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## The Political Economist.

### THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

THE commercial year of the United States, reckoning from the 1st Sept. to the 31st of Aug. has expired, and we are now in possession of the necessary information for our annual review of the cotton trade, with an estimate of its future course. We have so frequently expressed our view of the great importance of this subject to the best interests of this country—politically, socially, and physically—that we shall on this occasion proceed at once to a consideration of the ascertained facts in relation to the supply and demand, and the influence which those facts are likely to exercise over the cotton trade during the next year. Our last general review of this subject was on the 24th of Aug. 1850, and it will not be denied that if the whole facts and reasonings then brought under consideration had been more acted upon, a great portion of the serious losses since sustained from cotton might have been avoided. In concluding that article we said, "In September last year (1849), we did not hesitate to point out the great probability of diminishing stocks and higher prices, and now we no more hesitate to suggest great caution and circumspection."

The crop of 1850-51 has yielded 2,355,257 bales, against 2,096,706 bales in 1849-50; 2,728,596 bales in 1848-49; the average of the last eight years having been 2,230,000 bales. But while the excess of the crop of 1850-51 has been 258,551 bales, the excess in the quantity shipped to Great Britain has been 311,494 bales, and including other parts of Europe, it has been 398,555 bales; so that the excess of the quantity shipped to Europe is greater than the excess of the crop by 140,004 bales. This excess is accounted for partly by a diminished consumption in the United States during the year, and partly by a considerable decrease in the stocks left on hand in the ports of the United States on the 1st of September of the present year compared with 1850. The high price of cotton during the year has been the main cause of both these results. The consumption of the Southern States is estimated at 60,000 bales in 1850-51, against 107,500 bales in 1849-50; and that of the Northern States has been 404,108 bales in 1850-51, against 487,769 bales in 1849-50, and against 518,039 bales in 1848-49. The cotton manufactures of the United States, inasmuch as they consist in a greater proportion of heavy "domestics," and therefore consuming a larger quantity of cotton than the goods manufactured here, are even more influenced by a rise in the price of the raw material than those of this country.

But the most important item in the American cotton statistics,

as regards the present condition of the market in this country, is the stock left on hand at the close of the year. On the 1st of September 1850, it was 167,930 bales; and on the same day of this year it was 128,304 bales, showing a reduction of 39,626 bales. The next item which we must consider is the quantity of cotton at sea on the 1st of September in each year, and not included at that date either in the stocks of the United States, nor in those of Great Britain. Taking the average voyage to be 35 days, the following will be the result:—

COTTON SHIPPED TO GREAT BRITAIN:—	
	bales.
	1850.
July 26 .....	192,250
Sept. 1 .....	1,105,771
At sea on Sept. 1st .....	144,312
	bales.
	1851.
July 26 .....	1,351,896
Sept. 1 .....	1,418,265
	bales.
	1851.
At sea on Sept. 1st .....	86,369

Thus showing that on the 1st September 1851, there were at sea 58,143 bales fewer than on the same day in 1850; to which, if we add the reduced stock in the United States ports on that day, viz. 39,626 bales, we find a deficiency in quantity in the present year of 97,769 bales compared with the same period last year.

In all our calculations we shall adhere to the same date—the 1st of September—in order to prevent confusion. The next consideration, then, is the state of the stocks on that day in Great Britain. The comparison is thus:—

STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CLYDE:—	
	bales.
Sept. 1, 1850 .....	696,600
— 1851 .....	729,660
Increase of stock in 1851 .....	122,860

But while we had this additional stock on hand on the 1st of September, there were, as we have already shown, 58,143 bales fewer at sea on that day destined for this market, besides 39,626 bales fewer in the ports of the United States, of which it is but fair to assume that at least 20,000 bales would have been applicable to this market. So that the real excess of stock on the 1st of September, applicable to this country, compared with last year, was only about 41,000 bales. With regard to the stocks in the hands of manufacturers, it is much more difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. We are aware that an impression generally prevails that they are unusually large at this time; and this opinion is no doubt sustained by the very large deliveries which have taken place during the last four months. The deliveries for consumption in the United Kingdom from the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of Sept. amount to 1,107,438 bales, being at the rate of 31,991 bales per week. But up to the 1st of June the deliveries amounted only to 609,760 bales, or at the rate of 28,267 bales per week; so that during the months of June, July, and August, the deliveries were 497,678 bales, or at the rate of 38,282 bales per week; and it is hence very fairly inferred that the purchases by the trade during that period considerably exceeded the actual consumption, and consequently left a large stock in the hands of spinners on the 1st of Sept. It is impossible to deny the reasonableness of such a conclusion; but as we are comparing the condition of the trade and the extent of stocks now, with what they were a year ago, we must not omit to notice that precisely similar facts existed then. For the first eight months of 1850, the average deliveries were 30,382 bales per week; but during the early part of the year they were so small, that for the first three months, the weekly average was only 24,400 bales, while for the following five months the average weekly delivery was upwards of 34,000 bales, and in the month of July alone they were at the rate of 43,666 bales weekly. While, therefore, we conclude that on the 1st of September in the present year the stock of cotton was above an average in the hands of spinners, we believe it to have been no larger than it was on the same day last year; and considering how much lower the price has been of late, and the larger consumption for low numbers and heavy goods, we doubt if it was even as large. We do not, therefore, consider that there is anything in this part of the question to affect the future course of the trade in the present year. So that at the outside the increase of stock in the present year compared with last, cannot be called more than from 40,000 to

50,000 bales, while the price is fully 35 per cent. lower, and the consumption considerably larger.

It may be well shortly to refer to the supplies to the Continent during the year. It has been argued by those whose object has been to encourage a rise of price, that whereas the exports from this country have been considerably less in the present year up to the 1st of September than in 1850, it is fair to infer that they will be larger for the remainder of the year, by which our stocks will be in some measure affected. But then though the exports from England have been smaller, those direct from the United States have been considerably larger; and the entire supply to the Continent has, between the two sources, been greater in the present year than in 1850. The following is the exact comparison:—

EXPORTS OF COTTON to the Continent of Europe.			
	Sept. 1, 1849, to Aug. 31, 1850.	Sept. 1, 1850, to Aug. 31, 1851.	
	bales.	bales.	
From United States to France .....	289,627	301,358	
— — North of Europe .....	72,156	129,492	
— — Other Parts .....	121,601	139,595	
Total direct .....	483,384	570,445	
From Great Britain .....	288,400	239,200	
Total supplies .....	771,784	809,645	

So that, although the shipments from this country have been 49,200 bales less than last year, those direct from the United States have been 87,061 bales more, making the aggregate supply greater by 37,861 bales.

Thus far we have dealt with ascertained facts. So far as the future is concerned, the great point of speculation is—What will be the stock at the close of the year? That of course must mainly depend upon the extent of supply and consumption during the remainder of the year. With regard to the growing crop in the United States, it is impossible at so early a period to form any estimate which is deserving of much confidence. Estimates have been made varying from 2,400,000 bales up to 3,000,000 bales. Of late the highest estimates indulged in some weeks since have not been repeated. But when we consider that with a smaller surface of cultivation, and upon the whole, including the fine weather during the autumn so far, under circumstances not more favourable—the crop of 1848-49 reached 2,728,000 bales, we are disposed to look to a similar crop in the present year as highly probable, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable weather in the spring. But though such should prove to be the case, we cannot expect that the same proportion will reach this market. The American mills, under the influence of low prices, are again said to be working full time; and if prices continue moderate, we may fairly expect that the consumption of the Northern and Southern States together will be at least 150,000 bales more than the reduced consumption of last year. Of the continent of Europe we will speak with less certainty. The apprehensions with regard to the political events of 1852, have already a sensible effect on the transactions of next year; and men hesitate to contract liabilities for a distant day. But considering the comparatively low price of cotton, we cannot expect a smaller consumption than that of last year, and should order be maintained, we may look rather for an increase. The cotton imported during the last four months of each of the last three years was as follows:—

COTTON IMPORTED.			
	1850	1849	1848
	bales	bales	bales
Whole year .....	1,748,137	1,905,243	1,738,941
Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.....	1,271,594	1,606,042	1,320,087
Imports of last 4 months .....	476,543	299,206	418,854

In appears, therefore, that upon a crop which has yielded 2,355,000 bales, the entire imports of the last four months of 1850, amounted to 476,543 bales; but then it must be borne in mind, that on the 1st of September 1850, there were at sea 58,143 bales more than on the same day in the present year, and at the same time a larger stock in the American ports by 39,626 bales, both of which facts were calculated materially to affect the imports into this country up to the close of the year. Referring back to the last four months of 1848, we find that the imports upon a growing crop which turned out to be 2,728,000 bales, and succeeding a crop nearly the same size as the last, amounted to 418,854 bales. But the imports from India, whatever check they may receive during the next year from lower prices, are undoubtedly larger than they were in that year. Considering, then, the smaller quantity at sea on the 1st of September, the reduction of the stocks in the American ports, and the slow way in which the crop comes forward, and even admitting that it may prove to be 2,700,000 bales, we do not think it probable that the imports of the last four months of the present year will exceed, if indeed they equal, those of the same period of 1850, viz. 476,543 bales.

The quantity exported in the last four months of 1850 was 51,700 bales, against 67,700 bales in 1849, and 66,800 bales in 1848. Considering the larger direct imports of the present year, there seems no good reason for expecting that we shall export more in the next four months than we did in 1850.

Then we have to consider the question of consumption. During the first eight months of this year it has been equal to a weekly average of 31,901 bales. During the same period of 1850, it was 28,884 bales: and in 1849, 32,612 bales. But for

the whole of 1850 the average weekly consumption rose to 29,016 bales, and that for 1849 fell to 30,428 bales—that, however, being still the largest weekly consumption of any complete year on record. The cotton taken for consumption in the last four months of each of the last three years was as follows:—

COTTON CONSUMED.			
	1850.	1849.	1848.
	bales.	bales.	bales.
Whole year.....	1,513,007	1,586,608	1,505,331
Jan. 1 to Sept. 1....	1,002,684	1,132,692	980,027
Last four months .	510,323	453,916	525,304

At the present time cotton is fully 2d a lb cheaper than it was a year ago, it is about the same price as in 1849, and it is 1d a lb dearer than in 1848. But there is a combination of circumstances in favour of a large consumption at the present time, which has not existed in so great a degree for a long time. At home the grain crops have proved more abundant and of better quality than for many years past. In every part of the country employment is abundant, and is well paid. Even in the exclusively rural districts the masses of the people were never so well employed, and during the harvest have seldom received such high wages. And when to those facts are added the very low price of food, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the surplus income left to be expended on clothing must be greater than at any former period. And so far as cotton goods are concerned, the low price of the raw material will undoubtedly lead to a much larger consumption of those qualities which absorb the largest quantity of cotton. There is, therefore, every reason to look forward to a larger consumption of cotton during the next year than we have seen at any former period; unless, unhappily, any material derangement should take place from continental politics. The largest weekly consumption in any former year was 30,428 bales in 1849. For the first eight months of the present year it has been 31,901 bales, or fully 3,000 bales a week more than last year. And if only the same average rate of consumption should continue for the remainder of the year, the deliveries will be 542,317 for the last four months.

On these calculations the stocks at the close of the year will stand as follows:—

Stock in Great Britain, Sept. 1, 1851 .....	719,460
Import estimated for four months, the same as 1850.....	476,543
Total supply .....	1,206,003
Export the same as 1850 .....	51,700
Consumption at the rate of 31,901 bales a week.....	542,317
Probable stock at December 31 .....	611,986
Against a stock December 31, 1850 .....	521,120
— — — 1849 .....	558,390
— — — 1848 .....	496,750
— — — 1847 .....	451,940
— — — 1846 .....	545,790
— — — 1845 .....	1,055,270

In estimating the stock at the close of this year at 611,986 bales, we have assumed the extreme probable extent of imports and the smallest probable extent of deliveries. By that time more will be known of the growing crop, and the prices and consumption of the future will be determined accordingly. If the stock at the close of the year shall prove about 600,000 bales, and the crop promise to yield about the quantity we have assumed, there is little reason for apprehending any permanent rise in price from the present rates;—and if such should prove to be the case, there is every ground for anticipating one of the most prosperous years that our cotton trade has ever experienced. The great extent of emigration has been referred to as a circumstance likely to affect trade prejudicially. But it is more probable to have an opposite effect. The well employed Irish labourer in the United States will be a better customer to the manufacturer of Manchester and Leeds, than the idle peasant of Mayo or Galway. With a free exchange, his labour will be as serviceable, both in supplying the wants of our population and in exchanging for our manufactures, in the United States as in Ireland, and the more so, inasmuch as it will be more profitable to himself.

Whether, then, we look to the state of the money market, to the price of provisions, or to the supply of cotton, there was probably never a time of better promise for our great manufacturing population.

#### THE NEW DRUG FOR IRISH MALADIES.

UNHAPPY the land which is the *corpus vile* for political experimentalists! Poor Ireland, in her day, has "suffered many things of many physicians, and has been nothing bettered, but rather grown worse." The doctor has often proved worse than the disease. First, she was to be healed by the extension of equal civil rights to all her religionists; but either the medicine was not the right one, or it was administered too late, or the disorder was too deeply seated, or was of a nature which this remedy could not reach; and the patient continued to suffer as before. Then the Poor Law was to cure her; and though many men of ability and experience protested against the treatment, yet so many statesmen insisted on this being the one thing needful, that the experiment was tried; and while its ultimate result is still doubtful, the certain and immediate consequence has been an aggravation of the

malady. Another set of practitioners called out for wholesale emigration as the fitting remedy, and as pointed out to the meanest capacity by the obvious symptoms of the case; and emigration is now proceeding at a rate to terrify those who once so strenuously recommended it. A new drug is now proposed, or rather an old one is summoned forth out of the Pharmacopœia of the Past, in our opinion far more questionable than any of the preceding ones; namely, a Freehold Land Society, the object of which is the creation of a vast body of "peasant proprietors" out of the small farmers and labourers of Ireland. Catholic Emancipation—though it failed in realising all the hopes of its defenders, and though it may not have been carried into effect at the most suitable moment or in the most perfect manner—was a just, wise, and necessary measure. The Poor Law—though, from the want of an intelligent, patriotic, and conscientious middle class to superintend its management, and from peculiar characteristics of the Celtic population, it has not been the panacea it was in some quarters expected to prove—applied a powerful stimulus to the activity of many landowners who had long scandalously neglected the most imperative duties of their station; and, when Ireland shall have recovered from the fearful crisis through which she is now passing, may yet prove a healing and sustaining institution. Emigration from a country where twice the number were employed upon the land that were needed for its profitable cultivation, and where competition for the possession of the soil engendered so much misery, and goaded to so much crime, was almost indispensable as a *preliminary* step, as clearing the ground for the operation of more healthy and enduring agencies; and when we bear in mind the mode in which we trust the gap will be filled up, we cannot yet re-echo the alarm of those who think it is proceeding too fast, and has gone on too far. But to set on foot projects for transforming the agricultural population of Ireland into a race of freehold peasantry,—with the experience of the past to warn us, and the observation of France to terrify us, and at a moment when the nation is only just emerging from the squalid misery and state of absolute despair into which the system of small holdings had plunged it, to propose to return to, encourage, and extend a system nearly similar in features, and certain to degenerate into almost complete identity,—does appear to us, we confess, a step of most singular and perilous retrogression:—it is administering a poison under pretext of a remedy; it is exhibiting a stimulant where a sedative or a laxative is wanted; it is adding fuel to the fire; it is giving brandy to the fever; it is to embrace the theory of Hahnemann, that *similia similibus curantur*, without that practice of infinitesimal administrations which take out the sting and the peril from his maxim.

We feel called upon to protest against the scheme while it is yet in embryo, in the hope of preventing so dangerous a birth. We have now lying before us the "Plan of an Intended Irish Society," for purchasing land in the Encumbered Estates Court, and selling it again in small lots of *five acres* and upwards to the shareholders, who are to purchase their shares either at once or by monthly instalments. The following are portions of the prospectus:—

It is proposed to found a society in Ireland on a basis which will be open to the very large class of farmers and traders, with capital from 50*l* upwards; and the less numerous class of shopkeepers, shopmen, artisans, and the general depositors in savings' banks, who can afford to invest a small sum habitually from their savings, to secure a high rate of interest. But it will address itself in the first place, and mainly, to farmers likely without its assistance to leave the country.

The shares will be 150*l* each, payable either in one sum or by monthly instalments of 1*l*, or by the advance of any sum the member can conveniently spare, to be afterwards gradually increased to the amount of his share, by monthly payments of 1*l*, or proportionate quarterly payments.

As fast as the funds accumulate, estates will be purchased, from time to time, in the Encumbered Estates Court, and divided into farms of about ten, twenty, and forty acres, with a few also of about sixty, eighty, and a hundred acres, and as many members as they will accommodate put into immediate possession of them. But as the value of land varies with various local circumstances, no mathematical exactness of size will be insisted upon. Each class will contain allotments of the same value rather than of the same dimensions.

A large proportion of the farms will, however, be limited to about ten or twelve acres, as it is calculated that a farmer subject to no rent, and working his land with the energy and solicitude which ownership insures, could live prosperously on such an estate; and this is the largest allotment which a single share of 150*l* can be absolutely relied upon to purchase.

On the average of past sales in the Encumbered Estates Court, from ten to fifteen acres of prime tillage land, or from fifteen to twenty acres of mixed land (cultivated and uncultivated), appear to have sold for 150*l*. But a less favourable result is assumed by the society, to prevent any disappointment. If, however, if future purchases are made on terms equally favourable, the allottees will have the option of having their estates increased to fifteen or twenty acres for each share, or having the price of a share reduced to 90*l* or 100*l*, or such other sum as the wholesale price of the land will permit of.

There will be half shares of 75*l*, to accommodate men of small means; and also to enable subscribers to take a share and a half, or two shares and a half when this arrangement is found to meet their convenience. The half shares will be paid up in the same manner as the whole shares—in one sum, or by monthly or quarterly payments.

The funds for these purchases are looked for from the under-mentioned quarters:—

The annual value of landed property under the poor law valuation is thirteen millions and a half. There is more Irish money lying inert in the Irish funds, than would purchase the fee simple of seven entire counties, or one of the provinces. There is more Irish money lying as deposits in the friendly societies and savings banks, than would purchase the fee simple of several other counties. A large proportion of this accumulation belongs to men of

limited means, who would probably desire to become small proprietors. For example, nearly twelve thousand fund-owners are owners of sums of 200*l*, or under—men shut out from the individual purchase of land by the smallness of their capital. The large majority of them are said to be farmers. In the savings banks, all the depositors are necessarily owners of small accumulations. The aggregate amount of all these various deposits is above forty-five millions sterling.

Beyond this huge sum, there are many millions of Irish money in the English funds. There is also an immense sum, the amount of which cannot be ascertained with accuracy, lent in small loans on freehold property; often by tenants to their landlords, or by other parties who would probably purchase land with their capital instead of lending it at interest, if a suitable opportunity offered. Although the last five years have drained away a large share of the savings of the working farmers, it is believed, by men well acquainted with them, that a considerable number would still be found, able to become purchasers with the aid of the society.

Now, we are no fanatical opponents or depreciators of a *yeoman* class. We believe that under certain circumstances, in peculiar countries, and among a qualified race, a peasant proprietary—even with holdings as small as ten acres—may form a most valuable ingredient in the community. We are aware of the success and respectability of this class in Flanders, in Tuscany, in Switzerland, and in some parts of Germany. We are cognisant of the high praise which has been bestowed upon this class by many economists of eminence, by Say, by Sismondi, and by Mill,—and of their strong recommendations of the formation of such a class here. We remember well the oracular and emphatic saying of Arthur Young:—"Give a man the possession of a bleak rock, and he will turn it into a garden; give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will turn it into a desert." We have considered with no ordinary care all that Laing has written on this controverted subject in his three valuable works. But we remain unshaken in our conviction, long ago expressed, that Ireland's way out of her difficulties does not lie through the transformation of her people into a race of peasant proprietors; and that, whatever might be the temporary relief given, and the temporary improvement apparent from such transformation, its ultimate result could only be, a perpetuation and aggravation of her late wretched condition; and that a generation or two hence would witness the consolidation of all the peculiar miseries under which she has so long laboured, in an exasperated degree, in an incurable form, and with augmented numbers.

We know well the reasoning which will be opposed to our conviction. The evil state brought about by small holdings will be fully conceded,—but we shall be told that the entire difference lies between *tenancy* and *proprietorship*;—that the holder of five or ten acres at a rackrent has no motive and no power to improve his land or to raise himself, and that his very hopelessness makes him a reckless and miserable multiplier; but that the possessor of the same amount of soil will be at once and *ipso facto* elevated into a dignified position, endowed with the needful qualities, and provided with adequate inducements to exertion. As a general proposition, there is much truth and weight in this representation: in most countries, and with most people, it might be admitted to its full extent. But those who assume, as most of our *a priori* reasoners are apt to do, that men of different character and different race will act alike under like circumstances,—that the same motives and the same external stimuli will produce similar effects and a similar line of action in the Teuton and the Celt, in the Norman and the Saxon, in the hardy Norwegian and the indolent Sicilian, in the indefatigable Scot and the effeminate Lazzarone, in the white man and the negro, in the languid Oriental and the restless Yankee,—assume that which all experience negatives and which the most casual observation would suffice to disprove; and if they act or legislate or scheme on such assumption, they are laying up for themselves a harvest of bitter and well-merited disappointment. "Human nature, (we are told,) is everywhere the same";—Human lips never uttered a more shallow and fatal fallacy. Human nature, in its manifold varieties of climate, *endurance*, and origin, exhibits discrepancies as marked, if not as wide, as animal nature. Eternal stationariness seems the law of one race: perpetual progress of another. One tribe is restless, insatiable, and warlike; another is timid, industrious, and pacific. Some, like the Tartars, are simple, pastoral, and honest; others, like the Chinese, are crafty, encroaching, and commercial. Some are lovers of gaiety and careless ease; others are never contented, and ever striving. Some are impelled to ceaseless toil and untiring acquisition by an *onwardness* of nature (if we may coin a word) which marks them out for conquest, for command, and for supremacy,—but not for the happiness of repose,—and the Anglo-Saxons are of this order of humanity. Others, finally, are impatient and impulsive, but not indefatigable nor enduring,—preferring the enjoyment of life to its improvement, and seeking that enjoyment not in perpetual struggle, but in the cheerful dance or the *dolce far niente* of a sunny home;—and of such men is the Irish nation made. They can toil, they can save, they can adventure, they can endure hardships, they can encounter sacrifice and self-denial—few people better;—but they do all this *for a time and for a purpose*,—not for ever and for itself;—they toil,—but it is for the sake of future rest: they deny themselves present gratification,—but it is for the sake of after and fuller enjoyment; they thrive and struggle, not like the Englishman or the New Englander for the sake of rising to a loftier elevation and reaching a wider field of exertion, but in order to command for the re-

mainder of life the repose and the pleasure after which they have been always sighing.

Such being their character, it is not difficult to foretell the consequences of erecting them into a nation of small proprietors by some such means as the proposed society holds out. They would pinch, they would scrape, they would toil with unheard of assiduity, till they had contrived to save the sum needed for the purchase of the five or ten-acre freehold. They would then have attained their paradise—an estate and a cabin of their own. They would “draw the curtains and retire to rest. They would marry; they would beget children after the prompt fashion of their tribe; they would cultivate their land after the antique and slovenly fashion of their forefathers. As their sons grew up, they would add a room or a shed to their cabin; and when the father died the sons would divide the property between them, and become cottiers, with two, three, or four acres—to be again subdivided at the end of the next twenty years—and to support, as now, a potato-fed population, not, as now, of six millions but of ten or twelve.” This, we conceive would be the inevitable operation of the projected scheme, so long as the character and habits of the people remained unchanged; until, that is, they had learned better by the apprenticeship of one or two generations to a more salutary system, or by the large infusion and overriding influence of a more energetic, ambitious, and improving race.

