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50,000*l* now expended between Suez and Bombay, as its share of the cost of that service; and the Indian Government would save 50,000*l* to 60,000*l* as their share of the cost of the latter service; making an entire saving between the two Governments, at the lowest calculation, of 110,000*l*. So that, in place of any additional cost, the proposal embraces an actual saving of 5,000*l* a year, independent of all the additional facilities.

2. The next proposition was from Mr Beamish, to convey the mails from Singapore to Sydney, without any other service, for 30,000*l* a year, in vessels only of 300 to 500 tons, and only of 60 horse-power.

3. The General Screw Steam Shipping Company offer to convey the mails to Sydney, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, for 60,000*l*, in steamers of 200 horse-power.

4. Mr Beamish offered for this route also. He is willing to perform it for 40,000*l*, but with vessels of only 60 and 80 horse-power.

5. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company tender for a line between Panama and Sydney for 48,000*l*, in screw-vessels of 600 tons and 130 horse-power.

The respective distances by these different routes are given as follows:—

	Miles.
From Southampton to Sydney, by Singapore, Swan River, and Adelaide	12,555
By the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, and Port Phillip	13,780
By Panama and Otaheite	12,790

It could require but little consideration on the part of the Lords of the Treasury as to which of these tenders should be accepted. The first, in place of costing anything additional, gave a saving of at least 5,000*l* a-year, besides embracing a far more perfect postal service to the other different Eastern markets; while the others, for the simple service to Sydney, were proposed at the respective rates of 30,000*l*, 60,000*l*, 40,000*l*, and 48,000*l* a-year, to be paid by the Imperial Treasury.

As we explained in our last number, the only reason why the tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has not been closed with, and why we have not at this moment a steam communication with Australia is, the refusal on the part of the East India Company to relinquish the carrying of the mails from Suez to Bombay in steamers of the Indian Navy; which, they contend, it is necessary to continue, in order to maintain the efficiency of that "important arm of the Indian service." But it is quite plain these steamers cannot be employed both as a postal service and a means of defence in cases of need. And the postal service is not, like many others, of that accidental character that it can be dispensed with at pleasure. On the contrary, it would be more needful in the event of disturbances, when the whole force of the navy was required, than at any other time. Nay, in place of any assistance for war purposes being at such a time obtained from the steamers in the postal service, it would be more likely that other vessels would be necessary as a convoy to secure their safe transport. Therefore these vessels are either necessary for the probable requirements of defence, or they are not. If they are so required, the sooner they are relieved from their present employment the better. If they are not, then they may be given up and the cost of sailing them saved. But the East India Company contend that the saving would not amount to what it appears, if to anything. If they retain the vessels for other purposes, they must retain the officers and crews, and there will be the same expense. Yes, but in that case they would be efficient and available for such other uses, which at present they are not. If, on the other hand, they give them up, still, according to the rules of the service, they must pension off the officers. True; but the mere pensions of the officers would form but a very small portion of the present entire expenditure; and even that expenditure would be temporary, as they would, as vacancies occurred, transfer these officers into the other ships of the Indian Navy. But then, they say, we have expended, "for the improvement of the Indian Navy, and for the efficient performance of that mail service—on account of the enlargement of

The Political Economist.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON, INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

In our remarks last week upon the postal communication between this country, our possessions in the East, and the Australian colonies, we made a slight error in describing the actual existing arrangements, which, though important in itself, is wholly unimportant as bearing upon the merits of the general question under discussion. The mails for Singapore and China do not, as would be inferred from our article of last week, go round by Calcutta, but are transferred from the steamers which run from Suez to Calcutta, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, to another steamer which proceeds direct to Singapore and China. But this in no way touches the great facts on which the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's rests. That Company offers to secure for us a direct monthly intercourse with the Australian colonies; two communications from Southampton to Alexandria in each month in place of one; two communications from Suez to Ceylon, Singapore, and China, in each month in place of one; and two communications from Calcutta to Singapore and China in each month in place of one as at present; besides performing the service twice a month between Suez and Bombay; and all for the same sum of money that the latter service alone (Suez to Bombay) now cost the two Governments of India and Great Britain.

