of half-spiteful determination to accomplish their own prediction of evil to the labourers from free trade in corn. But all these attempts to establish any permanent connection between the rate of wages and the price of corn entirely failed as soon as general economical laws came into operation. In fact, the monopolist prophecy, that rural wages would be low when corn became cheap, was dependent on the fulfilment of another ill-omened prediction from the same quarter, namely, that some land in England would go out of cultivation under a system of Free Trade, and that the farmers as a body would employ less capital in husbandry than they had previously done. Now, events prove the reverse of all this to have taken place. Since 1846 no land has gone out of cultivation, but, on the contrary, much down and permanent pasture land has been converted to tillage; woods, wastes, and heaths have been grubbed up, reclaimed, and cultivated; and an immense extent of land throughout the country has been recovered by the removal of timber, hedges, rows, and the like. And during the same period the amount of improvement effected in buildings, in permanent amelioration of the land, and by its better management, is prodigious. All these things have created a demand for rural labour, and have furnished employment for the labourers in husbandry such as had not been before experienced, and the result is, their wages are tending upwards. This has been strongly felt by farmers during the present harvest, who find that very full terms are demanded for getting in their crops, though there is no reason for expecting any considerable, if any advance in the price of grain. This will dissolve the illusion that wages are dependent on the price of corn, and will still further confirm the farmers in the only sound view of their trade, and now the prevalent one, that large crops alone will prove profitable. It will also teach them the importance of securing the best and most steady labourers by permanent engagements, so that with them, assisted by machinery, they may be less dependent upon occasional and immigrant labourers, by whom so large a portion of the harvest has of late years been got in.

Irish labourers are likely to diminish year by year from causes over which the English farmer has no control, and this will render him more dependent for his harvest work upon that loose class of occasional labourers who constituted what used to be called the surplus labour of the rural districts. In Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln, this has been organised into the gang system, which is thus described in Mr Denison's report on the employment of women and children in agriculture, made in 1843:—"Suppose a farmer in or near Castle Acre, wishes to have a particular piece of work done, which will demand a number of hands; he applies to a gang-master, who contracts to do the work and to furnish the labour. The bargain is made with the gang-master, and it is then his business to make his bargain with the labourers. He accordingly gets together as many hands as he thinks sufficient, and sends them in a gang to their place of work. If the work, as usually happens, is such that it can be done by women and children as well as men, the gang is in that case composed of persons of both sexes and of all ages. They work together, but are superintended by an overseer, whose business it is to see that they are steady to their work and to check any bad language or conduct. The overseer usually goes with the gang to the place of work, and returns with them when they leave off for the day." Now this system, though objected to by the Commissioner, seems as free from objection as any plan can be which places the superintendence of young labouring people of both sexes in the hands of any other persons than their parents or masters; and it appears from the evidence of the most experienced agriculturists of the districts, as for instance Mr Hudson and Mr Hamond, that the evils Mr Denison attributes to gang working arise from other causes, and have been in some measure corrected by that system.

And the work done by gangs is really new work, which, previously to their establishment, arising out of the abolition of the allowance system by the new Poor Law, was left undone. Mr Hudson said, "when he first resided at Castle Acre, the gang system was not known; the work done by them was performed by women, or rather was left undone. But from one or two farmers cultivating their lands in a superior manner, getting their farms perfectly clean and free from weeds, many others have been induced to follow their example, and employ more hands; and where there used to be one 1^l expended in the cultivation of the land 20 years since, there are now [1843] 5^l expended for the same." Of course much of the moral good or evil of this system must depend upon the manner and degree of control exercised by the superintendent; but, speaking from experience, we say that unless juvenile and female labourers in husbandry work under an efficient overseer, they are well high useless.

A more prevalent kind of occasional labour, however, consists of that of men who, from some cause or other, do not get into steady and regular work. These are the chief reapers and mowers of corn. They are often men of dissolute and unsteady habits, whom nobody employs by choice or in regular work, and they very commonly consume with utter improvidence the large wages they earn during the summer months, and go into the union workhouse during the winter, or live no one exactly knows how. These are the men the farmers find it most difficult to deal with. Many of them are good workmen, and will do an immense amount of work, earning of course equivalent wages, corn being always cut by the job; but they are almost without exception greedy both of money and drink, and very contentious; while not a few of the occasional labourers are incapable as well as covetous, doing their work badly, yet demanding high prices for its performance. In the districts twenty miles around London, the price paid for cutting wheat this season has varied from 8s to 18s per acre, according to the nature of the crop, and at such prices many of the best men, working very long hours, have earned 4s or even more a day; usually from one-third to one-sixth of an acre is the greatest quantity a single man will cut in a day. The plan of mowing wheat,

which has been extending of late years, has the advantage of being more expeditious, but it is subject to the disadvantage of scattering a good deal of the corn about which must be afterwards raked up. Still, where the wheat is free from weeds, mowing is an improvement, and has decidedly accelerated the getting in the harvest. The reaping machine and the horse rake will form the most valuable protection to the farmer against his present dependence on occasional labourers; and will in the end better the condition of such labourers themselves, by driving them to seek and retain regular employment. And in the present state of the rural labour market, they will have no great difficulty in so doing.

Then shall we see a still further reduction in the number of able-bodied paupers who take refuge in union houses during the winter than has lately taken place, although such reduction has already been considerable.

It appears, from a Parliamentary return, that in 606 unions and parishes in England 170,286 able-bodied paupers of both sexes were relieved in-doors on the 1st of January 1850, while on the 1st of January 1851, the number was only 144,500. Of these,

On January 1st, 1850, the married males were 1,699, the married females 1,807, the other males 8,234, the other females 12,759.

On January 1st, 1851, the married males relieved were 1,396, the married females 1,506, the other males 6,953, the other females 11,877.

And it is worthy of note that such diminution occurred under all the various circumstances which cause adult labourers to seek parish relief. Thus, in 1850, sudden and urgent necessity sent 314 adult males to the union for out-door relief, but on the same day in 1851, 200 only were so driven into the house.

In 1850 the adult males receiving out-door relief from sickness and infirmity were 22,900; in 1851 only 19,799.

Sickness or accident to a member of the family of adult males or funeral led to the relief of 9,179 in 1850, but only 7,489 in 1851.

Want of work and other causes in 1850 induced 9,449 adult males to receive relief; in 1851 the number was 5,347. And similar reductions took place in 1851 as compared with 1850 in the following classes of females:—

	Wives of adult males.	Widows.	Single women without children.	Mothers of bastards.	Wives of hu-bands in goal.	Wives of soldiers.	Wives of dent-men.	Wives of non-resident males.
1850	33,447	54,002	7,681	4,551	2,250	671	3,805	
1851	26,399	50,628	6,385	3,703	1,919	544	3,339	

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Mr Henry W. Eaton's Circular.)

The silk market during August has presented no feature calling for any particular remark.

Importers of Italian raws continue firm, but some few sales of Piedmont throws have been made at rather easier rates. The quantity of silk as yet coming forward from Italy appears very small. In China the operations have been comparatively limited. The last advices afford every expectation of a fair crop, and of the quality being good, but the next mail will bring more definite information. In Bengal silk a current demand has continued for certain medium qualities, which are scarce. The accounts from India just received report prices (which had been injuriously high) as rather lower, but that the shipments for the season would show a considerable decrease as compared with those of 1850. The lower qualities were much neglected. For Bruttia and Persian silk there has been but little inquiry.

(From Messrs Trueman and Rouse's Circular.)

London, Sept. 1, 1851.

The sugar market throughout the past month has been characterised by the same depression which has continued for so long a period, and of East India descriptions the sales have been more limited than during any previous month this year, notwithstanding a further reduction in prices. Good and fine sorts of West India are barely 6d lower, but all other qualities have declined 1s to 1s 6d; Mauritius is fully 6d cheaper, and the transactions have been of an unimportant character; of Bengal also the sales have been trifling—white Benares is 6d lower, other sorts 6d to 1s; the brown descriptions of Madras have declined 6d to 1s per cwt. Of foreign sugar the sales have been large, particularly of Havana, which has receded 1s per cwt, and prices are now on a par with the lowest quotations of last year.

The principal transactions on the spot comprise 8,300 hhds West India; 20,000 bags Mauritius; 12,000 bags Bengal; 9,000 bags Madras and Penang; 20,000 bags Manila; 200 cases and 2,000 bags Brazil; 200 hhds St Croix; 2,500 hhds Porto Rico; 10,000 boxes yellow and 4,500 boxes white Havana. The sales amount to a cargo of brown Pernambuco, at 16s 6d; one of white Bahia, at 21s; and five of brown, at 17s 6d to 18s 3d; and about 25,000 boxes yellow Havana, at from 20s 6d to 21s 9d per cwt, chiefly for Holland.

The market for home refined sugar has exhibited a progressive decline in prices throughout the month, although not to a larger extent than the decline in raw, viz. 1s per cwt. The present quotations are, for brown lumps 45s 6d, middling 46s to 47s, good to fine 48s to 50s, and loaves 46s 6d to 51s per cwt. There has been but little general demand for sugar refined under bond, but 10lb loaves have been in moderate request, at about the quotations of the 1st ulto, viz. 29s 6d to 30s; crushed is quoted at 28s per cwt. Some sales of Dutch crushed have been made at low rates; the quotations, free on board in Holland, are 23s 3d to 25s 6d per cwt.

The imports of sugar continue to show a large increase on those of last year, the excess in the eight months being 36,400 tons; this excess consists almost entirely of foreign descriptions which, owing to the greater inducements held out in this than any other European markets, have come here more freely than usual, the receipts from Havans, Porto Rico, and the Brazils being 73,503 tons against 41,500 in 1850, and 63,600 in 1849; and as the export demand for the continent has, at the same time, greatly fallen off, this addition to our stock has been the more severely felt. The stock in the European ports, exclusive of Great Britain, was, on the 31st July, only 42,900 tons against 72,970 tons in 1850, but as their imports in the seven months were upwards of 65,000 tons less than in the same period of last year, it would appear that the consumption of cane sugar is on the decline; it has doubtless been much interfered with by the beet-root manufacture. In this country the deliveries have been progressing satisfactorily; including those of foreign refined, they have exceeded those of last year by about 4,000 tons, and, looking at the prosperous condition of the great majority of the community and the low scale of prices now existing, it is reasonable to calculate upon a still further increase during the remainder of the

Year. Unless, however, the demand for export should materially improve, so as to approximate more nearly to that of former years, there is no prospect of a diminution of the present stock, as any extra requirements for home consumption are likely to be met by the supply still to come forward; the new crop of Mauritius, which is represented as abundant, is expected to be an early one, and by the last advices from Havana and the Brazils a considerable quantity of sugar remained for shipment; a large proportion of the latter, however will probably go to the United States. The Dutch Trading Company have advertised their next sugar sale to take place on the 22nd inst.; it will comprise 56,220 barrels, the whole of their stock.

(From Mr Jacob Mocatta's Circular.)

London, Sept. 1, 1851.

There has been a good steady demand for cochineal throughout the whole of last month, and the deliveries have been excellent, say 1,539 bags (1,184 Honduras, 275 Mexican, and 80 Teneriffe). The public sales have included 1,847 bags, of which 1,518 were Honduras, 308 Mexican, and 21 Teneriffe, the greater part of which found buyers at late rates, until the last few days, when some difficulty has been experienced in effecting sales, even at a decline of 1d to 2d per lb, in consequence of the arrival of the Maria Sophia, from Honduras, with 2,679 bags of the old crop (making the entire crop of 1850 51, 11,485 bags). The total arrivals last month were 3,280 bags Honduras, and 106 bags Mexican; the total importations during the first eight months of this year were 7,864 bags, against 9,688 bags during a like period of 1850; the total deliveries 11,042 bags against 9,475 bags, and the stock is, exclusive of the late large arrivals not yet landed, 5,193 bags, viz.—3,613 Honduras, 1,183 Mexican, and 397 Teneriffe, against 3,864 at the same date in last year, and 3,266 on 1st September, 1849.

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

Manchester, Sept. 1, 1851.

The consumption of cotton, though undoubtedly very large, has been greatly overrated in some of the circulars we have recently had the pleasure of perusing. It must be borne in mind, that the shortening of the hours of labour by the Ten Hour Bill has had the tendency of reducing the production; and, with all exertions and improvements to counteract the same, it has been found impossible to produce as large a quantity of textile fabrics as previous to its passing. We believe the weekly consumption of cotton does not exceed 32 to 33,000 bales at present. When cotton was 3½d per lb, we produced as many low yarns and heavy goods as the productive power of the country then in existence admitted of, and still the consumption of cotton never reached quite 33,000 bales.

The present price of middling New Orleans cotton, at 5d to 5½d per lb, seems to us high enough under present circumstances, and we believe cotton will not undergo any great changes for some time to come, nor is it desirable that it should; the present price will prevent an undesirable extension of the manufacturing power, and consequently a too rapid consumption of stocks before the growing crop is secured: the latter would lead to renewed speculation in the article, and to a repetition of disastrous consequences from which we are only just emerging. We cannot help rejoicing, however, that a decline in the price of cotton, unparalleled in its severity and rapidity, seems to have passed over with comparatively very few casualties.

The gloom which is now hanging over the produce markets generally, and the want of confidence, momentarily caused by the extensive failure in London will, we believe, prevent any of the more important articles or commodities to assume a speculative turn, and thus allow the development of the elements of trade, which have never been more healthy, being based on moderate prices and a prosperous condition of the mass of the people.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1, 1851.

The trade here during the last month was without interest, and transactions were to a very limited extent by private contract, the market being very indifferently supplied, most of the recent arrivals being held for public sales which took place on the 20th ultimo, consisting of about 3,500 bales of various kinds, including 800 bales East India. This description being in great request sold at fully 3d per lb advance on the former sales. 229 bales Buenos Ayres were offered, but not being a choice assortment, only a small portion was disposed of at a decline on previous sales. 100 bales Egyptian, chiefly low kinds, brought full prices. 800 bags Spanish and Portugal were put up: of the finer kinds only a portion was sold, the biddings being below the expectation of the sellers. Oporto long fleece was not so much in demand, but the low kinds sold firmly at full prices. 400 bags Iceland were offered: only one or two lots were sold, and the rest were withdrawn, the trade not being willing to pay the prices required. About 100 bales Russian Donkoy fleece brought 7½d to 8½d per lb, which was rather below late rates. The remainder of the wools offered, not being current descriptions, were for the most part withdrawn. Upwards of 2,000 bags Turkey Mohair arrived here during last month by the steamers which ply between this port and the Levant, but nearly the whole was forwarded to London, there being an erroneous impression that they could not be disposed of to advantage here, and the Yorkshire buyers would rather go to London to purchase them! But it is more likely that the consignees, being in London, feared to leave them here, lest the result should induce parties in future to ship in preference to this market. At present we have nearly all the Alpaca trade, and there is no reason why we should not have the Mohair, as it is chiefly used by the same parties. In Scotch and Irish wools there has not been much done, and in combing wools generally there is little or no improvement to notice.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 4, 1851.

The political uneasiness is increasing every day, and it seems impossible that the crisis of 1852 can be delayed until the month of May. It will be certainly ended by a solution before that period.

The candidature of the Prince de Joinville is no more a mystery or an uncertainty. The *Journal des Debats*, which had remained silent until now about this grave question, began on Tuesday last to explain itself and patronise the Orleanist Prince. Many Orleanists do not approve of such a candidature. They apprehend that the Prince de Joinville may compromise himself, and weaken the dignity of his family. But when his claims are official, they will certainly support him.

The party of order is accordingly divided at this moment into three great factions—the Bonapartists, the Orleansists, and the Legitimists, and a very bitter controversy is going on among the newspapers of those parties.

The Legitimists, who fear the Prince de Joinville still more than Louis Napoleon, have determined to support the revision of the Constitution, and even the re-election of the President.

As to the citizens who desire tranquillity, and would give their votes to the candidate who has most chance in his favour, they are very uncertain. Louis Napoleon and the Prince de Joinville will divide the votes, and neither of them will obtain a great majority. Louis Napoleon sees that he loses ground every day, and his adherents dare not trample upon the Constitution. They hoped to be countenanced by the General Councils who are assembled, but the resolutions which have been voted by those councils are not sufficient to triumph over the opposition of the Left in the National Assembly. The votes of sixty-five councils are known. Out of that number five have refused to demand a revision of the Constitution; fifty-nine have voted a revision, forty-eight of them have added that it must be total and legal; five only pointed out the article 45 of the Constitution as the chief one which ought to be amended. It is that article which declares that the President for the time being cannot be re-elected before an interval of four years. As it is certain that the fourth of the Assembly will always oppose the revision, it cannot be obtained legally, according to the resolutions of the General Councils, and another President must be elected before May 1852.

New reports of a *coup d'etat* have again been circulated. It was said that the Elysee, despairing of success before the electors, was determined to make a violent effort in order to proclaim the Empire. Those reports obtained such a degree of consistency that there was a panic at the Bourse, and the public funds fell more than 1½ per cent. I am convinced, however, that no *coup d'etat* will be attempted, as Louis Napoleon would not be supported by the army and the high functionaries, and would miserably fail in the attempt.

Though the Elysee have almost lost every hope of obtaining the re-election of L. Napoleon, they continue every day to seek out some means or solutions. They will probably propose to the Assembly to fix the general elections before the end of the year. Many Elyseans would also decide the Government to demand of the Assembly the repeal of the law of May 31st. M. Veron, in the *Constitutionnel*, continues to inveigh against that law, which seems almost as unfavourable to Napoleon as to the Red Republicans. M. Odilon Barrot, who presided at the General Council of the Seine, delivered a speech in which he said that an amendment of that law was indispensable, as it would deprive the Socialists of a pretext of which they will avail themselves to refuse the revision of the Constitution. But the majority of the Assembly will hardly consent to restore universal suffrage.

The following are the variations of our securities from August 28th to September 3rd:—

	f	c	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents. declined from	56	55	55	80		
The Five per Cents.....	94	45	93	95		
Bank Shares varied from	2150	0	2160		and left off at	2150 0
Northern Shares.....	458	75	462	50	—	460 0
Strasbourg.....	357	50	355	0		
Nantes.....	267	50	263	0	—	262 50
Bordeaux.....	399	0	388	75		
Central.....	428	75	425	0	—	418 75
Orleans.....	887	50	871	25		

P.S.—The police made yesterday a great number of arrests among the members of the Central German Committee, who were in direct correspondence with the Democratic committees of London. Their scheme was to revolutionise the whole of Europe. The number of persons arrested exceeds 100, and many others will be arrested in the departments.

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The funds were in a rather more healthy condition. They rallied on yesterday's quotations. There was a report that the Assembly would be convoked immediately, to examine a new proposition of revision.

The Five per Cents varied from 93f 95c to 94f 20c; the Three per Cents from 55f 95c to 56f; the Bank shares from 2,110f to 2,120f; the Northern shares from 460f to 461f 25c; Nantes from 262f 50c to 261f 25c; Strasbourg from 356f 25c to 356f; Central were at 430f; Orleans at 870f; Havre at 233f 75c; and Rouen at 595f.

Correspondence.

FARMING IN ESSEX.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—A gentleman of high standing in the City told me to-day, that farming in Essex was at a very low ebb, and that there were 150 farms to let or untenanted, or likely to be so. Of course he spoke from hearsay, but he believed what he said. Long experience has made me incredulous, and I therefore venture to appeal, through your excellent paper, for correct information concerning farming in Essex, to some one resident in that county, and able and willing to ascertain facts. I enclose my card, and am, Sir, yours obediently. Old Broad street, Sept. 3, 1851. MERCATOR.

DOES LAND GO OUT OF CULTIVATION?