We ground our belief that matters would turn out as we have described, not only because such would be the natural and legitimate consequences of admitted premises—the natural and legitimate operation of known causes, but from two other considerations:—*first*, that we cannot learn that the habits and condition of the forty-shilling *freeholders* before their abolition in 1829 differed at all from that of the forty-shilling cottier *tenants*;—*secondly*, and principally, because we find that in other countries and in our own colonies the native Irish proceed precisely in the same manner, and sink into the same condition as at home, *wherever they settle in numerous bodies together*; wherever, that is, they are subject to home influences, and do not take a different tone and insensibly acquire different habits and desires by living among people of stronger character and higher aims. We know that this differs from the common impression as to the success and change of life of Irish settlers in the United States, in Canada, and in Australia; but the fact will be found to be as we have stated it, and we are glad to offer ample confirmation of it from the recently published travels of a high agricultural authority, Mr Johnstone. In that gentleman’s “Notes on North America,” we find the following remarks, which are reiterated more than once:—

“There were many excellent hard-working Scotch and Irish farmers in the neighbourhood. . . . One of them, MacLaughlan, had eleven children, and a farm of 200 acres, of which he had cleared 60 with his own hand. He had been in the country four years. . . . Another Irishman had been three years in the country, and a third only one year. *All were happy and had excellent crops.* . . . These Irish settlers struck me as industry personified. I saw many others of the same nation afterwards, of whom I could not speak so well.” (Vol. I. 64.)

Let us now see who these “others” were. They were Irish who had settled *en masse*, not singly and among Scotch, English, and New Brunswickers.

“The settlers, chiefly Roman Catholic Irish, originally from Bandon, in the county of Cork, are for the most part miserably clothed, keeping wretched-looking houses, have much dirt about themselves and their holdings, nasty-looking pigs running about the doors of their dwellings, and their land and fences for the most part in an untidy condition. *It is ‘Ould Ireland’ over again, transplanted here, and little altered from its home appearance and fashions.*” (Vol. II. 17.) Of another settlement he says (II. 176):—“*It consists entirely of Cork men, who have not prospered as yet.* . . . According to Mr Pass (an English emigrant) the south country Irish are the poorest men that come out, do the worst, and are the least contented. At home they depend upon grants and charity when they can get it, more than on their own industry. . . . One of these Cork men, a schoolmaster, complained bitterly; they were all steeped in poverty and debt, yet they were industrious, he averred; and therefore he inveighed against the mother country for not making railways in the provinces, and sending out money to employ the people.” (The same demand all the world over from this spoiled and unthrifty race!) “The management of the Irish (continues Mr Johnstone) is still a problem, when unmixed with other population, in whatever country they are. . . . Here, as at home, they get together in junketting and merry-making, and estimate the happiness of a spree far above the every-day comforts of clean well-furnished houses and plentiful meals. *But mingle these same men by twos and threes among a great predominance of a staidier race, and the restraint and influence of new example makes their children staidier men than their fathers, and more reasonable and contented men.*”

So it is. And in this fact we may see indicated—so that he that runs may read—the means of renovating and redeeming Ireland. It is by inoculating it with a large admixture of Scotch and English blood that its children can be rescued from misery, and their many admirable qualities developed and made to bear

fruit; not by perpetuating them as a population of unmodified Irish peasants. Irish small proprietors will be only one generation off the condition of actual Irish cottiers. Ireland for the Irish; Ireland inhabited exclusively by Irish; Ireland accepting its destiny and receiving its impress and its character from the Irish—means the cabin for the pig, rags for the peasant, potatoes for the population.

We will endeavour, next week, to trace out a few of the consequences of creating and forcing a system of peasant proprietorship even in countries more favourably situated and more happily inhabited than Ireland.

### THE BLUNDERS OF OPPRESSION.

THE Despots of Europe, whether Royal or Republican, do not appear to us to understand their business. Every post brings us the same tidings from every quarter. Oppressions which exasperate, but do not intimidate; persecutions which irritate without dismaying; brutal cruelties which excite general disgust against the tyrant and general sympathy for the victim; clumsy interferences which excite only contempt; readiness to take offence where none was intended, and to scent out insult where none was offered; and a promptitude to resent hostile criticism which indicates only the morbid sensitiveness of an evil conscience, and a wounded spirit stung to madness by a sense of its own dishonour;—these are the facts which every journal has to record of Rome, of Naples, of Germany, and of France.

In Berlin men are brought up before the police courts almost daily, charged with the crime of “abusing officials.” One citizen is sentenced to three weeks’ imprisonment for saying sarcastically of a Prussian watchman, what is said every day and with far less truth of London policemen, that “he was always out of the way when he was wanted;”—and another was imprisoned for a month for recommending a lieutenant “not to make an ass of himself;”—a caution which appears to have been much needed. In Vienna, we read of citizens condemned to various terms of imprisonment, “six days, fourteen days, three months, a year,”—to “irons,”—to “ten or fifteen lashes,”—to “fast one day a week,”—“three days a week,” &c. &c., for concealing weapons, for “inflammatory language,” for keeping a public-house open beyond the specific hour, for “refusing to work,” &c. &c. Nor is Republican France behind Imperial Austria. We say nothing of the various arrests on a charge of conspiracy, which have recently become so numerous,—for they may have been justified; nor of the insolence and vexatious meddling of the police and gendarmes,—for this has been too common in all times;—but the war against the Press is proceeding more fiercely and recklessly than ever. M. Victor Hugo has just had a second son imprisoned for a leading article less pungent and violent than appears in the London papers every day of every week, and he himself has only escaped a similar fate in virtue of the inviolability which attaches to members of the National Assembly. It is said that there are more journalists in prison than out of it in Paris. There is scarcely a metropolitan newspaper of note (the Ministerial ones excepted) which has not been seized and fined within the last twelve months. Scarcely an article can appear, written with any degree of talent and vigour, and commenting with any severity on the conduct of men in power, or on obnoxious laws, or on public affairs in general, without subjecting the writer and editor to be dragged before a court of justice, and sentenced to a ruinous fine and a wearisome confinement. The Government seems determined utterly to destroy any vestige of freedom of speech. It goes far greater lengths than Napoleon, or Charles X., or Louis Philippe ever ventured—further even than the King of Prussia has yet gone. All this is strange enough: but what is more astounding and perplexing still, is that all this shameless tyranny is not practised by the simple strong arm of the Executive power, but with the concurrence of the public, and through the instrumentality of *juries of citizens!* So utterly is the spirit of genuine liberty extinct in Paris, or so disgusted have all moderate men been with the former virulence and license of journalism, or so strong is their impression of the mischief wrought by hostile comments on Government proceedings, or so resolved are they for the sake of tranquillity and public order to maintain the existing authorities at all hazards and at any cost, or finally, so completely does the conduct and system of the Executive harmonize with the notions and wishes of the French people,—that we believe only one instance has yet occurred, out of all the numerous prosecutions of the Press, in which the Government has failed to obtain a verdict. And it must be remembered that the law under which these convictions take place, and the rulers by whom they are demanded, and the juries by whom they are recorded, all emanate, more or less directly, from the great body of the people, expressing their will through the medium of a suffrage more approaching to universality than any hitherto known in Europe.

Now, all this is very pitiful, very perilous, very clumsy. As far as France is concerned, the whole thing is evidently a mistake. The Rulers of a people, who as *jurors* are so ready to convict and punish journalists, and as *legislators* are willing to enact laws under which such convictions and such sentences are legal—can have nothing to fear from journalism. If journalism were formidable and mischievous to that extent which alone could

justify or excuse such prosecutions as we have seen, these prosecutions would infallibly fail of success. If journalists were able by their denunciations or criticisms to overthrow or imperil the Government and the institutions of the country, *a fortiori* would they be able to defeat the Government in a court of justice, and to secure an acquittal from approving and sympathising juries. The very readiness of the Assembly and the juries to support the Executive in its war against the Press, proves irresistibly the needlessness of this war, and therefore its cruelty, its folly, and its sin. If the Press were as mighty and influential as is supposed, such proceedings would be impossible: if it is as powerless as these proceedings show it to be, then these proceedings are iniquitous and indefensible. Therefore we say that the despots of the Great Republic do not understand their business or consult their interests one whit better than the despots of the Great Empire. They are rousing and aggravating the hostility of those who would otherwise be insignificant and harmless, and they are arming in defence of them the sympathies of all men, whether in France or throughout Europe, who despise cowardice, who pity suffering, and who hate oppression.

Then look at the Sovereigns of Germany. It was their object and intention that the self-government their subjects sought for, they should not have. There were two ways of effecting this object: either to remove the desire, or to refuse the gratification. They preferred the latter course. The desire for having the reins of Government in their own hands was not, we believe, *indigenous* in Prussia, and certainly not in Austria. In both States it arose out of a desire for a better and a juster Government than they had previously enjoyed. It was a recoil from misgovernment and oppression. If the rulers wished to cure this desire, their course was a clear one. They should have removed the cause which gave rise to it. They should have given to their subjects under the monarchical rule that even-handed justice, that personal freedom, and those civil rights, the attainment of which was the motive which led their subjects to demand representative institutions. They should have governed, in all points essential to the welfare of the people and compatible with the existing form of rule, as they would have been compelled to govern under a Constitution. They should have said to the people: "We cannot give you the Constitution you demand, but we will give you that ulterior blessing for which you demand it. We will give you the *end*, though we refuse you the *means*." What the German people really wish for, is not *self-government*, but *good government*: and the clumsy despots have refused them both. They might, by a reform in their finances, in their jurisprudence, in their system of police, have satisfied all the reasonable wishes of the citizens, and have associated in their minds the ideas of equal justice and general comfort with a paternal and autocratic rule. Instead of this, they have governed worse as their power has become more unrestrained; they have become more tyrannical, more vexatious, more repressive in proportion as they have repudiated one by one the feeble fetters of the shadowy Constitutions of 1818; and have thus linked together for ever in the conception of their people justice and freedom with representative Government. They have appeared fanatically bent upon proving to all Europe that Republicans are correct in proclaiming that neither personal liberty, nor civil rights, nor intellectual freedom, can flourish under the shadow of a legitimate throne, and that the only road towards the attainment of those national blessings which men *will* seek for and ought to have, lies through the utter and final demolition of the effete and incurable dynasties of Brandenburg and Hapsburg.

#### SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL OF THE POOR.

It has long been admitted, to use the words of Blackstone, that the statute 13 and 14 Charles II., c. 12, "by which all persons who are liable to become chargeable, unless they settle on a tenement of the yearly value of 10*l*., may be removed to the place where they are legally settled," is "a great infringement of *Magna Charta* and the liberty of the subject." "Nothing can be more cruel or impolitic," said the judge, "than to prevent a person residing in that situation where, by his industry and occupation, he can best procure a competent provision for himself and his family." Mr Coode, who was appointed by the Poor Law Board, in 1848, to examine into the practical effect of the law of settlement, speaks more harshly of the law than the judge. He says of it:—"The statute effects the introduction of a most extensive, almost an universal and nearly indiscriminate liability to removal. It is emphatically a law of unsettlement, the only law by which the home, the family, the industrial, and social relations of innocent men could be broken up: in one word, a law of social dislocation." "By one act of legislation, 15,535 parishes were made the goals of their own poor people, and fortresses against all others. Moreover, by the same one act these 15,535 parishes and townships were made, for the first time, the direct antagonists each of every other: the contest consisting in driving the poor, and the reward of victory for that rival which, by parsimony, guile, cruelty, obstinacy, or quibble, could most successfully beat or shuffle them off." "It made the most effectual and extensive invasion of the rights of Englishmen which had ever been attempted since the Conquest." "From this time the action of the Poor Law is no longer obscure. The in-

jurious operation is everywhere visible in the statute book, the parliamentary journals, the law reports, the periodical, occasional, and enduring literature of every year. The one function of the overseer, the constable, and the beadle is to drive or shuffle off the poor, to harry the poor stranger, to fight his parish, and feast together over their plans, their successes, and defeats."

The law that was such an invasion of rights, and which gave occasion for so much squabbling and contention, making the fortunes of "armies of counsel," continues—notwithstanding many attempts to improve it and many successive modifications—one of the opprobriums of our legislation. To amend it successfully is felt to be almost impossible, and the most skilful of our legislators—Sir James Graham for example—have essayed and shrunk from the task. The Law of Settlement, or more properly speaking, the Law of Removal, continues to be a source of vexation and degradation to the people, and of trouble to the administrators of the law.

It can be no matter of surprise, but one of instruction—for much of our existing legislation had not a different origin, and many laws are now as lightly proposed—to learn that this mischievous law "had a gratuitous origin, and came into sudden and unexpected existence." Mr Coode has carefully examined the journals of Parliament of the period, and supplies us with a history of its concoction and enactment. "It was," according to him, "a casual product of four distinct bills, introduced by independent members after more than half the session had been passed. Two of these bills contemplated only local objects; one the division of large parishes in the northern counties into townships; the other the better relief and employment of the poor, and punishment of vagrants in London and Westminster. These two local bills comprise by far the greater part of the act as it eventually passed." "The whole matter in the House of Commons appears to have been in the hands of the members for London." "The patchwork product of these several bills was passed through the Commons, without any debate on the subject being recorded." Amendments were made in the bill in the House of Lords, but "none affecting the settlement and removal clauses," and these amendments were agreed to in the Commons. "The act was passed with little deliberation and no discussion. No reference was made to it in the King's speeches, or in the addresses of the Houses." It excited as little attention out of doors, as of debate within. In fact, it was wholly unnoticed. While this act, "which confined the great body of Englishmen each in one fifteen-thousandth part of his country, was passed without a debate or a passing remark; the enactment of laws to prevent the importation of wool-cards, and iron wire, of bone, lace, or buttons, and needlework were made the subject of mutual congratulation of King and Parliament, as if the destruction of the free agency of all the meaner sorts of persons of England and Wales were a trifle in comparison with the taking of pilchards off the coasts of Cornwall and Devon."

The law so passed is remarkable for its careless and confused language, but as it was supposed to relate only to the lower classes, no regard was paid to such an unimportant matter, and the statute remains to attest the careless, unthinking mode of performing the solemn duty of legislation in the time of Charles II. In this respect, as in others, we are improved; and if the New Poor Law be, as some persons assert, a harsh measure, it was at least not passed without much previous inquiry and much debate in Parliament.

The condition of the labouring classes prior to this enactment is, however, a question of some doubt. There may not appear in the statute book "any purpose of settling or keeping settled the general population. Wherever labourers found work by their own choice, they would have been as effectually settled as in the place in which they were confined to work by statute." But Mr Coode overlooks, we think, the manners of the people prior to the time of the Commonwealth. In general the bulk of them till that period were either settled in towns or attached feudally to the soil, and as the bonds of the latter were relaxed by the increase of their numbers, the growth of trade, and the introduction of new arts, it was found continually necessary to make sharp laws against vagrancy. From the reign of Richard II. to our own time such laws were in force, and they show the existence at an early period of unsettled and wandering people. It became necessary to find some means of connecting them with spots and places when an obligation was imposed by a Poor Law on the owners of spots and places to provide work and subsistence for the poor.

Although we are not inclined to regard the law of Charles II. as such a serious infringement on the liberties previously enjoyed by the lower classes, judging of them by the manners of the times, as Mr Coode describes it, we have no doubt—it being, as Blackstone says, a great violation of the principles of freedom and of moral right, and continuing, as far as a statute can continue, the manners and customs of a past age, when all nature is progressive—that it has been a source of quite as much mischief as Mr Coode attributes to it. If it had been so gross a departure from previous customs as he describes, it would reasonably have excited much more discussion and much more opposition. At least, when it came to be put into execution, had it not been consistent with the

\* Report of George Coode, Esq., to the Poor Law Board, &c. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 5th Aug. 1848.

treatment the labouring classes had previously received, it would most certainly have excited disturbance, if not insurrection. That it had no such effect—that it was willingly accepted by the poor rather as confirming their title to some relief, than opposed as depriving them of privileges and rights—is for us an unanswerable proof that the cruel and unjust enactment was much more agreeable to the manners of the age than Mr Coode represents it.

The great practical question, how the present Law of Settlement and Removal—much modified by the Acts of William and Mary, 8 and 9, and 9 and 10, and by various subsequent acts—can be best adapted to the actual condition of society, is not much elucidated by Mr Coode's inquiry. He says, in fact, that "he has been unable to find a single practical officer, or a single poor man, who could give him any evidence how the Law of Settlement works." He has ascertained "a few salient and conspicuous facts," but they are, "to the certain and unobserved effects of the law, like the waves on the surface to the quiet depth of the unfathomable ocean." It is impossible, he thinks, to ascertain the effects of the law on the habits of employers and labourers through six generations, though that they are deplorably evil he has no doubt. All his views and arguments go to entire abolition of the Law of Settlement and Removal. However consistent that may be with the principles of legislation which ought to prevail, the public mind is not at present, we think, prepared to go so far; and whatever value his suggestions may have in point of principle, they want that practicability which is implied in conformity to present opinions and present prejudices. Towards a practical reform of the law we do not gain much from Mr Coode's Report, except the conviction that the present law was founded on a principle that is now universally regarded as equally impolitic and unjust.

With all the land appropriated as private property—with vast quantities of property in no wise connected with the land, and with a compulsory Poor Law, it is clear that there must be some means of fixing the obligations it imposes on particular kinds of property and on particular persons. The ancient plan was to determine it locally by parishes, which had the pre-eminent advantage of uniting the obligation of providing for the poor with the power of administering the funds in the hands of those who had to supply the means. The money was raised locally; it was disbursed by the local proprietors, and the recipients were local residents. There was a local interest to keep down local poverty; but in the present much altered condition of society, when income is acquired at one place and spent at another; when its sources are very numerous, and not connected with the land—though all equally flow originally from labour, and are therefore, perhaps, equally bound to contribute to the sustenance of the decayed labourer—the principle of locality seems of doubtful applicability. To insure a good law, probably a change in principle is desirable.

It may be noticed, that the sphere of every individual's exertions in the progress of society is at once more and more narrowed and limited to some one particular pursuit by the division of labour, and more and more extended by facilities of locomotion. He is more and more hemmed in by the multiplication around him of other men, and his freedom is more and more enlarged. Morally he is more and more restricted, while materially he is more and more set at liberty. From being confined to a spot which he called his country—a parish—a county—a kingdom—he has become a rover over the whole world. Patriotism is a sentiment of which the material bounds are continually widening. An Englishman's notion of his country now includes not only Scotland and Ireland, but the colonies, and a large part of Asia. Trade and the Telegraph are making France and America as interesting to him, or more interesting than India and Australia. The principle involved in such a change cannot immediately and practically guide legislation, but it ought to be kept in view by those who undertake to provide for the future of society. As in times past it has made the principle of locally providing for the poor, and therefore ensuring to each locality only its own fair share of the burden, gradually cease to be applicable and just; so it will in future render it still more inapplicable and still more unjust. It ought, therefore, at least to be kept in view, in any alterations now made in the Law of Settlement, if it be not allowed to dictate a totally new law.

The principle of locality—of "spots," as the Poor Law Commissioners express it—seems no longer adapted to serve as an index to that property which, being derived from labour, ought to contribute to its wants. The obligation is naturally personal, not territorial. It springs from the relation between master and servant, employer and workmen, capitalist and labourers, and is not, as it used to be, almost exclusively between the land-lord and the serf. We are, therefore, inclined to think that the basis of a new law, intended to throw the obligation of relieving the poor on the property derived from their toil, should be sought in the various moral relations just mentioned, rather than in the material principle of locality.

The subject is of pre-eminent importance, and requires correspondingly close and mature consideration. In dealing with the organisation of courts of law and of the means of national defence, with the formation of the Parliament and the selection of its constituency, with the form of government and the mode of administering it, legislation seems much less restrained than in

dealing with the relations of industry and property. The poet says—

"For forms of government let fools contest;"

but no man can now say that we can silently and passively, and without suffering prodigious injury, allow the Legislature to meddle *ad libitum* with the social relations of individuals, to regulate trade and direct industry, to provide for the poor, and infringe on property. Vulgar as many of these relations are sometimes supposed to be, and contemptibly as they have been too often regarded by such legislators as those of the time of Charles II., it is now demonstrated that no flowers are more tender, no machinery more delicate, no webs of smallest insects more complicated and fine, and that no rude and hasty destroyer equals in mischief him who blunderingly thrusts his ill-timed legislation into the complicated, delicate, and tender relations of social life. To such deleterious legislation as that of the Law of Removal and Settlement, confining the bulk of the lower classes to the narrow spots and holding them back to the rude practices of their ancestors, while all around them has been progressive improvement, is mainly due that deteriorated character and those deplorable habits which are now such continual subjects of lamentation and alarm.

#### FRANCE.—THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

We have more than once stigmatised the laws regulating the press in France as erroneous and unjust, and the prosecutions of the journals by the Government for a mere expression of opinion as ill-timed and impolitic. Latterly the Government has taken up the matter rather seriously, as if it had adopted a determination to subdue the press to the will of Messrs Baroche and Faucher. It has found, too, in some of the juries rather zealous supporters; and obtained convictions of guilty contrary to general expectation. The press has, in fact, become unpopular with the Parisians. They desire order and quiet. Many of the journals live by agitation, and continually strive to keep it alive; and they seem likely, when juries have to decide on accusations against them, to be severely dealt with.

On one occasion the Government has failed. It instituted a prosecution against a new paper called the *Avenement*, for inserting a letter of the elder Hugo censuring the Government, in which it succeeded. The Editor was found guilty. It instituted another prosecution against *La Presse* for inserting the same article which it had inserted, and the *Presse*, in the first instance, allowed judgment to go by default; then appealing against the decision to the Court of Assizes, it was acquitted. The difference in the two cases was, that M. Girardin had withdrawn the word "glorieusement," which had been applied to the conduct of the younger M. Hugo, and apologised for its use. He got out of the scrape, in fact, by crying *peccavi*. Another prosecution for the same offence hangs over *La République*, and the decision of the jury in that case may give us a more certain clue to the opinions of Parisian juries on the conduct of the press; but we are inclined to believe, with the *Journal des Débats*, that Republican journalism, like the Republic itself, is, with the most influential classes, at present extremely unpopular in France.

Nor is that exactly undeserved. It has been the boast of the press that it is the leading power of the country. Its members have climbed up into the cabinet and been the chiefs of the Government. It has made one at least, if not two, of the revolutions which have unsettled France. It threatens further revolutions. Without it nothing is done, and the quiet-seeking Parisians very naturally look at it with alarm. It does not, as far as we can see, stand up for any principles so as to entitle it to respect. The Republican journalist of one week is the arbitrary minister of any Government the next. The advocate for Louis Philippe one day is a short time after for the Red Republic. Systems of government being rather projects than principles, can be taken up and laid down at pleasure. Mere politics, founded on expediency, as they are pursued in France—a game of ambition—a large heap of personal claims and personal rivalries, all of them somewhat stale—are not susceptible of that precision which belongs to science. The only principles at issue that we can see, are quiet and peace on one side, and agitation and disturbance for the most paltry and uncertain objects on the other. The public mind is anarchical, and the journals represent it. Journalists, writing day after day, and obliged to treat of all kinds of topics, rarely obtain a high character for consistency; and in Paris, with one or two remarkable exceptions, they have no such character. Without firm principles steadily to guide them, obnoxious to many accusations, aspiring to power, and occasionally the authors of much mischief, there is no reason to be surprised at the present temporary unpopularity of many journals in Paris, however foolish and even criminal it may be in the Government to prosecute them.

The President and his Cabinet seem to count on this temporary unpopularity to enable them to extinguish the press, or so to fetter it as to make it subservient only to their own designs. They may possibly obtain temporary success. Between journalists aspiring to be cabinet ministers, and men in power, there is a natural hostility, and one strives to put down the other. Whichever has the public on their side will, for the time, be successful; but neither must count on a long period of triumph. A press, to

speaking the public sentiments, to which Government seldom conforms for long periods, is as necessary to the existence of society as Government itself. One is the check on the despotism of the other. Latterly, journalism was in the ascendant, in-lined to be tyrannical and promote disorder: now, Government is in the ascendant, and having journalism for its rival, foolishly fancies to put down journalism is to preserve order.