On the 25th of January last, the Lords of the Admiralty communicated to the Treasury the different tenders which they had received for the conveyance of the mails to Australia. They were:—

1. The Peninsular and Oriental Company offered to undertake a branch line of steam communication from Singapore to Sydney, calling at Swan River and Adelaide, "in combination with the conveyance of the bi-monthly or Bombay mail, and also a new monthly line between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong. The number of miles contemplated by the tender was 332,000 a year, and at a cost of 105,000*l*." By this arrangement, independent of all the additional facilities which we have already described, the British Government would save 10,000*l* now expended between Malta and Alexandria, and

"docks, the formation of a steam factory and foundry, and the building of steam vessels—nearly (1,000,000) a million sterling." Well, but surely that is no reason why they should not now save 50,000*l* a year, besides securing for the East so much more perfect and extensive a system of communication. Past expenditure will not be recovered by increased present or future expenditure. But the dock accommodation at Bombay will be still necessary. The steam factory and foundry will still be as necessary for the Indian Navy as before, only they will be conducted at less cost when relieved of the repairs and work in connection with the postal service. However much we think the East India Company mistaken in the views they take, we cannot entertain a doubt that they are anxious to see the communication with Australia completed. To India that communication is every day becoming more important. But they are more anxious to retain the service from Suez to Bombay in their own hands, though for no good reason that we can understand. They are even willing to make a considerable money sacrifice to do so; for they offer not only to contribute a larger share of the present cost, thus relieving the Imperial Treasury of a portion of that which it now contributes, but they also offer to contribute to an independent branch from Singapore to Australia, in connection with the other arrangements as they now exist. Yet the finances of India are not in that condition to permit the East India Company thus freely to dissipate their revenues, when by another arrangement they can secure a considerable saving, in combination with greater accommodation, both to the Government and the public.

But the great objection started against the scheme is, that giving this contract to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, establishes them in a monopoly of the steam service of the Indian seas. They have already a contract from Suez to Calcutta and China. But that will terminate in little more than two years; and it is not, as has been sedulously represented, a condition of their present offer that that shall be renewed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer leaves himself open to deal with that contract as may appear best when it is open. The offer of the new contract is for seven years only. We have little apprehension of abuses arising in a service where the contracts must be so often renewed, and where their renewal must depend so entirely upon the way in which the service has been performed. There are some works of too great a magnitude to make the ordinary principles of competition in their daily work possible. The great argument against railways was, that after years had put down all your coaches, the companies would have a monopoly of the road and do as they pleased; but have the public experienced any inconvenience from the monopoly of the Great Western Railway in travelling to Bath or Bristol? That monopoly is practically complete. But self-interest dictates a liberal policy towards the public. Again, with a monopoly for many years of the postal communication from this country to the American Continent, has Cunard's Company exposed itself to any charge of indifference to the best interests of the public? Was the service not as well performed, when running without competition, as it is now, when it is so severe? It may indeed be said railways are restrained by the conditions of their acts; and Cunard's Company by the conditions of its contracts. But of course no contract will be entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company which does not also define the way in which the service is to be performed. The steam vessels are of a defined size and power. The average speed is provided for, and the time to be occupied in the performance of the respective duties.

If the contract were entered upon now, in less than three years their old contract would require to be renewed, and in four years from that time the proposed contract would expire. The object of the Company would be to secure their renewal, and their object would therefore be to deserve it. To some extent, no doubt, a large and powerful Company, already in possession of the field, has great advantages over young competitors. But the public also reaps a great advantage from such a combination of capital, skill, and energy, which it could not otherwise secure. For our own part, we are satisfied to trust to the force of public opinion, and to the obvious interest which such a Company would have in performing the service in the best possible way.