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—On reading your excellent article on Mr Greenhow's letter to the Times, I was reminded of a remark that Mr ———, of ———, made at the Shepton Mall market table on Friday, the 22nd ult., on land going out of cultivation. He said, that a friend of his was about to leave a farm in Wiltshire, and there had been FORTY applications for the same arm. The rent was

1,700l per annum, and the wages about 1,500l per annum. I hope this will comfort those kind folk that think (or rather say) that the land will go out of cultivation; and that the shipowners that wish to meddle with the farmers will leave them to manage their own business. I am, Sir, yours obediently. Glastonbury, Somerset, Sept. 1, 1851.

CANADIAN COINAGE.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—The recently-published correspondence of the Canadian Parliament through the Inspector-General (Mr Huxley), with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (dated 14th May last), is curious, as exhibiting the very unsatisfactory state of the circulating coinage of that colony. The desire of the people there is evidently to have the American system of dollars and cents exclusively introduced; or some scheme of money based on the decimal principle, intelligible to all. It will be in the recollection of most persons, that a few years ago the subject of a decimal scale of coins for the United Kingdom was advocated in Parliament by Dr Bowring; and his proposition was so far assented to that a two-shilling coin (the florin) was introduced into our currency. Now, I would ask whether these coins would not be extremely well adapted to our colonies, possessing at once the advantage of a convenient currency, with a scheme of money bearing a direct relationship to that of the mother country. The subdivision of the florin, decimally into 100 cents, to give the smaller coins, would suffice for all minor purposes; and might serve as an experiment to ascertain how far the same scheme of circulating coins would be eligible at home.

August 26, 1851.

A MERCHANT.

CORN TRADE IN HOLLAND.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—In the present times, now everybody in England is so much occupied in comparing the results of the lately-adopted system of Free Trade with those of the almost entirely abolished mode of Protection, it may not be uninteresting to take a further glance at a bill, lately presented by the Dutch Government to the States General, regarding the corn duties.

In 1825 the import duties in Holland on all sorts of grain were augmented, and caused the importations to fall off considerably, increasing those of Hamburg, our great rival in the corn trade, in the same proportion. The former lower duties being re-established in 1839, our importations increased once more, while those of Hamburg decreased, and again the reverse took place when the sliding scale was introduced in this country in 1835. This scale remained in force until 1845, when the potato disease made first its appearance, and caused Government to adopt provisionally a fixed duty of—

	Per imperial qr.
Wheat	1 5
Rye.....	1 1
Barley.....	0 10
Oats	0 9
Buckwheat	0 11

which was rendered permanent however in 1847, under the reserve, that a revision of the same should take place in the session of Parliament of 1850-1851. In conformity to this clause, the Government has presented in the latter end of last month a bill to the States General, proposing thereby to leave the present rate of a fixed duty unaltered, the results having been highly satisfactory, which assertion was proved by the following statistics:—

In comparing the decennial period of the working of the sliding scale from 1835 to 1845, with the three years of 1818 to 1850, when the fixed duty was in force, we see an average annual increase of 50 per cent. on the importations and of 150 per cent. on the exportations, taking the five principal grain sorts of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat, for a basis.

The average annual importations have been 667,203 imperial qrs from 1835 to 1845, against 1,040,806 imperial qrs from 1818 to 1850; and the average annual exportations 278,225 imperial qrs from 1835 to 1845, against 686,629 imperial qrs from 1818 to 1850. This large increase does not only apply to foreign grain, but also to home-grown, the inland production having been in the nine years on an average annually—

	1815 to 1815.	1848 to 1850.
	Imp. qrs.	Imp. qrs.
Wheat	466,622	153,217
Rye	918,892	1,201,591
Barley	509,816	471,376
Oats	841,905	918,106
Buckwheat.....	374,005	394,878

showing an increase of about 18 per cent. for wheat, and 14 per cent. for rye.

The average prices ruled from

	1835 to 1845.	1848 to 1850.
	Imp. qr.	Imp. qr.
	s d	s d
Wheat	39 10	36 11
Rye	25 2	23 10
Barley	20 7	18 4
Oats	13 2	12 10
Buckwheat.....	26 9	23 9

The lower average prices of the last period appear, however, to have been fully compensated by the larger production, which is proved by the constantly advancing prices of land, and the heavy sums expended on the improvement of the soil; while large companies are formed in almost every province to convert dry sandy heath into good cultivated ground, and drain lakes and marshes, of which the gigantic undertaking of the Harlem Sea, which is well nigh completed, may serve as an example. The Dutch farmers have profited largely by the liberal tariff of the late Sir Robert Peel, opening to them a new market for the sale of their cattle, vegetables, and bread stuffs, and the enormous quantities of cheese and butter, which they continue to export to Great Britain, the latter now at a much lower duty.

If any country may serve as an example to illustrate the beneficial results of Free Trade, it is certainly the small kingdom of the Netherlands, for although heavily taxed, and oppressed by an annual charge of upwards of 3,000,000l for the payment of the interest of the national debt (more than one-half of the whole budget), still no country presents, in comparison to her small population and limited, and by nature so little favoured, territory, such a striking picture of general prosperity and well-being of the middle and lower classes. An enlightened Government; liberal trade principles, to which unfortunately her colonial policy makes an exception; an active and economical population, striving to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets, and adopting the new principle of small profits and quick returns, promise a still better prospect for this country. May the repeal of the English Navigation Laws, which once inflicted so heavy a blow on the Dutch commerce, tend to preserve the good understanding now existing between England and the Netherlands, by promoting their mutual prosperity!

P. N. MULLER.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25th, 1851.

News of the Week.

[Press of matter obliges us to omit much of our News.—ED. ECON.]

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY, after leaving Holyrood on Friday morning, proceeded to Tarbert, and thence proceeded by the Scottish Midland to Forfar. She was received by the cheers of thousands of persons at Forfar, and by salutes from the Castle. Along the route to Stonehaven the royal party proceeded by the Aberdeen Railway, and arrived at forty-five minutes past twelve. Her Majesty having partaken of luncheon at the station, proceeded on her way to Balmoral in an open carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. The other Royal children followed in a close carriage alone. Lord John Russell, Sir James Clark, Colonel Gordon, and others, had no better means of conveyance than an inconvenient *char-a-banc*. At half-past 6 o'clock the Queen and the Royal party arrived at Balmoral, where they have since remained.

METROPOLIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION has been drawing larger numbers during the week than for a week or two previously. New articles continue to be exhibited. A ship freighted with goods for the Exhibition has just arrived from Sweden, the larger portion of which have been forwarded by the King. The goods, it is stated, are of a description to stand any ordeal. The Sardinian artisans sent over to gather information at the Exhibition arrived a few days since, and have been entertained by the Sardinian Ambassador.

THE LOCK CONTROVERSY.—The American picklock, Mr Hobbs, has accomplished the picking and opening of the Bramah's patent lock, and the arbitrators have issued their report awarding him the 200*l*.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The weekly reports have not been recently of the most favourable character. During five weeks that have run since July 26th, the deaths, except in one instance, have ranged above 1,000; in the week ending August 16, they reached 1,061, and in the week which ended last Saturday they again rose to the same number. The 1,061 deaths now returned indicate not only a high rate of mortality for London as compared with more open districts of the country, but an increased amount as measured by former experience in the metropolitan districts, at the same season of the year. In the corresponding week of 1849, when epidemic cholera had nearly attained its highest point, 2,796 deaths were registered in London; but with that and another exception the deaths in the corresponding weeks of 1841-50 did not reach 1,000, and were generally under 900. The births of 702 boys and 699 girls in all 1,401 children, were registered in the week. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1,320. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.795 in. The mean temperature was only 56.4 d.g., which is nearly 4 degrees below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The wind was generally in the west, but towards the end of the week was in the north.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST YORKSHIRE.—A meeting of the Conservative gentry of the East Riding was held at Beverley, on Wednesday last, to take measures for supplying the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Mr Henry Broadley. A requisition was unanimously signed, calling upon Mr Edward Christopher Egerton, son of Mr Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton park, Cheshire.

REPRESENTATION OF PORTSMOUTH.—Sir John H. Maxwell, Bart., R.N., has announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate to represent the borough of Harwich, now vacant. Sir John is a Conservative. We understand that another candidate is forthcoming in the Liberal interest, and that the Reformers of Harwich are prepared to give Sir John a warm reception.—*Portsmouth Times*.

AUSTRIAN IMPOSTOR.—Perhaps there are few Englishmen who are interested in the great Hungarian struggle with Austria, who have not read with deepest interest "The Memoirs and Adventures of the Baroness Von Beck." She turns out to have been a most extraordinary impostor. She was apprehended on Friday evening, at Birmingham, at the instance of the association formed in London for the protection and support of the Hungarian refugees, and she was to have been examined on Saturday morning. Excitement, acting upon a previously diseased constitution, proved too much for her, and she died, just as the proceedings were about to commence. Evidence, however, was given, of the most convincing kind, that she was no baroness at all—that she was not a Hungarian woman, but a Viennese—that she was no friend of Kossuth's, as she pretended, but was of low origin, and was employed as a subordinate spy in the Hungarian service. She has lately been engaged as a spy by the recently-established foreign branch of the English police force, and received 5*l* 10*s* 8*d* per week, to watch and to betray the Hungarian refugee. An inquest has been held upon the deceased, who, according to the medical testimony, had long suffered from aneurism, and the verdict of the jury was "Died by the visitation of God."

IRELAND.

THE HARVEST.—Within the last few days there has been a remarkable improvement in the accounts of the potato crop. Unless in few districts the blight has not increased to any material extent, and confidence has been in some degree re-established. All the reports agree that the present crop is a remarkably productive one, and that, unless the disease should spread far more widely, there will be an ample supply of sound potatoes for consumption.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—According to the *Kilkenny Journal*, the Marquis of Ormonde has, through his agent, Mr Walsh, pursuant to a second valuation of his property, made a second reduction in his rents in order to adjust them to current prices; and still further reduction is anticipated. Other landlords of the county of Kilkenny have acted in a similar spirit of kindness.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

AUSTRIA.

The following formal declaration that Austria is henceforth to be governed absolutely appeared in the *Wiener Zeitung* of August 26th:—

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT.
Dear Prince Schwarzenberg—As the responsibility of the Cabinet as it now stands is devoid of legal distinctness and exactitude, my duties as a Monarch induce me to relieve Ministers from the doubtful political position in which,

as my counsellors, and as the highest executive organs, they are now placed by declaring that they are responsible to no other political authority than the Throne.

1. The Cabinet has to swear in my hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfil all imperial resolutions and ordinances.

2. The Cabinet will, in this new position, have punctually to carry out my resolutions, concerning all laws, ordinances, maxims of administration &c., may they have been considered necessary or judicious by Ministers, or may the latter have been directed by me to consult on and propose them.

3. The Cabinet and each Minister in his department is responsible to me for the exact observance of the existing laws and imperial ordinances, in their administration. To each Minister is entrusted the direction of that branch of the Administration with which he is charged. I, however, reserve to myself the right of issuing more exact regulations on this point.

4. The Ministerial contra-signature is in future confined to the publication of laws and imperial ordinances, and will be that of the Minister-President, or of that of those Ministers with whose branch the matter in question is connected. The Director of the Chancellery of the Cabinet will sign under the closing formula of "By most high command," which will stand towards the side.

These contra-signatures are as a warranty that the appointed forms have been observed, and that the imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out.

5. By the publication of laws and imperial ordinances the words "After having heard my Cabinet" will be substituted for "On the proposition of my Cabinet."

FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

Schonbrunn, 20th August, 1851.

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSRATH (COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.)

Dear Baron Kubeck—You will learn by the subjoined copy of my ordinance to the Cabinet the resolutions which I have taken relative to the responsibility and to the future position of my Cabinet. These resolutions induce me to introduce some changes in the statutes of my Reichsrath:—

1. The Reichsrath is from this time forward to be considered as my Council and the Council of the Throne.

2. In consequence of this declaration, draughts of laws, ordinances, or other such matters have not to be presented by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath for its opinion, but always to me. Agreeably to par. 7 of its statutes, I reserve to myself the right of demanding the opinion of the Reichsrath, and of directing the discussion of matters under my own immediate direction or that of its President.

3. I reserve to myself the right of commanding the attendance of Ministers or their deputies at the councils of the Reichsrath, according to circumstances and necessity.

The alterations in the order of business, and in other matters arising from the ordinances, you have to lay before me without loss of time. If draughts of laws which have been forwarded by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath are still under discussion, due notice is to be given to me, and under all circumstances the results of the deliberations of the Council are to be laid before me.

FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

Schonbrunn, August 20, 1851.

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT.

Dear Prince Schwarzenberg.—By the accompanying copy you and the Cabinet will see the alterations which I have thought proper to make in the position and statutes of the Reichsrath; and the Cabinet, in as far as it is concerned, has to act accordingly.

FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

Schonbrunn, August 20, 1851.

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT.

Dear Prince Schwarzenberg.—As an immediate consequence of the resolutions which I have taken relative to the political position of my Cabinet, I find it absolutely necessary that the question of the maintenance and of the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, should be taken into ripe and serious consideration.

You have to consult with the President of my Reichsrath, and to give me as soon as possible your mutual opinions and propositions relative to the manner and extent of the question, as also as to the proceedings and forms to be observed during the examination.

During the examination of this question, and in all future discussions concerning it, you have to consider as principle and object, and as the irrefragable foundation of all your operations, the maintenance of all the conditions of the monarchical government, and the unity of the states of my empire.

FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

Schonbrunn, August 20, 1851.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan territory has suffered from a severe earthquake which has caused great loss of life.

A list of more than fifty villages is given in which greater or less damage was done, in more than one place the principal buildings having been destroyed, and in all several lives having been lost amidst the ruins of fallen houses. The greatest sufferer, however, was the town of Melfi, a place containing 10,000 inhabitants; three-quarters of the city are a mass of ruins—the archbishop's palace, the college, the municipality, the barracks, and the police station having been all levelled to the ground. The known deaths amount already to 700, besides 200 wounded, among whom the principal families count victims.

TURKEY.

The liberation of Kossuth is now decided upon by the Sublime Porte. In spite of all the threats of Russia and Austria, the Porte stood her ground, and when reminded by the English Government of its promise, the Divan replied, "We keep it." Kossuth is, therefore, to be released on the 13th of September.

AMERICA.

Papers from New York are to August 23. Of United States news there is little to report; public attention throughout the Union being almost wholly absorbed by the accounts of the Cuban invasion. The particulars of this event will be found in a leading article.

AUSTRALIA.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of Tuesday, May 20, quoting from the *Bathurst Free Press* of Saturday, the 17th, says:—"The discovery of

the fact by Mr Hargraves that the country, from the Mountain Ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, is one immense gold field, has produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Bathurst and the surrounding districts. A few left town on Monday equipped for the diggings; but on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the roads to Summer-hill Creek became literally alive with new-made miners from every quarter, some armed with picks, others shouldering crowbars or shovels, and not a few strung round with washhand-basins, tin pots and cullenders, garden and agricultural implements of every variety. What assisted very materially to fan the excitement into a flame was the arrival of a son of Mr Neale, the brewer, with a piece of pure metal, weighing eleven ounces, which was purchased by Mr Austin for 30*l*, who started to Sydney by the following day's mail with the gold and the news. Since that an old man arrived in town with several pieces in mass, weighing in all from two to three pounds. On Wednesday morning last Mr Hargraves, accompanied by Mr Stutchbury, the Government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a pan of earth in his presence, from which twenty-one grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth and produced gold therefrom. Mr Stutchbury hereupon expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished him with credentials, which have since been forwarded to Government. The fact of the existence of gold is therefore clearly established."

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., the Lady Nerrers, of a son.
On Monday, the 1st inst., at Portman square, the Lady of the Right Hon. William Henry Lord Leigh, of a son and heir.
On the 3rd inst., at Brussels, Lady McMahon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church, Exminster, by the Rev. the Warden of Winchester College, Ralph Ludlow Lopes Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., of Maristow, M.P. for the Southern Division of the county of Devon, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore, in the same county.
On the 28th ult., at St John's Episcopal Church, Ioverness, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Cockshott and the Rev. James Mackey, John Robert Mackenzie, Esq., Lieutenant 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, to Amelia Robertson, second daughter of James Wilson, Esq., Ioverness.

DEATHS.

At Rugby, on the 28th ult., Admiral Lennox, aged 77.
On the 31st ult., at 7 Portland place, Major-General Sir Henry Watson, C.B., C.T.S., Colonel of the 15th Foot, aged 69.
At Southsea, aged 12, Emily Sarah, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady George Lennox.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the fourth half-yearly meeting of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, held this week, the report stated the receipts for the six months ending the 30th of June to have been 3,155*l*, while the policies paid amounted to 2,068*l*, comprising two fatal cases and 53 cases of personal injury. As compared with the previous six months, there was an increase in the receipts of 624*l*.

The counterpane weavers of Bolton have been seeking an advance of wages, and the masters at once complied with their demand.

The *Patriote Savoisien* states that a company of Swiss, Italian, and English engineers have been studying the best means of opening a communication by rail, as short as possible, by the St Gothard or the St Bernard. It seems that they discovered a passage from the Vallais to the Val d'Aosta, which will only require a tunnel of three kilometres.

Large quantities of heavy goods are being now sent from Newcastle to Hamburg, to be thence taken by the emigrant vessels at very low freights to the United States. We have heard of iron being taken at as low a rate as two shillings per ton, but latterly it has cost four shillings. The reason of the emigrant vessels taking these descriptions of goods at so low rates of freight is, that they are thereby saved the heavy expense of putting on board ballast in the Elbe, and discharging it in the States.—*Gateshead Observer*.

A Royal charter has been granted to the Oriental Bank, constituting it a bank of issue in Ceylon and China, and empowering it to carry on exchange, deposit, and remittance business anywhere to the east of the Cape of Good Hope. The conditions of the charter require that specie shall always be held equal to one-third of the amount of circulation. Monthly returns are to be published of assets and liabilities, and annual statements are to be rendered to the Government. Provision is likewise made for a yearly audit by independent parties, to be nominated and paid by the shareholders; and power is given to demand a dissolution of the company if in the opinion of the auditors a third of the capital should be at any time lost. The liability of the proprietors is to be fixed at twice the amount of their respective subscriptions.

The Fearless steam-vessel has been placed under orders to assist, in about a fortnight from this time, in laying the submarine telegraph from Dover to the most eligible place of communication on the coast of France.

The recent alterations in the stamp laws now enable railway companies to receive loans as low as 100*l*, at which rate many are now taking them.

In consequence of complaints from the merchants of Havre, the English Post Office authorities have consented to make up in London a daily mail direct for Havre, to be transmitted by way of Southampton.

We understand that Mr T. Y. Christie, the revising barrister for the city of London, has appointed Monday, the 22nd September, as the day on which he will this year commence revising the various lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the City.

The Queen of Holland gave birth to a son on the morning of the 24th ult., at the Hague.

A despatch from Vienna announces the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Kohary, elder brother of the King of the Belgians, on the 27th.

M de Bruk, ex-Minister of Commerce of Austria, has purchased in England, on account of his Government, three large steamers, which will proceed immediately to Trieste.

On the Hawarden estate, the tenants of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., have been allowed a reduction of 16 per cent, on their respective rentals for the half-year.

Lord John Russell has taken a lease of Monaltrie House, Deeside, for a period, we believe, exactly corresponding to the length of time over which Her Majesty's residence at Balmoral is expected to extend. Monaltrie House is near Ballater, about ten miles from Balmoral Castle.—*Patriot*.

Lord Saltoun is to be a Knight of the Thistle in the room of the late Viscount Melville.

The American clipper "America" is still lying in Cowes Roads with the British ensign flying at the main. Her new owner, the Hon. John De Blaquiere, will, in a few days, sail with her for Madeira and the Mediterranean.