Encouraged by its first success, it is in turn becoming tyrannical, to fail in the end, like the journals, by provoking disorder. The press will then again have public opinion, the wants and necessities of society on its side, and in its turn will triumph over Government. From such a contest only a series of triumphs and disasters, of public disorders and public injuries can ensue, which it is the especial business of the Government to prevent. The functions of a journalist is to gather and propagate knowledge, directing it even against the Government, if the Government stand in its way; the chief function of Government is to protect the rights of all classes, even of journalists, and it can only do mischief by departing from its duty, and assailing the press.

The time is not very remote when such a course of conduct was pursued here. At the commencement of the first French revolution juries were more ready to convict even than the Government to prosecute, and the Government took advantage of that to put down all its opponents in the press. It succeeded much more effectually than the Government of France can now succeed. It had the public completely with it. Its success did not, however, prevent the press from growing in power, and becoming, as the Government became unpopular, the organ of the public, and able to influence, if not to dictate, the course of the Government. Putting down the democratic press in 1793, could not save Mr Pitt's Ministry from becoming unpopular in 1795; nor prevent the loyalty, that he described as an instinct at the former period, from changing to wide-spread disaffection before the close of his administration in 1801. From being the organ of that feeling, and of the discontent against the Tory Government that continued to prevail more or less through the first thirty years of the century, the Liberal or Reform press obtained at that time a power of which, in 1793, the Government never dreamed. It was the organ of a wide-spread sentiment, it gave expression to a truth. Government exists to the same ends, and as the Tory Ministry ceased to be the organ of the public sentiment, and ceased to be the practical expression of the national opinion, it lost that power which the press gained.

The Government of England in 1793, in relation to the press, compared to the Government of Louis Napoleon in the same relation, was almost infinitely powerful; but the relation has been entirely though gradually changed, and there is, we infer from this example, not the least chance in the end of Louis Napoleon and the Legislative Assembly prevailing against the press of France. It is very probable, nay certain, that the Presidency of Napoleon, or any Presidency that may exist in France, will fall into unpopularity in a much shorter period than our Tory administration. Then the press in France, evened up by insults and injuries, will have power to wreak its vengeance on the Government, and some other revolution will be the inevitable consequence. Admitting that the Government will, in the present temper of the Paris juries, triumph over the press, it will only be to provoke an enemy that will ultimately and certainly destroy it. Should the Government be not wise enough to abstain from attacking the press, we are inclined to hope, from the last verdict in the case of M. Girardin, that the juries of Paris will soon be sensible, that in favouring the impolitic and unjust course of the Government, they are ensuring another revolution. To avoid that is their great object, and to succeed, the juries must avoid all extremes.

#### THE CHARACTER OF ENGLISH JUDGES.

THE intolerable behaviour of a Mr Ramshay, the judge of the Liverpool County Court, who, it is charity to suppose, is visited with a great calamity, and is not morally a responsible person, serves, by its singularity, to attract attention to the general character of the gentlemen, who preside in the various courts of equity and law. Administering their important functions in the face of day, the special objects of the observation of the press, it is amongst the rarest phenomena of the time for one of them to lose his temper, or be betrayed into hasty, petulant, and unbecoming remarks. Their general equanimity, we are reminded by the occurrence at Liverpool, is more remarkable even than their unequalled integrity. The characteristic is not limited to the aged and venerable men who are at the head of superior courts; it may be extended to the judges in the inferior courts, to the police magistrates, and to almost every man who presides over the administration of the law. Day after day they perform their functions; day after day they are closely watched; the press is ever ready to pounce on them if they commit any glaring errors or display bad temper; and we are suddenly made sensible, by the astonishment excited by the unseemly exhibition at Liverpool, how far they are from blame, and how closely they approach human perfection. They must themselves experience, we presume, great and continual satisfaction from the command they are proved to possess over themselves. It cannot be an evil, therefore, for men to live

in public, and exercise all their functions under a vigilant press. Checked by that at every aberration, their minds come to be more accurately subdued, or formed by public opinion and the influences of the public, than any class of men less vigilantly and continually watched. Endowed with great authority, they are necessarily subjected to great control, and present, we think, an almost wonderful example of the efficacy of public opinion in exalting human nature.

Mingling much with the world, also taking an active part in all its affairs, sharing in political debates, differing often in opinion from one another, the Judges are very rarely liable to criticism for anything indecorous or unseemly. The very different course pursued at present by another class of venerable men, possessed also of great authority, not derived from the people, nor exercised under their continual or vigilant control—not immediately subjected to public criticism, and asserted in fact to be superior to the public,—supplies a contrast to the conduct of the Judges, which no one will now fail to remark. It will probably be concluded that if the Hierarchy, like the Judges, were subordinate to public opinion—if they exercised their functions with a conviction that they were fully and completely, as the Judges are, responsible to their fellow-creatures,—they would not be worse men nor less happy in themselves. While no one hears of quarrels amongst the Judges, the papers overflow daily with the verbal disputes and verbal brawls of the sacerdotal classes. Mr Ramshay's strange proceedings most unexpectedly lead men to think of the contrast between the Judges submitting to public opinion, and the Clergy claiming to be above it; and suggest the conclusion that the former condition is most congenial to the nature of man. He is, then, likely to be happier within himself, and more honoured by the community.

#### THE SLOW CONSUMPTION OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

A CORRESPONDENT at Barnes, Surrey, who does not, we presume, intend his letter for publication, finds fault with us for showing last week that one cause for the comparatively little consumption of sugar, &c. &c., was the deficiency of the harvests for the last three years; and he concludes that there is an inconsistency in our general arguments in favour of Free Trade with our special statement. He would have had justice on his side, had we at the same time said or inferred that the general interests of the community were suffering. But when we pointed out the deficient harvests, and contrasted the present thriving and tranquil condition of the country with its condition at a former period under similar inflictions, we supplied the strongest of all corroborations of our general arguments in favour of Free Trade. Our correspondent is evidently little acquainted with the writings of political economists, or he would have been well aware that the principle we illustrated, of products being the only means of paying for products, is thoroughly established; whence it follows that the diminished products of our harvests for the last three years lessened *pro tanto* the markets for colonial produce and all other things for which agricultural produce is exchanged. With such deficiencies as we pointed out the wonder is, not that there has been a little suffering amongst one class, accompanied by a little deficiency of consumption of articles abundantly produced, but that the suffering should not have been much greater, and consumption still more diminished. To free importation we are indebted for a prosperity that was never before experienced in conjunction with failing harvests.

Our correspondent also objects to our distinction the week before between land and raw materials, and is angry with us for not agreeing with Mr Disraeli that the land is a raw material. He asks, what is the difference between cotton and wool and land. The obvious difference is, that cotton and wool are the products of labour, of the tending care and work of man, while land is not the product of labour. As we before said, too, the land remains, and is increased in fertility by labour, while the wool and the cotton are consumed, and must be re-produced to continue the further manufacture and consumption of them. A tax on them limits their production in relation to the production of other things; but a tax on land in no wise limits its capacities or its power, though it alter the distribution of the produce. A tax on land is *pro tanto* an equal tax on all its products, and does not disturb their relations in the market. A tax on wool and cotton is a tax on some particular species of products essentially useful, and in relation to articles the produce of land for immediate consumption impolitic, as impeding manufacturing industry. A tax on land is merely a deduction from rent; a tax on wool and cotton is a restriction on manufacturing skill.

#### COTTON.

IN answer to correspondent, "MODERATION," we refer him to the cotton circular arranged by a Committee of Brokers, Mr T. M. Meyers, secretary, where he will find the figures exactly as given in our remarks published in the *Economist* of the 13th September. We knew discrepancies to exist in the circulars issued by Liverpool cotton brokers, and consider them as discreditable as their stock-keeping; but we took it for granted that the above-mentioned one would be nearest the truth.

We have again examined several different circulars, and from items which they all pretty nearly agree in on the 12th September, viz., imports, exports, and stock, we find the following result:—

	Bales.
Stock, 31st December, 1859 .....	451,879
Imported since .....	1,494,499
Deduct:—	1,859,258
Present Stock .....	58,420
Exports .....	174,499 — 757,880
Showing that .....	1,101,405

have been taken by the trade from the port of Liverpool, or at the rate of 39,694 bales per week for the 36 weeks. We are obliged to "MODERATION" for thus particularly drawing our attention again to the subject, as we consider it important to have it properly sifted.

## Agriculture.

### PROTECTION'S FORLORN HOPE. OUT-SPEAKING OF TENANT-FARMERS.

The speeches reported to have been made at various agricultural meetings which have come under our notice during the past week, fully bear out the hopeful indications we pointed to in our last number. Every man of political reputation who has spoken has directed the attention of farmers to practical objects, and dissuaded them from following the Will-o'-the-Wisp, Protection. At Watlington Mr Henley again plainly and fully explained to the farmers, that he saw "no signs whatever of anything that would enable them to make out such a case in Parliament, with any chance of success in obtaining a new trial and a new verdict" on the question of Free Trade; and that the Protectionists have not got such facts as will justify them to ask Parliament for a change of our present policy. Now, this is perfectly true, and obvious as true; and, perhaps, implies by its admission no great degree of candour or sagacity, but as there still are politicians, or men aspiring to be such, who would advance their own objects by professions of belief in the possibility of a return to protection, Mr Henley's manly declaration of truths unpalatable to many of his constituents deserves favourable mention.

The worst enemies the farmers can have at this moment are the men who feed them with illusory hopes of assistance by means of legislation, and so divert their attention from practical questions and remedies.

But while referring to the speeches of the rational public men of all parties who are inculcating sound views on this topic, we did not overlook the fact that a gentleman of some literary reputation, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, had deserted his quondam liberal principles, and had come out as a candidate for the representation of Hertfordshire as a believer in the restoration of the Corn Laws; a forlorn hope in the cause of Protection. And Sir Edward, too, had been presiding at a county agricultural meeting, but his speech, fully reported in some of the daily papers, was such a meaningless, not to say jejune collection of well-turned, and obviously well-conned periods, that when commenting on the notable sayings at agricultural meetings, it appeared altogether unworthy of notice. Having been since indebted to the *Hertford Mercury* for a full report of the proceedings of that meeting, we find that they afforded most remarkable indications of the growing spirit of independence and the healthy tone and temper which are taking possession of the agricultural mind. Sir Edward Lytton's speech on a second perusal still seems of that true no-meaning character which is proverbially puzzling; constructed of vague generalities, and far-fetched references to agricultural topics, it was remarkable only for avoiding or evading any reference to the landlord's part in the existing difficulties of the tenant-farmers. And this produced a succession of the most out-spoken and spirited assertions of the farmer's view of the subject we have yet met with. After some other complimentary speeches had been made by other landowners, Mr F. Haggard, a farmer and miller, on whose land the cattle show had taken place, said, "he felt it to be his duty to say that he was decidedly disappointed at the proceedings of the day. He had hoped to have heard a more practical speech from the chairman and his supporters, and that matters of vital importance to the farmer would have been discussed;" and then, after referring to sundry remedies, such as a 5s duty, which had been proposed, he added:—

Another question for consideration was the operation of the Game Laws upon the county rate.—[A Voice: "No politics."]—Oh! on politics!—he would not touch upon them. He knew of no more fruitful source of rural depravity than the Game Laws. He said so most fearlessly, and he appealed to those gentlemen who had the care of criminals sent to gaol, whether it were possible to convince a man who was committed for shooting a hare or knocking a rabbit on the head, that he had committed any offence? The felon might be convinced of his crime, but the poacher was proof against all appeals. The fact was, that the labouring population generally felt that there was no moral offence in poaching, and consequently they could not be deterred from it by any moral advice based on appeals to their principles. He found, from references to published documents, that, for the year up to the end of September, 1859, there were in our gaol 423 prisoners, out of which number 148 were committed under the Game Laws. This period included that part of the year when there was less poaching going on than in the six months from September to March; and therefore he might fairly assume that a larger proportionate number of prisoners, say 148 out of 211, were committed for poaching. Now, he called on the noblemen, gentlemen, and magistrates of the county, not to force this law to the utmost. He called upon them to do this for another reason, because the Game Laws were made by themselves and for themselves. He appealed to them for a third and last reason—because they, as individual members of the community, paid but a very minute portion of the cost of prosecuting offenders against the Game Laws, and of maintaining them in gaol, compared with the tenant-farmer.

Now the farmers of Hertfordshire feel strongly upon the subject of the Game Laws, for it is a county much infested with game and game-preservers, and there are many extensive estates on which the preservation of game by the landlord renders profitable farming by the tenant an utter impossibility. Nor do the game-preserving magistrates escape the imputation of using the Game Laws with harsh and vindictive rigour. And Sir Edward Lytton not only reserves the game from his tenants, but lets the right of preserving it over his tenants' farms to a game-hirer. This is perhaps the most exaggerated form of the worst abuse of the Game Laws. And the Game Law system forms the type of that semi-feudal control which English landlords are fond of exercising over their tenants, and against which tenants are now very generally disposed to remonstrate. To a high-handed assertion of such territorial powers, Sir Edward Lytton is reputed to be addicted.

Mr C. W. Puller, a liberal landed proprietor, who is to stand for the county at the next general election, followed Mr Haggard in a sensible and practical speech, contrasting forcibly with that of Sir Edward Lytton, in the course of which, after referring to his position, he said—

I hope I shall receive a slight measure of indulgence at your hands, if I say a few words, in which I hope to emulate the temper and moderation of your chairman, on the topic which evidently is uppermost in your minds—I mean the prospects and present state of the tenant-farmers. I am not going to enter into political discussion. I am not going so to break the rules of this society, as to discuss upon this occasion the question upon which your chairman and I are at issue. There will be ample opportunity for discussing that at another place, and on a more fitting occasion. But, in the meantime, there is no doubt one practical question, pressing for immediate answer, if it can be given—namely, what, under existing circumstances, is the tenant-farmer to do? Now I am not going to set up as a prophet, or a teacher of farming. Far from it. But—as one who, to use your chairman's expression, lives on the land and by the land, and has had too much friendly intercourse with farmers not to feel a deep interest in their welfare—I do most earnestly wish to impress on you a few words of caution,—a few words of advice, bearing on your own position, and rather, I should say, of a negative than of a positive character. The advice I would earnestly press upon you is—that, whatever hopes you may have of a revision of legislative measures, you will not allow any promises of changes to be effected by the Legislature to enter into your calculations as farmers. If those changes come, and with them, better prices, it will be all the better for you, if you are prepared to meet a different state of things; but, on the other hand, if they do not come, it will be all the worse for you if you have embarked on a course of political agitation, and allowed your hopes of the success of that agitation to disturb your calculations as farmers. My advice to you is this—consider each of you for himself the different circumstances of your respective occupations, and then, if, looking at present prices,—(and when I say present prices, I don't mean the prices of the present week or month, but such as they may be supposed to range, up and down, in the present state of the law.)—if, I say, on a fair consideration of all the circumstances, you believe that you can, though not without a struggle, get a living out of your land, hold on fast and do your best by the land. But, if you are satisfied that you cannot—under the present circumstances, under the present system, and under present rents—fairly look forward to gaining a livelihood, I would say, go to your landlord, and tell him you cannot continue to occupy his land unless he gives you help in one way or other. I don't say that, in all, or in most cases, help should be given by a reduction in rent; for in some cases the landlord is able to give his tenant far more assistance by other means. I think that a tenant, struggling against the stream, is fairly entitled to go to his landlord and make some such request as this, rather than continue to struggle hopelessly.

This was felt by the farmers present to be much to the purpose, and was extremely well received, carrying with it that moral weight which earnestness and truthfulness always command, though probably the majority of those present were inclined to Protectionist views.

Mr Lewis, a land agent, stated that a sub-committee of the society, consisting of three land agents, and four tenant-farmers, had drawn up a form of agreement for farms adapted to Hertfordshire, which he hoped would meet with the approbation of the landlords and tenants of the county, and which he strongly recommended to their adoption. We have that form before us, and as it really seems to be a very good attempt to rationalise farming contracts, we shall refer to it, in detail, on a future occasion. Mr Lewis said, "that landlords and tenants are more alive to their mutual interests than at any former period," and he therefore hoped they would adopt the improved terms of farming contracts suggested by the sub-committee.

Mr Roberts, a farmer, said, that landlords are now "sharing in benefits which arose out of their tenants' losses . . . that they are keeping their horses cheaper, that their general housekeeping expenses and the cost of maintaining their servants are less; that they could travel through the country at a much cheaper rate than formerly, while the farmers' rent remained about the same." And we may notice that the same argument is to some extent applicable to the household and family expenditure of the farmer. Mr Roberts said, truly enough, that the regular payment of their rent by farmers who have several thousand pounds invested in their farms ought not to be urged, as he stated it had been, to prove that such farmers are not labouring under distress and difficulty, because "a man who had this extent of capital employed would not like to be seized upon for 300l; and if he could not borrow the amount, would he not be disposed to sell off his stock at a disadvantage, to pay his rent, rather than allow his produce to be seized. The prosperity of farmers could not, therefore, be presumed from the fact that they had paid their rents." He then remarked, he did not like the idea of men making general complaints, and making out bad cases, but offering no remedy whatever. The Legislature would do nothing for them, and to whom could they look but to their landlords:—

The question was, whether their landlords were meeting them in that fair, honourable, straightforward, and honest way which they had a right to expect. They had heard something to-day about liberal landlords and honest tenants; but suppose they reversed the motto, and expressed a hope that they might have "liberal tenants and honest landlords." He thought that the Legislature having placed the farmer in the position in which he was, and it being certain that ultimately the burden of agricultural losses must fall upon the landlords, the tenants had a right to claim of the landlord every concession which



he could make. Suppose, for instance, country gentlemen had game, were to give it up! It was not of much pecuniary value to them, and inflicted injury upon the tenant. Suppose, too, he were to strip his hedges of trees! In this and many other ways he could assist the tenant, without reference to rent.

Mr Hainworth, a Protectionist farmer, said, "for a great number of years the average wages of the labourer were five pecks of wheat, and wheat being then 10s a bushel, his money wage was 12s 6d. With wheat now at 5s per bushel, his wages measured by the same standard would be 6s 3d. Instead of this, he was generally receiving through this county 9s a week. He did not complain of it; but when he knew that the assumed prosperity of the labourer was at the expense of the farmers, he might be allowed to say that gentlemen who did not employ labourers, knew very little about the struggles and difficulties which had troubled the minds of masters on the subject." And he afterwards added—"He saw little prospect of a better day dawning, either on this or the next generation of farmers, unless the landlords came forward to help them. He was happy to hear Mr Puller say what he did on the subject. He knew little of him personally; but from all he had heard of him, he had reason to believe that he practised the theory he professed. It was only by landlords fairly meeting the tenants that they could bear up under the exigencies and difficulties of the times."

Mr Jackson, a farmer, also adverted to similar topics, complained of the ravages made by game, and said:—

He thought, if the society were to give handsome prizes to those landlords whose hedgerows and fields were the freest from timber, it would tend far more to encourage agriculture than all the other prizes which were given by the society. But there were other enemies to the farmer besides the hedgerows and the timber. There was the little sparrow, the chaffinch, the crow, and the pigeon, by day; and in the dark night, after the toils of the day, while the farmer was resting his head on his pillow, the rabbit and the hare were permitted to enter his fields and destroy his hard-earned produce. It might be said that the enemies to which he referred were all good creatures of God. Well, but so were the rat and the mouse; and they must remember that the same Almighty Being, who created the crow and the pigeon, the rabbit and the hare, also created the little weasel, the stoat, the jay, the hawk, and such like carnivorous animals,—but where were they? Why, if they walked into the parks or woods of their landlords, they would find them dangling to the branches of the trees; and it was not unlikely, that they would there find also not a few of the familiar faces of their once domesticated. He thought it would be far better for old England, if the rising aristocracy of the land were to take a pleasure in something less hurtful than the practice of game-preserving.

And the following true and graphic account of the way in which farmer's complaints to his landlord of game damage are met, went home to the experience of the farmers present:—

The farmer, who had agreed with his landlord that he should not suffer from the game, finding his crops injured, went to his landlord to complain, but what was the general result? The landlord says, "It can't be so; if you are injured by game at all, it must come from out of Squire S-and-S-o's estate; it can't come out of mine. But I will speak to my keeper about it." And, of course, whatever John, the keeper, says must be Gospel, although he might be one of the greatest poachers himself on the face of the earth. Well, the landlord spoke to John, the keeper, and what did he say? Why of course he said, "Oh, he never had a plant at all, or if he had, the wire worm has eaten it." The farmer then proceeded to the other squire, who said, "the game can't be my property, it must come from your own landlord's estate." So he met with no success with either of the squires. They would both be proud to own the game, but they were ashamed to own the damage. It was time, then, that the game-preserving system was discontinued. The day was not far distant when the farmers would awake out of their slumbers, and not quietly submit to the annoyance and damage of the game.

After these speeches, which gave no slight umbrage to the greater part of the landlords present, Sir Edward Lytton, in a peevish reply, tried to parry some of the home-thrusts which had been made, and said that he allowed his tenants to kill rabbits (!) and to remove hedgerow trees, "as far as the conditions on which he held his property" permitted. And the honorary secretary, Mr Passingham, said:—

I must take the liberty of making a remark upon one observation of Mr Puller, to the effect that if a tenant finds a difficulty in carrying on his business, he might reasonably go to his landlord and ask for a revaluation. Now, I would suggest that, in such a case, the person chosen to revalue the farm should act by the consent of both parties, and should not merely represent the landlord. If they could not agree in the choice of a person, then there should be two, in order that both the landlord and the tenant might be fairly represented.

This is a most just remark. It is really a farce for the landlord to send his own valuer to see what reduction of rent, or other terms of readjustment the tenant should have. It is obvious, from the tone and matter of the above discussion, that the tenant-farmers of Hertfordshire at length are beginning to see that it is only by making fair and equal contracts with their landlords, that they can obtain the relief which, under the new state of circumstances in which they are placed, they feel they require. This is a good omen for the agriculture of the country.

#### SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

To many persons of moderate capital, and with tastes and habits adapted to rural pursuits, the Australian Colonies present many advantages; and now, when gold digging is likely to attract an extraordinary degree of attention to that region, it will be useful to show, from the example of a very successful settler, that steady devotion to the ordinary businesses are surer roads to success than any speculative pursuits. A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives, with that view, a letter not long since received from a relative settled in South Australia as a sheep farmer. It is stated that the settler, whose letter we reprint below, "left England about 1834 or 1835, being then about 35 years of age; he is the son of a landowner who had always occupied his own land, and held a sort of intermediate position between the country gentleman, commonly so called, and the large renting-farming. The writer had been a good deal engaged at various

times in the agricultural avocations of his father's property, and thoroughly understood sheep farming, in which his father was remarkably successful, but he had not himself entered into actual business as a farmer as several of his brothers had done. Being of a remarkably cautious temper, and having witnessed the vicissitudes the English agricultural profession had gone through from 1820 to 1834, he preferred the quiet enjoyment of a moderate income to engaging in what he deemed an uncertain business. He had made many tours on the Continent, and had resided on several occasions for a year or two together, both in France and Italy, always and everywhere giving a close and watchful attention to the agricultural pursuits and habits of the people." The capital he took out was between three and four thousand pounds.