But, in the name of common sense, are we to be precluded from availing ourselves of such extraordinary advantages as are now held out—the advantages of two direct communications between Southampton and Alexandria, between Suez, Ceylon, Singapore, and China, and between Calcutta, Singapore, and China, in each month in place of one as at present; a monthly communication with Australia in addition, and the present service from Suez to Bombay; all for the sum which the latter alone costs us at this moment—from some vague apprehension of establishing a monopoly at a future time, but over which public opinion and the Government would always exercise so direct and influential a control, as effectually to prevent any abuses, or to remedy them should they arise? We cannot afford to reject such apparent and palpable present advantages from a mere apprehension of such improbable and remote evils. This arrangement is obviously so advantageous to the public, that its adoption can only be regarded as a question of time.

THE TENANT LEAGUE DELUSION.

WE have watched with the deepest interest the proceedings of the Irish Tenant League. We have carefully perused the lengthened documents, signed by the chairman, from time to time, as well as the speeches delivered at the various public meetings which have been held. We have endeavoured to obtain a clear conception, first, of what are the objects of the League, and, next, what the means by which they are proposed to be obtained. But, amid a labyrinth of words, the task has been a difficult one. Much has been said of the miserable condition of the masses of the population, including the small tenantry in Ireland, which has been mere reiteration of truisms, denied by no one, though it is equally undeniable that there are numerous unequivocal reasons for believing that their condition is improving. But perhaps even more has been said of the blind folly of landlords, who have been utterly forgetful of the duties of property, while they enjoyed its rights—who have in too many instances pursued a system which, for the sake of the means of present and temporary gratification, fostered, in the form of a peasant population of occupiers, encumbrances of the most fearful magnitude, to say nothing of the dishonest prodigality which sacrificed, for the indulgence in headlong licentiousness, the interests of those who had to follow them. That such has been the case, the retribution of the "Encumbered Estates Bill" sufficiently testifies. So far, then, as regards the deplorable misery of the people, and the culpable and short-sighted folly of a considerable portion of the landlords of Ireland, the Tenant League will find few disposed to differ with them. But between the misery of the tenants and the ruin of the landlords there is but little to choose.

How these admitted evils are to be ameliorated or cured is an entirely different matter. Here, then, is room for greater difference of opinion. Whatever the Tenant League appear to consider needful for the accomplishment of that great object, they think can be secured by acts of legislation. Ireland has been from time to time the victim of the most flagrant impostures ever practised upon a civilised country. But perhaps a more dangerous empiricism than the present was never propounded even in Ireland. The great evil, above all others, which has afflicted the Irish hitherto, has been an entire absence of self-reliance, a proneness to depend on any extraneous source for relief rather than on their ability to assist themselves. But never has this natural weakness of the people been so fatally encouraged as it is now by the Tenant League. We live in an age of strange inconsistencies. For the last ten years the Legislature has been engaged, under the pressure of popular opinion, largely shared in by Ireland, and especially by some of the most eminent supporters of this League, in removing every legislative restriction and interference with contracts, real or implied, between man and man. It has become a received axiom that Parliament has nothing to do with the fixing of prices, or with the terms and conditions of contracts, touching the dealings between one man and another. Experience has shown that whenever it has been attempted, it has miserably failed. In the law happened to prescribe what men of their own accord would otherwise have done, then it was simply an embarrassing nonentity. If, on the contrary, it prescribed conditions which men, untrammelled by Acts of Parliament, would not have adopted, then it was sedulously, and generally successfully, evaded. In the one case, the most that can be said for such laws is that they are useless; in the other case, the least that can be said of them is that they are extremely hurtful, except so far as they are successfully evaded. For the last ten years we have legislated on the matured conviction that there is no other sound principle on which contracts can be based, than perfect freedom in making them, and security for their accomplishment when made. Now, of a sudden, we are told, that so far as regards the land of one-third of the United Kingdom, the parties most interested are wholly incapable of dealing with it; that the law must step in and prescribe the terms and conditions of the contract between landlord and tenant; that Parliament, in short, must assume a compulsory agency over every landlord, in dictating the price and determining the conditions on which his land is to be let.