Literature.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HARMONY OF THE UNIVERSE; or, Principles of Physico-Harmonic Geometry. By JUAN NEPOMUCENO ADORNO. London. 1851.

To embrace all knowledge under one generalisation, or rather to discover one fundamental fact from which all other facts are consequences, has been the ambition of many of the world's greatest men. That this ambition will one day be fulfilled—fulfilled that is to the extent of discovering in all phenomena some constant law under which the universe affects us, and from which law when found all phenomena will be deductions—seems probable. But there is good reason to think that the time for such a discovery has not yet arrived. Without subscribing in detail to M. Comte's classification of the sciences, which we consider open to criticism, and without admitting that his views as to the growth of positive science are correct to the extent his disciples suppose, it must yet be conceded that there is truth in his leading doctrine, viz., that it is by a continual process of generalising generalisations that we must advance towards those fundamental facts from which, when discovered, all other facts may be deduced, or in other words—those fundamental facts on which positive science may be built. Agreeing to a great extent in this proposition (which is itself a generalisation of the phenomena of intellectual progress), and remembering that in none of the sciences save mathematics have we come within sight of their axiomatic truths, it seems to us highly improbable that the one universal truth which most likely underlies these axiomatic truths is at present discoverable. On *a priori* grounds, therefore, we should expect to find some flaw in any work which like that before us enunciates a first principle common to mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, electricity, and, by implication, all other sciences. Though we believe some such first principle exists, we think that the period for its recognition has not arrived.

M. Adorno believes this first principle to be "that all the atoms of the universe are identical in size and form; that they are spheres, perfectly unalterable and inert; that their movements, and consequently their properties, are the result of a supreme force and intelligence; that this force is constant and unalterable as a law given by the Almighty cause; and lastly, that if it were possible to suppose the cessation of the action of the supreme force, it would be a necessary deduction that, in the same moment matter would lose its motion and properties, and the universe would instantly be disorganised."

This has clearly no pretension to be a self-evident truth, nor does M. Adorno assume it to be such. He says,—"All that we can affirm of primitive matter is by necessity hypothesis, which can not possess the characteristics of truth, unless a great amount of evidence and proof can be brought to demonstrate its likelihood, which will constitute the object of my work. I trust, therefore, that the reader will wait for the full developments of proofs, and I will endeavour to make the subject interesting by the study of the principal phenomena in nature."

That the mode of inquiry shadowed forth in this passage may lead to positive results, is admitted. Just as the answer to an algebraical question, though usually arrived at by an analytical process, may yet be discovered by a lucky guess, and may be proved to be the true one by showing that it fulfils all the conditions of the question, so may a hypothesis like M. Adorno's be established by showing that it corresponds to all phenomena, solves all Nature's problems, and displays "the Harmony of the Universe."

Conceding, therefore, the request to "wait for the full development of proofs," we proceeded to read M. Adorno's work with due willingness to grant his assumptions. For example, we presently came to a passage in which, treating of the effects produced when atoms meet each other in opposite directions, he says that if the forces "be perfectly equal, they would be employed in counteracting each other, and the group would be stationary. But the forces would not therefore be destroyed; they would continue to exist, and would only require any other force capable of producing a new result to decompose the group and develop the latent force with all its primitive intensity."

Though no attempt is made to substantiate the assertion contained in this last sentence, and though its truth is difficult to conceive, we still passed it by in the hope that it would eventually receive collateral proof by the solutions it afforded of natural phenomena; and we did this the more readily, considering that the idea was clearly related to the modern doctrine of the indestructibility of motion. Sundry other unsupported assumptions were similarly treated. By and bye, however, we began to perceive that some of the propositions thus stated and left to stand wholly without proof, or else with no other proof than that obtained from diagrams appealing to the eye only, were shortly after quoted as facts that had been established. Thus at page 19 we read,—"Figure 19 is a circle occupied by atoms in the square arrangement, but having no atomic centre. Figure 20 represents a similar arrangement, excepting that the centre and diameters are occupied by atoms. In figure 20 the atoms in the instinctive circle amount to 176, including the whole and compensated ones, and in the rational circle to 154."

This, it must be explained, refers to a diagram consisting of two concentric circles whose areas are filled with small circles representing atoms, some of which project in various degrees beyond the circumferences of the large circles. M. Adorno professes to state how many of these small circles or atoms are contained in the large ones; and the expression we have marked in italics refers to the parts of the small circles projecting beyond the circumferences of the large ones. Judging by his result, M. Adorno seems to have found how many

whole ones these projecting parts are equal to. But how he has found this he does not say. We have simply his word for it. Yet on the next page we find a paragraph which commences thus:—"Having shown that the area of the circle in square arrangement is equal to 154 superficial modules," &c. Now, though we were prepared to give in a temporary adhesion to as many assumptions as might be needful, so long as they were argued upon simply as assumptions, we were not prepared to find them subsequently appealed to as demonstrated truths. Proceeding a little further, we were still more startled at meeting with what seems to us a case of begging the question. It occurs in the first demonstration, page 20; and though in the absence of diagrams the reader will be unable to follow the argument, yet on simply comparing the two passages marked in italics, he will see the grounds for our statement:—"The sum of the areas of the four segments must be 56 superficial modules, which is equal to the quadrus, or the four sides of the inscribed square; each segment, therefore, has the value of the diameter.

"The analogy is, in itself, very striking, and we are enabled to prove its accuracy.

"Problem:—What is the value of the space between the four circles A B D E, or, what is the same thing, how much space is there between the four atoms in the square arrangement?

"Solution and demonstration:—Trace the square A B D E, fig. 27, and inscribe in it a circle, C, and from the points of contact of the four atoms, or circles, trace the smaller square F G H I: it will now be evident that the spaces between the circle, and circumscribed square, are equal to the spaces between the four circles. This is the geometrical solution of the problem. For the numerical part, we shall again assume that the normal spaces are measured by atoms. The value of the area of each segment being one diameter, or 14 atoms, the spaces between the square incribed and the circumference must be $98 - 56 = 42$. This shows," &c.

It seems to us that M. Adorno is a man of vivid imagination and sanguine temperament, and that what he sees very clearly he is liable to mistake for a proved truth. He does not appear to have regarded his arguments from a critical point of view, and, in consequence, has not met the objections which opponents might be expected to raise. We fear this will militate against his obtaining many adherents. He displays great ingenuity in the illustration of his doctrine, and has evidently devoted to its development an immense amount of labour and thought. Moreover, considering that he lies under the disadvantage of writing in another language than his own, he has conveyed his ideas with much lucidness. To substantiate so important a proposition however—especially a proposition which, in its consequences, conflicts with several established opinions—requires that, in addition to ingenuity and lucidness, there should be rigorous logic, and, in this respect, candour obliges us to say that we think M. Adorno's work defective. Meanwhile, there is much to admire in the endeavour to solve so grand a question, and if we cannot congratulate M. Adorno on having succeeded, he must remember that we think the question one which human intelligence is at present incapable of answering.

MONK'S CONTEMPORARIES. *Biographic Studies on the English Revolution.* By M. GUIZOT. Translated from the French by ANDREW R. SCOBLE. Henry G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

M. GUIZOT seems to have studied the English revolution of the 17th century to throw light on the French revolution of the 18th—a symbol of his mind, which ever seeks for rules of conduct in the past, and goes backward to find a guide for the future. In the present work, one of the observations that most frequently escapes him is that the person he speaks of had or had not a "fixed idea." M. Guizot himself has a fixed idea, and it is that society is made for government, and not government for society; and, therefore, he never seeks in living society for the principles of his statesmanship, but looks only to the acts and principles of past governments, and quarrels with society at present because it does not conform to his fixed idea of government. Society is not what it ought to be in M. Guizot's estimation, and what he would make it. In general he blames the enthusiasts of all revolutions for having a fixed idea, which generally is that of making government better, or making it conform to society, as if a man without some fixed idea—a faith in some one thing—were the perfect man. M. Guizot can no more do without a fixed idea than other men; but his fixed idea is different from theirs, and he only blames their fixed ideas because they differ from his own. The present work, consisting mainly of loose sketches of some of the actors in our revolution, will scarcely add to M. Guizot's reputation. They are by no means finished biographies, and they impress us with an opinion that M. Guizot saw nothing in our revolution but the ambition of some and the fanaticism of others. He did not dive beneath the surface, or trace the torrent to the deep fountains whence it flowed. The best biographical sketch is that of Denzil Holles, the old Presbyterian turned courtier under Charles II., and ambassador at Paris, stopping all business for more than six months on a point of ceremony; and the worst that of Lilburne, whose character M. Guizot seems not to have understood, and whose faults he exaggerates. He ascribes, too, the striking peculiarities of an individual to the political agitation of the time. Incidentally in that biography he shows us that the women of the metropolis, though not such curiosities as appeared in Paris during the French revolution, took an active part in politics, and with many of them the suffering and the daring Lilburne was a favourite. The book is little calculated to make us acquainted with the merits of our revolution. One passage in it, extracted from "Ludlow's Memoirs," is worth quoting, for the resemblance between Ireland under the summary proceedings of Mr Justice Coke, setting England an example of obtaining justice in an easy and cheap manner, and Ireland under the Encumbered Estates Act setting the landowners of England an example of efficaciously dealing with landed property. Ludlow narrates a conversation he had with Cromwell, which runs thus:—

"I intend (Cromwell said) to contribute the utmost of my endeavours to make a thorough reformation of the clergy and law; but the sons of Zorniah are yet too strong for us, and we cannot mention the reformation of the law but they presently cry out that we design to destroy property; whereas the law, as it is now constituted, serves only to maintain the lawyers, and to encourage the rich to oppress the poor. Mr Coke, now justice of Ireland, by proceeding in a summary and expeditious way, determines more causes in a week than Westminster Hall in a year. Ireland is as a clean paper in this particular, and capable of being governed by such laws as should be found most agreeable to justice; which may be so impartially administered, as to be a good precedent even to England itself. When the English once perceive that property is preserved at an easy and cheap rate in Ireland, they will never permit themselves to be so cheated and abused as now they are."

THE WORLD IN ITS WORKSHOPS: *A Practical Examination of British and Foreign Processes of Manufacture, &c.* By JAMES WARD. Metals, Machinery, and Glass. William S. Orr and Co., Amen corner.

THOUGH Mr Ward in general gives reasons for the conclusions he comes to, as to the relative merits of the productions of different countries in the Exhibition, the public will be more inclined, we presume, to trust the official report we shall have by and by of the jurors for the relative merits of different industries than the opinion of any individual. He seems, however, to have examined the objects he refers to with some care, and to have some knowledge of the arts he writes about. At the same time, the subject is so difficult and so important, that we should rather abstain from giving an opinion on Mr Ward's judgments. We do not trace any very decided prejudice in the book, at the same time on a matter like this the reader will wish to know who Mr Ward is, in order to learn what reliance may be placed in his conclusions. He describes the metallic produce of various arts and various processes, and institutes a comparison between those of England and other countries. As a specimen of his work, which is somewhat ambitious, we quote what he says of

PERCUSSION CAPS.

The machinery in common use for making caps was the invention, principally, of Mr Richard Walker, of Birmingham, himself the largest manufacturer of caps in this country. In some respects it is exceedingly simple; in others, complicated; in its general operation most effective. We have examined caps at this establishment fitted for every possible size and variety of fire-arms, from those used in the smallest nipple up to those required for instruments of the most destructive calibre. The average supply, from this manufacturer, to the two great consumers of caps—the Government and the East India Company—is about a ton a month; each ton containing about a million of caps. The process of manufacturing this destructive little instrument is as follows:—Suppose a strip of metal about four and a quarter inches wide, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, and about five hundred yards long. This strip is passed through an ingeniously-constructed machine, which cuts diagonally thirteen small crosses, or blanks, at a time, and drops them into a box below. The machine performs 140 revolutions in a minute, so that 570 blanks are struck in a second. This is the first stage of the manufacture of the cap. The machine, indeed, may be called self-feeding, for when the coil or ribbon of metal is once within its grasp, it never loses hold, until the whole length has its surface cut with the nicest precision. The blanks are then put, one by one, into a screw-press, worked by the hand, which gives them the form of a cap; and so dextrous are some of the hands (mostly women) engaged in this process, that they can make 15,000 caps per day. The caps are next cleaned, then primed with a detonating compound at the rate of twenty-one gross per minute; after this they are dipped in a simple machine containing a prepared solution, forty-two at a time, which renders the priming impervious to the moisture of the atmosphere. The cap is then taken to the heating-room, where great care is necessary to prevent explosion, then follows glazing, and lastly, a minute examination of each cap, when the manufacture is completed.

Messrs Sellier and Bellot, of Prague, have furnished a handsome specimen of their manufacture of percussion caps, and accompanied it with a statistical fact of some importance, were it a little less conjectural and more circumstantial. They state that "the total manufacture of 'caps' for sporting guns in Europe may be estimated at one thousand three hundred millions yearly, and that some idea may be formed of its importance from the quantity of copper requisite for its production, viz., 396,000 lbs weight."

PHILOSOPHIE PROVERBIALE. Par MARTIN F. TUPPER. Traduite en Français d'après La Dixième édition, par GEORGE METIVIER.

WE were not aware till we saw this translation that Mr Tupper's work had gained either such a large circulation at home as is indicated by a tenth edition, or so much celebrity abroad as to be translated. It well deserves the double honour. Proverbial Philosophy is amongst the highest branches of human knowledge. Proverbs are the concentrated common sense of ages. Mr Tupper has succeeded in expressing much of the philosophy which modern times, as well as ancient too, has impressed on him in a proverbial manner, and the popularity of his book is the proof his success. The translator has supplied an elegant and correct version of the original, and as the French like proverbs, we have little doubt that M. Metivier's translation of Mr Tupper's work will become popular with them.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Bankers' Magazine for September.
The Farmers' Magazine for September.
The Church of England Magazine for September.
The Colonial Magazine for September.
The Parour Magazine for September.
The Sportsman's Magazine for September.
The Ladies' Companion for September.
The Paper Hangers', &c., Guide. By James Arrowsmith. Dean and Son.
Philosophie Proverbiale. Par Martin F. Tupper. Traduite par George Metivier. Hatchard.
Home-Truths for Home-Peace. Effingham Wilson.
Golden Dreams and Waking Realities. By William Shaw. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Penny Maps. Part 14. Chapman and Hall.
The Church of England in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I. Cockshaw.
Digest of the Reports of the Committee for Reform of the Board of Customs. Part I. Wilson.
The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. Tale X. Juliet. By Mary Cowden Clarke. Smith and Son.

The Imperial Cyclopædia. Part VIII. Charles Knight.
 Curiosities of Industry, &c. Part II. Charles Knight.
 Half-Hours of English History. Part IV. Charles Knight.
 Pictorial Half-Hours. Part III. Charles Knight.
 Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare. Part XXI. Charles Knight.
 Cyclopædia of Useful Arts. Part I. Virtue.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

W. B., Margate.—It is extremely difficult to tabularize the taxation upon land in different countries, as the charges are so complicated and mixed up with other property. But it has been satisfactorily proved in Parliament and by publications, that a smaller proportion of the taxes of this country is levied on real property than in any other country in Europe. An excellent pamphlet from the pen of Mr Norman, was published by Boone, of New Bond street, last year on this subject, a notice of which will be found in the *Economist* of March 2, 1850.

J. G. H., Glasgow.—The best publications on our relations with the colonies, are the works by Mr Merival, Mr Roebuck, and Mr Wakefield, all differing in their views somewhat. But the best and most compendious speech on those relations, and which elicited most general approval from all parties in Parliament, was that made by Lord John Russell at the commencement of the session of 1850. This speech was published separately. The speeches of Sir William Molesworth in the two last sessions of Parliament are also well worth perusal, and which were also published separately.

A GLASGOW MERCHANT.—The subject to which this letter refers will appear in our next number.

J. O., Jun., Glasgow.—The suppression referred to is inconsistent with the principle of *Laissez faire*, but it does not concern us.

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 3rd day of August 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

L.	L.
Notes issued	27,763,415
Government debt	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold coin and bullion	13,730,040
Silver bullion	33,375
27,763,415	27,763,415

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

L.	L.
Proprietors capital	14,553,000
Rest	2,566,965
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,607,965
Other Deposits	8,525,622
Seven Day and other Bills	1,248,939
33,501,891	35,501,891

Dated the 4th September, 1851.

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	21,955,434	Securities	26,302,962
Public Deposits	7,607,965	Bullion	14,362,424
Other or private Deposits	8,525,622		
37,089,021		40,665,386	

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,566,965*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£101,723 <i>l</i>
An increase of Public Deposits of	446,880 <i>l</i>
An increase of Other Deposits of	17,843 <i>l</i>
An increase of Securities of	526,905 <i>l</i>
An increase of Bullion of	134,600 <i>l</i>
An increase of Rest of	278,505 <i>l</i>
An increase of Reserve of	163,255 <i>l</i>

The present returns show a decrease of circulation, 101,723*l*; an increase of public deposits, 446,880*l*; an increase of private deposits, 17,843*l*; an increase of securities, 526,905*l*, the increase being of private securities; an increase of bullion, 134,600*l*; an increase of rest, 278,505*l*; and an increase of reserve, 163,255*l*. In the returns there is no irregularity to notice. The public deposits increase steadily as usual at this period, and the Bank is making advances as usual on private securities. The amount, indeed, of such securities is now 13,391,746*l*, against 11,419,381*l* at this time last year, showing the advance of the Bank on private securities to be 1,972,365*l* more than at this time last year. Then the bullion in the Bank was 16,769,563*l*, against 14,362,424*l* at present.

The money market is, if any thing, easier than it was. Those who stand out for 3 per cent. discount for good bills can rarely obtain it, and such bills are discounted at a lower figure. Money is comparatively plenty.

All the exchanges have improved. London has risen in value in all the markets of the Continent. Bills drawn against exports are offering freely. Trade, it is inferred, prosperous as it is and has been, is increasing.

The price of silver is again $\frac{1}{2}$ lower.

The British funds, which have been slightly depressed in the week, owing to the sinister news from the Continent, which seems to be the only thing at all calculated to disturb the general tranquillity, closed firmly to-day as if that disturbance were considered only transient. There is no other palpable cause even for the transient depression than the conduct of the Governments of

Austria and Prussia. Though the unreflecting inhabitants of Vienna and Berlin and other parts of Germany may think little of that, to the more reflecting and foreseeing politicians of London it augurs a disturbed future. They recollect as keenly as the citizens of Vienna the vast injury done to all the industrial classes by the outbreak of 1848, and though they abhor all disturbance, their forebodings are of future evil. For causing this the Sovereigns will have no excuse. Demagogism is extinct. For the internal tranquillity of the Continent from that source there is now nothing to fear; but those who should maintain tranquillity seem eager to call forth opposition and provoke strife. On them, quiet as the people now are, and quiet as they desire to be, will be all the responsibility and all the blame. The English funds rallied to-day after their temporary depression. Consols closed at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing prices of Consols each day of the week, and the closing prices of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.		Money		Account	
Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Monday	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Tuesday	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Wednesday	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Thursday	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Friday	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6

Closing prices last Friday.