No correspondence seems to have been kept up between the relatives, and the occasion on which the following letter was written was to recommend to the Australian settler an able active agricultural servant who was going out with his family to South Australia:—

My dear —. — I have received your letter, which was rather long in coming to hand, owing to your sending it by Sydney. D— is arrived, but I have not seen him, but I mean to inquire for him when I go to town. New comers are generally at a loss for a time, but if they are steady, honest, and inclined to work, they are sure to do well. I think every class might do well in this country, if they were to stick steadily and perseveringly to their regular business, whatever it might be; but in a young and flourishing colony like this, there are a great many temptations to speculate, which the bulk of the people cannot withstand, and the consequence is, they employ money in speculating which ought to be employed in their business, and generally get into difficulties. A few people in this country have made large fortunes by speculating in mines, but a great many have lost money. I am no speculator, but stick steadily to my business as a sheep farmer, and to country operations generally. At one time, when it was supposed that the colony was going to the dogs, I purchased land at a low figure in and near town, which at the time was considered a speculation, but at present it is worth more thousands than it cost me hundreds. I was induced to buy this land from knowing the great capabilities of the country, and that they would be found out by others sooner or later, and that when that time arrived, the land in question would be valuable on account of its situation. My only doubt was whether I should be able to hold on till that time arrived. I am living in a very retired place amongst the hills, which is situated about forty miles from Adelaide. I have a very good house of stone and lime, and all the necessary buildings for carrying on a large establishment, which are as good of the kind as I ever saw in England. I have about 28,000 sheep and lambs, about 300 head of cattle, and 50 horses. I breed about 12 horses every year. I have four squatting runs, for which I pay to the Government 20*l* a year. We have to pay 5*l* a year for each run, whatever may be the extent of it. My runs are situated 6, 12, 30, and 80 miles from this place, and contain altogether 230 square miles, nearly the whole of which is good grazing land. I am become a practical gardener, and take great interest in my garden. I have about six acres of land cropped with all kinds of choice fruit trees, and about four acres of vineyard, all of which grow more luxuriantly here than I ever knew them in any other country. I have never yet had a gardener, but have attended to my trees myself. I make my labourers do the work under my directions. I prune the fruit trees myself, and the vines with the assistance of one man. I have made this year about 180 gallons of wine, and 58 gallons of brandy, about 40 over proof. The grape crop was almost a failure, the season having been too cold to ripen the grapes. I mean to increase my vineyard yearly, and hope in the course of time to make good wine. I have made it myself hitherto, and have succeeded pretty well. I have nearly all the best sorts of vines that are grown in Europe, but am cultivating for wine principally the Hermitage, Claret, the best grapes on the Rhine, and the Madeira grape, and the Constantia for sweet wine.

[Referring to a relation at the date of the letter lately gone out, the writer says:] He did not like the colony at first, but at present he appears to like it very well. The change is so great at first that nearly all new comers feel dissatisfied. This colony is going ahead at a great rate, and I expect it will be the most flourishing in this part of the world. Some of our mines are very rich. One, the Burra Burs, has been paying dividends till lately at the rate of 40*l* quarterly. The original shares cost 5*l*. At present they are about 150*l*. Dividends have been stopped principally owing to the fall in copper; but the mine is as good as ever. This country is full of minerals in every direction, particularly of copper and iron. You frequently see large rocks of iron ore above ground, and very rich. I know a spot where there is a rock of iron ore standing above ground as high as a two-storied house, with small veins of copper running through it.

July, 1849.

#### SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

##### FUTURE COTTON CROP.

(From Mr Wm. Mure's Circular.)

Boston, Sept. 14, 1851.

In regard to the coming crop, it is much too early to give an estimate with any pretension to accuracy. A brief sketch of the character of the weather will be the best guide in forming an opinion of the prospects. The months of March and April were cold, bleak, and rainy, and some severe frosts were experienced as late as the first week in May, which retarded the growth of the plant, and rendered in some sections replanting necessary. From 10th of May to 1st of July, the weather was very hot and dry, and, with some exceptions of complaints of want of rain, the accounts from the country were, on the whole, favourable. Some parties (most of them short crop estimators last year) about this time injudiciously, certainly prematurely, indulged in estimates of three millions of bales! During the whole of July and part of August, the weather was extremely sultry and dry, and complaints from the country then became very general, that the prospect for a large crop was entirely changed: the plant on the high lands was suffering from the long continued draught, being small and stunted; it had ceased to germinate, and was shedding its forms and bolls. From 22nd to 25th August, a violent storm of wind and rain prevailed in Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, doing considerable damage, particularly in the latter state. The rains in the end of this month have interrupted the picking, and while they have come too late to benefit the plant on the high lands, have certainly injured it on the low and bottom soils. Although the first bale of new cotton was received at New Orleans on 25th July, the total receipts at all the ports to 1st current do not exceed 3,200 bales.

The extravagant estimates of six weeks ago are no longer promulgated, the general opinion seeming to fluctuate between 2,300,000 and 2,600,000 bales. My own impression is, that, with average favourable weather for the remainder of the season, the yield on the high lands will be 5 to 10 per cent. less than last

year, while the bottom lands will give 20 to 25 per cent. increase. From calculations founded upon the relative production of the last ten years, I estimate as follows:—

	bales.
Quantity raised upon the high lands last year .....	1,500,000
Deduct estimated deficiency this year, 7 per cent .....	105,000
	1,395,000
Amount raised on bottom lands .....	875,000
Add increase this year, 25 per cent. ....	213,000—1,068,000
Estimate of crop 1851-52 .....	2,463,000

This estimate may be somewhat diminished, if we have an early frost or any other casualty.

Taking into consideration the present moderate prices, and a ratio of consumption in Great Britain as large as ever known, you will be well able to judge of the effect such a supply will have upon prices. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that stocks are everywhere small, with the exception of Liverpool. The fiscal year closes with 50,000 bales less in the United States ports than an average. They are much reduced in Havre, and on the Continent. The mills in this country have resumed working full time, goods having advanced, and stocks small. The wants of other countries will thus prevent Great Britain receiving out of the present crop as large a supply as she got from the last, even should it reach 2,500,000 bales.

In reference to the course of the market, and the prices which are likely to rule, I venture with some hesitation upon an opinion. It is evident, from the low limits coming from England now, much lower than those coming from the Continent, and the orders given by the Boston spinners, that Great Britain will receive before 1st January, much less of the new crop than last year. Then the imports were about 160,000 bales: I doubt whether this year they will reach 100,000 bales. I estimate the stock of American cotton in the ports of Great Britain on 1st January, not to exceed 225,000 bales—a smaller stock than for several years.

(From Messrs Agassiz Millesi and Co's Circular.)

Galatz, Sept. 15, 1851.

Since our last circular of 1st inst. we have had a brisk business for the Adriatic going on, owing to reports of considerable damage sustained by the crops in Italy in consequence of heavy and continued rains. For the United Kingdom business has been rather slow.

Wheats—Very little doing. Our purchases of soft wheat are chiefly for shipment to the Adriatic, and those of hard wheat for Constantinople. In the interior some more inclination to buy has manifested itself, and met as it was by more moderate pretensions on the part of the growers, some contracts have been concluded at prices equal to from 22s 3d to 24s per qr free on board for Moldavian soft wheat, and from 21s 2d to 22s for Wallachian; part of these purchases only is destined to be re-sold at Galatz and Ibraila. We are expecting to have soon heavy stocks of new wheat.

Indian corn is in good inquiry at Ibraila, where extensive transactions for Trieste account have taken place, there being more buyers still in the market; at Galatz prices keep up, though purchases have been more circumscribed. Business is, however, likely to resume its former activity, when the great bulk of chartered vessels still expected will arrive here, and when the purchases for sales of October shipments will be made. The supplies from the interior will now materially fall off, and our stocks are, therefore, not likely to increase.

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

Manchester, Oct. 1, 1851.

While the general trade of the country is considered sound, the money market in a satisfactory state, and the mass of the people better off than has been the case for many years past,—owing to ample employment and low prices of all articles of food and other important commodities,—it cannot be denied that commerce is at present labouring under the effects of a produce-crisis and a want of confidence amongst bill brokers and capitalists, by which the regular course of business is somewhat impeded.

The quietness in our own market is greatly owing to the caution exercised here, in consequence of recent occurrences, by most of our export merchants. Whilst every one admits that most articles of produce have already receded in price sufficiently to render investments perfectly safe, few have the nerve to act before improved symptoms have actually shown themselves. The public sale of indigo which is to be held shortly is considered of paramount importance, not only with regard to the article in question, but to the produce market generally; it is to be hoped, therefore, that it may not only go off well, but prove the beginning of a better state of things. The stock of produce in the hands of dealers in the provinces is considered small, and purchases will be effected so soon as confidence is restored.

We remarked in our last circular that cotton would in all probability not undergo any great change, speculation being dormant and the article left entirely to the influence of demand and supply. We quoted the price of middling New Orleans cotton in our last trade report of 1st ulto at 51 to 52½d, and today the price is 5d to 5 1-16d for the same quality, notwithstanding the accounts from America which favour a rise rather than a decline.

Our own market was steady and firm during the first three weeks of the month, owing to a continued active demand for yarns for the continent of Europe, and the completion of contracts previously given out for goods. As our manufacturers are more anxious sellers now, they will, of course, have to submit to somewhat lower prices, if they want to induce the reluctant buyers to enter upon new transactions of importance.

Fortunately stocks here are exceedingly small, and, if the raw material should rule low, our spinners and manufacturers will be able to afford full employment to their workpeople during the winter, even if demand should for a long time lag behind supply. The state of the Indian markets, and the somewhat discouraging accounts regarding the sale of manufactured goods in America, are not likely to induce extensive transactions for those markets; nor are the news from other distant countries of a nature to lead to purchases in anticipation of ture demand.

The system of purchasing and preparing goods during winter, in order to supply subsequent wants, has been abandoned here, and the export merchants are as unwilling to keep stocks of goods as the producers of such are to purchase cotton beforehand, or to keep stocks of the manufactured articles. The yarns and manufactured goods produced are at once offered in the market and sold at the best prices they will fetch—whether the demand is active or not;—it is evident that this mode of proceeding tends to keep prices low whenever an absence of demand does not make it imperative upon the merchants to effect purchases; but, on the other hand, it enables the manufacturers to get proportionately good prices when an active demand for the articles they produce makes itself felt. This system has worked too well to be abandoned; our manufacturers have avoided great losses by not keeping stocks on hand, which quick communications are rendering less necessary now than in former years. The losses recently experienced in the produce markets would, in a great measure, have been prevented, had this system prevailed.

(From Messrs Hughes and Ronald's Circular.)

Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1851.

We have to report a continuance of the inactivity in our wool market which has prevailed for some time, and until the supplies are more abundant and a better choice is offered to the trade, we cannot look for much improvement. The total receipts last month were under 7,000 bales, the greater part being Alpaca, most of which had been sold before arrival. The only kinds besides worth mentioning were 800 bales Portugal, 282 East India, 565 bags Iceland, and 386 bales Mediterranean: most of the last were sold to arrive. The sales by private contract had been to a very limited extent, without much change in prices; the tendency, however, has been rather in favour of the buyer, still for descriptions in more immediate request prices have been well maintained. The principal sales have been 1,900 ballots Peruvian, and a few lots of Alpaca in second hands; no stocks of either kind on hand. 300 bags Iceland were sold soon after arrival: the quantity on hand is now about 1,000 bags. Some trifling sales have been made of Danskoi fleece, at 8½d per lb; long Oporto, 9½d per lb; and lambs, 7½d to 7½d. A few lots of Mogador at rather lower prices: there is more inquiry for this article during the last few days. Very little done in River Plate wools, being chiefly held for higher prices than the market will afford at present.

On the 12th ultimo about 3,000 bales were offered at auction, but, with the exception of 1,300 bales East India, the greater part was withdrawn, and for those the following prices were obtained:—white, 7½d to 8½d per lb; yellow, 6½d to 7½d; black and grey, 5d to 6½d; and low black and grey, 3½d to 4½d per lb; being, on the average, from ½d to ¾d per lb below the previous sales.

The recent accounts of the gold discoveries in Australia have led to several speculative purchases, at improved prices. The next series of public sales in London will commence on the 23rd instant, consisting of about 40,000 bales fine colonial, which will tend to establish prices.

Scotch: The demand is limited, and confined to lower kinds. Irish continues dull, and prices for the moment are almost nominal, but there is more disposition to do business.

(From Messrs Joseph and Charles Sturge's Circular.)

Birmingham, Oct. 1, 1851.

We have again to notice a further decline in the price of wheat during the past month of 2s to 3s per quarter, with a liberal supply of new from our farmers, the quality of which is generally good, and the condition superior, and consequently the weight, which we are informed has in some cases reached 65lbs and even 66lbs per imperial bushel. The almost uninterrupted dry weather that prevailed up to the 26th ultimo has contributed to the very fine condition of the new wheat, and encouraged our farmers to thrash freely before it was affected by the damp atmosphere which usually prevails during a part of the autumnal months. No doubt the want of money on the part of some has also made it needful for them thus early to dispose of a larger part of their crop than usual. These circumstances have enabled our millers to supply themselves at quite as low a price, taking quality into account, as any that has been known in Birmingham during the past century: indeed, we are informed that the purchases made during the last fortnight, for one of our principal mealing and baking establishments in this town, which has now existed for sixty years, and at which a record of their weekly prices of wheat is kept, were decidedly under any since its commencement. These extraordinary cheap rates for new wheat, connected with a quality and condition that makes the flour manufactured from it of superior quality, with little, if any, admixture of old, have almost entirely suspended the demand for foreign, and, with the exception of the finest descriptions, it has been almost impossible to effect sales of such at much over the price of pig feed. There has also recently been a large arrival of barrel flour from the United States into Liverpool, great part of which was a considerable time on the passage: some quantity of this was forced off at from 12s to 16s per barrel, which has further augmented the pressure on the market. The last week, however, there has been, with a change in the weather, less disposition to press sales on the part of our farmers, and a greater inclination with our millers to increase their stock; and at the present time a general feeling exists that prices have reached their lowest point. We think there are substantial reasons for this opinion. The crop of wheat, though generally good in quality, and in some districts rather large in quantity, is deficient in not a few localities; and we doubt if the number of bushels per acre in Great Britain will prove much, if any, above an average, while the breadth planted in Ireland was again small. The reports of the progress of the disease in potatoes, in most parts of Ireland and in England, justifies the opinion that it is more extensive than in any year since 1846. This, with bread under 1d per lb, must affect the consumption of wheat as the season advances.

Our present quotations greatly discourage foreign importations, especially as the severe losses which have been lately sustained will probably very much check any speculation in this quarter, except with a tolerably clear prospect of profit, which can only arise from a large advance in price with us; we therefore anticipate a more complete suspension of arrivals from abroad than has occurred for some years. Indeed, if the failure of the potato and rye crops be as general in many districts on the continent as stated, it is by no means improbable that exportations from the Eastern coast of England to a considerable extent may take place, as the present quotations of rye in some parts of the North of Europe are now as high by weight as wheat. It may be remarked also, that the quality and price of our wheat, and the easy state of the money market, hold out stronger inducements to the growers to hold, and to speculators to purchase, than have existed for many years. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we feel much confidence that there is little prospect of any further reduction in prices, and an unforeseen demand from any quarter might produce a material advance. Our present prices are English red, 4s to 4s 6d; white, 4s 6d to 5s; Polish Odessa, 4s to 4s 6d; Danube, 2s 10d to 4s; white American, 5s to 5s 4d, all per 62 lbs at Birmingham.

(From Messrs. Trueman and House's Circular.)

London, Oct. 1, 1851.

SUGAR.—During the first week of the past month the market gave promise of a somewhat improved demand, and prices were steadily maintained. Importers, however, immediately took advantage of this slight appearance of activity to press forward their stocks, and the consequence has been that with a more than adequate supply prices have further declined, and in some instances to a very considerable extent. West India is 6d to 1s lower; Mauritius 1s to 1s 6d, the greatest fall being on the lower descriptions; the reduction in the value of Bengal has been very irregular—white Benares is not more than 6d cheaper and grainy sorts about 1s, while Mauritius kinds are 1s 6d lower, and Khaur and the low Date sorts fully 3s below the prices of the 1st ult.; there have been no sales of brown Madras, but we reduce quotations 1s 6d per cwt. For Foreign Sugar there has been a good demand for exportation, considerable transactions in cargoes afloat having taken place, and prices are not more than 6d cheaper. On the spot a moderate inquiry has existed, and, except on the brown sorts of Java and Brazil and the low qualities of Port Rico, which are 1s lower, not more than 6d decline can be quoted. The whole of the 56,220 baskets of Java sugar offered at auction at Rotterdam on the 22nd ult., found buyers

at a decline of fl. 1 to fl. 2 on the prices established at the sale in July, or fl. 1 to fl. 1 below the quotations ruling previous to the sale for the current qualities; but this has not had any material effect on our market.

## Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 2, 1851.

The political crisis is always threatening, but it is only announced by apprehensions and reports of an alarming nature. There is, indeed, no actual event which might confirm such apprehensions. The population are quiet, and if the dispositions of the workmen are examined, it seems that they were never more ready to remain in their ateliers, and to abstain from any riot or revolution. I visited, a few days ago, several ateliers of the populous and turbulent faubourg St. Antoine, and I was astonished to hear from all the workmen that they would no more follow the excitements of the Ultra-democrat, as they desired to give no cause for a new commercial crisis. They are devoted to the Republic, and declare that they will not occupy themselves with political matters as long as the Government will not make a *coup d'état*, in order to get rid of the Republic, and proclaim an empire or a monarchy. Many of them will not vote for the democratic candidate, who might be proposed by the conclave for the election of a new President; many will vote for Louis Napoleon or for Joinville, but on condition that both of them do not endeavour to change their title of President, and become an Emperor or a Regent.

I think that the same observations might be made in all the great manufactories of the provinces, and even in Lyons. The demagogues are losing ground everywhere, but the Republic is at the same time making slow but steady progress among the population, as every one who is not blinded by his private sympathies acknowledges, that none of the conflicting parties are numerous and strong enough to get the better of all the others. The negotiations which were made to obtain alliances or fusions among several parties have been quite unsuccessful. The Orleanists have refused to fuse with the Legitimists. The majority of the Legitimists would not ratify the alliance which M. Berryer had prepared with the Bonapartists, and at this moment each of those three parties is quite separated, and too weak to struggle against the others. At this moment the Bonapartists are endeavouring to obtain the support of the moderate Republicans. They promise the repeal of the Electoral Law, and the restitution of the universal vote. M. Lamartine and his friends consent to vote for a revision of the constitution if that law be repealed; and M. E. de Girardin himself would not oppose the revision if such a concession were granted. But supposing that the revision is pronounced, the success of Napoleon's candidature is still very doubtful. His popularity is losing ground, and there is a new event which will be very disadvantageous to him. The lottery of the golden ingots was made for the private benefit of the private friends of the President. They were in bad circumstances, and they obtained *pots-de-vin* from the lottery. There were many scandals of that kind, but they were not known by the public; but the director of the lottery being dismissed, he has begun to speak of the *pots-de-vin*. Legal proceedings are commenced against him, and he will probably name those to whom *pots-de-vin* have been given, as they are private friends of Louis Napoleon, as M. B., M. A., &c. It will increase the unpopularity of the President.

I told you in my last letter that the *Avenement* and *La Presse* were condemned to six months' imprisonment, and to a fine of 1000*fr.*, but *La Presse* had been condemned *par default*, and it was again judged by the jury on Monday last, when it obtained a verdict of *not guilty*. That verdict made a very deep impression on the public, as it proved that the prosecutions of the Government against the journals began to be blamed by public opinion.

The reports of an approaching change of cabinet are again afloat. If the Elysee consents to demand the repeal of the Electoral Law, M. Leon Faucher will not remain in the Government. It is reported that overtures have been made to M. Odilon Barrot and M. Lamartine. But the President is every day urged by his friends to choose his cabinet among them, and it is probable that M. de Persigny would enter the Government.

The following are the variations of our securities from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents declined from.....	56	55	56	0
The Five per Cents.....	92	30	91	95
Bank Shares improved from.....	2120	0	2125	0
Northern Shares declined.....	458	75	457	50
Strasbourg.....	355	0	352	50
Nantes.....	263	75	262	50
Bordeaux.....	385	0	382	50
Central line.....	427	62	426	25
Orleans.....	866	0	857	50
Rouen.....	565	0	557	50
Havre.....	231	25	225	0
Marseilles.....	208	75	205	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The funds are very heavy and incline downward. There is much uneasiness in the public mind about the issue of the political crisis.

The Three per Cents varied from 55*fr.* 90*c.* to 55*fr.* 65*c.*; the Five per Cents from 92*fr.* to 91*fr.* 80*c.*; the Bank Shares from 2,125*fr.* to 2,120*fr.*; the Northern Shares from 456*fr.* 25*c.* to 455*fr.*; Strasbourg from 352*fr.* 50*c.* to 350*fr.*; Bordeaux from 382*fr.* 50*c.* to 380*fr.*; Havre from 225*fr.* to 225*fr.*; Central Line from 426*fr.* 25*c.* to 420*fr.*; Orleans from 857*fr.* 50*c.* to 856*fr.* 25*c.*

## News of the Week.

### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and Royal Family remain at Balmoral.  
Viscountess Canning has arrived at Balmoral, to relieve the Marchioness of Douro as lady in waiting to Her Majesty.  
The Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir D. Dunlop, Lady Augusta Bruce, and Baron Liebig, have visited at Balmoral during the week.

### METROPOLIS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Monday being Michaelmas-day, the citizens of London in considerable numbers assembled in the Guildhall, for the purpose of electing an alderman to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The senior alderman below the chair was Mr Alderman Hunter. Upon a show of hands being taken by the Recorder, he declared that the choice had fallen upon Messrs Aldermen Hunter and Challis. The Aldermen having retired to their chamber, soon afterwards returned to the hall, announced that the election had fallen on Mr Alderman Hunter. The new Lord Mayor was then invested with the chain of office, and returned thanks.

INAUGURATION OF THE SHERIFFS.—On Tuesday the newly-elected Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, Mr Thomas Cotterell and Mr Richard Swift, were installed into office with the usual ceremonies and observances.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council last week, Mr Alderman Lawrence, after several observations upon the report of the Committee upon the Election Act Amendment Act, moved that the court adopt the following words contained in the first paragraph:—"That every person who shall occupy premises in the city of London for a period of a year and a day, and shall pay seat and bear lot, shall be a freeman and citizen, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges, and be subject to all the duties thereof." After considerable discussion the motion was carried.—At a Court of Aldermen, on Monday, Mr Alderman Wilson took the first opportunity of moving, that the cordial and hearty thanks of this court be presented to the Prefect and Municipality of Paris, for the splendid hospitality and kind attention shown to the Lord Mayor, the Alderman, and Sheriffs, who attended at the fetes on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of August last, and that it be referred to the Committee of Privileges to prepare such vote, and consider the best manner in which it should be presented, and report the same to the next court. The motion was carried unanimously.—In the Court of Common Council on Thursday, Mr G. Ipynbrou, brought forward the following motion:—"That this court do present an address of congratulation to Louis Kossuth on his liberation from captivity and arrival in this country; and that the same be presented in open court." An objection was raised on technical grounds, but the motion was ultimately carried with only three dissentients.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The health of London is much better than it was in the two previous weeks, when the deaths of 1,026 and 1,097 persons registered. The deaths of 958 persons were recorded in the week ending Saturday, September 27; 473 were males, and 485 were females; 190 were of the age of 60 and upwards, 460 were children under the age of 15, and 308 were men and women in the middle period of life. The decrease in the mortality is general over the five divisions of London. The births of 732 boys and 752 girls, in all 1,484 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1,340. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the week was 29.772 in. The mean temperature of the week was 54.8 deg., which is very near the average for the week and the season.

### PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF BRADFORD.—The election of a representative in the place of Mr W. Busfield, will take place about the middle of October. Mr Milligan, the liberal candidate, is likely to have a "walk over;" for Mr Wickham, to whom the Conservative electors presented a requisition, declines to come forward as a candidate on the present occasion. In his address to the electors, which was issued on Saturday last, Mr Wickham says, "The probability of an early dissolution of Parliament, and the respect which I entertain for the gentleman who is already in the field, are the principal reasons which make me unwilling to enter upon a contest." Though a Conservative, Mr Wickham, like Mr Milligan, is a Free-trader.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Intelligence was received at the South Foreland, at 6 p.m. on Sunday, by the submarine telegraph itself, of its satisfactory completion to the French coast, near Calais. Communications by the printing apparatus of Messrs Brett were kept up by one of the inventors at Calais, and by Mr Cheshire at Dover, and also with the double needle instrument, in a most satisfactory manner. Fuses were successfully fired on the order to fire being given from either side of the channel. Copies of the printed message announcing the gratifying intelligence have been forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Wellington, &c. By means of substituting a coil of gutta percha for a distance of about half a mile in lieu of cable, which was shortcoming to that extent, the communication between coast and coast has now been completed. The gutta percha coil is joined on to the cable out at sea, where its extremity is secured to a buoy, but it is very questionable whether this contrivance can be anything but temporary. The cable, in addition to the buoy already mentioned, is secured to a second buoy about a mile and a half off the coast. Early on Monday morning congratulatory messages to the President of the French Republic were sent direct from England to Paris, also to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, at Berlin and Vienna, and messages were also transmitted to London from the principal cities in Europe, who were included in the continental system of telegraphic communication. During the whole of Monday, the town of Calais presented the appearance of a *fete*, and numbers of the inhabitants crowded on the ramparts, watching with interest and wonder the various experiments which were tried with the submarine wires. In the evening an entertainment was given at the Hotel de Ville, to those English gentlemen, promoters of the undertaking, who were on the spot, and had assisted in its completion.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT JUDGE AGAIN.—Mr Ramsday, the Judge of the Liverpool County Court, who was but recently suspended and reinstated by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has taken the extraordinary course of sentencing to three fines of 5*l.* each, or seven days' imprisonment, Mr Whittey, the proprietor and editor of the *Liverpool Journal*, for posting near the court a placard announcing, among the contents of his paper, a paragraph offensive to his honour, and for resisting the bailiffs who arrested him on the verbal order of the Judge. Great excitement prevails in Liverpool on the subject. The latest accounts state that the fine

on Mr Whitley had been paid by subscription, and that he had been liberated. A popular demonstration had signalled his return from Lancaster Castle.

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.**—Intelligence received at Southampton on Thursday, from Marseilles, of the 29th ult., confirms the anticipation entertained that Kossuth would not be permitted to proceed through France to Southampton. The ex-Governor of Hungary, with his co-exiles, after a three-days' stay at Marseilles, re-embarked on the 29th ult. (Monday last) on board the United States' steam frigate Mississippi, and that vessel was to proceed direct for Southampton, where Kossuth will land, and, after making a short visit to London, intends to proceed in the Mississippi to the United States. The frigate can hardly reach Southampton before Wednesday or Thursday next. A meeting of the Town Council of Southampton was held on Thursday evening, at which it was determined to present Kossuth with an address.

## IRELAND.

**ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.**—The following summary of the proceedings of this court since its foundation, and the comments thereon, supplied by the *Freeman's Journal*, are not without interest. The facts stated, it is asserted, may be relied on, for they are derived, after minute inquiry, from the published reports and other less available sources of intelligence. The commissioners will sit for general business about the 10th of October. "Summary of proceedings in the above court, from the commencement of the sittings, 25th of November, 1849, to the 23d of September, 1851:—

Number of petitions presented by creditors to the 23d of Sept., 1851.....	1,348
Number lodged by owners of estates to same period.....	385
Number dismissed by the commissioners.....	212
<b>Total number of petitions presented.....</b>	<b>1,915</b>
Total amount of encumbrances, as stated in the schedule to said petitions.....	£ 22,485 7 0
Net annual rental of the estates sought to be sold by said petitions, and applicable to pay said encumbrances.....	1,141,000 10 8
Number of estates sold in court to the last auction day, the 17th of July, 1851.....	333
Number sold in the provinces to the 13th of August, 1851.....	61
Number sold by private contract.....	46
<b>Total number of estates sold.....</b>	<b>440</b>
Amount realised by the sale of said 333 estates in the court.....	£ 2,322,953 0 6
Do. by private sales.....	235,916 11 0
Do. by provincial auctions.....	1,094,031 0 6
<b>Total amount of sales.....</b>	<b>3,654,900 12 0</b>
Total amount distributed to creditors up to the 23d of Sept. 1851.....	1,798,000 0 0
Total number of conditional orders made to the 23d of Sept., 1851.....	1,450
Total number of absolute orders to same day.....	1,253
Total number of miscellaneous do.....	3,383

"Total number of titled persons for the sale of whose estates petitions have been presented to the commissioners:—1 marquis, 13 earls, 3 viscounts, 4 barons, 1 lord, 5 honourables, 20 baronets, 5 knights, 7 members of Parliament, 5 ex-members of Parliament. The very great difference appearing on the above return between the amount realised by the sales and the sums allocated to claimants is accounted for in this manner:—First, that a very great portion of the sum is produced by the sales immediately preceding the vacation, and which consequently cannot be distributed until the resumption of the business of the court. The distribution is also contingent on a formal notification to claimants that each particular estate has been sold, and sufficient time given to enable them to lodge and prove their claims on the settling of the final schedule of encumbrances and distribution of the fund. Secondly, in ascertaining the priority of each particular claim—one of the most tedious and particular duties of the commissioners, and the cause of great delay and litigation. This occurs particularly in cases where the fund is not ample for the payment of all the creditors; but the commissioners have very wisely established the principle of investing the purchase money, when lodged, whereby the fund is multiplying for the benefit of all the creditors. In some cases where it was utterly impossible for the purchase money to be allocated till November, the commissioners allowed the purchasers to lodge, say one half the amount—the other half to be retained by them till November, they paying five per cent. for the same. As an example of the very moderate sum for which an estate can be sold in this court, we may mention the case of Samuel Dopping, owner, which estate was sold, and the amount, 76,225*l.*, distributed for the small sum of 321*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Another in the matter of Arthur Robinson, owner, sold for 9,200*l.*, the costs of which, including survey, printing rentals, and distribution of the fund, amounted to but 197*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*"

**THE REFUNDING MOVEMENT.**—Mr Augustus Stafford, M.P., who has just arrived on a visit to his estates in the south of Ireland, has addressed a sharp letter to a Limerick paper (the *Clarke*) in reference to an aggregate meeting of the boards of guardians comprised within the union, which is shortly to take place in that city, with a view of deciding what steps should be adopted to stave off the Treasury demand for the repayment of the "famine loan," as it is called. The hon. member for Northamptonshire does not "mince matters" or speak in riddles, but openly tells his brother guardians that it is absurd to attempt the evasion of the debt; that where unions are in a position to pay, pay they must; but when it can be shown that such a course is morally impossible, and that the commissioners refuse to listen to reason, then the obvious step would be for the guardians of such impoverished unions to resign office, and throw upon Government the responsibility of working the Poor Law.

**IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.**—The Right Hon. Lord Dunsandle and Clanconel has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the peer to sit in the House of Lords in the room of the Earl of Charleville, deceased. His lordship is a resident Irish landlord, and is reputed to be a man of strong common sense and clear judgment. He served for several years in the army, and held the rank of captain in the 7th Hussars.

**STATE OF THE WEST.**—The *Galway Vindicator* has some startling revelations respecting the progress of "extermination" in that county. The leading delinquents in this work of clearance are, it seems, the Law Life Assurance Company of London and Lord Oranmore, whose property is now in the Encumbered Estates Court, awaiting the fatal blow of the Commissioner's hammer to strike it from the hands of his lordship. From the returns of the relieving-officers for one fortnight it appears that no less than 620 paupers have been added to the burdens of the impoverished union of Outerard; of these 531 have been evicted at the instance of the London company, the residue being tenants on the Oranmore property. The *Vindicator* leans with a heavy hand on both parties, especially the Saxon sinners, who, it is said, "are at this moment in actual treaty with Prince Albert for the disposal of the Martin estates in Connemara," and it is ungraciously added, that "as it may please the Prince Consort to have the property cleared before he becomes the purchaser, we may, therefore, find in this fact the cause of those sweeping exterminations."

**THE IRISH EXODUS.**—A new vent, it seems, has been discovered for the tide of emigration which threatens to sweep the Celtic race off the face of this island. Irish industry, according to the *Cork Examiner*, in its various phases of skilled labour, is at this moment being eagerly sought for in a distant country—Peru, and the Government of that country is testifying its eagerness to obtain "supplies" by offering a bonus to emigrants in the shape of the greater portion of the passage fare from this country to the shores of South America. And it is added:—"The Peruvian Government have entered into arrangements with a house of known respectability for the purpose of effecting the object which they have in view. These arrangements are now perfected, and an agent of high character and undoubted respectability has been appointed in this city. The Peruvian Government consent to pay, in the first instance, about two-thirds of the passage money, which, for an adult, is 10*l.* 10*s.* Of this 10*l.* 10*s.* they consent to pay 6*l.*, leaving a balance of 4*l.* 10*s.* to be paid by the emigrant, but in such a manner as to render the payment a matter of trifling consideration. The 6*l.* will be given as a free grant, in case that parties are willing to enter into a contract binding themselves to certain employers for five years, during which time they will be paid at a rate of wages of which they have no possible conception in this country; and they may also pay back, the balance of 4*l.* 10*s.*, at the rate of 2½*l.* dolls. a month out of their wages. But, if they be unwilling to enter into a contract such as we mention, then the whole sum advanced must be repaid at the same easy rate of monthly instalments."

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### CENTRAL GERMANY.

The fittings of the Paul's Church at Frankfort are immediately to be removed and the edifice restored to the Lutheran congregation. The library of the Parliament, consisting of presents from the principal publishers of Germany, will be made over to the Diet of the Bund. Another church, converted into a Legislative Assembly, is also about to be dismantled and used again for Divine service—the Augustine church at Erfurt, in which the Parliament of the Prussian Union passed its brief existence. Some of the fittings are to be brought to Berlin, and will be used for the new Upper House now in course of erection; the rest are to be sold by auction.

The King of Bavaria is setting an example to the Austrian Government which it would be wise to follow. A royal decree, countersigned by the Minister of War, which has just appeared, orders a very considerable reduction and economical re-organisation of the army.

The citizens of Munich are much gratified at the prize for the best locomotive, in the competition on the Austrian line over the Sommering, having been awarded to M. Maffei, of that city. On the 25th, the workmen of his establishment got up a torch-light procession, and marched to his house to congratulate him. His fellow-citizens have given him a public dinner, and he is to receive the Order of Merit. The head engineer of the factory, Mr. Hall, an Englishman, has also had a share of the honours.

The following is the new commercial treaty between the States of the Zollverein and the kingdom of Sardinia:—

Additional Convention of the 20th of May, 1851, to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 23d of June, 1845, between the States of the German Zollverein, on the one part, and Sardinia on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, acting in his own name and in the name of the other States and portions of States comprised in the Zollverein (naming them) on one part, and his Majesty the King of Sardinia on the other part, desiring to extend the commercial relations between the said States and the kingdom of Sardinia, have agreed to add to the treaty concluded at Berlin on the 23d of June, 1845, the following articles:—

Art. I. His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name and on the part of the other members of the Zollverein, engages,—

1. To reduce the present duties levied on the rice of Sardinia imported into the States of the Zollverein, in the manner following:—

A. For rice peeled, from 2 thalers per quintal to 1 thaler (Prussian) per quintal.

B. For rice in the husk, from 2 thalers to two-thirds of a thaler (or 20 silver groschen) per quintal.

2. To suppress the duties at present levied on the olive oil of Sardinia imported in casks, and intended after importation for mixture with oil of turpentine.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of Sardinia consents to extend to the States of the Zollverein, from the 1st of June, 1851, the same reductions of duties accorded by Sardinia to France, Belgium, and England by the treaties concluded with those Powers under the dates of November 5, 1850, 24th of February and 27th of February, 1851.

Art. III. The two high contracting Powers will take in concert the measures necessary to encourage the establishment of lines of railroad, intended to unite those of the German Zollverein with the line in course of construction between Genoa and the frontier of Switzerland.

Art. IV. The present convention is to have the validity and value of the treaty of the 23d of June, 1845, of which it will be henceforth the appendix, and both will remain in force till the 1st of January, 1858. From that date it will cease to have validity, only when either of the contracting parties shall have given 12 months' notice of its intention no longer to maintain it.

The present convention is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Berlin with the shortest delay.

The treaty is signed by M. Redern, the Prussian Envoy at Turin, and M. de Cavour, Sardinian Minister of Commerce and Finance.

### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid are of the 26th ult.

The *Madrid Gazette* announces that the Spanish Minister has transmitted to the Government the bull of the Pope, publishing as an ecclesiastical law the Concordat concluded between the Holy See and Spain.

The Commissioners on the Budget had rejected a demand of 130,000 reals made by the Minister of Public Instruction for the normal school of philosophy, as likewise a demand of 24,000 reals for the Madrid schools, and 46,000 reals for the payment of inspectors.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says:—"My private letters from Madrid of the 25th still speak in warm terms of the contentment of the Spanish Government at the measures adopted by Lord Palmerston to secure the island of Cuba against a fresh piratical

attempt. This satisfaction is the more lively, as it was, I have some reason to think, unexpected."

## AUSTRIA.

Up to September 24 no more than 53,000,000 fl. of the loan have been got rid of in Austria. According to advices from Amsterdam, some 4,000,000 will be taken there, and about 2,000,000 will be disposed of at Frankfurt. The news from Paris is very unfavourable, and no one ventures to reckon on London. The prevailing opinion is, that some 20,000,000 fl. will be left on the hands of the Finance Minister, in which case the various sums now lying in the treasuries of the public establishments will probably be called into action, as was the case, to the amount of 15,000,000 fl., when the last loan was contracted.

A decree of the Finance minister prolongs for Galicia and Croatia the period of seven days during which the additional 2½ per cent. discount is allowed for subscriptions to the new loan.

The appointment of Field-Marshal Prince Windischgrätz to the Governor-generalship of Bohemia, vacant by the removal to Hungary of Archduke Albrecht, appears to have been already made, though it is not yet officially announced. The military journal, which is generally well-informed, states that the appointment was signed by the Emperor on the 18th inst.

The liberation of Kossuth and his companions has led to a somewhat superfluous ceremony at Pesth. On the 9th of January, 1850, thirty-six Hungarian revolutionary leaders were summoned before the court-martial then sitting in the capital of the province. On the 22d inst. they were all condemned *in contumaciam* and hanged in effigy; that is, a black board, with the thirty-six names inscribed thereon in white letters, was affixed to the gallows.

## PRUSSIA.

The official papers of Sept. 29th announce the death of Charles Federick, Prince of Prussia, the youngest son of Frederick William II., the brother of Frederick William III., and uncle to the present King. He was born in July, 1783, and was held at the baptismal font by Frederick the Great. He had a stroke of apoplexy in the spring, but had apparently recovered, when another stroke, at eleven o'clock last night, carried him suddenly off, whilst he was preparing for a tour in Italy. He leaves behind him one son, Prince Adelbert, and two daughters, the Princess Elizabeth, married to the Elector of Hesse, and the Princess Maria, Queen of Bavaria. A court mourning, of a month's duration, has been ordered.

The question of the renewal of the commercial treaty with Belgium has been for some time pending; but during M. von der Heydt's recent visit to Brussels, the terms have been definitively arranged; they are in the main the same as those of the treaty of 1844, which is about to expire. On one article—iron, Belgium has consented to a slight increase of duty. It was five groschen per centner; it is now fixed at 7½. The other conditions presented less difficulty, and have just been arranged; but the report that the treaty has been already ratified is premature.

Schaumburg-Lippe has given its assent to the Prussian and Hanoverian treaty.

Negotiations between Prussia and Bremen respecting the entrance of that free city into the Zollverein have been commenced. Considerable concessions are likely to be made to Bremen both in the share of the collective revenue it is to receive and the right of establishing free depôts for merchandise.

The protest of the Polish members of the Diet of Posen against the declaration of the President that they were bound to consider themselves "Prussians" continues to excite much interest, both in the Diet and out of it. Three sittings of that body have now been occupied by the protest and the rejoinders to it.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that the Diet of the province of Brandenburg was suddenly prorogued on the 24th inst. On the previous day the members had been discussing, with some energy, the terms of a proposed address to the King upon the calling of this Diet. The discussion was getting inconvenient, hence the summary prorogation.

## INDIA.

The mail has brought accounts from Bombay to Sept. 1.

Respecting the Nizam's affairs the *Telegraph and Courier* has the following important communication from their Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent:—"Hyderabad, August 21.—Punctual to the very day of his engagement for the payment of the half of the large sum due by the Nizam to the British Government, the minister on the 15th inst. completed the payment of forty lacs into the Resident's treasury, and carried the receipt for that sum to his master, who, well pleased by the accomplishment of his arduous engagement, placed his hand upon his minister's head in token of his complete satisfaction, and bestowed unbounded praise upon him. The vigour, skill, promptitude, and punctuality with which the minister has commenced, prosecuted, and completed this transaction, have evinced much tact, have manifested the confidence in his ministry with which he has inspired the capitalists, and have brought resources never dreamt of by others."

The Governor-General was reported in some up-country papers to intend to leave Simla for Calcutta (*via* Rohilkund) early in October, but the *Mofussilite* doubts the truth of this statement.

There has been some movement of armed bodies on the other side of the frontier, towards Balkh and Herat. It appears that Yar Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Herat, died lately, within twelve miles of his capital, on his return from a visit to Dost Mahomed Khan, of Cabul. The latter has placed his son, Hyder Khan, in command of a large force destined to invade Herat by the Balkh-hill route, and if this is true, Persia will probably come to the rescue, in which case European diplomacy must be resorted to.

Bombay has been very healthy of late. The monsoon, which theoretically, and according to local practice, is made to terminate in the first fortnight of August, has prolonged its duration up to the present

time. The fall of rain has been abundant, and considerably in excess of the annual average fall. Commerce has hardly exhibited any symptoms of revival as yet.

A few days of fine weather would considerably improve the aspect of affairs, both commercial and agricultural, as the ryots are beginning to cry out they have had water enough.

## CANADA.

The crops in Lower Canada look exceedingly well, especially the wheat crop. This grain has been thus far free from the attacks of the fly, smut, and so forth, and, from its advanced state, the farmers do not anticipate any danger. Oats also promise abundantly. The hay has been well secured, and proves to be far above the average quality. Potatoes look well, and those that have been dug out appear finer and larger than is usually the case at this time of the year. In detached places, however, there are evident signs of the rot. The discovery of gold in the valley of the River Chaudière, in Lower Canada, has attracted the attention of numerous adventurers. No less than five hundred American gold-hunters, together with several men from New Brunswick, have been "prospecting" along that river and its tributaries during the summer. They have, however, met with but little success. Still there are five companies in the field who met with sufficient encouragement to prosecute their labours. The mineral region extends over a surface of 3,000 square miles, the gold being found in the beds of the stream and the adjoining hills. Pieces of gold with quartz attached have been found, but no auriferous vein of quartz.

## UNITED STATES.

From New York the latest news is to the 20th ult.

The Boston Railroad jubilee had terminated. 100,000 persons were present, including the President of the Republic and Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of Canada, both of whom were well received. In reference to this celebration the *Tribune* says:—"Twenty years ago the first charter for a railroad was granted in Massachusetts; seventeen years ago the first railroad was opened to the public, and they are now celebrating at Boston the completion of a system of seven trunk lines, with numerous and extensive branches, including within the bounds of the state above one thousand miles of railway, besides at least 1,500 miles of direct extensions or connections beyond its borders. Of all these roads those within the State alone employ a capital of 52,000,000 dols., and earn a yearly revenue of above 6,500,000; and thus it is not too much to estimate that 100,000,000 of Massachusetts capital have within these brief twenty years been invested in railroads which have their focus in Boston, and well invested too; and this is, on a fair calculation, but one half of the capital invested in railways in New England."

President Fillmore was expected at New York when the Franklin sailed. Lord Elgin also contemplated paying a visit to that city.

The condition of society at San Francisco, and at other points, was considerably improved, owing to the activity of the Vigilance Committee, and the increased zeal of the legal authorities.

A fire had occurred in Sacramento city, entailing a loss of 30,000 dollars.

The steamer Pampero, the vessel which conveyed the Cuban invaders to Havannah, had been given up to the American authorities by Mr. Sigur, at New Orleans. Eighteen men were arrested at New Orleans charged with riotous conduct and inciting a mob to tear down the *True Delta* newspaper office. Captain Kelly, one of the liberated Cuban prisoners, had arrived at New Orleans. His statements totally exonerate Lopez from the charge of having abandoned Colonel Crittenden and his party.

Mr. James Fenimore Cooper, the distinguished American novelist, expired at his residence, Cooper's Town, on the 14th inst., at the age of sixty-two years.

Port-au-Platt was on the 17th ult. visited by a very severe hurricane, which tore up large trees from the roots and destroyed from fifteen to twenty houses. The shipping in the harbour also suffered severely. The English Brazil packet was driven on shore and totally lost, a seaman belonging to her was also drowned. The schooner Sea was also driven on shore and lost, and the Norwegian brig Erarer and schooner Schevere had to cut away their masts to avoid the same fate. Every vessel in the harbour met with more or less damage, excepting the Grey Eagle.

Advices from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to the 29th of July, have been received, which report that the Navajo Indians had killed eleven persons and wounded eight others, but the cause is not stated. Pieces of gold, weighing from six to eight ounces, have been found in the "placer," near Santa Fé. Great injury had resulted from drought in New Mexico.

## BRAZIL.

The *Comercio del Plata*, July 11, 1851, gives the following account of one of the atrocities of Rosas and Oribe:—"There were one day distributed amongst the public at the Corito (the head quarters of the besieging forces of Monte Video) some printed papers, inviting them to a bull fight. On the day it was announced to take place many assembled to witness the diversion, some few of whom were aware of its true character, whilst the majority were completely ignorant of its being anything else than was announced in the printed invitations. They found an enclosure formed with stakes driven into the ground, on one side of which was a raised platform for General Oribe and his particular friends. In the centre of the enclosure was seen a thick bar of iron, driven into the earth in an upright position. When the people had assembled, Major Tabares, prisoner of war, was brought forth with his hands tied behind him. He was then lashed by the neck, waist, and heels, to the iron bar; his body was enveloped in a long white pillow-case, leaving his head only visible, on which was placed a red cap. The signal was given—music broke forth—and four bulls, prepared for the purpose, were let into the enclosure.

"Instigated by the cut-throats, the unfortunate man was gored by the

bulls in the most shocking manner, his sufferings, of course, being excruciating; and whilst this horrible act was taking place, the music continued. After a period the bulls were withdrawn, and, the life of the unfortunate victim not being extinct, he was lanced to death, after which his head was severed from his body. The bystanders, although frozen with horror at this shocking spectacle, durst not manifest the disgust and detestation they naturally felt. Thus died poor Tabares, whose sole crime was fighting in defence of the liberties of his country."

#### AUSTRALIA.

By the overland mail some intelligence has been received from the Australian gold region more than a fortnight later, the date being the 26th of June, while the last advices were to the 11th of June. It is extremely scanty, but it seems to indicate that although the weather tended to discourage operations, nothing had transpired to throw doubt upon the opinions originally formed regarding the yield to be anticipated:—

"Sydney, June 20, 1851.—The severity of the winter at Bathurst is driving many of the diggers away; still those that are properly equipped are procuring a good deal of gold.

"June 26.—Just now as many people are returning from the gold fields as are going there, but this is as much attributable to the severity of the weather as to their ill success."

#### BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, of a daughter.

On Thursday, the 25th inst., at Wood end, the Lady Greenock, of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at Major-General Vernon's, Hilton park, Wolverhampton, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, Coldstream Guards, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Alderley, Cheshire, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, the Earl of Airdie, to Henrietta Blanche, second daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., at Teignmouth, South Devon, by the Rev. J. K. Greenham, Prebendary of Wells, assisted by the Rev. J. Stroud, incumbent of Williton, Frederick Wale, Esq., 48th Regiment B.N.I., son of the late General Sir Charles Wale, K.C. B., of Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire, to Adelaide, fourth daughter of the late Edward Prest, of York, Esq.