But then it is said that Ireland, or at least the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, is an exception to the general rule. One of the favourite resolutions of the Tenant League is, "That the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, is such as to render necessary a protection against extortionate bargains, which is not necessary in the general dealings of the community with each other." The value of land is not to be settled by competition, but by valuation. The cardinal point of the League is "public valuation," in place of private bargaining. Competition is out of the question. "We are under the impression," says Mr Lucas, "that in England no sane landlord actually deals with his land as a merchant deals with his goods; that it is not the practice in England to insist upon the highest rent that can be got for the land; that, as a class, landlords look on both sides of the bargain, consult the interest of the tenant as well as their own, . . . and would hold it at once disreputable and foolish to put up their lands to private auction, and to lease them to the highest bidder." Unfortunately for Mr Lucas's argument, it is just in those parts of England where agriculture has made the greatest progress, where the tenants have been most

prosperous, and where they are the most independent, that land has been most dealt with "as a merchant deals with his goods." And again, it is in Scotland, where all this sentimentalism about the relation between landlord and tenant has been long exploded, where farms have for many years past been let, after being duly advertised, by sealed tenders (just as the Board of Admiralty or a Board of Guardians make contracts for the supply of provisions), where land is exposed to competition as much as cotton or wool; it is there, and under such circumstances, that we find the most prosperous, the most independent tenantry of the world.

But the truth is, the system of "public valuation," by which it is proposed that the contracts between landlord and tenant in Ireland shall be determined, is a mere delusion and snare. Some of their more practical men begin to suspect as much. Let a public valuation be made to-morrow, if there are two men equally eager to take the land, will they regard it? Will each not rather calculate, perhaps too sanguinely, what it is worth to him and bid for it accordingly. Besides, nothing is more common than that, from local or special circumstances, land is worth much more to one man than to another. Thus the valuation of the land will be evaded by those very persons for whose interests all this trouble is taken. But then, says Mr Sharman Crawford, "Well, so it may; we cannot be answerable for the folly of people; but if you put a man in a position to obtain justice for himself, it will be his own fault if he does not avail himself of it. You do your part by enabling the tenants to obtain justice and protection for themselves, and if they enter into an unreasonable competition for land, they must suffer for their own acts." Just so. But is this not just leaving off where you begin. All men are now perfectly free to make what bargains they please; and if they enter into an unreasonable competition and into improvident engagements, the only cure is, that they will "suffer from their own acts." And the great mischief which the League is likely to effect is, that they are diverting the tenantry of Ireland from a reliance on their own prudence and care, and teaching them to depend on what will prove the merest delusion; and while at the same time they are setting two classes against each other, who should be bound together by a common interest.

At the same time, it is an obvious fact that, in the cultivation of land, it is the true interest of both landlord and tenant that the latter should have such a security of tenure that he may with confidence bestow both his labour and his capital to effect permanent improvements. But there is nothing in the law as it stands to prevent such arrangements. The Scotch farmer takes his land by public tender; but he does so on lease. He is influenced solely by pure commercial calculations of profit and loss. With the security of a lease, he will give more rent than he would if farming with the risk of a yearly tenant. The landlord knows that as well as the tenant, and therefore both are agreed that their mutual interests are consulted by such conditions as secure to the tenant the enjoyment of his own improvements for such a time as will repay him for the first outlay, without which the landlord knows they would never be made. But what Acts of Parliament are required to secure for Ireland all that Scotland enjoys? No, it is rather that provident forethought and calculation, of which the Irish, both landlords and tenants, have been deficient, and which certainly the Tenant League is not likely to provide, that is necessary to raise the Irish tenantry to a position of true prosperity and security. Like all other Irish agitations, this League will prove a seven days' talk, and poor Ireland will be left, as she has been so often before, the unconscious victim of another puerile and impracticable empiricism.

WHAT IS A POUND?

THE LIVERPOOL CURRENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE BOYS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL AT KING'S SOMBORNE.