3 percent consols, account ..	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
— — money	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
2 percent	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
3 per cent reduced	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6
Exchequer bills, large	45 8s	45 8s
Bank stock	215 16	215 16
East India stock	260 2	260 2
Spanish 3 per cents	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Portuguese 4 per cents	32 3	32 3
Mexican 5 per cents	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Dutch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60
— 4 per cents	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3
Russian, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stock	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 dis	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis

The railway market has improved. The prices have varied in the week, as the speculations in the market have varied, but there has been very little *bona fide* business doing, and prices are more nominal than real. As the traffic returns last week were good, the market is looking up, but this is not the period when people in general have much money to invest. At present too many persons are making holiday, and the times are not favourable to the stockbrokers. When there is a great demand for money, or when money is unusually plentiful, and trade is so slack that money cannot be advantageously employed in business, they have more purchases to make than in such regular prosperous times as the present. Their harvest will come by and by, when the trading classes, having gained something more than they can invest in trade, will turn their savings into the stock and railway markets. The following is our usual list of the prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.	
Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices last Friday.	
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	29 30	29 30	
Birmingham and Dudley	5 9 pm	8 10 pm	
Bristol and Ex-ter	78 79 x div	78 80 x div	
Caledonians	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	10	
Eastern Counties	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	
East Lancashire	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 x div	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ x div	
Great Western	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 x div	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Lancashire and Blackwells ..	46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	
London and Blackwells	6 1	6 1	
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	90 1	91 2	
London & North Western ..	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 x div	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 x div	
London and South Western ..	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 1	
Midlands	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 x div	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 x div	
North British	5 1 x new	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 x new	
North Staffordshire	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 dis	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 dis	
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
South Eastern	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	
South Wales	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17	
York and North Midland	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 x div	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 x div	

FRENCH SHARES.

Boulogne and Amiens	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4
Northern of France	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2
Paris and Rouen	23 4	23 4
Paris and Strasbourg	6 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 dis
Rouen and Havre	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10
Dutch Rhenish	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 dis	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis

The arrangement which has been made with reference to Messrs Rucker, was known to-day. They are to wind up their business under inspection, and will pay 15s in the pound. The time when the payment will be made will depend on circumstances, but it is expected that at least 10s, if not the whole 15s, will be paid in the course of the present year.

The Bank advances during the shutting of the transfer books will be at the same rate as the last quarter.

The American papers exult much at the rapid passage out lately made by the United States steamer Baltic. That vessel left Liverpool at 4.22 p.m. on Wednesday, 6th ult., and completed the passage to New York in nine days, thirteen hours, and fifty minutes, apparent time, being altogether the shortest passage yet made between the two ports. They will want words to express their feelings when they hear of the success of their reaping machine, and of the defeat of all our yachts by the *America*. They will require to be on their guard against the

arrogance that is engendered by success. It is possible, however, that the New World, adapted to a new people, may have in it the means of nourishing intellect, and of controlling emotions and passions unknown to the inhabitants of the Old World. That has not indeed yet been proved, as California and Cuba testify, and it will be wise, therefore, in the Americans to be guarded against that pride which precedes a fall.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Table of foreign exchange rates for various locations including Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, St Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Gibraltar, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and Sydney. Columns include location, latest date, rate of exchange, and term.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

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 leaves scarcely any profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

Table titled 'PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS' showing prices for Bank Stock, Consols, India Stock, Do. Bonds, South Sea Stock, Bank Stock, and Exchequer Bills across different dates from Saturday to Friday.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table showing the course of exchange for various locations (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, Marseilles, Frankfurt, Vienna, Trieste, Petersburg, Madrid, Cadix, Leghorn, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio Janeiro, New York) with columns for Time, Tuesday, and Friday prices.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table listing American stocks including United States Bonds, Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, United States Bank Shares, Louisiana State Bank, Bank of Louisiana, New York City, New Orleans City, and Planters' Bank of Tennessee. Columns include stock name, payable amount, dividends, and prices.

Exchange at New York 110 1/2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table listing insurance companies such as Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, Do. Marine, Atlas, Argus Life, British Commercial, Clerical, Medical, and General Life, County, Crown, Eagle, European Life, General, Globe, Guardian, Imperial Fire, Imperial Life, Indemnity Marine, Law Fire, Law Life, Legal and General Life, London Fire, London Ship, Marine, Medical, Invalid, and General Life, National Loan Fund, National Life, Palladium Life, Pelican, Phoenix, Provident Life, Rock Life, Royal Exchange, Sun Fire, Do. Life, United Kingdom, Universal Life, and Victoria Life. Columns include company name, shares, paid, and price per share.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table listing joint stock banks including Australasia, British North American, Ceylon, Colonial, Commercial of London, London and County, London Joint Stock, London and Westminster, National Provincial of England, Ditto New, National of Ireland, Provincial of Ireland, Ditto New, Ionian, South Australia, Union of Australia, Ditto Ditto, Union of London, and Union of Madrid. Columns include bank name, shares, paid, and price per share.

DOCKS.

Table listing docks including Commercial, East and West India, East Country, London, Ditto Bonds, St Katharine, Ditto Bonds, and Southampton. Columns include dock name, shares, paid, and price per share.

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Sept. 1	London Sept. 3	Paris Sept. 2	London Sept. 4	Paris Sept. 3	London Sept. 5
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2	94 30	...	95 80	...	94 20	...
March and 22 Sept. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 1/2	56 35	...	56 80	...	56 20	...
June and 22 December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2160 0	...	2150 0	...	2150 0	...
and 1 July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7 1/2	...	25 7 1/2	...	25 7 1/2	...
Exchange on London 3 months	24 8 1/2	...	24 8 1/2	...	24 8 1/2	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent...	...	92	...	92	92	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839
Ditto New, 1843
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent
Ditto 3 per cent
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	102 1/2	101 1/2	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	...	3 1/2	...	...	...	...
Equador Bonds	14 1/2	...
Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	3 1/2	...
Ditto Deferred
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825...
Ditto ex over-due coupons...
Guatemala
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 5 per cent, 1849	91	91 90 1/2	...	...	90 1/2	...
Ditto Deferred	43 1/2	...
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841...
Ditto 4 per cent	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent, 1845
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in Entering
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	...	101 1/2	102	...	...	...
Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent...	...	82 1/2	...	...	...	...
Ditto Scrip	...	1 1/2 dis	1 1/2 dis	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840	20 1/2	20 1/2	...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Ditto ditto ditto 1846
Ditto Coupons
Ditto Passive Bonds	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds...	37 1/2	37 1/2	...	...	37 1/2	...
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds
Ditto Deferred

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	per ounce	3	17 9
New dollars	per ounce	0	4 11
Silver in bars (standard)	per ounce	0	5 0 1/2

The Commercial Times.

BOOKS, &c., TO NOVA SCOTIA.—GENERAL POST OFFICE, Aug., 1851.—The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury having authorised by warrant, the extension to Nova Scotia of the reduced rates of postage and the regulations recently established for books transmitted by the post to the British Colonies in the West Indies, &c., in future all printed books, magazines, reviews and pamphlets, (whether British, Colonial, or Foreign), may be sent by post between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, at the following reduced rates of postage, viz. :—

	s	d
For each packet not exceeding 1/2 lb in weight.....	0	6
— exceeding 1/2 lb and not exceeding 1 lb	1	0
— exceeding 1 lb and not exceeding 2 lbs	2	0
— exceeding 2 lbs and not exceeding 3 lbs	3	0

And so on, increasing one shilling for every additional pound or fraction of a pound. Provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed:—1st. Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. 2nd. It must contain a single volume only (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet), the several sheets or parts thereof, where there are more than one, being sewed or bound together. 3rd. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, width, or depth. 4th. It must have no writing or marks upon the cover, or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it may be sent. 5th. The postage must be prepaid in full, by affixing outside the packet or its cover, the proper number of stamps. If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects. To prevent any obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, any officer of the Post Office may delay the transmission of any such packet for a time not exceeding 24 hours from the time at which the same would otherwise have been forwarded by him. As no book may be sent by any route which would entail an expense of transit postage on the department, these regulations apply only to books, &c. sent by the British Contract Packets, direct to Halifax. The above instructions are not to extend to or interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of Parliament, or of printed papers allowed to pass by the post under the newspaper privilege, all of which will continue subject to the existing regulations.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 1st Sept., AMERICA, per *Europa* steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Aug. 5; St John's, N.B., 15; Prince Edward Island, 16; Montreal, 18; New York, 19; Boston, 20; Halifax, 22.
On 1st Sept., HAVANA, Aug. 8, via United States.
On 1st Sept., MEXICO, Aug. 12, via United States.
On 4th Sept., PENINSULAR, per *Montrose* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Aug. 25; Cadiz, 26; Lisbon, 29; Oporto, 30; Vigo, 31.
On 4th Sept., AMERICA, per *Humboldt* steamer, via Cowes—New York, Aug. 23.
On 4th Sept., HAVANA, Aug. 17, via United States.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 8th Sept. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
On 8th Sept. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles.
On 9th Sept. (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, BRAZILS, and RIVER PLATE, per *Secura* steamer, via Southampton.
On 10th Sept. (morning), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per *Washington* steamer, via Southampton.
On 12th Sept. (evening), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per *Africa* steamer, via Liverpool.
On 15th Sept. (evening), for SIERRA LEONE, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, and ST HELENA per *Proponitis* screw steamer, via Plymouth.

Mails Due.

SEPT. 5.—West Indies.
SEPT. 5.—Mexico.
SEPT. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
SEPT. 11.—America.
SEPT. 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
SEPT. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.
SEPT. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
SEPT. 23.—West Indies.
SEPT. 23.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
SEPT. 23.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
SEPT. 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	52,563	2,331	5,820	119	1,755	1,412
Weekly average, Aug. 30.....	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
— 23.....	39 1	25 10	20 8	26 9	39 7	26 6
— 16.....	39 10	26 8	20 11	27 1	31 2	25 11
— 9.....	41 4	26 4	21 9	27 0	30 8	27 2
— 2.....	42 3	25 11	21 7	28 5	31 4	28 1
— July 26.....	42 4	25 9	22 7	25 7	31 1	28 3
Six weeks' average.....	41 3	26 0	21 7	27 6	31 2	27 5
Same time last year	43 7	22 6	18 0	22 11	28 0	27 0
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 August 27, 1851.

	Wheat and oat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans and bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat and buck-wheat meal
Foreign ...	qrs 58,669	qrs 11,438	qrs 34,429	qrs 135	qrs 1,369	qrs 3,949	qrs 8,793	qrs ...
Colonial ...	5,779	1	...	...	401	...	...	...
Total ...	104,448	11,439	34,429	135	1,770	3,949	8,793	...

Total imports of the week..... 104,966 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The corn market was generally dull to-day at Monday's prices. If sales were forced, lower prices were accepted. There is, however, no reason to suppose that prices will decline any more, unless the farmers should be seized with a panic and rush too eagerly to market. As Messrs Sturge say in their circular, "We have seldom known a more complete cessation of the demand for old wheat than has been the case for some weeks past," and old wheat has accordingly fallen in price. The holders of old wheat, therefore, are sufferers, but as the farmers are not generally in that position, they will not have any reason to complain. Low as the price is, we know of prime Dantzic wheat having been sold to-day at 52s, which is by no means a low price. The circular above quoted, states that the new wheat in the Birmingham market sold freely at the rate of 38s 8d to 42s 8d per quarter. If the average price of the inferior wheat of last year, sold during the six weeks ending last Thursday, before much of the new wheat could appear in them, was lower than the average price of the corresponding period of the year before, the average price of barley was 3s 6d, of oats 2s 11d, of rye 3s 5d higher. At present all the inferior grains are considerably higher than last year. Barley sold to-day for 29s 1d; last year at this time it was from 21s to 22s. Last year it began with this low price, and a declining market; this year it begins at the higher figure, with a rising market. The relative price of wheat to the inferior grains will probably induce the farmer to send the latter to market first, and not inundate the market with his wheat. The failure of the potato and of the rye crops in Germany have caused a considerable business to be done in the latter in the markets of Holland, both for export and speculation, at advanced prices. Some of the low foreign wheats which find no purchasers here, are now in demand abroad, and we know of one quantity having been sold for exportation to the Continent. A more extensive trade of this kind would now doubtless take place were it not for the one-shilling duty, which, imposed solely for statistical purposes, turns out to be a great impediment to trade.

The supplies of English wheat in our own market are by no means large, 3,420 qrs in the week ending Sept. 4; while the foreign did not exceed 5,010 qrs. At present, therefore, notwithstanding the expected arrival of some inferior foreign wheats offered at low terms, and most likely to be a bargain for the

farmers to feed their stock on, there is no appearance of the prices of good wheat falling very low. All the oats nearly that can come from Russia have arrived; there is every probability of the inferior grains, for which the demand continues good, rising rather than falling in price.

The quantities of corn and flour brought down to New York by the canals continue to be greater than those of last year, and about the 20th ult., being much in excess of the demand, the corn and flour market at New York suffered a severe depreciation. By the latest accounts, however, a demand had sprung up both for home consumption and exportation, and the markets had recovered.

The market for colonial produce has been steady through the week. There has been, however, more disposition to purchase sugar, and a considerable quantity has changed hands both on the spot and cargoes afloat. There was, at the same time, a still greater quantity offered than was disposed of. Refined sugar has rather declined in price.

The demand for coffee has been steady, and the business done not inconsiderable.

A steady demand has prevailed for cotton, and 2,830 bales have been sold. Prices remain firm.

The four first bales of the new cotton crop arrived at Mobile on the 7th ult. The samples, says the *Mobile Register*, are of a very superior quality, showing the plant to have been fully matured, well handled, and of a handsome colour, averaging in quality from middling fair to fair. One of these bales of fair quality has been sold at 9½ cents. The first bale of new cotton arrived last year on the 11th August. To the 14th the receipts of the new crop amounted to 21 bales. The quality thus far has ranged from middling fair to fair.

At Albany, Georgia, a bale of new cotton, weighing 492 lbs, was received 2nd Aug., and was purchased at 8½ cents.

At Macon, Georgia, six bales of new cotton were received August 7. The cotton has matured on the old land much earlier than was expected.

At Augusta, Georgia, the first bale of the new crop arrived on the 13th. It weighed 445 lbs, quality middling fair, and was sold at 8½ cents. The first bale received last year came to hand on the 14th of August.

At Charleston, the first bale of the new crop was received from Augusta. The quality is middling fair, of bright colour, but poor staple, and was sold at 8½ cents.

At Newport, Florida, a bale of the new crop was received on the 12th.

At Hamburg, Georgia, the first bale was received on the 16th instant, and sold at 8 cents. It was of fair quality.

At Savannah, two bales of the new crop were received on the 16th Aug.

These specimens tell well for the forthcoming crop.

While the millers who seem, in expectation of having a vast quantity of wheat to grind from the abolition of the Corn Law, to have overdone their business, and are now complaining bitterly, because the last year's crop gave them comparatively little to do, of mills standing idle and of there being no business, a company is announced to establish grinding on a new principle. It is called the Conical Flour Mill Company. The prospectus says, "So little improvement, however, has taken place in making flour, that wheat is still ground pretty much on the same expensive and deteriorating principle as it was five or six centuries ago." This is only partially true, for in some instances great improvements have of late been made in the art of the miller. Whether the conical flour mill be an improvement or not on the old plan of grinding, we are quite unable from the prospectus to form any opinion; but the proposition to establish the company being made by a respectable miller, shows that the trade cannot be so bad as the millers represent it, and that amongst themselves it is admitted their art needs great improvement.

MONTHLY INDIGO STATEMENT.

TABLE showing the Deliveries of Indigo from London during the first eight months of the last ten years, and the stocks remaining on the 1st of September:—

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Total.	Stock 1st of September.
	chests.	chests.	chests.	chests.
1851	5,233	12,565	17,798	36,672
1850	6,247	16,583	22,830	27,934
1849	6,315	14,947	21,262	37,043
1848	7,009	10,813	17,822	32,664
1847	6,372	14,340	20,712	34,413
1846	7,136	12,917	20,053	37,875
1845	7,517	13,770	21,287	36,406
1844	7,594	14,619	22,213	33,395
1843	4,986	9,419	14,405	21,806
1842	6,093	12,859	18,952	20,609

In the course of last month, the deliveries of indigo from the London warehouses amounted altogether to 3,854 chests—viz., 1,097 chests for home consumption, and 2,757 chests for export,—against a total of 3,297 chests in August 1850, 4,087 chests in 1849, and 3,144 chests in 1848. Our aggregate stock on the 1st of this month was 36,672 chests, of which about 23,000 chests were in first, and about 13,300 chests in second hands; the total consisted of 31,010 chests Bengal and similar descriptions, and 5,662 chests Madras, Kurpah, and Manilla, against 24,588 chests Bengal, &c., and 3,346 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st September, 1850.

The total importation of indigo in London, during the eight months ending 31st August, has been as follows:—this year, 27,265 chests; in 1850, 21,728 chests; in 1849, 29,387 chests; in 1848, 18,584 chests; and in 1847, 21,947 chests.

The total outgoings from London, both for home consumption and export, in the twelve months ending 31st August of the last two years have been as follows:—

	Home Consumption.	Export.	Total.
	chests	chests	chests
31st August, 1850	9,143	25,199	34,342
1851	7,537	16,121	23,658

In Spanish indigo a much larger business has been transacted this year than in the previous one, as results from the following statistics:—importation in London during the eight months ending 31st August, 1851, 6,048 serons, against 2,249 serons in 1850; total deliveries this year 5,156 serons, against 1,735 serons in 1850. Total stock on the 1st inst. 1,891 serons, against 911 serons on the 1st September, 1850.

The above statistics show a considerable increase of stock. This is the result of large supplies and smaller deliveries. If we add to the present stock about 3,200 chests, to be expected from Calcutta, ex crop 1850, and probably 5,000 chests Madras, Kurpah, Manilla, &c., which are likely to drop in during the next eight or nine months, we get in the aggregate a quantity very near, or above, 45,000 chests, which is to supply the wants from London until the succeeding season (from July, 1852 to that time 1853). We find, however, that the total deliveries from London, from the 1st of October to the end of June in the following year, seldom exceed 21,000 chests. If they should not prove to be larger in the similar period which is now at hand, we shall be left with a stock considerably exceeding 20,000 chests before the new crop comes in. That new (1851) crop may, if it produces 100,000 maunds, furnish nearly 20,000 chests of indigo for the London market, besides, in all probability 10,000 chests of Madras, Kurpah, Manilla, &c., consequently as much as a twelve-month's outgoing may require; and if this supposition should turn out to be correct, then the residue left over at the end of the following season—say June 1853—would show again an old stock of 20,000 or 25,000 chests. We believe that we are justified, with the recent moderate consumption of indigo, to calculate that the total deliveries from the London warehouses for the twelve months will not exceed 30,000 chests. It will be seen that during the other same period, ending 31st of August, 1851, they amounted only to 23,658 chests of all sorts.

Of the quantities which are likely to be available for the trade during the next nine or ten months, we may quote 16,000 or 17,000 chests (including 3,200 chests not yet arrived) of the crop of 1850, as yet unsold; further, 10,000 or 11,000 chests of old indigo, the property of speculators, who took up the article in the autumn 1850, and some of whom are said to be inclined to realise gradually. Besides these quantities, there are several thousands of chests of old Bengal indigo, Madras, Kurpah, &c.; of the whole, a quantity close upon 20,000 chests has been selected for the show of the next quarterly sales, to commence the 7th Oct., prompt 3rd Jan. 1852. It is well understood that in the absence of an inclination for speculative purchases, so large a quantity will not find buyers, but what is left over will supply the succeeding quarterly sales in February and May 1852, in addition to what may be further added of old stock and new arrivals. It cannot be expected, that for the regular purpose of home and foreign trade, any quarterly sale should take off more than 5,000 or 6,000 chests of indigo of all sorts, with a thousand or two more of intermediate traffic. Hence there will be plenty of indigo left for each of the quarterly sales after October next.

The indigo market retains an appearance of firmness, transactions are neither numerous nor extensive, but the full July rates are maintained, and for choice lots 2d to 3d per lb advance.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE COTTON TRADE.