#### DEATHS.

A few days since at Lyons, Lord Calthorpe, in his 64th year.

On the 29th ult., at Blackheath, Lady Nelthorpe, widow of the late Sir Henry Nelthorpe, Bart., of Scawby, Lincolnshire, aged 71.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 28th ult., Major Alexander Gordon, East India Company's Service, Madras Presidency, aged 61.

At Athlone, on the 27th ult., Capt. R. Bluntish, Paymaster, 9th Regt. of Infantry, aged 68.

#### COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

On Saturday the half-yearly meeting of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company was held at the offices, 2 Royal Exchange buildings; Mr H. Currie, M.P., in the chair. The secretary read the report, by which it was stated that the committee appointed by Government to consider the postal service between England and Australia had reported in favour of having screw ships by the Cape of Good Hope, and tenders had been invited. It is satisfactory to know that the voyages of the company's ships had been effected uniformly well, and, considering the distance, remarkably punctual. The directors could not recommend a dividend, as there was no surplus last year, in consequence of a number of debts outstanding having been paid off. The receipts for the half-year amounted to 38,390*l.*, and the disbursements to 37,395*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which, after considerable discussion, was agreed to; and, on a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

The establishment of the projected steam line between New York and Galway is in course of active arrangement, and it is said that Mr Vanderbilt is to be connected with it, in which case all doubt would be removed regarding its vigorous prosecution.

On Wednesday the first half-yearly meeting of the Surrey Consumers' Gas Light and Coke Company was held at the Bridge house hotel; Mr Thomas Pocock, deputy-chairman, presided. Mr S. H. Powell, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the works had been completed at Rotherhithe, and some of the public lamps in that neighbourhood had been lighted on the previous evening. The local authorities and commissioners, with one exception—namely, Southwark—afforded every facility to the company. The districts to be supplied are Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Deptford. Many of the shareholders are in default from non-payment. In pursuance of a power granted to the directors in April last of borrowing 20,000*l.*, they have raised 8,000*l.*, and they hope that no further exercise of that power will be necessary. From the balance-sheet it appeared that the income of the company amounted to 7,279*l.* 14*s.*, and the outlay and liabilities to 25,237*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of what is due to the solicitor. The amount due to other creditors is stated to be 17,957*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; cash at bankers, 3,607*l.* 12*s.* The report and statement of accounts were approved of.

It is stated, that the Russians have discovered four important veins of silver ore in the Caucasus, one being in the defile of Saden, another in that of Ordons, a third in that of Degorsk, and the fourth near Paltchick. These veins are described as being very rich in the yield of silver, and the working of them has been already commenced by order of the Emperor.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross arrived at the Admiralty on Saturday, having reached Stanraer in the Felix the day before. The Mary tender is left in Barrow's Straits. We understand that the gallant admiral, for want of any further or more exciting intelligence to communicate, brings home the old defunct story of the murder in Baffin's Bay—the invention of his own Esquimaux interpreter last year, and proved to be a fiction to the satisfaction of the whole squadron. Sir John can add absolutely nothing to the authentic facts brought home by Captain Penny—having, as we understand, parted company with Captain Austin on the same day on which the latter left Captain Penny off Cornwallis Island.

As the day of struggle in France approaches—as the horizon darkens, we see several rich French families arrive in Jersey, come hither to reside to escape the storm which is about to burst forth. Several handsome houses have already been hired and furnished by families of this class, and it is more than probable that before the decisive moment we shall have amongst us many others of the like description.—*Chronique de Jersey.*

The Chrysolite, a clipper ship, built at Aberdeen by the Messrs Hall for the Liverpool and China trade, has just made the voyage from Liverpool to Anjer in 80 days. This is the quickest voyage on record. The Oriental made the same passage out in 89 days, and that was without precedent; but, for the present, the Chrysolite has the palm. This ship, we understand, was built ex-

pressly to contest the voyage with the Oriental, and no expense was spared on her to make her worthy of the British name. She is, we believe, of 500 tons burden, per register, but carries nearly 900 tons of tea, and this is the desideratum which this new build has realised, and which promises soon to be generally adopted.

The Midland Company propose running midnight trains until the close of the Great Exhibition, giving single day trips and 15 hours in London.

The Lords of the Treasury have at length consented to advance to Colonel Rawlinson the sum of 1,500*l.*, to enable him to continue his explorations and excavations in Assyria.

The new style of female dress, known as Bloomerism, has extended to this town. On Wednesday a young lady, arrayed in the new costume, was seen walking from Lime street, through Williamson square, to the foot of Bold street, where our informant gave up the pursuit. She wore a puce coloured tunic, of some silken material, reaching to the knee, with Turkish inexpressibles. She was accompanied by a female friend, in the ordinary costume. They of course attracted a good deal of observation, but no insult or annoyance was offered by any one.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The *Yorkshireman*, a respectable provincial contemporary, but a novel organ for the promulgation of Ministerial intentions, announces "positively," and upon "the most unquestionable authority," the principles upon which it is intended to base the Parliamentary Reform measure promised for next session. It says:—"It is contemplated to recognise a certain educational test, apart from occupancy of houses, as conferring a right to vote. Clergymen, lawyers, merchants, literary men, clerks, the higher orders of mechanics, &c., will, we believe, although non-householders, be invested, under certain conditions, with the privilege of voting. The 10*l.* qualification in boroughs will be reduced in amount, while a variety of other popular concessions will be made, which will increase the constituency of this country at least one-fourth."

Mr Rudge, a stockbroker, committed suicide on Tuesday forenoon in the counting-house of Mr Routh, Throgmorton street, by taking prussic acid. An inquest was held in the evening, and a verdict of "Temporary Insanity" was returned. Business misfortunes had preyed upon the mind of the unhappy man.

On Tuesday morning a tradesman named Fawcett, at the corner of Queen's place, Wyndham road, Camberwell, cut the throats of three of his children, and then his own. The family were at breakfast, and the wife had just stepped out to the Post Office. Only one of the children—all under seven years of age—survives, and she is badly wounded.

On Thursday the merchants and men of business in the City were somewhat agreeably surprised by receiving at two o'clock, instead of at half-past three o'clock, as usual, the letters and newspapers from the north, thereby enabling them to write off their replies and leave the ledger an hour earlier. The convenience is the result of an acceleration of this mail from the 1st inst., by direction of the Postmaster-General, the mail having left Liverpool at 4.15 instead of 6 a.m.

The King of the Netherlands has been elected a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. His desire to be admitted into this distinguished club was communicated recently by his Charge d'Affaires to Lord Alfred Paget, the gallant commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and at a very numerous meeting of the officers and members on Tuesday night, his Majesty was elected by acclamation.

Letters from Naples, of the 13th ult., state that another shock of an earthquake was felt in different parts of the kingdom on the night of the 6th.

The Dutch Minister of Finances has made his financial statement in the Second Chamber of the States. It is very favourable. The estimates of receipts for 1852, are 71,473,823 florins, and the expenses 69,801,236 florins.

The Swedish Government has submitted to the Chamber of Nobles a scheme for the complete emancipation of the Jews, which was carried by a large majority.

The heavy north-easterly gale which set in on Thursday week, and continued without the least intermission for nearly forty-eight hours, led to the most calamitous loss of life and property. Lloyd's agents report upwards of 100 vessels stranded, and those foundered were painfully numerous. On no part of the coast was the mischief greater than in the vicinity of the Humber. Several coasters appear to have been blown over and gone down with every soul on board. A brig, the Venus, of Arundel, foundered, and every one belonging to her met with a watery grave. A large-sized craft was seen to go down a short distance from Cromer, with all on board. A third met with a similar fate in the neighbourhood of Boston Deepes. A brig, name unknown, disappeared on that part of the coast. In one instance there was an extraordinary preservation of life. The brig, St. Catherine, bound to Hull, on entering the Humber bay, was blown over. The crew contrived to cling to the side of the hull for nearly twenty-four hours, when, with one exception, they were taken off. On the Lemau Shoal, the brig Seven Brothers, of South Shields, was driven on the sand and immediately capsized. The master and four of the crew took to the jolly boat, but before the wife of the master, who was on board, and the remainder of the crew (eight) could be taken off, the wreck got adrift, and every one on board, it is supposed, perished. Those in the boat had a narrow escape. Without sail or oar, they were buffeted about many hours, when at last they were picked up and landed near Yarmouth. A sloop, called the Madeira, for Google, had its master and boy washed overboard. She then foundered, the wife of the master perishing with her. The above forms but a brief notice of the disasters on this portion of the coast. Higher up the channel the gale was almost as destructive. The Triton, of Newcastle, was wrecked near the Kettleless, and her crew perished. Bridlington furnishes an additional list of losses. Several serious wrecks occurred near Hartlepool, and at Shields no tidings have been gleaned of cobles missing. The Northumbrian line of coast suffered. On Holy Island a schooner, called the Margaret, for Sunderland, from Cromarty, was wrecked; and off Bamborough Castle, the Margaret and Ann, from Newcastle, met with a similar fate. Abreast of the Hamanel Head, a brig, the Falcon, of Aberdeen, foundered with all hands. A sloop was observed to go down in deep water off Newton, and all belonging to her perished. Yarmouth and its adjacent ports communicate a disastrous account of casualties. The lugger-men, as usual, displayed much zeal. Several fine vessels were, after much difficulty, brought safely in shore.

#### Literature.

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN EGYPT, IN RELATION TO OUR OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA. No. I. Hope and Co., Great Marlborough street.

It is curious to see Egypt and Turkey appealing to the British public. The pamphlet we noticed on August 16 relative to Turkey is said to be an official document, published for the purpose of making known the exact position of Turkey to the English public; and in the present

pamphlet we have an avowed appeal by some partisan of Abbas Pasha, the grandson of Mahomed Ali, the present ruler of Egypt, to the people of England, for support against France and Turkey. The overland communication with India is thrown in to give interest to the appeal. Abbas, it appears, is in danger of losing his grandfather's winnings, unless England helps him. She is the arbitress of the fate of these Eastern nations. The author reminds us that Mahomed Ali obtained from the Porte in 1841 a firman of investiture, by which he and his family has as good a title to the sovereignty of Egypt as that possessed by the Kings of Belgium and Greece to their respective thrones. The Pasha is bound indeed to pay annually 60,000 purses to the Sultan; to maintain only 18,000 troops (tacitly he is allowed to maintain double the number); and to frame his civil administration on that of Turkey. France, however, according to the writer of this pamphlet, for purposes of her own, has allied itself with Turkey in order to work the downfall of Abbas, and stop the railroad to unite the two seas. The author shall explain his views:—

From the day that Abbas succeeded his grandfather the policy of the Porte changed: from passive it became active, with one fixed purpose in view—to drive every member of Mohamed Ali's family from Egypt, and to reduce that province, as regards its administration, to the same condition as the other Pashalics of the empire. To that end she is striving with the most determined animosity. Reckless as to means, and heedless of consequences, she is endeavouring, by corruption and agitation, to unsettle and disorganise the whole system of government in Egypt. Her agents are in every village, plotting and declaiming against Abbas, whom they profess to consider as holding power merely on sufferance, and that the hour of his fall is at hand. With Machiavellian policy she studiously foments family feuds as another means of forwarding her views; and by flattery and promises has succeeded in cajoling every member of the family of Mohamed Ali to aid and abet in bringing about the fall of its present chief, while she leads each to believe that such an event would turn to his individual advantage. Her object is underhand; to render the task of governing impossible, and then to hold up Abbas to the world as incapable of governing.

Regardless of the firman which gives him free and unshackled executive power, they endeavour to clog the machinery of government by insisting on reference to Constantinople in matters where reference could only have the effect of delaying and complicating the administration of justice. They would even deprive him of the power of life and death, a power which has ever been exercised by the rulers of Egypt, and never called in question during the life of his grandfather. Had Abbas shown a disposition to abuse this power, there might have been grounds for insisting on a certain control; but it is a well-known fact that executions occur far more rarely in Egypt than in any other part of the Ottoman empire, and then only for the crime of murder, after the formality of trial and conviction.

These, to be effective, must be prompt. The Arab of Egypt is far too deep a calculator of the doctrine of chances to be much in dread of punishment which is long delayed, or where its final infliction is contingent. With him punishment must follow immediately upon conviction, as conviction must be the result of mature and formal investigation. To govern such people, the action of government must be vigorous and decisive. Deprive it of either of these qualities—above all, take from it the power of inflicting the extreme penalty of the law—and you render it weak and inefficient.

Such is the object of the Porte in regard to the government of Abbas, and for that reason it would strip him of a power without which, it well knows, it would be impossible for him to govern.

Already the question of a *coup de main* on the part of the Turks has been discussed in Constantinople. Civil war would be the inevitable consequence of such a step, for most assuredly Abbas will not fall without a struggle. It may be difficult to foretell the final result of such a contest; but the immediate consequences are evident. The overland communications with India stopped, the cessation of all those great works, amongst others the railroad, commenced by Abbas with a view to facilitate the transit across his territory, and England forced into hostile interference to preserve Egypt from being either jobbed out to the rapacity of a Constantinople Pasha, or from becoming to all intents and purposes a French province.

Left to his own resources, Abbas must eventually succumb. By discarding the French party he has not only lost the support of that nation, but sees her taking a position in the ranks of his enemies. To whom then must he look for support? England is his only hope, and to her he has every right to appeal, not only in virtue of the firman, but in virtue of that community of interests which renders the maintenance of peace in Egypt a matter of paramount importance to both. Let England, then, speak out. Let her give to Abbas that cordial and hearty support he so well merits at her hands, in return for his unremitting attention to English interests, by improving and facilitating the means of transit through his country. All he asks and all he requires is, to be supported in the exercise of those rights granted by the Firman of Investiture.

England has certainly a great interest in keeping open the communication with India by Egypt; but possibly that might be as secure under the government of the Sultan as under that of Abbas Pasha. The period of transition, indeed, would be full of impediments and peril. English as well as French adventurers, however, are straining after influence at these semi-barbarous courts, and we must not allow their personal objects and intrigues to bias the national judgment. If we are bound to guarantee possession to Abbas Pasha, no doubt Lord Palmerston will attend to our obligations; but we must not suffer any jealousy of France, which individuals may excite for their own advantage, to hurry us into an interference between the Porte and his vassal. Mohamed Ali won his dominion by arts little laudable, but generally practised in the East; and it seems childish to suppose that they are not to be practised by other men after he has been successful, or that a firman should continue to give secure possession of Egypt to one family after the skill and courage are at an end that gained it. This is supposing that a dead form is more potent than living energy, and that the nature of man in the East will be changed to gratify Abbas Pasha. If he possess the skill and courage, the talents and energy of his grandfather, he will probably preserve his Pashalic; if he possess them not, he will probably lose it. All the arts his grandfather used to gain it will be used to wrest it from him; and as the possession of power in the East yet depends chiefly on personal abilities, Abbas Pasha must rely more on his own resources than on the people of England. Undoubtedly it would be for the general advantage if there were no intrigues to destroy him—if the governments of the East were undisturbed, settled, and regular; but much further improvement is necessary, we are afraid, than has yet

taken place, before the wishes and the interests of the western people of Europe can bring about that desired consummation.

A NARRATIVE OF THE KAFFIR WAR OF 1850-51. By R. GODLONTON, Member of the Legislative Council and Editor of the *Graham's Town Journal*, and EDWARD IRVING, *Illustrated*. Pelham Richardson, Cornhill.

THIS is the first number, the series to be published quarterly, of a history of the Kaffir war, now desolating the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. It is written and apparently printed at Graham's Town, and promises to be an authentic account of the whole transactions. Much are the colonists to be pitied who are exposed to the depredations of the savages. Rarely, however, do men in different stages of civilisation come into contact without coming into conflict, and though the fault is always laid to the door of the savage, the advantage is almost uniformly on the other side. If the civilised man does not begin the depredation, he ends by having all the gains. The present conflict was begun, according to Mr Godlonton, by the savages without any provocative from the white man: the two races were dwelling in peace:—

#### BRITISH KAFFRARIA

Was not wrested from the Kaffirs *in toto*, but they were suffered to retain certain divisions apportioned out to each tribe by Government Proclamation, under their own laws, modified in some degree by British rule. A system of forts was established, garrisoned by British troops; towns and villages were laid out by British settlers; stations were established by British traders;—in short, a conjoint occupancy of the district was the system adopted. Here an Englishman, there a Kaffir,—here a kraal, there a fort,—here the residence of a chief, there the dwelling of a missionary and the store of a trader. The natives who occupied this territory in common with the British were to waive all minor tribes, designated Gaikas and Hlambies, with the Tambookies on the North. A policy was enforced in case of theft, of compelling the first chief's kraal to which the spoor or trail was followed to make restitution and pay fine, leaving him to seek out and have his redress upon the actual thief, should such visited kraal not contain the real offender. This worked most admirably. Depredations diminished, and, comparatively speaking, ceased. The power of the chiefs over their people was gradually being weakened by the Government dealing out equity and justice to every man alike, and by preventing the chiefs "eating up" or despoiling their serfs. An important alienation of mischievous power from the heads of tribes was effected. British commissioners adjudged all wrongs, and the Kaffirs were practically taught that the laws of civilised men were much more just than the capricious wills of their hereditary rulers. All Kaffirland was becoming Christianised and civilised. Means were taken to improve and instruct the people. Some possessed wagons, oxen, and other property; seeds and implements of husbandry were placed at their disposal, and they were taught how to use them. Stations, schools, and churches were rising up throughout the land, and everything was wearing an appearance of brightness and prosperity.

This was the appearance of matters in Kaffirland in Sept. 1850 and the policy, which is styled admirable, of Sir Harry Smith was rigorously carried out by Col. Mackinnon and the sub-commissioners. "It was a system in which civil privileges and military enforcements worked most harmoniously. Two divisions of native police, of two hundred men each, performed all the duties of the civil power. The first division was under the command of Superintendent Davies, well known by the soubriquet of the 'Lion' from the terror with which his power and vigilance inspired all offenders. His men were admirably equipped, and by continued training were brought into a state of high discipline." Nevertheless it appears that in June 1850, Sandilli, one of the chiefs, was plotting a rising of his people, and summoned the other chiefs, declaring that he would "die fighting for the rights of his forefathers." Mr Godlonton expresses a suspicion that the plot was laid deeper than in Kaffir craft, though he gives no clue to the suspected source. We shall leave it unexplored, merely remarking that several not unsuccessful attempts have been made to introduce European arts and civilisation amongst the savages. "Witchcraft, war dancing, and smelling out mummeries were strictly prohibited." "The benefits of printing were extended to British Kaffraria, and *Isitunywa Senyanga* or *Monthly Messenger* issued from the press of King William's Town." There seems no reason to suppose, from anything that appears in the face of Sandilli's proceedings, that they had any other source than the natural craft of a savage. In 1847—three years, therefore, only before the war began, "British commissioners were placed over the tribes." "The chiefs whose power was broken" at the end of the war "saw with jealous eyes the innovations made upon the absolutism of uncivilised man, and they had recourse to the mummeries that were strictly forbidden to stir up the people:—

#### EXCITEMENTS TO DISTURBANCE.

The Kaffirs who were in colonial service were told to keep their eyes open. A monstrous birth—a child with two heads—was said to have taken place in Kaffirland or Tambookieland about two months after this. The infant was represented to have *spoken* immediately after birth, and to have predicted the overthrow of the English, and then died. Towards the end of September, another Witch-doctor or Prophet sprang up, whom Sandilli speedily made subservient to his purpose, and worked upon the minds of his people in that most assailable point—superstition. The name of this impostor was Umlajeni, a young Kaffir of the Gaika tribe. He made himself notorious by standing up to the chin in a pond of water for several hours without food. He next ordered a general purification of all the Kaffir warriors, which took place upon the top of a mountain during the month of September 1850. This madman soon began to exert an extraordinary influence over the minds of the people, and was visited by the chiefs of the Gaika tribes first; afterwards by those of the Hlambies, and finally by the Tambookies.

It is pretty plain, therefore, on Mr Godlonton's showing—who is anything but partial to the Kaffirs—that after having appropriated in 1847 a large district from them, divided into seven counties, the Colonial Government forcibly interfered with their opinions, their religious observances, which Mr Godlonton calls "witchcraft and smelling out mummeries," and their mode of living. The chiefs were actually despoiled of their power and restrained in their religion, and the consequence unfortunately is, that chiefs, prophets, and people—

who are attached to old usages, however absurd they appear in our eyes, from motives that we honour as patriotism and describe in our own case as respect for religion—have made common cause against our settlers and Government, and are assailing them to drive them out of Kaffraria and into the sea. Though Kaffraria is described as in so satisfactory a state in September, many of the colonists felt alarm. The Kaffirs had quitted the service of the colonists, and six months before the outbreak suspicions had been aroused of the intentions of the chiefs, the prophet, and their followers. In October Sir Harry Smith was at the scene of action, assembled the chiefs, and formally deposed Sandilli. He seems to have taken no other measures to carry the deposition into effect other than declaring it as his will to the other chiefs, who promised obedience. Either he should not have declared him deposed, or he should have taken measures to carry his own sentence into effect as the colonists told him. He left the chief whom he nominally deposed in possession of power, and made him an enemy. He drove Sandilli into rebellion. So the system that Mr Godlonton styles admirable, affronted the chiefs, insulted the prophets, and annoyed the people, at the same that it strengthened them by teaching them European arts. What happened after the war begun, in December 1850, is too fresh in the recollection of our readers to make it desirable for us to quote any more of the work. Deeply do we regret the conviction forced on us by Mr Godlonton's narrative, that our own conduct has brought this disastrous conflict on the colonists. Between seizing Kaffraria and reducing it to complete obedience, having military control over every part of it, there was no alternative. We assumed power over it, and yet left it in the hands of the chiefs and the people. Between interfering with the religious observances of the people, however superstitious they might be, and between reforming their habits, and having a thorough mastery over them, there is no alternative; but we have both left them at liberty, and have constrained and annoyed them. With the Kaffirs there has been a great deal too much or too little interference. The Government has vacillated between two systems, and has carried neither fully into effect. It has endeavoured to reconcile dominion over the savages with their freedom—to restrain them from superstitious practices, and make them forget the usages of their ancestors, while it left them their prophets, their chiefs, and their homes. Sooner or later war must have ensued, and it argues in the Governor a great want of forethought to be so ill-prepared and allow such an enemy to work so much havoc before he is repelled. Mr Godlonton's work will give readers, we apprehend, a different impression of the origin of the war from that which he means to convey, and which seems generally entertained by the colonists. He attributes it almost wholly to Kaffir craft; his readers will probably conclude that it is as much caused by the union of arrogance, ambition, and weakness on the other side. From the sources opened to the author, and his being on the spot, we cannot doubt but that the narrative will be authentic; and though we cannot say that it is elegantly or forcibly, it is plainly written.

ANCIENT AND MODERN INDIA. By the late W. COOKE TAYLOR' LL.D. Revised and continued to the present time. By P. J. MACKENNA, Esq. Second edition. James Madden, Leadenhall street.