LIVERPOOL labours with praiseworthy zeal to establish its reputation as a *currency school*. It has a "Currency Association," with a Secretary who never loses a fitting opportunity for promulgating its doctrines. It is not obtrusive, but watches every favourable chance for urging its tenets. Like all other societies that are convinced that "truth must at last prevail," it is willing to bide its time. When trade is good, capital cheap and abundant, and men prudent, very little is heard of the Liverpool Currency Association; but at the end of a speculative mania, when the country has engaged to spend in two years what could scarcely be spared in twenty—when every man has undertaken to sink capital to double the amount he is possessed of—when the props are withdrawn which for a time have bolstered up the wildest speculations—when prices suddenly tumble, not only to their natural level but much below it—and when panic and crisis overtake commerce, then is the time of prosperity for currency associations. They thrive in the storm. Their votaries are then as numerous as the men who have been drawn into the vortex of the mania that has just been dissipated. It is much more comfortable and consolatory to each man's own conscience to blame the Bank of England, the Bill of 1819, or the Act of 1844, than each to confess his own rampant folly, culpable rapacity, or shameful prodigality. In 1847 these associations had a perfect harvest: of late little has been heard of them. Convertibility is still main-

tained; the price of gold is still fixed at 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*; and, notwithstanding, the trade of the country is flourishing beyond any former precedent. The currency laws, as they exist, and the honest discharge of our national obligations in full, prove not to be incompatible with commercial prosperity.

But, however little interest these subjects may have at this time, we ought to have expected that our recent articles on the Bank of France would not escape the attention of the advocates of inconvertibility. The Bank of France, it is admitted, had suspended cash payments, and the notes had not depreciated. The *Economist* had admitted that depreciation does not necessarily accompany inconvertibility. Here was a fact and a theory that told so far for the doctrines of the Liverpool Currency Association. Accordingly we received from its Secretary the following letter, and, in now noticing it, we must apologise for having been prevented by an accident from doing so sooner.

To the Editor of the Economist.

Sir,—We perceive in your article of the 5th of October, on "The Bank of France," that you are of opinion that inconvertibility does not necessarily imply depreciation; but you object to a limited inconvertible paper currency, because it is liable to be tampered with by Government, and because the quantity would not fluctuate with the wants of the country. It appears to us, that if the money were issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament, the Government would have no control whatever over it.

As to your second objection, don't you think it would be easy to devise a national paper money on a principle of self-adjustment, which would fluctuate with the wants and demands of trade?

You also state that convertibility is a perfect and self-acting regulator of the proper quantity of notes which should be in circulation from day to day.

This means to say (notes being convertible into gold) that we have always the proper and exact quantity of gold that is required for the country's circulation. Now we would ask, "Was this the case in 1847, after an export of some six or eight millions, or would it be the case if California produced gold in sufficient quantity to bring its value down to a level with that of silver?"—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, on behalf of the Liverpool Currency Association,

JAMES HARVEY.

Liverpool, 5 Fullmer square, October, 1850.

The Liverpool Currency Association think, "that if money were issued under the authority of an Act of Parliament, the Government would have no control over it;" and then it asks us the question—"Don't you think it would be easy to devise a national paper money on a principle of self-adjustment, which would fluctuate with the wants and demands of trade?" What are the wants and demands of trade? Who is to determine them? Men have engaged in commercial transactions which required a capital of at least one hundred thousand pounds without the possession of ten. These may be termed illegitimate transactions. But who is to determine what is legitimate and what not, so long as a system of credit is to prevail at all? There is no more unmeaning clap-trap than the "wants and demands of trade" when used in this sense. The true "wants and demands of trade," in order that it may be healthy and prosperous, are that it shall be conducted upon sound principles, with a necessary amount of *bona fide* capital, and restrained within the proper limits of credit based upon real capital, and a currency, however it may be economised by the use of paper, at least representing actual and substantial value—a specified and well-defined quantity of one of the precious metals.