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

	1849	1850	1851
	bales	bales	bales
On the 1st of January	496,050	558,790	521,120
Importation from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	1,606,042	1,271,594	1,503,275
Export from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	2,107,092	1,829,984	2,024,398
	188,600	220,700	187,500
Total stock in the three ports, Aug. 31	1,913,492	1,609,284	1,836,898
	781,400	606,600	729,460
Deliveries for home consumption	1,132,092	1,002,684	1,107,438
Or, per week	32,612	28,884	31,901
Prices on Aug. 31:—	per lb	per lb	per lb
Georgia	4½d to 6d	6½d to 8d	4½d to 6d
Surat	3½d to 4½d	4½d to 6d	2½d to 4½d

In the course of last month there were imported in Great Britain 147,000 bales cotton, against an almost equal quantity in August 1850, and considerably less in 1849. The export during the month just ended was 50,000 bales, against respectively 39,000 bales and 35,000 bales in 1849 and 1850, whilst the purchases for home consumption compare as follows:—169,000 bales last month against 79,000 bales in August 1850, and 143,000 bales in 1849.

The stocks of cotton in the hands of spinners, &c., are still reported to be moderate, though probably somewhat larger than at this time last year.

As regards the value of this important article in the markets of this country, we have but to notice a rise, since the beginning of last month, of ½d to ¾d per lb in East India, as well as several other secondary descriptions. Superior qualities of American cotton have advanced even less than that, but upon the ordinary and middling descriptions of American growth, which form the bulk both of the stocks and the

consumption, the average rise during the same period amounts to fully 3d per lb.

In London the stock of cotton on the 1st inst. was 54,367 bales, comprising 1,477 bales West India and North American, 310 bales Bengal, 11,330 bales Madras, and 41,150 bales Surat, against a total of 30,280 bales on the 1st of September last year.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 23.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

NEW ORLEANS, ON	AUG. 9	SOUTH CAROLINA, ON	AUG. 15
MOBILE	9	NORTH CAROLINA	16
FLORIDA	6	VIRGINIA	JULY 1
TEXAS	2	NEW YORK	AUG. 19
GEORGIA	15	OTHER PORTS	16

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850	148,246	140,934	7,312	...
Received at the ports since do.	2,319,646	2,054,112	265,534	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,395,115	1,068,941	326,174	...
Exported to France since do.	295,001	289,069	5,932	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	128,226	64,618	63,608	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	138,145	118,637	19,508	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do.	1,957,488	1,537,255	420,233	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	111,520	147,365	...	35,845

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

At latest corresponding dates	68,701	56,646
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COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1850-51	1849-50
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850	148,246	140,934
Received since	2,319,646	2,054,112
Tot. supply	2,467,892	2,195,046
Deduct shipments	1,957,488	1,537,255
Deduct stock left on hand	111,520	147,365
Leaves for American consumption	398,884	510,426

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Port
At New Orleans..... Aug. 9	10	4	1
— Mobile	3	...	2
— Florida .....	...	...	...
— Savannah .....	...	...	...
— Charleston	4	...	3
— New York	30	9	68
Total	47	13	74

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 1/4 per lb. Exchange, 109 1/2 to 110.

There has been an active demand for the past three days, and prices have advanced on most grades 1/2 of a cent; we have altered our quotations accordingly. The receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports are 2,319,646 bales, against 2,054,112 to same dates last year, an increase this season of 265,534 bales. The total foreign export this year is 420,233 bales more than last, say 826,174 bales increase to Great Britain, 15,933 increase to France, 58,618 increase to North of Europe, and 19,508 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from southern to northern ports are 108,811 bales less this season than last; and there is a decrease in stock of 35,845 bales. The sales since our last are 7,500 bales, making a total for the week of 10,100 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Low to good ordinary ...	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Low to good middling ...	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	9	10 1/2
Middling fair to fair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fully fair to good fair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 5.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.			Mid.			Fair.			Good Fair.			Good.			Fine.		
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	4 1/2	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
New Orleans	4 1/2	5	6	6 1/2	7	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Pernambuco	5 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Egyptian	5 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	7	8	8	9	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Surat and Madras	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 5.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 5.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 5.	Computed Stock, Sept. 5.
1851 bales	1850 bales	1851 bales	1850 bales
1,461,619	1,171,393	1,058,020	929,730
		1851 bales	1850 bales
		165,650	174,360
		1851 bales	1850 bales
		622,050	515,330

The cotton market has been quiet during the week, but, though less business has been transacted, holders have maintained firm prices on the whole; it is, however, very difficult to obtain our last week's quotations, and in one or two cases we have made a slight reduction. Long-stapled descriptions are in moderate demand at last week's prices. East India are without change in value, though less saleable. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. There is little inquiry beyond that from the trade.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From 1st January to 27th Aug., 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850.
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Wool-len Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Petersburg.....pkgs	2467	1074	1114	870	175	256	391	233	373	108	36529	26013
Hamburg.....	26575	2182	4202	4863	3496	3912	7762	8320	4714	4839	187	72027
Bremen	271	545	12	46	78	78	349	183	37	44	617	240
Antwerp	1890	967	660	234	747	439	357	295	521	3	1114	7218
Rotterdam	9421	9549	1099	1148	934	988	4582	3877	2020	2908	2990	7763
Amsterdam	365	737	67	54	169	135	1193	1045	396	261	...	...
Zwolle	1334	712	2	2	38	20	35	117	15	9	...	...
Kampen	1831	2252	77	73	37	43	257	179	68	72	...	55
Leer	3230	1575	11	10	13	19	48	33	46	53	934	778
Denmark, Swed., &c.	2049	2369	40	25	213	399	572	692	582	540	1312	1676
Other European Ports	1047	1168	104	87	102	190	57	59	123	45	249	1447
All other parts.....	891	235	3	...	8	14	457	499	5	10	...	...
Total.....	51371	43295	7391	7419	6020	6514	15881	15632	8025	8616	62493	61417

—Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co's Circular.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The less buoyant state of things which we noticed in our last, as observable during the latter part of the week, has continued throughout this, but so far the only difference is less business; as prices are unchanged of both yarn and cloth, except in cases where producers were extravagant in their demands, they being now more reasonable.

The amount of business done this week in yarn and cloth, although comparatively small, still shows an extensive demand for all articles most in request for some time past, and if any reaction takes place it must be caused by giving way in the cotton market; a cause which we do not expect in the face of our present large consumption, and the probability of a considerable reduction of stock in Liverpool before the end of the year.

LEEDS, Sept. 2.—The markets at the cloth halls have been flat both to-day and on Saturday last, and there is not much doing to order. Business is dull in the warehouses, considering the season of the year.

MACCLESFIELD, Sept. 2.—After a long absence of demand for goods, the expectations of our manufacturers have been somewhat revived by the presence of several influential buyers, who have operated to an extent sufficient to warrant the conclusion that a resumption of activity will shortly take place. The thrown silk market does not exhibit any material signs of improvement; and considering its past unsatisfactory state, it is a matter for congratulation with the trade, that prices retain their firmness. In raw silk the late activity displayed by consumers in the purchase of Chinas has for the present considerably subsided; and, in the meantime, the deliveries for the mills continue satisfactory.

ROCHDALE, Sept. 1.—We have had a dull, heavy market, and a rather limited amount of business has been transacted. For kerseys and coarse goods the manufacturers are asking more money, in order to meet the extra price asked for low priced wools. The wool market has been slack, and prices have been much the same as last week.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30.—The attendance in our piece hall to-day has been but slender; and scarcely any goods have changed hands, except a few lastings, both of the lower and the finer qualities. Yarns are still in a greatly depressed state, and the present unsatisfactory quotations are with difficulty maintained. The sales of wool are moderate, as the spinners buy only for present use, and prices have undergone no alteration.

CORN.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a large supply of wheat from Kent at Mark Lane on Monday and a good show of samples from Essex, nearly all of this year's growth, of excellent quality and in fine condition; the millers took it off readily at the prices of the previous week, whilst for foreign there was only a limited demand, and that confined generally to the best descriptions, with the exception of a few large parcels purchased for the north, of Ibrail and such low sorts, the price submitted to tempting some buyers to take it off by way of investment. The imports consisted of 1,487 qrs from Cronstadt, 4,300 qrs from Dantzic, 560 qrs from Rostock, and 1,950 qrs from Stettin, making a total of 8,297 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,335 sacks; by the Eastern Counties Railway, 4,633 sacks; from foreign ports, 1,735 sacks; and from the United States, 7,913 brls: fresh and sweet parcels were in good request at full prices. The supply of English barley was short, and it met a good sale; but foreign was in slow request, although not one single arrival took place during the previous week. Malt was held with more firmness. Beans and peas brought former prices steadily; of both articles there were no foreign imports. The arrivals of oats consisted of only 50 qrs from our own coast, 20 qrs from Kent, and 35 qrs from Ireland, with 11,460 qrs from foreign ports, nearly the whole from Archangel; the consumers took a fair quantity, and had an advance of 6d per qr to pay on the best qualities of Russian.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate of wheat, but tolerably liberal of flour from the United States and Canada. There was a good attendance of buyers, and the weather being a little unsettled again, a fair demand for fresh wheat was experienced, but that was anxiously met by the holders of American produce, and prices of wheat receded 1d to 2d per 70lbs, and flour 6d per barrel; average, 37s 9d on 201 qrs.

There were light imports at Hull, and a short delivery of wheat from the farmers. The few samples of new which appeared were of prime quality and good weight, and commanded 38s to 40s per qr: average, 38s on 193 qrs.

The arrivals at Leeds were moderate, and had sales of old been pressed, they must have been at lower prices; whilst new, from a short quantity off-ring, brought full rates, and the demand was not supplied to its extent: average, 39s 2d on 208 qrs.

The deliveries at Ipswich were short of wheat, and it was taken off readily at 1s per qr advance; the best white at 44s to 45s; the best red, both old as well as new, at 39s to 40s: average, 39s 5d on 451 qrs.

At Lynn market the delivery was short, and prices of wheat were well supported: average, 35s 11d on 1,426 qrs.

There were short fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, but fair imports of foreign. No quotable change occurred in the value of any article, good wheat meeting a steady sale, and oats were held with increasing firmness at rather higher rates.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 39s 1d on 52,964 qrs wheat; 25s 10d on 2,330 qrs barley; 20s 8d on 2,820 qrs oats; 26s 9d on 150 qrs rye; 30s 7d on 1,755 qrs beans; 26s 6d on 1,411 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets have been somewhat influenced by the state of the weather. At Edinburgh the farmers brought forward a liberal quantity of wheat, which was taken off slowly at about former rates: average, 42s 3d on 507 qrs.

The imports at Leith were very moderate, and the trade for foreign wheat was limited in the extreme, without being forced.

Glasgow market was well attended, and purchases were kept up as to quantity, but at 6d to 1s per qr decline in price of wheat, fine flour supporting former rates. Weather on the west coast not so fine as on the east coast of Scotland.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham was fair, and trade steady at a slight reduction in price.

The quantity of English wheat brought forward at Bristol was good, and a slow demand at about 1s per qr decline on all sorts: average, 36s 10d on 405 qrs.

There was a moderate supply of wheat at Newbury, which met a ready sale at former rates: average, 39s 6d on 809 qrs.

Uxbridge market was well supplied with wheat by the farmers, and it sold slowly, inferior 1s per qr cheaper: average, 42s 7d on 870 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Friday were limited, but there have been good imports of foreign wheat, barley, and oats, with a few parcels of flour from the United States. There was a steady rain throughout Monday night, and the weather since has been close, hot, and muggy; the northern harvest does not progress very favourably, although pretty steadily; the condition of much corn north of the Humber will be rather damp than otherwise, and this may send a demand to the south for dry and superior qualities. This morning was fine. The few parcels of English wheat on sale were taken off at Monday's currency, and the best foreign was held at that day's prices. Fresh-made flour was wanted. Fine malting barley was quite as dear and inquired for. Beans and peas were very firm. Good oats have brought rather higher rates, but mostly to the consumers, as the dealers will not pay the 6d per qr advance.

The London averages announced this day were,—

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Sub-columns: Qrs, s, d. Values for each commodity.

Table with columns: English, Irish, Foreign. Sub-columns: Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour. Values in sacks and bris.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Large table listing prices for various types of corn (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas, Flour, Tares) and seeds (Linsed, Rapeseed, Hempseed, etc.) with columns for description, price per quarter, and other details.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING. SUGAR.—The market has been rather firmer, with an improved demand from the trade. A large business has been done in West India, the sales to yesterday amounting to 1,650 casks at fully last week's rates. The Barbadoes sale

on Tuesday comprised 167 hhds, and went off with some spirit: middling to fine yellow brought 36s to 40s 6d; brown to low middling and soft yellow, 32s 6d to 35s 6d. 28 casks, 57 bris crystallised Demerara sold from 37s 6d to 45s for yellow to fine grey, with one lot fine white, 50s. Good brown Jamaica has sold by private contract at 33s to 33s 6d. The aggregate deliveries of sugar for consumption at this port show a decrease of 13,555 tons from Jan. 1st to present date. Estimated stock on 30th ultimo, 92,879 tons, against 78,000 tons in 1850.

Mauritius.—Only 95 bags were offered at the commencement of the week, which sold at steady rates, and there has been more inquiry by private treaty. The stock is moderate, yet rather above that of last year at same period.

Bengal.—The sales on Tuesday, comprising 2,400 bags, went off steadily, and about three-fourths of that quantity sold at full prices: good to fine white Benares, 41s to 43s; good soft yellow to middling white, 36s 6d to 40s 6d; middling to fair soft yellow, 34s to 36s; middling grainy yellow, 36s 6d to 37s; good yellow Cossipore, 40s per cwt.

Madras.—2,383 bags grainy descriptions sold at full rates: fine yellow, 42s 6d to 44s; good white, 45s 6d to 46s per cwt. The lower qualities are quiet.

Other East India.—1,045 baskets Java in bond were nearly all taken in at full prices: middling yellow to very good strong grey, 21s to 23s 6d; middling brown to low yellow, rather soft, 16s to 20s per cwt. No public sales of Manila.

Foreign.—A large business has been done for export this week at full prices. The sales by private treaty are as follows: four cargoes yellow Havana from 20s to 21s 3d; two cargoes brown Bahia at 17s, and one of white at 19s 6d per cwt. 734 hhds 250 bris Porto Rico, submitted by public sale, were all sold at full prices, particularly for the better qualities: good to fine bright grocery, 37s 6d to 41s; low to fair yellow and grey, 34s 6d to 37s per cwt.

MOLASSES.—Sales have been made in West India this week. Refined.—There has been rather a better feeling in the market during the last two days, but prices do not show any improvement, brown goods selling at 45s to 45s 6d; middling to fine tilters, 46s to 49s, finest up to 51s; wet lumps, 44s to 45s 6d; fine pieces, 42s to 43s. Bastards and treacle are dull; the latter is rather lower. Bonded sugars remain very quiet. Crushed is dull at 28s 1s to 28s 6d. Some Dutch crushed in second hands has sold at a further decline. Loaves quiet—10 lb 30s per cwt.

COFFEE.—Although the market is rather quiet, there has been a steady business done this week, importers accepting rather lower prices in several instances. 93 casks 112 barrels Jamaica partly sold at previous rates, chiefly from 46s to 49s for fine ordinary to low middling; a few lots of a favourite mark taken in at a high figure. The sales of plantation Ceylon have been large, comprising 950 casks 450 bags, and about three-fourths of that quantity disposed of at rather lower rates: low middling colour to good middling, 52s 6d to 58s; fine ordinary pale to low middling, 47s to 52s; ragged and good ordinary, 41s to 45s; triage, 35s to 43s; good marks bought in; pea berry brought 58s 6d to 62s. The sales in native have been very limited by private treaty, holders asking rather high rates, viz, 40s for good ordinary. 657 bags in public sale chiefly sold: real good ordinary to good, 40s 6d to 42s; low ordinary, 38s 6d per cwt. 600 bags Costa Rica chiefly sold from 40s to 45s 6d for ordinary to good ordinary, 136 bags washed Rio brought 40s 6d, and 160 bags Madras, 37s per cwt.

COCOA.—308 bags Trinidad were principally taken in above the market value, from 43s to 50s for middling to good red; grey and ordinary, 38s to 40s per cwt. The deliveries are steady. Foreign is quiet, Guayaquil being the only description in demand.

TEA.—There has not been much business done during the week by private contract, which is usually the case when public sales are declared. Common congou remains in the same position as for some weeks past, clean qualities being quoted at 10d to 10½d, and there is a steady demand. The public sales commenced yesterday (Thursday), and went off without any animation; the catalogues contained 16,700 pkgs.; about 9,700 passed, of which 3,700 pkgs sold in the room: the middling qualities of green were dull, and offers made only at a considerable reduction on late nominal rates; gunpowders in small boxes sold without material alteration; common scented orange pekoe was unsaleable unless at a decline.

RICE.—The market is still very dull. 4,075 bags Bengal in public sale were about half disposed of at previous rates, middling to good white bringing 9s to 10s; the lower qualities were principally taken in at 8s 6d to 9s. 823 bags middling white Java were bought in at 10s per cwt. The stock continues large being 21,800 tons on the 30th ultimo.

SAGO.—60 bags Borneo were taken in at 10s 6d, and a parcel of sago flour, at 14s per cwt.

PEPPER.—Common kinds of black are held firmly at full prices, 600 bags Batavia finding buyers at 3½d per lb. The stock consists of 46,272 bags, against 46,400 bags last year at same period. White is firm.

PIMENTO.—This article has been dull, and 218 bags chiefly sold at a reduction of fully ¼d, from 4½d to 5d, with one lot fair 5½d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—25 cases Dutch nutmegs sold at previous rates, lined bringing 2s 1d to 2s 7d. 29 casks Amboyna cloves brought 7d to 7½d per lb. Cassia lignea is scarce, and holders asking further advanced rates; 73 cases middling quality being taken in at 120s to 125s. 321 bags African ginger sold at 24s; 330 cases Malabar went at low prices; ordinary to good bold, 32s 6d to 63s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—The market continues quiet. 807 bags Bengal partly sold without material change in prices, refrac 18 to 8½, 25s to 26s; 100 bags Madras brought 25s 6d to 26s per cwt. Stock on the 1st inst. 3,292 tons, against 4,463 tons in 1850 at same time.

NITRATE SODA is held for an advance, but nothing doing.

COCHINEAL.—The demand has been good, importers submitting to a further reduction in prices. On Wednesday, 431 bags Honduras chiefly found buyers: silvers at 1d lower rates; very ordinary to good, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; a few 3s 8d; blacks without material change; very ordinary to good, 3s 2d to 4s 3d.

Imports and Deliveries of COCHINEAL to the end of last month, with Stocks remaining on hand at same time.

Table with columns: Imported, Delivered, Stock. Sub-columns: 1851, 1850, serons. Values for each category.

LAC DYE.—The sales in this article have been exceedingly limited as the market continues flat. The stock on 1st inst. consisted of 6,429 chests, against 4,593 chests at same date last year.

DRUGS, &c.—Some parcels East India gum arabic and olibanum brought forward this week have sold at lower rates, the former bringing 43s to 44s 6d for fair pale druggists' gum. Yesterday the fortnightly public sales passed off flatly without any material change in prices, except for E. I. castor oil, which went ¼d dearer for the better qualities: good to fine pale, 4½d to 5d; other kinds, 2½d to 4½d per lb. Gambier has been quiet at last week's prices.

METALS.—All kinds of manufactured iron are steady at last week's quotations. Scotch pig has met with more inquiry at 39s 6d for No. 1, which is rather higher. Spelter is still extremely dull. Some business has been done in East India tin at 80s cash for Banca, and the market is quiet. No change made in British copper.

and other metals are unaltered. A sale of spelter is reported at 14½ 6s per ton on the spot.