The history of ancient India, like that of any other country, is lost in obscurity. It is certainly known that at an early period, about 500 years before our era, when a knowledge of the country and its inhabitants was possessed by the Persians and the Greeks, and by them transmitted uninterruptedly to our own country and age, the Hindoos had made great advances in civilisation. They were opulent, and tempted the cupidity of neighbours more barbarous than themselves. They were comparatively feeble, being naturally, apparently, a less robust and energetic race than the Persians or Greeks, and their intellectual advance in art and organisation was not so great as to compensate in conflict with their neighbours for their smaller bodily vigour. They were known only to be attacked and conquered, and ever since, with the exception of some hill tribes, if they be an exception, they have been subjugated by one race or the professors of one creed or another. The civilisation which had advanced so far by its own inherent powers, was then stopped or diverted or modified by foreign elements, and was never afterwards freely developed. In some points it remains now as it was then; in others, it is much changed; but enough is preserved, with its traditions and its fables, to satisfy us that it was different in origin from the civilisation of either the Greeks or the Egyptians, though the civilisation of each had, in the common wants of mankind, some common principles. It seems much more likely that many of the resemblances traced in names and fables were incorporated into its supposed early history from the foreign sources, in conjunction with which it subsequently flowed on together, than that they were in it originally. It is at least certain that the civilisation of the Chinese had an origin different from that of the Hindoos or the Egyptians; and the Chinese not having been overcome by the Greeks, though possibly some of the usages of the western world might have been diffused in China by the conquering Tartars, the civilisation of China is without those semblances to the civilisation of the western world which are traced in the civilisation of the Hindoos. The truth seems to be, that the wants of man are the immediate parents of civilisation, and that modified by circumstances, such as peculiarities of race and country, soil and climate, it grows up naturally with the advance of population, and has amongst different races some points of resemblance, but also many peculiarities in each, which show a different origin. Generally it is inculcated on us almost as an axiom, that civilisation had its origin only in one spot or nation, and that it was transmitted from that spot or nation to other spots and other nations, and was so modified and extended; but before it could begin it required to be set in motion like wheat flour, which will not ferment without yeast. But from the example of China, and we think from that of India, this is not the correct view. Civilisation,

on the contrary, is a natural process, which begins everywhere with the existence of man on the earth, and some progress in which amongst all people may distinctly be traced in their earliest fables and myths, even before their history begins. The beginning of history is itself progress. Civilisation is in moral progress connected with the physical increase of the species, as the change in the animals that once inhabited the earth and the change in its crust, as revealed to us by geology, are a mere physical progress. The theory has a practical bearing. On the supposition that civilisation is an importation, and requires a foreign element to set it a-going and keep it in motion, certain classes of men claim and really exercise great power, when in fact they are no more influential in promoting civilisation than any other class, and know no more about the means of promoting it. In Europe, at present, literary men seem to assume the place that in India was assumed by the Brahmins. When we are convinced that civilisation is a natural process, we shall reverence its Author exclusively, instead of reverencing those who usurp a reputation to which they have no just claim. Literary men in one place, and Brahmins in another, and politicians in a third, have claimed the honour of being the authors and promoters of civilisation, and they are so in part as every class of society contributes its share; but society has successively, in all times and countries, taken a form which they have not foreseen nor provided for, and of which, therefore, they could not be the authors. Though the ancient history of India is treated very succinctly in this volume, enough of it is given to show the character of its early civilisation. The book is much more a history of modern than of ancient India, and much more a history of British India than any other part. Indeed it is more a history of British India or of the English in India, than of the whole of India and its native inhabitants. For a history of British India, though too exclusively military, it is tolerably complete. Besides the history, the work contains accounts of the constitution and government of the East India Company, of the geography and statistics of India, of its finances, &c., &c. It is a useful compilation—a handbook of Indian history that may with advantage be read and studied by every person desirous of being acquainted with the rise and progress of an extraordinary power, that of the India Company over Hindostan, as ever appeared in the world. The territory was acquired by a continued succession of wars, one acquisition always leading to another. Now and then there has been a defeat like that of Cabul, but rarely or never, except in that instance, a retreat from a spot once militarily occupied. Being a series of military events, the book is necessarily a military history.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Westminster Review for October.
- The Journal of Psychological Medicine for October.
- The Bankers' Magazine for October.
- The Colonial Magazine for October.
- The Sportsman for October.
- The Ladies' Companion for October.
- The Cyclopaedia of Useful Arts. Part 2. Virtue.
- Penny Maps. Part 15. Chapman and Hall.
- The Test of Experience; or, The Voluntary Principle in the United States. By John Howard Hinton, M.A. Cocksshaw.
- The Gilblood of Shakspeare's Heroines. Tale XI. Beatrice and Hero. Smith and Son.
- The Convict. By G. P. R. James. Simms and McIntyre.
- Chambers' Papers for the People. Vol. XI.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

Letters from "A Colonial Proprietor," J. S., and "A Flax-Spinner," have come too late for remark this week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
 (From the Gazette.)  
 AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 27th day of September 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£ 28,356,340
Government debt	£ 11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold coin and bullion	14,222,965
Silver bullion	33,375
	<u>£ 28,356,340</u>
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors capital	£ 14,553,000
Rest	2,500,527
Public Deposits (including Exchange, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,886,439
Other Deposits	8,229,829
Seven Day and other Bills	1,217,903
	<u>£ 37,487,798</u>
Dated the 2nd October, 1851.	
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	

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

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	23,395,558	Securities	27,159,053
Public Deposits	9,886,439	Bullion	14,953,400
Other or private Deposits	8,229,829		
	<u>£ 38,511,826</u>		<u>£ 42,112,453</u>

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,600,627, as stated in the above accounts under the head REST.



FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of.....	£224,332
An increase of Public Deposits of.....	500,339
An increase of Other Deposits of.....	27,022
An increase of Securities of.....	462,563
An increase of Bullion of.....	288,260
An increase of Rest of.....	4,130
An increase of Reserve of.....	62,152

By the present returns there is an increase of circulation, 224,332l; an increase of public deposits, 500,339l, an increase of private deposits, 27,022l; an increase of securities, 462,563l; the increase being of private securities; an increase of bullion 288,260l, an increase of rest, 4,130l; and an increase of reserve, 62,125l. The noticeable features of the returns are the large advances on private securities, which are usually made at this period, and are not so large in the present returns as in the corresponding returns of last year; and the considerable increase of bullion. Now that the increase has begun, it may be expected to continue, and probably we shall for some time to come have every week, except perhaps when the dividends are paid, to record an increase of bullion.

There is no alteration to notice in the terms of the money market, but reports are still current unfavourable to credit, which make discount houses cautious in their proceedings. Credit has been a little too easy, and the facility with which large advances could be obtained has contributed to the present un-easiness. The 4th, to-morrow, falling on Saturday, when the bills due both on that day and the 5th (Sunday) must be met, the payments will, of course, be very heavy. That day passed, and the dividends coming in course of payment, money will be abundant.

Bullion is now flowing in apace. Gold in small parcels arrives daily from most parts of the continent, except France.

By the Emperor steamer from St Petersburg to Hull, 41,300l has been received from that quarter, and transferred to the Bank. It consisted of 51,300 half-imperials.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's packet Tagus, is to bring 80,000l, chiefly in gold, to the London agents of the Bank of Constantinople. The succeeding mail also will bring about 50,000l.

The Franklin, arrived on the 2nd, brought specie to the value of 832,000 dols, of which 600,000 dols are for Havre, the remainder, in gold, for London.

By that vessel we learn that the United States mail steam ship Illinois arrived at New York on the 20th ult. with specie from California, value 1,388,000 dols. The Brother Jonathan had also arrived with 300,000 dols. Fresh discoveries had been made of gold deposits in the mining districts, and the yield of the precious metals was immense. Gold had been found a few miles south of San Diego.

Letters from Sydney by the Overland Mail to the 27th June, confirm the former accounts of the gold discovery near Bathurst. The setting in of severe weather, however, had forced many persons to leave the placers, and some had come away from not being successful. One ship had arrived at Sydney with 200 passengers from Port Phillip, and more were to follow.

Accounts from British America state that gold has been discovered in the valley of the river Chandice, in Lower Canada, and has attracted the attention of numerous adventurers. No less than 500 American goldhunters, together with several men from New Brunswick, were engaged in the search, whilst five companies of individuals had met with sufficient success to encourage them to prosecute their labours. The mineral region is described as extending over a surface of 3,000 square miles, the gold being found in the beds of the stream and the adjoining hills. Pieces of gold with quartz attached had been found, but no auriferous vein of quartz.

With this present influx, and a great probability of a future influx, it is anticipated that the accumulation of bullion in the Bank will reach 17,000,000l before Christmas. We mention that as an opinion entertained in well-informed quarters, without stating it as our own opinion.

Silver has fallen in price in consequence of the recent arrivals, bar silver 4d, and dollars 3d, but it is anticipated that no further decline will take place.

The exchanges are without alteration. To-day there were slight symptoms of a turn. It is not expected, however, that the exchanges will become adverse, but continue, as they have now been for some weeks, favourable to England.

The funds were to-day without animation. Through the week they have undergone but few fluctuations, and close to-day quiet and firm. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing prices of Consols on each day of the week, and closing price last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks:—

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

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 percent consols, account	96½	96½
— — — money	96½	96½
3½ per cents	shut	shut
3 per cent reduced	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, large	...	43s 6s pm
Bank stock	shut	shut
East India stock	200 2	200 2
Spanish 3 per cents	30½ 7	37½ 3
Portuguese 4 per cents	...	32 3
Mexican 5 per cents	26½ 3	27 3
Dutch 2½ per cents	88½ 9½	88½ 9½
— — — 4 per cents	92 3	90½ 1 ex d
Russian, 4½ stock	101½	101½ 4
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip	3 2 dis	...
Peruvian	84½ 90½	...

The railway market has been steady to-day, with a moderate business doing. Nor has it been subject to much fluctuation in the course of the week. The general tendency of the market has been upwards, but business has not been brisk. We subjoin our usual account of the closing price of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	29 30	28½ 25½
Birmingham and Dudley	5 10 pm	8 10 pm
Bristol and Ex-ter	76 8	78 80
Caledonians	11½ 3	11½ 3
Eastern Counties	5½ 5½	6 2
East Lancashire	14 3	14½ 3
Great Northern	15½ 16½ x new	16½ 16½ x new
Great Western	50 3	53½ 3
Lancashire and Yorkshire	53½ 53½ x div	55 3
London and Blackwall	6½ 7 x div	6½ 7
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	91½ 2½	91 5
London & North Western	114½ 3	110½ 17½
London and South Western	81½ 2½	82½ 4½
Midlands	45½ 3	49 7½
North British	58 3	51 3
North Staffordshire	84 3 dis	82 3 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	13½ 3	14½ 13½
South Eastern	19 3	19½ 3 x div
South Wales	27 3	27 3
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	17½ 18½ x div	18½ 19
York and North Midland	18 3	19½ 3
FRENCH SHARES.		
Boulogne and Amiens	10½ 3	10½ 3
Northern of France	14½ 3	14 3
Paris and Rouen	22 3	21½ 2½
Paris and Strasbourg	...	6½ 6 dis
Rouen and Havre	9 3	8 3
Dutch (Netherlands)	54 4½ dis	54 4½ dis

In the course of the week the suspension was announced of Messrs Ezpanda, Corredor, and Co., a respectable house in the Spanish trade. It is hoped, however, that they will be able, with reasonable indulgence, to pay all and have a good surplus.

Yesterday the suspension, in Glasgow, of the house of Slater and Robertson, engaged in the business of sugar-refining, and also importers, was announced. Their liabilities are said to amount to 100,000l.

A Swedish loan, at 4 per cent. to the Hypothecated Estate Association of Gothenburg, has been introduced to our market by Mr Frederick Scheer. It is for the sum of 4,000,000 Hamburg marcs banco. It has been negotiated by Messrs Anderson Hober and Co., and John Berenberg Gossler and Co., Hamburg. The loan is issued on the security of landed property in Sweden, and is to be paid off at par within 40½ years. The redemption commences on the 1st June, 1852. The directors of the association reserve the right, after the expiration of ten years, to pay off the remainder, or any portion thereof, at par. We have not heard that any portions of it have been subscribed for here.

The Stock Exchange was horrified on Tuesday by the suicide of a Mr Rudge, a member, who took that method of escaping difficulties and differences, which, though they were of a small amount, he was unable to meet. The unhappy man has thrown a widow and two children unprovided for on the world, and a subscription has been commenced on their behalf, which promises to produce a considerable sum.

We gave a fortnight ago an account of the coinage of the United States Mint for August. To complete the statement, we now subjoin the coinage at New Orleans, in the Mint of the United States, for the same month:—

The Deposits and Coinage at the New Orleans Mint, for the month of August, 1851, were:

	GOLD.	dols.
California Gold	.....	320,021 62
Foreign Gold	.....	5,485 70
Total	.....	325,507 32
COINAGE.		
	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	2,750	55,000 00
Eagles	40,500	405,000 00
Quarter Eagles	4,000	10,000 00
Gold Dollars	10,000	10,000 00
Total	67,250	549,000 00
SILVER.		
Extracted from California Gold	.....	2,114 38
Other Silver	.....	15,149 97
Total	.....	17,264 35

	PRICES OF BULLION.	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard)	.....per ounce	3 17 9
New dollars	.....	0 4 10½
Silver in bars (standard)	.....	0 5 0½

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns: PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Bank Stock, 8 per cent, 3 per Cent Reduced Anns., 3 per Cent Consols Anns., 5 per Cent Anns., 1726, 3 1/2 per Cent Anns., New 5 per Cent., Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860, Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859, Ditto Jan. 5, 1860, Ditto Jan. 5, 1880, India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent., Do. Bonds, 3 1/2 per Cent 1000, Ditto under 1000, South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent., Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent, Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent, 5 per Cent Anns., 1751, Bank Stock for opp. Oct. 17, 5 per Cent Cons. for acct. Oct. 14, India Stock for acct. Oct. 14, Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent, Excheq. Bills, 1000, Ditto 500, Ditto Small, Ditto Advertised.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Time, Tuesday, Friday. Rows include Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Paris, Marseille, Frankfurt on the Main, Vienna, Trieste, Petersburg, Madrid, Cadix, Leghona, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Lisbon, Oporto, Rio Janeiro, New York.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns: Paris, London, Paris, London, Paris, London. Rows include 5 per Cent Rent, March and 22 Sept., Exchange, 3 per Cent Rent, June and 22 December, Exchange, Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July, Exchange in London 1 month, Ditto 3 months.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thur, Fri. Rows include Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent, Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1829, Ditto New, 1843, Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent, Cuban Bonds, 6 per cent, Chilean Bonds, 6 per cent, Ditto 3 per cent, Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825, Ditto 5 per cent Bonds, Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders, Equador Bonds, Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent, Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons, Ditto Deferred, Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825, Ditto ex over-due coupons, Guatemala, Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons, Peruvian Bonds, 5 per cent, 1849, Ditto Deferred, Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent, Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841, Ditto 4 per cent, Ditto 3 per cent, 1848, Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in Sterling, Ditto 4 1/2 per cent, Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent, Ditto Scrip, Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, div. from Nov. 1846, Ditto 1846, Ditto Coupons, Ditto Passive Bonds, Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds, Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds, Ditto Deferred, Dividends on the above payable in London, Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. £ st., Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent, Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent, Ditto, 5 per cent, Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders, Ditto 4 per cent Certificates, Ditto 4 per cent Bonds.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, London Prices, Oct. 3, Amer. Prices, Sept. 30. Rows include 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, Planters' Bank of Tennessee, New York Life and Trust Co.

Exchange at New York 110 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr. share. Rows include 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, Victoria Life.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr. share. Rows include 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, Union of Madrid.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr. share. Rows include Commercial, East and West India, East Country, London, Ditto Bonds, St Katharine, Ditto Bonds, Southampton.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	3 days' sight
Paris .....	Oct. 2 .....	1 month's date
Antwerp .....	25 2½	3
Amsterdam .....	Sept. 30 .....	3 days' sight
Hamburg .....	18 8½	2 months' date
St Petersburg .....	m. 13 7½	3 days' sight
Madrid .....	13 6	3 months' date
Lisbon .....	37½d to 37 5-16d	3
Gibraltar .....	51d	3
New York .....	53½d to 53½d	3
Jamaica .....	20 .....	2
Havana .....	9½ to 10½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro .....	1 to 1½ per cent pm	30
Bahia .....	2 to 1 per cent pm	60
Pernambuco .....	2 to 1 per cent pm	90
Buenos Ayres .....	7 to 7½ per cent pm	90
Valparaiso .....	29d	60
Singapore .....	29d	60
Ceylon .....	28½d	60
Bombay .....	3d	60
Calcutta .....	45d	90
Hong Kong .....	4s 7d to 4s 7½d	60 days' sight
Mauritius .....	7 to 8 per cent dis	6 months' sight
Sydney .....	1s 11½d to 2s	1
	2s 1½d to 2s 1½d	3
	1s 11½d to 2s	6
	2s 1½d to 2s 1½d	1
	4s 9d to 4s 10½d	6
	5 per cent dis	6
	par	30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille discount (according to new tariff rate), which, at the English mint price of 32 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25-14½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25-20, it follows that gold is 0.22 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 428½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 32 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13-6½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13-8½, it follows that gold is 0.69 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

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

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 29th Sept., AMERICA, per America steamer—Prince Edward Island, Sept. 13; Montreal, 15; St John's, N.B., 16; New York, 16; Boston, 17; Halifax, 19.
- On 29th Sept., HAYTI, Sept. 4, via United States.
- On 2nd Oct., INDIA, via Marseilles—Calcutta, Aug. 20; Madras, 23; Bombay, Sept. 1; Aden, 12; Corfu, 20; Alexandria, 22; Malta, 25.
- On 2nd Oct., AMERICA, per Franklin steamer, via Southampton—New York, Sep 20; California, Aug. 15.
- On 2nd Oct., GIBRALTAR, Sept. 22, per Topus steamer, via Southampton.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

- On 7th Oct. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
- On 8th Oct. (morning), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA and HAVANA, per Hermann steamer, via Southampton.
- On 8th Oct. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles.
- On 9th Oct. (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, BRAZILS, and RIVER PLATE, per Teicot steamer, via Southampton.
- On 10th Oct. (evening), for AMERICA, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool.

Mails Due.

- Oct. 5.—West Indies.
- Oct. 5.—Mexico.
- Oct. 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
- Oct. 9.—America.
- Oct. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
- Oct. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.
- Oct. 20.—West Indies.
- Oct. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
- Oct. 20.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
- Oct. 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
- Oct. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	111,807	13,378	22,496	803	4,211	1,269
Weekly average, Sept. 27.....	35 7	25 0	18 0	25 4	28 8	27 0
— 20.....	37 8	25 7	18 4	26 2	28 6	27 8
— 13.....	38 5	26 1	19 5	25 0	28 9	27 8
— 6.....	38 9	26 1	20 1	26 2	30 4	25 11
— Aug. 30.....	39 1	25 10	20 8	26 9	30 7	26 6
— 23.....	39 10	26 8	20 11	27 1	31 2	25 11
Six weeks' average.....	38 5	25 11	19 9	26 1	29 8	26 10
Same time last year.....	43 0	27 7	17 5	24 10	29 0	24 2
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 September 24, 1851.

	Wheat and flour	Barley and meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye meal	Peas and peas meal	Beans & bean meal	Indian corn and Indian meal	Buck wheat & buck meal
Foreign .....	70,294	10,804	19,155	15	387	6,781	4,456	...
Colonial .....	826	...	127	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	71,120	10,804	19,282	15	387	6,781	4,456	...

Total imports of the week..... 112,600 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The market for wheat was firmer to-day, and 45s is mentioned as the price for new English white wheat, and 38s for new English red wheat. Barley is dull of sale. Old oats are dearer, new oats a shade cheaper. Flour is in demand, and good kinds difficult to be obtained. It has been lately ascertained that much of the American flour in this market, though packed to preserve it, will not keep. The cause of the unusual deterioration is not known, but it casts a suspicion over all the American flour now on hand, and increases the demand for good English flour.

The following account of foreign and colonial corn arrived in London in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1851—the summer supplies—from the circular of Messrs Gillies and Horne, is of great value:—

From whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
America:—	qrs	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	barrels, sacks.
British Possessions.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,305
United States.....	1,610	...	...	...	...	97,294
Australia.....	50	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium.....	6,641	5	...	...	...	216
Bremen.....	2,238	50	4,999	...	60	100
Channel Islands.....	...	...	1,143	...	...	10
Denmark.....	4,545	64,443	142,045	...	333	120
Egypt.....	20,951	12,600	...	15,713	...	...
France.....	8,344	1,549	35,629	1,580	...	144,192
Greece.....	2,100	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg.....	8,740	1,749	1,226	...	45	2,882
Hanover.....	625	...	58,300	183	...	...
Holland.....	11,377	510	3,376	215	...	240
Italy:—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austrian.....	13,437	1,600	...	...	...	...
Neapolitan.....	18,127	...	...	...	...	...
Papal.....	3,967	...	...	...	...	...
Tuscan.....	1,363	...	...	...	...	1,887
Lubeck.....	4,369	...	730	...	...	...
Malta.....	1,145	11,039	...	140	...	...
Mecklenburg.....	43,972	7,588	6,537	...	330	...
Moldavia.....	1,250	...	...	...	...	...
Norway.....	...	500	4,666	...	...	...
Oldenburg.....	...	...	10,027	...	...	...
Prussia.....	160,504	33,053	29,455	380	3,312	...
Russia:—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltic Ports.....	12,732	11,245	182,355	...	176	...
White Sea.....	890	1,980	132,858	...	...	...
Black Sea.....	15,400	...	...	...	...	...
Azof.....	1,300	...	...	...	...	...
Sicily.....	1,100	180	...	1,545	...	900
Sweden.....	700	20	69,512	...	90	5
Syria & Palestine.....	2,650	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey.....	9,520	...	...	...	...	...
Van Diemen's land.....	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wallachia.....	13,395	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	372,992	151,814	715,660	20,061	4,577	100,509 150,442

In the corresponding quarter of last year the quantities imported of wheat, 430,433 qrs; of barley, 185,221 qrs; of oats, 673,324 qrs; and of flour, both barrels and sacks, 129,939. The quantity of wheat, therefore, imported into London was less this last half-year than the corresponding half-year of 1850, but that of barley, oats, and flour was greater.

In the colonial produce market sugar continues very flat and dull. The market for refined, too, is without alteration, but the sugar market, though without life, can scarcely be said to be worse than it was.

Coffee is steadily improving, and the demand is increasing.

For rice a brisk demand is springing up, owing to the failure of the potato crop, and all that has been offered has been disposed of at previous or somewhat better prices. Altogether there is a more cheerful feeling in the produce market, and better hopes than have prevailed for some time.

The cotton market has been dull, and in some cases prices have slightly declined. Yesterday 2,200 bales Timmively Madras and 420 Surat were offered at public sale; of the former only 50 bales middling fair were sold at 4½d, and 150 of the latter at 2½d to 3½d, very ordinary to middling. The remainder was bought in. In the week 900 bales have been sold.

The next sales of colonial wools will commence on the 23rd Oct. The imports since the last sales up to the present date have been—from Sydney, 11,315 bales; Port Phillip, 13,323; Van Diemen's Land, 3,034; Adelaide, 2,381; Cape, 2,861; New Zealand, 37—32,981; East India, 348; total to be offered therefore is 33,329 bales. As yet the news from Australia has not had much influence on the wool market, but the sales are looked forward to with great interest, on account of the reports from New South Wales of the flocks being deserted.

The next public sales of silk are fixed to commence on the 22nd

instant, and Mr H. W. Eaton says, "he has seldom had to report so dull a market as during the month just expired. He is of opinion, however, that the dullness may fairly be attributed to the general depression at the moment, rather than to any unhealthiness in the silk trade itself."

With respect to the tobacco market, Messrs Grant, Hogson, and Co., state the very limited extent of sales, and the apparent determination to purchase for immediate wants, are the chief features deserving of notice as respects home trade. For exportation there has been more demand, which has been principally confined to low and middling sorts, but sales have not been to that extent which might have been anticipated; and offers for parcels of export quality have been made, and refused, by importers. For good and fine there has been little inquiry.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts, generally cautious yet active, seems well expressed in the following extract from Messrs M-Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's circular:—

Much activity, with gradually increasing firmness in prices, characterised the two first weeks of the month; since then, comparative dullness has prevailed, accompanied with a general disinclination on the part of buyers to operate, unless for actual wants. Great caution, at the moment, is almost everywhere observable, arising from the existence of additional failures during the last few weeks, the prejudicial and depressing influence naturally attaching to them, and to an apprehension that the early shipments of the year, to the East Indies, with the state of the produce markets, may occasion further disasters. Under such an impression very many act; and it is to its influence—together with the consequent tightness of the money market, the very extensive operations of the previous month, and the less active state of the cotton market—that the present depression here, may in some measure be ascribed. Others however—and there are many who consider the present condition of the market favourable for entering into new operations—are active in their inquiries, preparatory to new transactions.