We have often been astonished at the faith which men were willing to place in the efficiency of Acts of Parliament; but we never expected to find a body of men enunciating a belief that by Act of Parliament money could be made to fluctuate in its supply "with the wants and demands of trade." The Liverpool Currency Association is, we presume, constituted of men in business. If so, they must know very well that, practically, the only means by which money, whether paper or metallic, is brought to the aid of commerce, is by means of discounts of bills, and loans upon personal credit or approved securities. Whether such advances are right or wrong—made in accordance with the true and just "wants and demands of trade," or to foster illegitimate and reckless speculation, must entirely depend on the prudence with which they are made. Can these questions be determined by an Act of Parliament? Can an Act of Parliament determine whether a security is good or bad?—whether a bill presented for discount represents a real *bona fide* transaction in trade, or a mere accommodation between two persons indulging in the wildest speculation? Can an Act of Parliament decide the precise time when an enlarging trade calls for an extended application of capital and an enlarged currency; or the precise extent to which such enlargement of demand is legitimate, and to be encouraged, or speculative, and to be repressed? No, these are questions which can only be decided by the discretion and discrimination, prompted by self-interest of those who manage the banking operations of this country.

"You also state," they continue, "that convertibility is a perfect and self-acting regulator of the proper quantity of notes which should be in circulation from day to day." Of this there can be no doubt, if notes are to be the true representatives and equivalents of coin. As a rule, men retain no more money in their possession than is needful for the convenient conduct of their affairs; and so long as notes are convertible at pleasure into coin, and coin into notes, we may be quite certain that the currency will consist of such portion of each as best suits the convenience of trade and the public.

But we suspect there is a fundamental difference between the gentlemen of the Liverpool Currency Association and the general public as to the meaning of the word "money." They have never yet given us their definition of the word "money." They seem only careful to separate it from any association with gold, with which others consider it identical. Argument, therefore, is only lost upon these gentlemen till we know what they argue about. We know that their idea of money, "a national paper money," consists of pounds, shillings, and pence. But they have never yet told us what is a pound—their pound. What is a pound? is a question that has now been before them for some years, but has not been answered. The last attempt which we remember to have seen made by any of their school was made by a farmer, at an agricultural meeting at some hotel in Bridge street, Blackfriars. He, indeed, made light of the difficulty. "A pound!" said the speaker, with the air of a teacher of great authority, "it ought to have created no difficulty to reply to this question. 'A pound! Why, my idea of a pound is plain and simple—it represents eight days' labour at half-a-crown a day.'" The company was satisfied; we do not know if the Liverpool Currency Association will be equally so with the definition. If not, they have still the fundamental question to answer, What is a pound? before they can proceed to argue upon their system of money having no fixed and definite relation to the precious metals.

Supposing they may think it needful to solve this preliminary problem, we will relate to them the result of an effort to do so, which we recently witnessed, and which may be of the greatest use to them in their attempt:—We had lately the pleasure of visiting the National School of the small secluded Hampshire village of King's Somborne, which has been brought into such just celebrity by the unremitting zeal and attention, and the singular abilities of the vicar of the parish, Mr Dawes, now Dean of Hereford. We were asked to put a question to the boys, to test their intelligence, of a kind which they were not likely to have met with in their ordinary routine lessons. It may appear very unfair that we should have asked a class of little boys to solve a question which Legislators, Members of Parliament, and Currency Associations, had failed to do; yet it was with a full conviction that it would be answered that we put the puzzling question, "What is a pound? If the price of an ounce of standard gold be 3*l* 17*s* 10*d*, what is a pound?" In a very few minutes three-fourths of the class had an answer prepared, in which they were all agreed. For the benefit of the Liverpool Currency Association, and others who have not yet solved this cardinal point for themselves, we will here give the process by which these boys, to whom the subject was entirely new, arrived at the answer, copied from one of their slates:—

First.—The question they stated thus, as a rule of three sum:—
If 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* : 1 oz of gold :: 1*l*

Which was worked thus:—

$$\begin{aligned} 3\text{ l } 17\text{ s } 10\text{ d} &= 3,738 \text{ farthings} \\ 1 \text{ oz troy} &= 480 \text{ grains} \\ 1\text{ l} &= 960 \text{ farthings.} \end{aligned}$$

Then the simple rule of three question was thus worked:—

Farthings.	:	480	::	960
If 3738	:	960	::	3738
		28800		
		4320		
		3738		
		8700		
		7476		
		12240		
		11214		
		1026		

Answer—123 $\frac{1026}{3738}$ grains, or 5 dwt 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of standard gold.