RUM.—The market remains firm, and a steady business has been done in Jamaica at full rates. Some strong Demeraras have sold as high as 2s 2d per gallon. Leeward proof unaltered, some holders asking rather more money.

HEMP.—A steady demand prevails for good new Petersburg clean at the quotation. Manilla continues very scarce. Jute meets with a steady demand at full prices.

OILS.—No material change has occurred in the prices of common fish, most descriptions being quiet. 50 tons seal offered by auction this afternoon partly sold, straw and tinged, 32½ 5s to 33½ 10s per tun. Linseed oil has been flat, and the price fallen to 32s on the spot. Some sales are reported in brown rape, at 32s per cwt, which is lower.

LINSEED.—The market is flat, few sales having been effected either on the spot or for arrival. Both English and foreign linseed cakes are extremely dull of sale.

TALLOW.—The market has been quite free from excitement, but holders have demanded last week's rates, fine new Y.C. on the spot bringing 38s 6d to 38s 9d; the price for arrival to the end of the year is unaltered, viz., 39s to 39s 3d per cwt. Town tallow is in fair supply at 37s per cwt net cash.

The Deliveries of TALLOW in August with Stocks on Sept. 1.

	1851	1850	1849	1848
Deliveries	6,053	7,192	5,665	9,098
Stock	32,841	23,842	26,651	12,381
Price Y.C.	38s 6d to 38s 9d	37s 9d	38s 6d	45s per cwt

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a steady demand to-day, the market closing with a firm appearance. About 657 casks British West India sold at steady rates, including some small parcels Demerara, &c., offered by auction, and the week's business reaches 2,343 hhds and trs. Mauritius.—11,130 bags sold with split at full prices: fair to good and fine yellow, 36s to 39s; low to middling, 33s to 35s 6d; brown, 29s to 32s 6d Bengal.—1,028 bags half sold at full rates: grainy yellow, 40s to 41s 6d; one lot fair white Benares 41s; Khaur withdrawn. Madras.—6,565 bags were about three-fourths taken in at 34s for low grainy yellow: grocery sold at 35s 6d to 39s; low yellow, 32s per cwt. Refined.—The market was flat this morning.

COFFEE.—50 casks plantation sold at previous rates. Native was firm: buyers of good ordinary at 39s 6d. 73 cases Nelgherry brought 57s to 58s 6d per cwt.

TEA.—The sales concluded to day, about 1,500 packages finding buyers. The principal portion sold was common congou, at 9½d per lb. Of the total quantity submitted, only 5,500 sold.

RICE.—4,354 bags were chiefly taken in at 8s 6d to 9s 6d for middling broken to good white.

PEPPER.—1,100 bags Malabar sold at 3½d to 3½d for heavy: 300 bags half-heavy brown realised 3½d to 3½d.

GINGER.—135 cases Malabar sold at 33s to 35s per cwt.

CUTCH.—1,700 bags partly sold at 19s to 19s 6d per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—63 bags Honduras silver brought 2s 11d to 3s 3d per lb.

TALLOW.—428 casks Australian nearly all sold at slightly higher rates: beef, 35s to 37s; sheep, 33s 6d to 38s. 353 casks 130 boxes about one-third sold from 34s to 37s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home-trade market for refined sugar continues firm for the better description of goods; for the lower qualities languid. Wet lumps and pieces in good demand. Bastards and treacle very dull. The bonded continues without any alteration to note, notwithstanding there is only one refinery now at work in London. Treacle continues firm at 13s. Very few sales have been made in Dutch crushed in this market, although by the accounts this day from Holland the market is firmer there, and several sales have been made at rather higher rates.

DRY FRUIT.—New Valencia raisins, which were expected last week, have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected. New Muscatels are in town to day (Friday), price 70s; and about 10,000 drums of figs and Sultanias will arrive, via Southampton, early next week. The advices from Greece received to-day are very favourable, the crop of currants having been entirely secured; it is abundant and good; a steamer with the first cargo is expected on the coast in about ten days. The market here is without any alteration; more arrivals and a corresponding quantity being shipped off to continental ports.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues good. Lemons have improved in value. The low price of Barcelona nuts has attracted the attention of the trade, and some parcels have been taken at the price ruling of late. A small parcel of Lisbon green and black grapes, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a moderate figure, being out of condition. A cargo of West India pine apples is daily expected.

SEEDS.—There is a steady trade passing in most seeds, without alteration. The supply of English caraway is short.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade is rather more active than of late, but not any variation in prices.

FLAX.—Again a quiet week.

HEMP.—A few small purchases made at the quotations.

METALS.—Copper is in good demand, and prices are firm. Several parcels of foreign remain unsold, owing to the high prices demanded by importers. Iron—Merchant bars remain as quoted in our last. Scotch pigs have advanced, owing to a continued large demand for consumption. Spelter very flat: stock 13,110 tons. Tin has given way in price for foreign. Banca having been sold at 80s per cwt. British remains in good demand. Lead and tin plates without alteration.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Sept. 9.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar. 150 casks Ceylon coffee. 800 cases Calicut ginger.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.—76 chests Manilla indigo. 250 tons Sapan wood. 100 cases m-o-p shells.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7.—19,126 chests E.I. indigo.

PROVISIONS.

The amount of business doing in bacon very small; fine fresh parcels meet with ready sale, at full rates; inferior lots difficult of sale at 2s less. Considerable excitement in the butter market; prices advanced 2s to 3s per cwt. Fine Friesland in good demand at 88s. More doing in lard.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849	49,825	9,621	1,179	602
1850	20,886	13,450	1,302	863
1851	31,325	11,643	1,278	997

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	12,827
Foreign do	7,345
Bale Bacon	310

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—A very great change having taken place in the weather since Monday last, and the arrivals of meat from the country having been comparatively small, the general demand is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance. About 2,000 carcasses of foreign meat were disposed of last week.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.—These markets were in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

Inferior beef	2 0to2 2	Mutton, inferior	2 6to2 8
Ditto middling	2 4 2 6	— midding	2 10 3 4
Prime large	2 8 2 10	— prime	3 6 3 10
Prime small	3 0 3 2	Large pork	2 6 3 4
Veal	2 6 3 6	Small pork	3 6 3 8
		Lambs, 3s	6d to 4s 8d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—During last week the imports of foreign stock into London were again very extensive, the total arrival having amounted to 19,627 head. In the corresponding period in 1850, we received 8,892; in 1849, 6,335; and in 1848, 6,421 head. At the outputs the supplies were seasonably large. The week's import consisted of—beasts, 1,295; sheep, 7,690; lambs, 459; calves, 678; pigs, 505.

Our market to-day was again heavily supplied with both English and foreign beasts, the general quality of which was by no means first-rate. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably numerous, the beef trade ruled heavy, at last Monday's quotations—the top price being 3s 6d per 8lbs. Thus it will be perceived that Friday's advance of 2d per 8lbs was wholly lost.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,300 Scots, Herefords, Short-horns, runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and, from Scotland, 46 horned and polled Scots.

Letters from most of our own grazing districts, as well as those from Holland and Denmark, state that immense supplies of beasts and sheep are ready for this market.

Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep was very extensive, the demand for that description of stock was tolerably firm, and previous rates were well supported. The primest old Down sold at from 3s 10d to 4s, and a good clearance was effected.

As the season for lamb is now nearly closed, all breeds met a very dull inquiry; but we have no material change to notice in value.

Prime small calves moved off steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of veal very little was doing.

The pork trade was heavy; nevertheless, the quotations were firm.

SUPPLIES.

	Sept. 3, 1849.	Sept. 2, 1850.	Sept. 1, 1851.
Beasts	4,113	4,703	4,679
Sheep and lambs	31,580	32,810	33,260
Calves	214	330	335
Pigs	235	304	385

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was extensive as to number, but very deficient in quality. The few prime Scots brought forward were mostly disposed of at Monday's prices; but the value of most other breeds had a downward tendency. With sheep we were but moderately supplied, whilst the demand for that description of stock was steady, at fully last week's currency, and at which a good clearance was effected. In lambs—the season for which is now nearly closed—very little was doing, but we have no decline to notice in their value. Calves moved off steadily at full quotations; but pigs commanded scarcely any attention. Milch cows were selling at from 1½ to 18s, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the offals.

Inferior beasts	2 2to2 4	Inferior sheep	2 8to2 10
Second quality do	2 6 2 8	Second quality sheep	3 0 3 4
Prime large oxen	2 10 3 2	Coarse woolled do	3 6 3 8
Prime Scots, &c.	3 4 3 6	Southdown wether	3 10 4 0
Large coarse calves	2 8 3 4	Large hogs	2 4 3 2
Prime small do	3 6 3 3	Small porkers	3 4 3 6
Sucking Calves	18 0 20 0	Quarter old Pigs	16 0 18 0

Lambs, 3s 10d to 4s 10d.

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 1,139; sheep, 10,900; calves, 260; pigs, 300. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 42; sheep, 20. Foreign:—Beasts, 300; sheep, 1,100; calves, 120.

POTATO MARKET.

WATERSIDE, Sept. 4.—The supplies at this market of home growth continue to exceed the demand, trade being heavy, and prices on the decline. The fears recently entertained respecting the potato disease appear to have been dispelled. Kent and Essex Regents from 60s to 75s; Shaws, 50s to 70s; Middlings, 25s to 30s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—Our accounts from the plantations report that the hops are for the most part making favourable progress, and the duty of 115,000 finds supporters. The trade meanwhile is steady without activity at the subject quotations:—Sussex packets, 95s to 105s; Weald of Kent, 95s to 112s; Mid, and East Kents, 100s to 140s per cwt.—The first lot of Farnham and country hops, grown by D. Tinnell, West Wrotham, arrived here this day.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—A few parcels of new hops, in an unripe state, have arrived this week. Picking is now becoming general in some quarters; but the produce is represented as light. Our market is heavy, although the duty is called only from 110,000 to 115,000. Mid, and East Kent packets, 100s to 140s; Weald of Kent ditto, 98s to 112s; Sussex ditto, 95s to 105s per cwt.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60s to 65s; old ditto, 80s to 88s; inferior ditto, 70s to 78s; new clover, 70s to 75s; old ditto, 80s to 90s; inferior ditto, 70s to 78s; wheat straw, 28s to 35s, at per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 78s to 80s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; new ditto, 60s to 72s; superior clover, 85s to 90s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; new ditto, 65s to 80s; straw, 2½s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was middling, with a dull trade, at steady prices. Old meadow hay, 70s to 84s; raw ditto, 65s to 70s; old clover, 80s to 90s; new ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 2½s to 30s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—Bate's West Hartley 13s—Buddle's West Hartley 13s 6d—Carr's Hartley 14s—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorn 13s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 14s—North Percy Hartley 13s—Redbough Main 11s 3d—Tanfield Moor 12s 3d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s—Walker's Primrose 11s 9d—Wylam 14s 6d—Windsor's Pontop 11s 6d—Wall's-end: Acorn Close 13s 9d—Brown 12s 6d—Em Park 13s 9d—Gosforth 13s 9d—Horton 13s 9d—Northumberland 13s—Riddell 13s 6d—Walker 13s—Eden Main 14s 3d—Blomont 14s—Graddyll 15s—Hetton 15s—Jonassohn 13s—Kepier Grange 14s 6d—Lambton 14s 9d—Lumley 13s 5d—Russell's Hetton 14s 9d—Scarborough 13s 6d—Stewart's 15s—Whitwell 13s 3d—Cassop 14s 3d—Heugh Hall 14s 3d—Kelloe 14s 9d—South Hartlepool 14 9d—South Kelloe 14s 3d—West Kelloe 13s 9d—Adelaide Tees 14s 6d—Brown's Deanery 13s 9d—Seymour Tees 13s 6d—St Helen's Tees 13s—West Cornforth 13s 6d—Cowpen Hartley 14s—Hartley 13s 9d—Sidney's Hartley 14s. Ships at market, 190; sold, 119; unsold, 71.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is a good demand for clean bright wools, suited to the blanket trade, which are very scarce, but other kinds are not so much sought after. There is no change in prices.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Scarcely any change has taken place in the grain market since Tuesday. There is a steady consumptive demand, and that day's currency has been supported. This morning there was no activity in the demand for wheat, but a moderate quantity found buyers at the prices of Tuesday. Oats, oatmeal, and flour were in limited request, at that day's quotations. Indian corn was dull, and the turn cheaper.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

For both Welsh and Staffordshire iron, we have still a very quiet market, with only a very moderate demand, and without change in prices. In Scotch pig iron, there has at last been a little advance in price during the past week, and holders are generally firmer. Tin plates have given way a little in price. Lead dull. Copper without change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.

CORN.—The reports of the crops are less favourable than a few weeks since; the grain, it is said, not being in proportion to the straw; and there has been some inquiry for rye for next year.

DEALS.—1,000 d-z. second deals, redwood, taken, but the price is not known. **FLAX.**—There has been some movement. Of minor dealers, 100 tons have been taken, at 165 ro for 9-head, and 200 tons at something over 107 ro, but the price is not exactly known; while 150 tons, prepared for the Riga market, have been taken of Brothers Adamovskiy at 130 ro; and more business is talked of.

HEMP.—About 400 tons clean taken for the American and Russian navy, at 92 ro and 93 ro; and 200 tons for export, at 99½ ro to 91 ro; and trifles of sorts at the quotations.

IRON.—60,000 poods sheet iron have been contracted for of Sergey Jacovlev's heirs, at 2 ro 76 co S. 70 co down; the remainder on delivery.

LINSEED.—The transactions have been considerable; probably about 12,000 chets, at 23½ ro to 24 ro for Viasma; 28 ro to 29 ro for Ukraine; and 30 ro for Kuma.

TALLOW.—About 1,000 casks, on the spot, have been done during the week at 116 ro and 117 ro; and 1,500 to 2,000 casks, on contract, for the month, at 117 ro to 118 ro. The market however, continues very unsteady, and the Russians are reported to be consigning.

IMPORTS.—Olive oil is in better demand, but the stock continues heavy. Sugars.—Very dull of sale, and the import heavy. The yield of beetroot is understood to be abundant.

The Gazette.

Friday, August 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Nixon and Burton, Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturers—Wells and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, ironfounders; as far as regards J. Glover—Jury and Bailey, Kingston-upon-Thames, hotelkeepers—Tukes and Co., London and York, wholesale tea dealers; as far as regards S. Tuke—Colett and Pemberton, Sedgely, Staffordshire, cement merchants—Hayward and Colyer, Dartford, Kent, attorneys—Hulle, Brothers, and Co., Fenchurch street, merchants—Preston and Browne, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, attorneys—J. A. and R. Martin and J. Naylor, Sheffield, silver cutlers; as far as regards J. A. Martin—Foster and Roper, Halifax, Yorkshire, damask manufacturers—Beat and Sheard, Huddersfield, tea dealers—Farrar and Haley, Pudsey, Yorkshire, stone merchants—Elyn Brothers, Change alley, Cornhill, stockbrokers; as far as regards J. Elyn—Lord and Whitehead, Rakewood, near Rochdale, Lancashire, hard-waste spinners—T. and P. Hays, Eccleston, Lancashire, stonemasons—Watkins and Vachell, Cardiff, brick manufacturers—Round and Johnson, Cradley, Worcestershire, and elsewhere, carriers—J. and E. Dobell, Canterbury, watchmakers—W. and T. W. Clough, Pontefract and Huddersfield, attorneys—Harris, Sewell, and Cleveland, Fenchurch street, surgeons; as far as regards W. F. Cleveland—Eldrid, Graves, and Co., Forestreet, saddlers' ironmongers—J. and T. Lee and W. Cooper, Nottingham, gent's smiths—Gill and Prior, Nottingham and elsewhere, wholesale druggists—Thomas and Co., Ebury street, Pinlücke, wine merchants—Gladstone and Co., Liverpool, ironfounders—Thomson and Pickles, Wheatley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, damask makers—Hunters and Co., St John's, Newfoundland, and Hunter and Co., Greenock; as far as regards G. Logan.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

R. Mochrie, Airdrie, grocer.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Porteus, Macartney, and Co., Manchester, trimming merchants—Pendor and Co., Manchester, merchants; as far as regards A. Smyth—Hardman, Norton, and Co., Gresham street, button dealers—Maclean and Co., Liverpool, ship carpenters; as far as regards A. Smith—Wheatley and Co., Swan chambers, Gresham street, boarding house keepers—Lings and King, Whitecross street, and King and Co., High street, Southwark, cheesemongers—Coventry and Glover, Liverpool, brokers—Longstaff and Co., Sunderland, grocers—Harle and Clark, Leeds, attorneys—Marsland and Brother, Stockport and Manchester, calico printers—Troughton and Co., Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, woolstaplers—Atkinson and Eldrid, Regent street, whip makers—Whitaker and Crowther, Leeds, dyers—Easterbrook, Scatchard, and Ellis, Sheffield, machinists; as far as regards Ellis—Stahlman and Elliott, Manchester, merchants—Mummery and Mahon, Avery row, Bond street, paper stainers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

John Macduff, late of Llanelly, auctioneer.

BANKRUPTS.

William James Paxman and Catherine Paxman, Hare street, Bethnal green, silk dyers. John and Thomas Young Wall, Chatham, brewers. Henry Adams Newman, Jewry street, Aldgate, and Church street, Shoreditch, clothier. William Strange, jun., Paternoster row, bookseller. Dumas Bonnet, Mark lane and Golden square, wine merchant. William Hero Luckins, Kennington row, Kennington, coachmaker. Robert Thorpe, Stafford, last manufacturer. John Phillips, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer. Thomas Webb, St urbridge, Worcestershire, clothier. John Midgley, Kingston-upon-Hull, carpenter. Matthew Pattison, South Shields, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Raine, Echt, Aberdeenshire, farmer. J. Lesslie and Co., Auchry, quarriers. J. Kennedy, St Andrews, builder. Laing, Barlas, and Co., Leith, merchants.

Gazette of Last Night:

BANKRUPTS.

John Valentine, grocer, Northampton. John Brudenell, brewer, Windsor. Thomas Edward Newstead, draper, Norwich. Frederick Wintle and Henry Moreton Shaw, drapers, Liverpool. Robert Nelson Forryth, victualler, Birmingham. John Linnis Mumford, miller, Stoke Gabriel, Devonshire. John Forman and Robert Frow, builders, Kingston-upon-Hull.

POPERY AND PROPHECY.—The *Munster News* (a Popish paper, published in the city of Limerick), of Wednesday last, contains a letter, headed "Antichrist Russell," in which the writer gravely asserts that the mystical "number of the beast," in Revelations xiii. 18, means the present Prime Minister! The sapient correspondent thus concludes the said letter:—"The law of persecution of the last session, and the friendly feeling evinced by Lord John Russell for the Jews, leave not a shadow of doubt on my mind, that he is the predicted beast. The name was originally written Ruxelle. Take, then, the numeral letters of Lord John Ruxelle, and you have the number 666!!"