By the last arrivals from the United States we learn that the quantities of flour, &c., brought from the interior by the canals had begun to fall short in relation to the quantities last year. The following is the return of the quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide-water during the second week in September, in the years 1850 and 1851:—

	Flour. bb's.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1850	115,825	138,582	77,317	124,416
1851	96,368	57,169	245,435	47,357
Dec. ....	19,157	81,413	inc. 168,078	dec. 77,059

At the same time the aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 14th September inclusive, shows a great increase. It was as follows:—

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1850	1,363,152	980,147	2,669,642	328,092
1851	1,280,103	1,504,018	5,656,140	224,920
Inc. ....	616,948	523,871	2,986,498	dec. 103,172

The ice trade of the United States appears, by the accounts of the exports from Boston, to be chiefly a domestic trade, the bulk of the exports going to other parts of the States.

The Export of Ice for the month ending August 31, has been as follows:—

To	tons.
East Indies	1,975
Havana	225
Porto Rico	80
St. Vincent	94
San Juan	15
New Orleans	1,825
Mobile	306
Savannah	210
Richmond	129
Washington, D. C.	524
Washington, N. C.	50
Baltimore	1,155
Philadelphia	1,728

Total for August	8,241
Previous seven months	68,518
Total since January	76,759
Same time, 1850	55,763
Same time, 1849	51,081

It is, however, a steadily increasing trade.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE INDIGO TRADE.

The position of this article, like that of many others, which have during the last two years been subject to much speculation and considerable fluctuations, appears at present, in the statistics which can now be furnished, very different from the anticipations which were formed, when in the years 1848 and 1849 low prices were stimulating the demand, a rise of 30 to 50 per cent. in the value having since then necessarily reduced the consumption and forced consumers to have recourse to substitutes.

The consequences are the very reverse of that which was expected two years ago, viz., larger instead of reduced stocks, and all the circumstances attending a crisis, such as a total want of confidence as to the stability of the present value, a decided inclination to realise, and a determination on the part of consumers and dealers to limit their purchases to the minimum quantity absolutely required for actual and immediate use.

The outgoings from the London indigo warehouses during the past month amount to 2,263 chests, viz., 1,718 chests for export and 545 chests for home consumption, against a total of 1,660 chests in September 1850, 2,551 chests in 1849, and 2,048 chests in 1848. The stock remaining on hand on the 1st of this month was 37,148 chests, of which about 25,800 chests were in first or importers', and about 11,300 chests in second hands. The total consisted of 31,104 chests Bengal and similar sorts, and 6,044 chests Madras, Kurpah, and

Manilla, against 23,858 chests Bengal, &c., and 3,377 chests Madras, &c., on the 1st of October last year.

During the first nine months of this year there were imported into London altogether 29,834 chests, against 22,689 chests in the corresponding period of 1850, 31,294 chests in 1849, 21,411 chests in 1848, 26,372 chests in 1847, and 25,081 chests in 1846.

Of Spanish indigo, the importation during the same nine months amounted to 7,030 serons, against 2,281 serons from 1st January to 30th September 1850, and 2,327 serons in 1849; deliveries in nine months, this year 6,015 serons, against 2,014 serons in 1850, and 2,224 serons in 1849. Stock in London on the 1st of October, this year 2,014 serons, against 664 serons and 1,173 serons in 1850 and 1849; the present stock chiefly consists of ordinary and middling Guatemala. The excess over last year of 4,000 serons in the deliveries of Spanish indigo, for consumption in this country and export, equal to about 2,000 chests, must not be overlooked, since they ought to be added to the outgoings of indigo as they appear in chests in our usual monthly returns.

TABLE showing the Deliveries of INDIGO from London during the first nine months of the last fourteen years, and the stocks remaining on the 1st of October.

	Home Consumption. chests.	Export. chests.	Total. chests.	Stock 1st of October. chests.
1851	5,778	14,283	20,061	37,148
1850	6,789	17,701	24,490	27,235
1849	7,017	16,796	23,813	36,490
1848	7,717	12,153	19,870	33,503
1847	6,972	16,905	23,877	36,537
1846	7,869	14,128	21,997	36,591
1845	8,260	15,087	23,347	37,865
1844	8,427	16,113	24,540	31,247
1843	5,757	10,534	16,291	20,341
1842	7,055	14,624	21,679	23,740
1841	6,899	13,234	20,133	20,147
1840	6,391	12,956	19,347	20,163
1839	6,419	11,574	17,993	16,849
1838	6,610	14,062	20,702	21,756

The causes which have occasioned a decrease in the deliveries of indigo are sufficiently known, and it is needless to enter into details respecting them, we have only to recapitulate (a) that in the last six months of 1850 upwards of 2,000 chests of indigo were exported from France to those countries that usually get supplied from England; (b) that the imports and exports of indigo in serons were much in excess of former years, as shown above; (c) that in many parts of Europe the actual consumption of indigo has been reduced in consequence of political apprehensions and of the dearthness of many of the raw materials for manufacturing indigo not excepted.

In this country the consumption of indigo is not on the increase, it is on the contrary diminished; even if we take the larger deliveries of serons for home use into the account, we find that our consumption in every one of the preceding seven years was larger than that of the last. We must therefore come to the conclusion that there has been a decrease in the actual consumption of indigo in this country, and we believe that in France and Germany the result has been the same.

TABLE showing the Exportation from London during the first nine months of the last seven years.

	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
Hamburg	4,745	4,406	3,788	2,918	4,106	3,992	3,391
St Petersburg	2,950	2,445	2,375	2,523	2,600	3,682	3,590
Other Baltic ports	414	600	421	327	1,300	1,632	990
Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend	4,005	3,908	3,821	3,305	4,500	4,740	2,850
Calais (transit)	185	193	82	127	90	91	42
Mediterranean ports	1,282	1,607	1,709	1,759	2,200	2,225	1,900
Canada, New York, &c.	1,433	1,264	2,629	973	1,506	1,096	1,100
Other ports	100	108	180	270	500	242	600
Total	15,087	14,128	16,005	12,152	16,796	17,701	14,283

The details of this table agree with what is indicated above. The export to Germany is considerably less than in the two preceding years, the quantities to Russia have not varied since 1850, nor is there any considerable difference to other quarters.

TABLE of the total quantity of INDIGO delivered from the London warehouses in the last fourteen years, during the twelve months ending 30th Sept.

Oct. to Sept.	Home Consumption. chests.	Export. chests.	Total. chests.
1850-51	7,540	16,721	24,261
1849-50	8,993	24,468	33,451
1848-49	9,788	21,738	31,526
1847-48	9,755	17,530	27,285
1846-47	9,649	19,762	29,411
1845-46	10,305	18,313	28,618
1844-45	11,497	19,563	31,060
1843-44	10,923	20,280	31,203
1842-43	8,014	14,563	22,577
1841-42	9,180	18,965	28,145
1840-41	9,413	17,184	26,597
1839-40	8,215	16,410	24,625
1838-39	9,090	16,690	25,780
1837-38	8,098	16,357	24,455

This table clearly shows that the decrease in the deliveries of indigo from our warehouses began already in 1850. The deficiency, compared with the preceding twelve months, is no less than 9,000 chests, but with the exception of the period of 1842-43, when prices were 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in the following seasons, the outgoings have been larger in every one of the thirteen preceding years than in 1850-51.

We doubt not, but that if peace is maintained in Europe, the deliveries of indigo from our entrepôts will be larger than what they have lately been. The average outgoings of the last 13 years are 23,059 chests; if we reach 30,000 chests in the next twelve months, we should have to calculate upon a considerable increase in the consumption, provided the supply of serons continues increased as of late.

The day before yesterday we had the mail from Calcutta of the 21st August. The estimates of this year's produce remain nearly unaltered, viz., 100,000 maunds, or probably somewhat more.

The old crop (1850) had been shipped off, with the exception of some remnants. Including a few thousand maunds, ex crop of 1849, the shipments from Calcutta from November 1, 1850, to 17th August, 1851, were—



**BRADFORD, Oct. 2.**—The state of the wool trade, so far as relates to English wool, presents no new feature, for evidently the spinners are so dispirited that to buy they are unwilling, especially at the prices which staplers are seeking for all kinds of fine-haired wools. In the low and heavy kinds of combing wool there is a greater disposition to sell, but the reduction is so comparatively small that sales cannot be effected. In colonial wools there appears to be a spirit of speculation fully rife, and a briskness may be expected at the next public sales in London, which will probably take place at the middle of this month; no definite period, however, is yet fixed, and, pending further intelligence, the supply is kept back in order to command animated buyers. Noils and brokes are now made in small quantities, and the supply is cleared as produced. This has been a week of the same class for yarns as many during this season, which have been of an unusually profitless character. The months of July, August, and September have generally been periods when yarns have commanded a good price, but this year, owing to the over-production, orders have been executed at prices giving the entire spinning wages, and it has been quite impossible on the article least abundant to realise prime cost. The period for closing the shipments for Russia ends with this month, and we learn the spinners are daily diminishing the production, some by stopping frames, others by short time. There is a strong feeling in favour of working day light only, and, as far as we can learn, lighting up will be the exception and not the rule. We trust this course will be generally adopted, so that the operatives may have the advantage of partial employment rather than that so many should be totally idle. During the last two or three weeks the merchants have adopted great caution in their purchases of piece goods, believing that the market would be fully stocked with fancy mixtures and plain goods. The manufacturers have determined to act also with unusual care, and have stopped their looms as their orders have run out, and several large concerns who work with Jacquard harnesses have entire rooms standing, being unwilling to make except to order. The quantity of goods now coming from Lancashire is very small. The prices at which low Cobourgs have been sold having in many instances been at the cost of yarns only, offered no inducement, and the improvement in calicoes has been a source of greater profits than making Cobourgs for this market. If the speculation in Colonial wools continue to enhance the price, it will completely cut out the manufacturers engaged in making fine Cobourgs, as the price those goods now command offers no inducement to keep the looms fully employed.

**HUDDESFIELD, Sept. 30.**—The market to-day has again been dull, no sales of importance have been effected; indeed, the attendance of buyers has been slack. A little more business has been done in plaids and the thicker woollens for the winter season. There has been scarcely anything done in the wool market.

**MACCLESFIELD, Sept. 30.**—The demand for goods remains without alteration. Prices are steady, and production is going on satisfactorily, considering the advanced period of the season. In the meantime, preparations for the spring are beginning to occupy the attention of our manufacturers. The thrown silk market remains about as reported for the last month. It may, however, be assumed that prices are more in favour of purchasers in consequence of the dragging state of the demand. In raw silks but little is doing, occasional offers are made at prices compatible with the sale of throw, but hitherto without resulting in much business, merchants choosing rather to hold.

**ROCHDALE, Sept. 29.**—We have little change to report in the flannel market to-day, either in price or demand. This is the time of the year when the manufacturers are generally busiest; but all is very quiet, and the country orders are very limited. The wool market has been flat, and prices were about stationary.

**HALIFAX, Sept. 27.**—We cannot report any noticeable variation in the aspect of the worsted trade, which is still in a very inanimate state. There is no sign of improvement in yarns, and the quantity of machinery thrown out of employment continues to increase. The sales of long wool are limited, and the quotations remain unaltered. Short wool is firm, on account of the shortness of the supply.

**CORN.**

**AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.**

**NEW YORK, Sept. 20.**—GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, there being but a moderate demand for milling; the sales include 4,500 bushels prime white Genesee at 1 dol to 1c; 5,500 red Ohio, about 80 cents; and 3,700 red Southern, 79c to 83c, cash. There are no sales of Canada, and our notations are nominal; but some 40 to 50,000 bushels are being shipped to Liverpool, from first hands. Corn has continued in good demand for home use, and there is some inquiry to fill contracts, but there is scarcely anything doing for export; prices however are higher, and the market yesterday was firmer; the sales are 125,000 bushels, closing at 54 to 58½ cents for damaged and unmerchantable, 59c to 59½c for mixed Western, and 61c to 62c for round yellow.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—There has continued a steady and pretty good demand for flour for eastern and city use, but there is very little enquiry for export; the market has, in consequence, been for the most part rather dull, and prices of low grade Western are lower, closing, however, pretty firmly, the supply yesterday being moderate. Canada has continued scarce, and 1,000 bbls new have been sold, to arrive, at 4 dols in bond. The sales of domestic were: Wednesday, 10,300 bbls; Thursday, 8,700; and yesterday, 9,500. We quote uninspected 2 dols 62½c to 3 dols 25c; sour, 3 dols 12½c to 3 dols 37½c; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 50c to 3 dols 68½c; common State, 3 dols 75c to 3 dols 81½c; straight ditto, 3 dols 81½c; favourite ditto, 3 dols 87½c to 3 dols 93½c; mixed Wisconsin, 3 dols 62½c to 3 dols 68½c; mixed Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, 3 dols 62½c to 3 dols 68½c; straight Michigan and Indiana, 3 dols 75c to 3 dols 81½c; fancy Michigan, 3 dols 87c to 4 dols 12½c; pure Genesee, 4 dols 18½c to 4 dols 25c; good Ohio, 3 dols 81½c to 3 dols 87½c; common round hoop ditto, 3 dols 87½c to 4 dols. Corn meal continues scarce, and is in request; the sales are 200 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 12½c cash.

**LONDON MARKETS.**

**STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.**

**MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.**  
The supply of wheat at Mark lane on Monday was large from Kent, and moderately good from Essex, and, although a tolerably fair sale took place, the great quantity offering prevented any advance in price, and the currency of the previous week was only obtained generally, while for foreign the demand was confined to small quantities for mixture with new English. The imports were limited, consisting of 1,800 qrs from Odessa, and 1,105 qrs from Rostock, making a total of 2,905 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were

986 sacks, from Ireland 50 sacks, per Eastern Counties Railway 5,801 sacks, from foreign ports 4,060 sacks and 4,221 barrels. For fresh qualities, English, French, and American, there was a good demand at full prices. The arrivals of English barley are increasing: best malting samples supported prices; secondary sorts were full 1s per qr cheaper: the arrival coastwise was 1,805 qrs, with no other from any quarter. New beans receded in value, old were quite as dear, and peas 1s per qr higher. Only 178 qrs oats arrived from our own coast, none from Scotland, but 3,220 qrs from Ireland, with 9,945 qrs from foreign ports; in several instances lower prices were accepted for new, but no change occurred in the value of old, and the consumers purchased a fair quantity, principally Russian: the imports of this description are now not likely to be large, and samples of old corn will most probably become scarce.

There were fair imports of wheat at Liverpool on Tuesday, and there being a pretty good attendance of town and country millers, a somewhat improved demand was experienced at former prices generally: average, 40s 1d on 326 qrs. An immense arrival of American flour and a fair quantity came in from France. Superior qualities brought full prices, but other sorts were neglected and offered at irregular prices.

With moderate imports of foreign grain, and rather short supplies of wheat from the farmers at Hull, they obtained an advance of fully 2s per qr; average 34s on 808 qrs. There was a better demand for foreign, and prices were well maintained, and little offering on board ship.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were rather short, and an improvement in the sale generally took place at a small advance in prices: average, 37s 2d on 2,189 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Lynn were not so large as of late, and the finest samples obtained rather more money: average, 33s 8d on 2,402 qrs.

The arrivals of English grain were limited at Mark lane on Wednesday; a few cargoes of Irish oats and of foreign produce were fresh up. There was a firmer trade for wheat, and fine Dantzic commanded an advance of 1s per qr; other articles were fully as dear.

There has been more tone displayed in the Scotch markets this week, owing to the farmers being still busy in harvesting their crops and in pitting potatoes. There was a moderate supply of grain at Edinburgh market, and the condition of the wheat brought forward was very indifferent, the best samples for seed commanded an advance of 2s to 2s 6d per qr, and other sorts were 1s per qr dearer: average, 39s 5d on 552 qrs. The imports of foreign wheat at Leith was large, and but for that higher prices would have been obtained; the trade was with healthy and buoyant. There were only moderate imports at Glasgow, and former rates were obtained for wheat and flour, but oats were rather cheaper, owing to the low rates obtainable for meal.

The averages announced on Thursday were 36s 7d on 111,807 qrs wheat (being the lowest return and that for the best quality since "Free-trade" measures passed), 25s on 13,359 qrs barley, 18s on 22,496 qrs oats, 28s 8d on 4,211 qrs beans, 27s on 1,210 qrs peas, and 25s 4d on 803 qrs rye.

Birmingham market was shortly supplied with wheat, and trade was good, at an advance of 1s per qr: average, 35s 6d on 1,663 qrs.

There were moderate deliveries of wheat at Bristol, which the millers took off readily at an improvement of 1s per qr: average, 34s 8d on 746 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a very large quantity of wheat at Newbury, and the demand was brisk at full prices: average, 39s 1d on 1,160 qrs.

At Uxbridge a fair delivery of wheat took place, and the millers bought it slowly at former rates: average, 40s 8d on 587 qrs.

At Mark lane on Friday there were fair arrivals of English wheat and Irish oats, with moderate imports of foreign grain, and rather more flour in from France. The few parcels of English wheat on sale commanded Monday's currency, and the heavy rains of the week have caused more inquiry after foreign, which was in some instances 1s per qr dearer, particularly choice samples of white. Fresh flour was in steady demand at former prices; the French from Bordeaux and Marseilles proves of very fine quality. The best malting barley was quite as dear. There was no quotable change in the value of beans or peas. Old oats supported prices with a steady sale; new with a slow demand were the turn lower.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	6,363	at	39 2
Barley.....	1,635	2s	2
Oats.....	5,493	19	1
Rye.....	...	...	...
Beans.....	593	28	0
Peas.....	177	34	9

**Arrivals this Week.**

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Sacks
English.....	5,110	1,550	2,140	850	2,690
Irish.....	...	...	...	5,370	...
Foreign.....	9,830	9,960	...	9,410	7,760 sacks 4,999 bris

**PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.**

		BRITISH AND IRISH.		Per quarter.	
		s	d	s	d
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	36	38	Old	36 40
Do	do white do	40	44	Do	41 45
Do	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do	34	38	Do	...
Do	Northumberland & Scotch do	...	...	Do	...
Rye	Old	29s	29s	New	27 2
Barley	Grinding	22	24	Distilling	23 25
Malt	Brown	44	48	Faleship	50 55
Beans	New large ticks	26	27	Harrow	30 32
Do	Old do	29	31	Do	30 32
Peas	G. 27	25	26	Maple	25 27
Do	White, old	25	27	Boilers	27 28
Oats	Lincoln & Yorksfeed	17	19	Short small	19 21
Do	Scotch, Angus	20	22	Potato	22 24
Do	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	17	18	New	16 18
Do	Galway 15s 16s, Dublin & Wexford feed	17	19	Potato	19 22
Do	Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	17	20	Fine	19 22
Do	Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	17	19	Do	19 24
Flour	Irish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c.	28	30	Town	35 34
Tares	Old feeding	25	26	Winter	25 37

**SEEDS.**

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 48s, Odessa	48s	50s	Sowing	64 6
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 21s 23s, English	20s	21s	Fine new	21 23
Hempseed	Per qr large	34	35	Small	30 32
Canaryseed	Per qr 40s 42s Carraway per cwt	32	33	Trefoil	16 20
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	7	10	White	6 7
Cloverseed	Per cwt English whiteweed	44	48	Red	40 48
Do	Foreign do	36	48	Do	40 48
Trefoil	English do	16	20	Choice	21 22
Linseed cake, foreign	Per ton 6s 2s to 7s 0s, English, per ton	7s 5s	to 7s 10s		
Rape do	do	4s 2s	to 4s 4s	Do per ton	4s 2s to 4s 4s







COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Dyewoods, Fruit, Flax, Hemp, and various oils and seeds.

Table listing Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals-COPPER, IRON, LEAD, TIN PLATES, Molasses, Oils-Fish, and various provisions like Butter, Bacon, and Hams.

Table listing Seeds, Silk, Spices, and various oils and fats such as Olive, Castor, and Lamp oils.

Table listing SUGAR-REF., Tea, Timber, Tobacco, Turpentine, and Wool, including various grades and origins.



The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F). Includes entries for Aberdeen, Ambergate, Birmingham, Bristol and Exeter, etc.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F). Includes entries for Shropshire Union, South Devon, South Eastern, etc.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F). Includes entries for Berks and Hants Extension, Birmingham & Oxford Junction, etc.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F). Includes entries for Aberdeen, Caledonian, Chester and Holyhead, etc.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Amount of shares, Amount paid up, Name of Company, London (M, F). Includes entries for Boulogne and Amiens, Central of France, etc.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table with columns: Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Same week 1850, Traffic per mile, Miles open in 1851 and 1850. Includes entries for Aberdeen, Belfast & Ballinena, Birkenhead, etc.

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.
b 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.

Table listing various countries and their postage rates. Includes entries for Adea, Alexandria, Algeria, Austria, Azores, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Belgrade, Berberce, Bermuda, Beyrout, Bolivia, Brazil, Bremen, Brunswick, Buenos Ayres, California, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde Islands, Canada, Canary Islands, Ceylon, Chili, China, Constantinople, Cuba, Curacao, Cuxhaven, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Frankfurt, Galatz, Galicia, Gibraltar, Greece, Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Heuss, Holland, Honduras, Hong Kong, Ireland, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Kingston.

Table listing various countries and their postage rates. Includes entries for Jassy, Java, Lippe Detmold, Lubeck, Luera, Madeira, Majorca, Malta, Mauritius, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Meiningen, Mexico, Modena, Moldavia, Naples, Nassau, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Granada, Norway, Nova Scotia, Oldenburg, Oregon, Papal States, Penang, Peru, Parma, Placentia, Poland, Portugal, Prince Edward Island, Prussia, Reuss, Russia, Salonica, Sardinia, Saxe Altonburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Saxony, Schaumburg Lippe, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg, Sonderhausen, Scutari, Sicily, Sierra Leone, Silesia, Spain, Sweden.

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have aduced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are equally useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped. "G. and J. Deane, London Bridge," and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed, "G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, & C.—Messrs HOLMES and ZOHRAB, having made arrangements with Messrs James Thorne and Co., of the Westminster Brewery, for the exclusively bottling of their celebrated ales and stout for exportation, are now prepared to execute orders on the most liberal terms, and to any extent, for beer, in proper condition, which they can guarantee will bear any voyage or climate. Messrs Holmes and Zohrab have warehouses for their beer at Carpenter and Smith's wharf, Tooty street, or will receive and attend to any orders at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street. List of prices can be had on application either personally or by letter.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. "NORTON'S" CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy to all who suffer from indigestion, sick headache, bilious and liver complaints, heartburn and acidity of the stomach, depressed spirits, disturbed sleep, violent palpitations, spasms, general debility, costiveness, &c. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d, and 11s each, in every town in the Kingdom. CAUTION—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase any of the various imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the success of "Norton's Camomile Pills."

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE, AND EMPIRICISM. 147 Woodcut, 41 Cases, 2 vols. 1s each, by post 1s 6d. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE. "To be, or not to be, is that the question." By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters. Programme:—Advant of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infatuations and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal. Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Curvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from the Author, 10 Argyll place, Regent street. At home daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. An extraordinary Cure of Scrofula or King's Evil. Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209 High street, Cheltenham, dated Jan. 22, 1850. To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a fat mour between the eyes, which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months' perseverance in their use, the tumour gradually began to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances, who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure effected by your medicines after every other means had failed. (signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.

CURE of a BAD LEG of more than sixty years standing. Mr Barker, of No. 5 Graham's place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and, however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone, after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty. N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr J. C. Reinhardt, 22 Market place, Hull.—Feb. 20, 1850. Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand (near Tumble bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes 1/4d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 25s each. There is considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.