What, then, is a pound? A COIN CONTAINING 5 DWT 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ GR. OF STANDARD GOLD.

If after due deliberation the Council of the Liverpool Currency Association should arrive at the same solution of this important question as the boys of the National School at King's Somborne, and if by "money" they mean pounds, with the subordinate parts of shillings and pence, so constituted, then they will probably arrive at the obvious conclusion, that a "paper money," to answer the same purpose in the exchange of commodities, must represent the same intrinsic value. That a perfect uniformity of value between the coin which constitutes the legal money of the country, and notes of whatever denomination, can be maintained by the latter being convertible at the pleasure of the holder into the former, is obvious; for it is plain, that no person would retain a note in his possession, which was not of the same value as the coin which it represented, if by going to the Bank he could obtain coin in exchange for it. It is also true that the same uniformity of value may be maintained without convertibility, so long as the notes are received in payment of taxes, and in discharge of loans and obligations to the Banks which issue them; so long as their issue is confined within the quantity required for the general purposes of currency; and so long therefore as they circulate in common with coin. So long as these conditions are preserved the

notes will not depreciate, because all the essential objects of convertibility are still maintained; notes and gold are still, indifferently, taken in discharge of obligations, and in exchange for each other.

But the Liverpool Currency Association require that the supply of money, should "fluctuate with the wants and demands of trade." And to prove that gold should not be "money," nor notes convertible into gold, they refer to the scarcity of that commodity in 1847, and its assumed abundance by the discovery of California, reducing its value to a level with that of silver. That gold, and therefore our money, based upon gold, is subject to fluctuation in its intrinsic value, there can be no doubt; but one of the chief reasons that that metal has been selected as the standard of value, and to perform the functions of money, is, that more than any other commodity hitherto known it is least open to that objection. When the Liverpool Currency Association shall have discovered some other commodity less exposed to fluctuation in value, and in other respects equally suitable for coinage, they will confer a benefit on the world by their labours. Meantime we ask those gentlemen either to accept our plain solution of the problem, *What is a pound?* and the obvious consequence of maintaining a uniformity of value between the coin of that denomination and the paper representing it; or to furnish us with a simple and intelligible answer to the question—*What is their pound?*

THE ALARM OF WAR.

It is a somewhat cheering sign, in the gloom which was last week thrown over the political world, to find, though the alarm about war is continued, that the quarter whence it is to come and the causes that are to bring it about are changed. We are threatened with it still; but since last week we have heard no more of the union of France and Russia to dismember Prussia—nothing of France marching to the Rhine, which would most probably involve England; and the war now threatened is to take place between Austria and Prussia, Hesse Cassel being the pretext, the real cause being the ancient enmity of these Powers and a present contest which of them shall be master of Germany. However deeply we should all have to deplore such a contest, from trade being interrupted and humanity exposed to suffering, it would not so certainly involve England in the quarrel as the projected general war. From the change of issue, we infer, at least, a difficulty of beginning the contest on any reasonable grounds, if not a very great unwillingness to commence it. Those who are responsible, and will be held responsible, for commencing such an enormous series of outrages, seem much more reluctant to commit themselves to the strife than some public writers are to goad them on. We recognise in that a growing deference on their part to an improved public feeling, which the so-called Liberals deeply outraged, to their own great discomfiture, bringing against them the peace-loving middle classes all over Europe, when they begun revolution and war as the means of securing freedom. The Sovereigns of Europe, the masters of its military power, understand, we hope, better than fighting Liberals the wants of the age, and, notwithstanding their costly preparations, represented to be so onerous as almost to make war a necessity, to get rid of the shame of inflicting so much evil on their subjects for no purpose whatever, they will be slow to begin a war which will sap the basis of their power, and give a predominance in their own States to their worst enemies.