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Subjoined are the railway calls for the month of September, so far as they have yet been advertised. The total called during the first nine months of 1851 now amounts to 4,421,901, against 9,642,096 during the corresponding period of last year:—

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		Already paid.	Called.		
		£ s d	£ s d		
Lancashire and Yorkshire, fifth.....	30 ...	11 10 0	...	136,819	150,229
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford.....	15 ...	6 0 0	2 0 0	29,320	58,640
Shrewsbury and Hereford Waterford and Kilkenny, 5/ preference.....	1 ...	5 0 0	1 0 0	29,710	29,710
Royston & Hitchin, Shepreth extension.....	1 ...	2 0 0	0 10 0	40,000	20,000
	23 ...	4 15 0	6 10 0	10,668	9,001
					306,380

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SOUTH WALES.—It appears from the accounts of this line for the half-year ending June 30, that the receipts on account of capital up to that date form a total of 2,875,939; the payments on account of capital amounting to 2,837,956 6s 2d, leaving a balance in favour of the former of 37,982 15s 9d. The item of payments includes sums of 140,007 as subscriptions to other lines, and 46,766 2s 11d to the Swansea Valley Company. The revenue account shows a total on the creditor side of 21,650 10s, and a total on the debtor side of 18,652 7s 4d, exhibiting a balance in favour of receipts of 8,088 2s 8d. The following items make up the total of receipts—By traffic, viz.: Passengers, 17,433 10s 3d; carriages, horses, and dogs, 189 19s 4d—17,623 9s 10d; expresses, 26 5s; merchandise, cattle, &c., 3,102 6s 3d; warehouse rent, 8 0s 4d; parcels, 830 3s 7d; by rent of station platforms, &c., 601 5s. The revenue account for the Forest of Dean branch gives a balance in favour of receipts of 2,384 0s 5d.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA.—The report of the directors states that the receipts for the half-year ending 30th June amount to 23,008, and for the corresponding period of 1850 to 21,821, showing an increase of 1,187. This increase is stated to have been derived from the Navan branch, which was opened for traffic on the 15th of February, 1850, and the receipts upon it for the 20 weeks ending 30th of June in that year were 2,456. The receipts for the 26 weeks ending the 30th of June, 1851, amounted to 4,083. The interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, which became due to the Belfast Junction Company on the 30th of July last, for the money expended by them on the Navan branch has been paid; and, after deducting this as well as all other charges from the gross receipts of the half-year, there remains a net profit of 5,202. Out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 12s per old (75) share, and 4s per third (25) share, leaving a balance of 638 to be added to the reserve fund.

MONKLAND.—The half-yearly report of the directors of this company states that the receipts for the half-year ending the 30th of June show an increase of 2,100 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The increase in the receipts is chiefly attributable to the partial opening of the Bowness branch in the middle of March last, and the increase in the expenditure is partly owing to that event. After paying interest on bank and debenture loans, there remains a balance of 8,411 applicable to dividend upon the consolidated stock of the company, and upon the 5 and 6 per cent. guaranteed shares. The interest on the 6 per cent. shares will amount to 1,618, on the 5 per cent. shares to 830, and on the consolidated stock at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum to 5,773, leaving 220 to be carried to the reserve fund.

EASTERN UNION.—The report of Mr Bruff, the engineer and manager, states that the early completion of the Harwich line, upon the guarantee of the Eastern Counties, will materially improve the pleasure and excursion traffic on both lines. The Trowse branch, connecting the Eastern Union line with the Norfolk line at Norwich, and now ready for opening, will effect a material saving of expense in the general working and interchange of traffic with the Eastern Counties Company. The capital account shows that 2,259,383 had been expended, but, deducting bills payable not due, 141,211, leaves the amount 2,118,172. The borrowed money amounts to 513,924, of which 58,600 was borrowed at 6 per cent., 430,118 at 5 per cent., 20,000 at 4½ per cent., and 4,550 at 4 per cent. The receipts on revenue account for the half-year ending the 30th of June amounted to 51,697, and the expenses to 33,844, including 2,093 for rates and taxes and Government duty, leaving a balance of 17,852. The net profit of working the line at the corresponding period of 1850 were stated to be 26,562.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.—The accounts to be submitted to the meeting to be held at Waterford have been issued. The capital account shows total receipts 624,984. This amount included a loan of 20,000 from the Public Works Commissioners. The expenditure has been during the half-year 33,067; total, 618,396; giving a balance on capital account of 6,588. The revenue account shows receipts of the half-year to amount to 8,648, which includes 1,932 from the post-office for the carriage of mails, and this with a former balance of 13,537 shows a total on this side of the ledger of 22,185. The expenditure of the half-year has been only 4,192, leaving a present balance to be carried forward to new account of 17,993.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.—The railway market was better, and business generally presented an improved appearance. Prices at the close of the afternoon, however, were not quite so well supported as during the earlier part of the day.

TUESDAY, Sept. 2.—The railway share market has been good to-day, and has left off at advanced quotations, with a firm appearance.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.—The railway share market this morning presented an appearance of firmness, but the opening quotations were not maintained throughout the day.

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.—In railway shares there is some improvement, but all the lines do not participate. Chester and Holyhead are weak, and also Aberdeen. No th-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, and South-Western have been supported. Midland have been good. Foreign shares are inactive.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Table listing ordinary shares and stocks with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Continuation of ordinary shares and stocks table with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Table listing lines leased at fixed rentals with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Table listing preference shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Table listing foreign railways with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table showing official railway traffic returns with columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, and Miles open in 1851 and 1850.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. pwt 26s 0d 27. 6d Montreal... 16 0 27 6

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb.

Trinidad... 32 0 40 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 27 0 31 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Jamaica, triage and ord... 36 0 42 0 good and fine ord... 43 0 49 0

Cotton duty free

Surat... per lb 0 3 0 42 Bengal... 0 3 0 42

Drugs & Dyes duty free

Black... per lb 3 4 5 0 Silver... 3 0 3 10

Diagonals duty free

Jamaica... per ton 3 5 3 10 Honduras... 5 0 5 5

Peat

Jamaica... per ton 3 5 3 10 Cuba... 6 10 8 10

FRUIT—Almonds

Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s new... 6 10 9 9

Flax duty free

Riga, P.T.R... per ton 42 0 48 0 St Petersburg, 12 head... 0 0 0

Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean, new... per ton 31 0 31 5

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

B.A. and M. Vid. dry 0 4 0 4 Do. & R Grande, salted 0 3 0 4

Indigo duty free

Bengal... per lb 2 9 6 4 Oude... 2 9 5 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides... 30 to 40 lb 0 8 0 11 English Butts... 16 24 0 11

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 0 0 Bottoms... 0 10 0 0

IRON, per ton

Bars, &c. British... £ s £ 5 7 0 0 Nail rods... 6 12 6 15

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig

sheet... 18 5 0 0 red lead... 18 10 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgs

in faggots... 16 7 16 10 in faggots... 15 0 15 5

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, 1 C... 32s 6d 33s 0d Coke, 1 C... 26 6 27 0

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d

Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 20 0 Do export (on board) bd 11 0 14 0

Oils—Fish

Seal, pale, p 25 gal dp 34 0 34 10 Yellow... 33 0 33 10

Provisions—All articles duty paid

Butter—Waterford new... 74 4d 76s 0d Carlow... 74 0 80 0

BAKING POWDER

London... 1 0 0 0 Cork... 1 0 0 0

BAKING POWDER

London... 1 0 0 0 Cork... 1 0 0 0

BAKING POWDER

London... 1 0 0 0 Cork... 1 0 0 0

BAKING POWDER

London... 1 0 0 0 Cork... 1 0 0 0

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BAKING POWDER

London... 1 0 0 0 Cork... 1 0 0 0

BAKING POWDER

London... 1 0 0 0 Cork... 1 0 0 0

Seeds

Caraway, for. old, p cwt 2s 0 32 0 Eng. new 3s 36s, old 0 0 0

Mustard, br.

white, bush 9 0 12 0 Mustard, br. white, 5 0 8 6

Silk duty free

Surdah... per lb 13 0 16 6 Cosimbuzar... 9 0 16 6

China, Tantai

RAW—White Novi... 23 0 25 6 Fossombrone... 21 0 24 0

TRANSMILAN, 22-24

Do 24-28... 25 6 27 0 Do 24-26 24 0 25 0

BRUTIAS—Short real

Long do... 11 6 13 0 PERSIANS... 11 0 11 6

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s

per cwt... per lb bond 0 4 0 0 1/2 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb

GINGER, duty B.P. 5s p cwt

Bengal, per cwt... bd 16 0 50 0 Malabar... 18 0 100 0

CAS. LIGNEA, duty B.P. 1d p lb

ord to good, p cwt, bd 9s 100 0 fine, sorted... 102 0 110 0

CINNAMON, duty B.P. 3d p lb

Ceylon, per lb—1st... 2 2 3 6 second... 1 4 3 6

CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb

Amboyna & Bencoolen... 0 7 1 6 Cayenne and Bourbon... 0 6 0 6 1/2

Spices—Rum duty B.P. 6s 2d p gal

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O.P., per gal... bond 2 4 2 6

Vintage of 1st brands

1846... P 5 10 hds 0 1847... 5 6 5 8

Sugar duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt

W.I., B.P. d p, p cwt 31 0 34 0 middling... 33 6 36 6

REFINED, duty Br. 13s 4d

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s

Do leaves, 8 to 10 lb free

Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 49 0 50 0

Wet lumps, 45 lb

Pieces... 44 0 0 0 Bastards... 36 0 45 0

WINE, duty 5s 6d per gal

Port... per pipe 24 0 52 0 Claret... 5 0 48 0

Sherry

madeira... pipe 18 0 65 0

SUGAR—REF. cond. hd

Titlers, 20 to 28 lb... 29 0 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 43 lb... 28 6 0 0

Dutch superior

No. 2... 27 9 0 0 No. 1... 28 0 0 0

Belgian crushed

No. 1... 26 0 25 0 No. 2... 25 9 0 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 25 6 27 6

Tar—Stockholm, p brl

Archangel... 17 0 17 6 Tea duty 2s 1d per lb

Congou, ord and com bd

middling to good... 0 9 0 10 fine to finest... 0 10 1 0

Pekee, Flowery

Orange (scented) 1 2 3 6 Twankay, ord to fine... 0 11 1 6

Hyson Skin

Hyson, common... 0 10 1 6 middling to fine... 1 2 1 4

Imperial

Gunpowder... 1 3 3 6 Timber

Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load, Danzic and Memel... 50 0 to 45 0

Swedish

Canada red pine... 55 0 to 60 0 yellow pine... 50 0 to 60 0

Quebec oak

African... duty free... 160 0 to 110 0 Indian teak duty free... 210 0 to 220 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load

Norway per 120 of 12ft... £ 17 to 22 Swedish... 14ft... £ 17 to 22

Russian, Petersburg standard

124—144... 134—150... 134—150... 94—100... 15—17

Danzic deck, each

Staves duty free... £120 to 140 Quebec... 60 62 1/2

Tobacco duty 3s per lb

Maryland, per lb, bond... 0 6 0 9 Virginia leaf... 0 4 0 9

Kentucky leaf

Negrohead, fine... 1 2 2 6 Columbian leaf... 1 3 2 6

Havana cigars, bd duty 9s

7 0 14 0 Turpentine duty For. 7s 7 1/2

Eng. Spirits, without cks

Foreign do., with casks 34 6 35 8 Wool—ENGLISH, —Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs 134 0s 130 10s Half-bred hogs... 13 0 14 0

S. Down ewes & wethers

Leicester do... 10 0 12 0 Leicester do... 10 0 12 0

Foreign—duty free.—Per lb

Spanish:— Leonesa, R's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6 Segovia... 1 3 1 4

German, (1st and 2d Elect

Saxon, prima... 2 6 3 0 and secunda... 2 0 2 4

Australian and V D L

Combining and Clothing 1 0 2 4 1/2 Locks and Pieces... 0 6 1 5/8

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Aug. 30, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Aug 30 in each year.
FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.
 50% of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
British Plantation.						
West India	53,417	56,285	48,840	46,762	21,057	23,741
East India	29,654	26,102	29,859	26,416	14,748	13,590
Mauritius	23,070	20,782	23,605	16,973	6,993	7,285
Foreign	...	...	19,562	24,266	...	...
	108,141	103,169	121,866	108,417	42,798	44,616
	Exported					
Cherit. Siam, & Manilla	8,545	3,095	1,802	2,285	8,050	5,203
Hav. A	12,071	19,259	10,468	2,140	14,276	22,584
Porto Rico	4,871	8,156	1,160	179	4,243	6,433
Brasil	7,732	17,840	3,813	3,504	10,127	15,801
	33,023	48,350	17,243	8,108	36,649	50,321

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

	per cwt.
From the British Possessions in America	23 10
— Mauritius	27 3
— East Indies	0 0
The average price of the two is	23 11 1/2

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
MOLASSES.			
West India	6,339	4,394	6,924

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	1,113,523	1,125,380	723,285	529,110	887,895	714,825	1,539,155	1,274,406
East India	193,003	227,293	246,690	230,625	47,880	33,126	316,123	302,535
Foreign	73,890	36,295	73,710	47,610	180	3,735	128,925	102,735
	1,380,420	1,389,970	1,043,595	807,345	935,955	751,686	1,984,185	1,679,676

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Br. Plant...	12,626	8,326	774	2,974	8,002	5,702	13,446	9,168
Ceylon	162,272	115,280	17,931	34,312	133,702	118,577	209,491	182,911
Total BP.	174,898	123,606	18,705	37,286	141,704	124,279	222,937	192,079
Mocha	9,732	16,918	1,299	1,372	9,540	15,588	11,272	14,433
Foreign EI.	7,904	4,797	7,941	2,679	4,326	5,975	18,110	13,139
Malabar	276	...	...	...	97	97	307	135
St Domingo	5,307	1,453	3,371	2,359	93	260	3,380	3,449
Hav. & P Rio	2,473	2,052	2,058	771	427	897	5,059	5,685
Brasil	20,291	65,439	14,977	37,430	4,312	20,698	20,603	51,227
African	7	8	...	...	7	35	2	636
Total For...	45,991	90,677	29,615	44,662	18,802	43,460	58,133	88,705
Grand tot.	220,889	214,283	48,320	81,948	160,506	167,739	281,070	280,784

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	10,784	18,073	454	324	14,116	10,315	8,121	14,687
Foreign	7,924	5,916	4,755	3,092	7,572	2,242	9,809	6,723
	18,708	23,989	5,189	3,416	21,688	12,557	17,929	21,410
RICE.								
British EI.	5,921	9,445	1,316	1,825	6,991	7,171	19,264	20,278
Foreign EI.	558	888	290	72	872	314	1,509	1,528
Total	6,479	10,333	1,606	1,897	7,863	7,485	20,773	21,806
PEPPER								
White	978	1,002	192	135	1,812	2,176	2,587	2,656
Black	31,591	19,581	14,359	12,741	16,892	16,855	40,405	46,272
NUTMEGS								
Do. Wild.	908	1,368	234	337	600	640	505	973
CAS. LIG.	12,777	2,557	9,611	2,944	112	87	816	521
CINNAMON.	6,618	5,527	4,744	3,777	543	813	3,571	4,053
PIMENTO								
	8,873	7,868	2,361	11,784	1,923	2,332	8,508	4,573

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

INDIANAL.	Serons 9,587	Serons 7,792	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 9,691	Serons 11,155	Serons 3,811	Serons 5,389
LAC DYE.	chests 3,351	chests 4,405	chests ...	chests ...	chests 3,481	chests 3,311	chests 4,333	chests 6,399
LOGWOOD.	tons 4,149	tons 3,433	tons ...	tons ...	tons 4,289	tons 3,477	tons 1,331	tons 1,715
PUSTIC.	tons 1,535	tons 2,074	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,335	tons 1,492	tons 665	tons 1,305

INDIGO.

East India	chests 21,674	chests 27,624	chests ...	chests ...	chests 22,877	chests 17,956	chests 27,860	chests 36,833
Spanish	serons 2,249	serons 6,376	serons ...	serons ...	serons 1,779	serons 5,183	serons 876	serons 2,196

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potash	tons 8,754	tons 6,683	tons ...	tons ...	tons 7,500	tons 5,441	tons 4,415	tons 3,241
Nitrate of Soda	tons 2,292	tons 1,135	tons ...	tons ...	tons 2,361	tons 1,968	tons 2,379	tons 1,193

COTTON.

American	bags 3,704	bags 1,323	bags ...	bags ...	bags 3,059	bags 983	bags 246	bags 571
Brazil	175	4	...	...	171	...	109	82
East India	28,591	37,093	...	...	51,633	36,185	28,298	49,317
Liverpl., all kinds	1,154,174	1,393,870	166,986	157,350	961,170	1,033,330	504,110	658,390
Total	1,185,744	1,432,495	166,986	157,350	1,016,076	1,070,498	532,803	708,360

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, and the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Half-year ended July 5, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Articles.	Quantities Charged with Duty.			Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.			Quantities retained for Home Consumption.		
	Half-year ended July 5,			Half-year ended July 5,			Half-year ended July 5,		
	1849	1850	1851	1849	1850	1851	1849	1850	1851
ENGLAND.									
Bricks	712,919,933	39,354,829	...	5,734,013	5,168,950	37,000	707,185,920	34,185,879*	...
Hops	...	...	...	192,608	61,989	281,548	...	...	...
Malt	20,683,433	22,730,401	21,164,594	...	...	...	20,683,433	22,730,401	21,164,594
Paper	50,155,943	52,334,671	57,351,843	1,825,023	2,822,661	3,697,255	48,330,920	49,512,007	53,654,588
Soap	84,461,127	86,739,565	88,681,942	5,457,885	6,228,066	6,325,708	79,003,242	80,511,499	82,356,234
Spirits	4,131,435	4,453,548	4,612,072	33,401	37,712	28,268	4,107,625	4,432,747	4,591,031
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	69,638	86,503	89,299	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Bricks	19,739,793	2,679,533	...	865,960	845,880	...	18,873,833	1,833,653*	...
Malt	2,216,827	2,505,048	2,325,445	...	...	...	2,216,827	2,505,048	2,325,445
Paper	13,564,891	14,346,574	16,506,351	397,057	581,948	644,270	13,167,834	13,764,626	15,827,051
Soap	10,293,131	11,050,284	11,360,856	181,182	226,872	167,444	10,108,949	10,823,412	11,193,412
Spirits	3,238,634	3,363,181	3,264,097	86,165	64,981	83,483	3,238,634	3,259,313	3,253,773
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	9,511	10,790	14,594	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt	857,293	1,005,289	874,500	...	...	...	857,293	1,005,289	874,500
Paper	3,150,072	3,480,478	3,821,562	4,762	9,248	10,842	3,145,310	3,471,239	3,810,720
Spirits	3,090,797	3,368,279	3,481,833	31,515	19,310	19,861	3,090,797	3,368,279	3,481,833
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	1,923	1,409	1,752	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Bricks	732,659,726	42,034,362	...	6,599,973	6,014,830	37,000	726,059,753	36,019,532*	...
Hops	...	...	...	192,608	61,989	281,548	...	...	...
Malt	23,757,553	26,240,738	24,364,539	...	...	...	23,757,553	26,240,738	24,364,539
Paper	66,870,906	70,161,723	77,679,756	2,226,842	3,413,860	4,352,367	61,644,064	66,747,863	73,327,389
Soap	94,754,258	97,789,849	100,012,798	5,612,067	6,454,938	6,493,152	89,112,191	91,334,911	93,519,646
Spirits	10,460,866	11,185,008	11,358,002	151,081	122,063	131,612	10,437,056	11,160,339	11,326,637
Spirits from Chan. Isl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beer exptd.	...	...	...	81,162	93,702	105,645	...	...	...

* The duty on bricks repealed from 16th March, 1850.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Seven Months ended Aug. 5, 1851.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the seven months ended Aug. 5, 1851, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Animals, living.—Oxen and Bulls	8,350	10,977	Free	Free	Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India	81,552	161,211	Free	Free
Cows	6,815	7,260	—	—	Piece Goods	31,194	58,089	—	—
Calves	10,172	11,927	—	—	East India Piece Goods	192,665	234,668	—	—
Sheep	35,650	56,620	—	—	Other Articles	30,418	33,246	15,491	18,505
Lambs	2,493	4,083	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£	463,341	608,808	Free	Free
Swine and Hogs	1,049	3,764	—	—	Cotton Yarn	52,133	59,275	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	64,494	60,639	—	—	Do	9,771	9,210	—	—
Barilla and Alkali	176,858	236,992	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	49,888	66,106	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	17,976	19,378	—	—	Lac-dye	7,660	9,439	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	417,315	457,909	—	—	Logwood	26,368	14,187	—	—
Brimstone	3,933	9,469	—	—	Madder	64,721	50,272	—	—
Caoutchouc	45,999	44,236	44,898	43,139	Madder Root	106,850	122,897	—	—
Clocks	2,846,007	4,785,370	1,662,739	1,845,744	Shumac	7,349	7,140	—	—
Cocoa	17,448,352	1,818,514	16,750,986	6,510,346	Terra Japonica	2,089	2,447	—	—
* Coffee:—Entered previously to 15th April, 1851.—Of British possessions	5,900,488	5,018,806	1,467,128	443,418	Cutch	439	591	—	—
Entered from 15th April, 1851:—Imported from British Poss. out of Europe .....	...	12,011,984	...	10,113,509	Valonia	5,929	4,480	—	—
Imported from other Parts .....	...	6,323,027	...	2,052,784	Embroidery and Needlework	110,177	75,196	58,101	56,688
Total of Coffee	23,348,840	25,172,331	18,188,114	19,120,057	Flax, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp and Flax, cwts	757,282	343,596	Free	Free
Corn:—Wheat	2,038,209	2,683,177	2,059,519	2,684,774	Fruits: viz.—Currants	154,101	227,531	187,459	215,574
Barley	673,126	611,679	672,539	611,679	Figs	2,943	3,381	9,670	9,845
Oats	772,449	774,301	773,756	774,301	Lemons (.....	280,254	298,213	237,746	253,282
Rye	87,613	20,759	87,854	20,759	and (.....	32,692	55,628	32,692	55,478
Peas	92,404	58,488	93,175	58,860	Raisins (.....	3,387	3,718	11,969	9,684
Beans	277,501	181,770	281,500	182,270	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not ex-	22,204	56,882	50,026	58,734
Indian Corn, or Maize	974,712	1,081,597	974,712	1,081,597	ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and	14,343	8,193	4,115	7,278
Buckwheat	120	574	120	574	Shades and Cylinders	49,784	94,813	34,099	82,752
Beer or Bigg	571	1,939	571	1,939	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass of whatever thickness	64,185	55,858	18,777	11,758
Malt .....	...	16	...	...	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	507,584	301,265	380,253	274,319
Total of Grain	4,916,705	5,414,300	4,943,746	5,416,753	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass	69,937	131,009	Free	Free
Wheatmeal or Flour	1,401,914	3,171,833	1,402,793	3,173,534	Guano	374,630	488,133	—	—
Barley Meal	108	32	106	32	Hemp, undressed	65,597	75,016	—	—
Oatmeal	3,490	1,218	3,102	1,218	Hides, untanned:—Dry	254,749	282,819	—	—
Rye Meal	186	1,047	186	1,047	Wet	939,853	1,251,642	—	—
Pea Meal	41	284	41	284	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides)	55,787	52,026	47,550	48,587
Indian Corn Meal	8,403	6,024	8,403	6,024	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace...value£	15,383	13,804	13,983	12,521
Buckwheat Meal	65	32	65	32	Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Calashes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes...pairs	...	...	...	...
Total of Flour and Meal	1,414,207	3,180,470	1,414,696	3,182,171					
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	5,320,764	6,323,006	5,347,945	6,325,945					

* Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April last, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has by a necessary consequence ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign	160,127 112,983	175,871 176,982	Whale Fins.....cwt Wine: viz.—Cape	4,618 114,611	3,933 196,605	Free 135,622
Foreign	179,719	220,520	French	289,503	509,269	288,900
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	6,601,234	10,574,932	Other sorts	4,560,554	4,827,728	3,439,664
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	913,801	1,378,810	Total of Wine	4,964,668	5,533,602	3,788,053
Turpentine, common	213,790	187,233	Wool, Cotton.....cwt	3,647,843	4,761,351	Free
Watches	61,266	58,366	Wool, Sheep and Lambs'	41,989,266	47,515,752	Free
			Alpaca and the Lama tribe	841,186	937,066	—
			Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	317,032	321,488	—
			Wholly or in part made up	91,589	80,430	85,944
						67,445

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.					
An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the seven months ended Aug. 5, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.					
Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Cheese.....cwt	3,833	2,381	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	673,605	194,010
Cocoa.....lbs	984,720	595,868	Cinnamon	399,370	284,576
Coffee: viz.—Of British Possessions	1,890,616	8,796,090	Cloves.....	106,273	248,033
Foreign	4,277,524		Mace	9,522	41,636
Total of Coffee	6,168,140		Nutmegs	69,721	74,272
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	2,228	1,126	Pepper	1,352,976	1,481,043
Barley.....	4,003	778	Pimento	2,840	11,551
Oats	4,176	3,671	Spirits: viz.—Rum	712,472	677,903
Wheat-meal or Flour.....cwt	18,148	35,502	Brandy	533,337	528,731
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	85,589	124,875	Geneva	222,536	71,058
Do.	32,051	49,387	Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	19	2
Other Articles	63,725	59,711	Of Mauritius.....	125	99
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	14,928	14,826	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	295,621	95,867
Cotton Yarn	415,845	448,535	Foreign	296,242	95,968
Do.....value thereof £	39,909	51,615	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	166	153
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	6,373	7,491	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions	76,085	24,266
Indigo.....	38,798	29,706	Foreign	2,740	1,378
Lac-dye	3,101	3,517	Melasses.....	3,609,586	2,482,411
Logwood.....	3,260	1,822	Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....	4,297,626	5,385,396
Terra Japonica	484	241	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	765,231	912,553
Cutch	186	96	Wine: viz.—Cape	1,380	1,319
Embroidery and Needlework.....value £	52,095	18,634	French	109,426	72,325
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	10,508	1,261	Other sorts	898,487	920,384
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness...sq.ft.	18,096	18,908	Total of Wine	1,009,293	994,028
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented lbs	47,807	40,657	Wool: viz.—Cotton	490,423	397,258
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	126,583	93,233	Sheep and Lambs'	8,220,879	7,635,090
Guano.....	13,605	17,710	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....	123,961	4,516
			Woolen Manufactures not made up.....value £	94,363	37,040
			Wholly or in part made up	5,698	13,044

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the seven months ended Aug. 5, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Alkali: viz.—Soda	529,944	536,634	240,269	231,538	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	93,164	133,404	228,812	303,826
Beer and Ale	112,998	121,431	346,664	365,298	Bar, bolt and rod	295,602	330,230	1,802,741	1,914,148
Butter	33,211	35,061	115,008	123,717	Wire	2,213	2,480	47,888	49,245
Candles	1,603,247	1,665,869	57,861	59,596	Cast	12,297	15,482	123,319	154,174
Cheese	4,426	4,947	15,857	17,763	Wrought of all sorts	80,061	86,126	895,251	918,144
Coals and Culm	1,947,161	2,111,633	732,246	786,938	Steel, unwrought	6,029	7,011	230,517	250,204
Cordage and Cables	62,054	72,037	106,704	125,594	Copper, in bricks and pigs	76,112	71,558	331,796	309,831
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	780,824,270	900,659,921	11,721,517	13,143,352	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel-	131,987	129,923	583,342	555,751
Lace and Patent Net	69,116,685	65,927,870	228,114	350,333	Wrought of other sorts	7,272	13,639	38,140	71,689
Thread for Sewing	2,601,765	2,578,935	243,212	279,201	Brass of all sorts	11,673	10,363	61,306	53,798
Stockings	129,911	298,728	55,318	120,368	Lead	11,313	11,610	205,227	208,902
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	134,889	135,001	Tin, unwrought	18,218	11,250	72,787	45,832
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	12,483,050	14,028,255	Tin plates .....	...	...	555,763	660,317
Cotton Yarn	75,360,545	80,490,282	3,584,411	3,740,891	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	1,962,632	2,382,423	242,610	313,774
Earthenware	42,802,602	49,618,581	573,893	642,613	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	149,651	163,373
Fish: viz.—Herrings	56,289	39,715	53,554	38,889	Salt	9,672,432	10,040,279	130,253	136,932
Of other sorts .....	...	...	12,870	18,273	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand-	258,199	280,521	296,778	349,541
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	13,693	13,638	59,295	59,175	kerchiefs and Ribbons	7,280	9,907	12,284	16,581
Window Glass	9,992	9,484	12,375	13,665	Stockings .....	...	...	94,623	123,598
Bottles, Green or Common	166,905	191,121	92,794	102,190	Of all other descriptions	419,604	460,582	182,381	219,122
Plate Glass .....	...	...	9,540	11,795	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs,	3,863	1,423	2,862	1,214
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	174,004	183,825	Handkerchiefs and Ribbons .....	...	...	14,778	18,076
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	885,712	1,042,283	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	603,706	728,132
Hardwares and Cutlery .....	...	...	1,492,511	1,628,304	Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	26,182	25,067
Leather, Unwrought	16,290	16,377	102,353	91,002	Silk, Thrown	34,017	33,054	81,402	77,324
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	23,266	20,357	12,481	14,478	Silk Twist and Yarn	72,432	78,193	118,669	124,781
Of other sorts	967,313	907,241	162,063	154,885	Soap .....	...	...	223,583	240,553
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	65,934	70,552	Stationery .....	...	...	200,959	203,079
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	70,426,205	73,053,323	2,028,735	2,199,666	Sugar, refined	119,373	140,081	364,553	217,664
Lace of Thread	314,719	161,045	10,019	5,693	Wool, Sheep or Lambs'	7,140,618	3,966,374	1,708,550	3,211,791
Thread for Sewing	2,003,067	1,623,692	199,763	133,959	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	1,627,770	1,627,770	1,845,581	1,786,398
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	12,078	13,231	pieces	41,092,865	43,537,008	37,325	67,477
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	2,250,595	2,372,554	Stockings	64,856	109,295	149,863	107,336
Linen Yarn	10,257,803	10,039,397	477,668	515,242	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	5,246,529	5,173,002
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines	...	...	259,908	240,953	Total Value Woollen Manufac. ....	...	...	752,256	758,494
and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	285,274	360,577	Woolen Yarn	65,318	66,803	37,808,072	40,512,056
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	...	...	Total declared value .....	...	...	...	...

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, September 1851.

A. W. FORBLANQUE.

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance. A Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under not exc	1/2 oz	1 oz
	s d	s d	s d
Adele	ab1 10		
— via Southampton		1 0	
Alexandria	b1 8		
— via Southampton		1 6	
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	b1 3		
Algeria	b0 10		
Austrian dominions	b1 8		
— via France	b1 5		
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	b1 7		
Austrian Galicia and Silesia	ditto		
Azores	o1 10		
— via Portugal		a1 9	
Baden	b0 9		
— via Belgium	b1 3		
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 3		
Bavaria	b0 10		
— via Belgium	b1 4		
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4		
Belgium	b0 6		
— via France (closed mail)	b0 6		
— via Holland		a0 8	
Belgrade	b1 5		
— via Belgium or Holland	ab1 5		
— via Hamburg	ab1 4		
Berlice		1 2	
Hermula		1 0	
Beyrout	ab1 8		
— via Southampton		a1 6	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 3		
Bolivia		a2 0	
Brazil		a2 9	
Bremen		b0 8	
— via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 0		
— via Holland	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
Brunswick		b0 9	
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 3		
— via France	b1 8		
Buenos Ayres		a2 7	
California	ab2 4		
— via the United States (closed mail)	ab1 2 1/2		
Cape of Good Hope		a1 0	
Cape de Verde Islands		a1 10	
Canada		1 2	
— via Halifax		1 0	
Canary Islands		a1 10	
Ceylon	ab1 10		
— via Southampton		1 0	
Chili		a2 0	
China, Hong Kong excepted	ab1 10		
— via Southampton		a1 0	
Constantinople	b1 11		
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 3		
— via Hamburg	b2 2		
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 3		
Cracow	b1 5		
Cuba		a2 3	
— via the United States (closed mail)	ab1 2 1/2		
Curacao		a1 5	
Cuxhaven		a0 6	
— via France	b1 3		
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 4		
Denmark	b0 10		
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 8		
— via France	b1 8		
Ecuador		a2 0	
Egypt, (Alexandria excepted)	ab1 8		
France	b0 10		
Frankfort	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4		
Galatz	b1 9		
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 2		
— via Hamburg	b2 1		
Galicia	b1 8		
— via Hamburg	b1 3		
Gibraltar		1 0	
— via France	b0 10		
Greece		a0 5	
— via Southampton		a1 6	
— via Marseilles	ab1 3		
— via Marseilles by French packet	b1 5		
Grey Town		a2 3	
Hamburg		b0 8	
— via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 0		
— via Holland	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
Hanover		b0 9	
— via Belgium	b1 5		
— via Holland		a0 8	
— via France	b1 8		
Hollandal		a0 6	
Hoes	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4		
Holland		b1 0	
— via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 2		
— via France	a0 5		
Honduras		1 0	
Hong Kong	ab1 10		
— via Southampton		1 0	
India	b1 9		
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 2		
— via Hamburg	b2 1		
— via Southampton	ab1 10		
Ionian Islands	ab1 3		
— via Ostend	ab1 5		
— via Southampton		1 0	
— via Marseilles	ab1 8		
— via Marseilles, by French packet	ab1 3		
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)		1 2	
Kingston		1 0	

	under not exc	1/2 oz	1 oz
	s d	s d	s d
Jassy	b1 9		
— via Belgium or Holland	b2 1		
— via Hamburg	b2 0		
Java	ab2 2		
— via Southampton		ab1 4	
— via Holland		ab1 0	
Lippe Detmold	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4		
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	b1 2		
— via Hamburg		b0 9	
— via Holland	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
Lucca	ab0 10		
Madeira		a1 10	
— via Lisbon		a1 9	
Majorca	ab0 10		
Malta	b1 3		
— via Southampton		1 0	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b1 1		
Mauritius	ab1 10		
— via Southampton		a1 0	
Mecklenburg Strelitz		a0 6	
— via France	b1 8		
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 3		
Mecklenburg Schwerin		b0 1	
— via France	b1 8		
— via Belgium or Holland	b1 3		
Meiningen	b1 4		
— via France	b1 3		
— via Holland or Hamburg	b1 4		
Mexico		a2 3	
Minorca	ab0 10		

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Best quality, warranted. 2s 6d per sq. yd.
 Persian and Turkey pattern. 2s 9d —
 Common Floor Cloth. 2s 0d —
 COCOA-FIBRE MATS and MATTING.
 INDIA MATTING, PLAIN and FIGURED.
 JAPANNED FOLDING SCREENS from 32s.
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INK, the original, and by far the best, requiring no preparation, offers the surest means of protection for every variety of household linen and wearing apparel against loss or mistake, for which reason be careful to ask for the genuine article, prepared by the inventor, JOHN BOND, 28 LONG LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD, CITY.
 Sold by most chemists, stationers, and medicine vendors. Price 1s a bottle.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP FOR CALCUTTA

direct (to follow the Francis Ridley).—The splendid new river-built ship EUROPA, A 1 for 13 years, 820 tons register, STEPHEN WARTEN, commander; loading in the London Docks; will sail punctually on the 1st October.
 For passage apply to Capt. LUDLOW, 18 Cornhill; for freight or passage apply to Messrs GLOVER and DUNN, 16 Chancery lane, Manchester; or to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin friars or 54 1/2 Old Broad street.

AUSTRALIAN LINE OF PACKETS.

The undersigned dispatch a regular succession of First-class, Fast-sailing British VESSELS for SYDNEY, PORT PHILLIP, ADELAIDE, VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, &c. These ships have most superior accommodations for passengers, and sail punctually on their appointed days. Load at the Jetty, London Dock.
 The following are now on the Berth:—
 ANN, 1,100 tons; S. C. Walker, captain; Sydney; to sail September 20.
 GLENBERVIE, 600 tons; J. Fullarton, captain; Sydney; to sail October 10.
 ROYAL GEORGE, 700 tons; M. Robson, captain; Melbourne and Geelong, Port Phillip; to sail Sept 10.
 MEDWAY, 800 tons; A. Mackwood, captain; Melbourne; to sail September 15.
 MAITLAND, 900 tons; W. Henry, captain; Melbourne and Geelong, Port Phillip; to sail September 29.
 RIENZI, 650 tons; H. W. Taylor, captain; Adelaide; to sail September 10.
 IRIS, 230 tons; R. Dobson, captain; Port Natal; to sail September 13.
 For terms of freight and passage-money apply to MARSHALL and EDRIDGE, 34 Fenchurch street.

The rate of Chief Cabin passage by these Steamers will be reduced to Thirty Pounds on and after the 8th of November.

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appointed by the Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, the Boston ships only, calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.
 The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool every Saturday as under—
 AFRICA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Sept. 13.
 CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.
 ASIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, Sept. 27.
 Cabin passage, including steward's fee, £35, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged £5 each. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers at £20 each, including provisions. Freight £4 per ton until further notice. For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; S. S. Lewis, Boston; Edward Cunard, jun., New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 10 Place de la Bourse, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'IVER, Water street, Liverpool.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
 United States Mail Steamers from Liverpool.—The Rate of Passage by these steamers (Collins' Line) from Liverpool will be reduced to £30 (Thirty Pounds) on and after the 8th November next.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK.

The steam ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Captain WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE; ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFTON.

The rate of passage by these Steamers is Thirty-five Pounds; reserving six or eight of the largest State Rooms for Families, for which an extra price will be charged.

No berth secured until the passage money be paid. Freight on Goods from Liverpool £4 per ton. The vessels of this line are appointed to sail as follows:—

From LIVERPOOL.

BALTIC	Wednesday, 17th September.
ATLANTIC	Wednesday, 1st October.
PACIFIC	Wednesday, 15th October.
BALTIC	Wednesday, 29th October.
ATLANTIC	Wednesday, 12th November.
PACIFIC	Wednesday, 26th November.

From NEW YORK.

BALTIC	Saturday, 30th August.
ATLANTIC	Saturday, 13th September.
PACIFIC	Saturday, 27th September.
BALTIC	Saturday, 11th October.
ATLANTIC	Saturday, 25th October.
PACIFIC	Saturday, 8th November.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for the American Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefore, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. K. COLLINS, New York; E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 13 King's Arms yard, Moorgate street, London; L. DRAPER, jun., 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; G. H. DRAFER, Quai du Commerce, Havre; or to BROWN, SHIPLEY, and CO., Liverpool.

STEAM TO THE CAPE

of GOOD HOPE, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, leaving London on the 10th and Plymouth on the 15th of every month.—The HARBINGER, 921 tons, Captain JONS LANE, will leave Plymouth on the 16th September, at noon, with mails and passengers. For passage apply to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company's offices, 2 Royal Exchange buildings; for goods and parcels to Balfour, Laming, and Owen, 157 Fenchurch street, London, and at Liverpool.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.

Particulars of the regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance and of the additional lines of communication, now established by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the East, &c. The Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels as heretofore for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their Steamers starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month, and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.
 One of the Company's first-class steamers will also be despatched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship, on the 3rd of November next, and of alternate months thereafter, in combination with extra steamers, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th October and 20th December. Passengers may be booked and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from Southampton, Alexandria, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise despatch from Bombay, about the 1st of November next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam ship for Aden, to meet there the extra ship between Calcutta and Suez; and at Alexandria one of the Company's steam ships will receive the passengers, parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southampton, calling at Malta and Gibraltar.

But passengers, parcels, and goods for Bombay and Western India will be conveyed throughout from Southampton in the Mail Steamers, leaving Southampton on the 20th October, and of alternate months thereafter, and the corresponding vessels from Suez to Aden, at which latter port a steam ship of the Company will be in waiting to embark and convey them to Bombay.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Malta—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constantinople—On the 29th of the month. Alexandria—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.