Public writers, we think, do not pay sufficient attention to the prevalent habits and sentiments, to what we may call the framework of the mind of Europe, in contradistinction to the ornament and frippery of words. The current feeling that dictates action necessarily precedes mere opinion, and this is overlooked by those whose principal business it is to deal with words. Princes and their armies form numerically but a small portion of the whole people, and it is a great mistake to put them for the whole. Nor is it a less mistake to conclude, because war has been, that it will ever be, the pastime of nations. When clubs were the only weapons, and each individual handled a club, every man was a warrior. He fought on his own account, or on account of his tribe. Battle was a personal matter. But when war began to be waged by complicated mechanical contrivances—when muskets and artillery became the ordinary weapons—and when war became a national matter—began, continued, and ended for the sake of dynastic interests or remote political consequences—it necessarily required time to learn the use of the weapons, the military art became a trade like other arts, it was practised by only a few persons, and only a few took any but a secondary interest in its results. As an ever-increasing portion of society ceased to be clubmen, as the part devoted to the art of war became less, so the character of nations changed and is still changing; and though they formerly carried on war for pleasure, they no longer do so, nor will they do so hereafter. In Germany a few noisy students and journalists, fresh from the Universities, clamour about war; in France a few military men by profession and their abettors and followers talk big; but in either country these compose only the smallest part of the nation, while the bulk of our community look with pity or contempt on the excitors of strife.

The Holy Alliance has very unwittingly, we believe, conferred a great benefit on mankind. The Sovereigns were afraid of the people, and after 1815 they formed a league of Kings to preserve peace. They intended only to secure their own power; but, as that was and is based on an armed soldiery, they undermined it just in proportion as, by preserving peace, they permitted other arts to expand, and the non-military population to increase in numbers and wealth. "Der mensch denkt Got lengts." "Man plans and God brings to pass" was never more strikingly exemplified than in the history of the Holy Alliance, intended to preserve despotic power, and yet giving a victory to the arts of peace, and, in consequence, promoting the freedom of mankind.

Thirty-four years of peace have, in fact, raised up a totally different population in Europe from the rollicking blades that before 1815 desolated it from one end to the other. The cotton-spinner of Dusseldorf and the cutler of Eberfeld, carrying on a trade with the United States, have now the same interest in preserving peace as the manufacturer at Manchester and the merchant at Liverpool. So the cloth manufacturer at Elbeuf, the perfumer at Paris, and the silk weaver at Lyons, who trade with Mexico or South America, must regard war with nearly as much abhorrence as the members of the Peace Society. Throughout the Continent the long cessation of war has allowed the classes engaged in peaceful industry to increase, and a great interest has there grown up totally adverse to war for any purpose but that of self-defence.

In our own country the change is still greater and more remarkable. Many persons yet remember the cheering on the Exchange when war was resolved on against Bonaparte in 1803. It is almost impossible that any war should now be entered on that would not cause ruined hopes and saddened hearts to the greater number of its members. Even stock-brokers, who have been said to have a peculiar interest in war, from the loans required, must be sensible that the money so expended brings no profit, yields no future production, and leaves nothing to be invested hereafter. For them war slays the goose that lays the golden eggs. Taking the whole of the public funds, both foreign and English, that are negotiated, bought, and sold, on the Stock Exchange—remembering the quantities that are locked up in trust and other funds, and never give rise to a bargain, and comparing it with the shares of insurance companies, or joint stock banks, of mines, and of railways, it will appear probably even to the gentlemen on the Stock Exchange, that their interest is better served by a state of peace, which permits and promotes such industrious undertakings, in which the bulk of the national capital is employed in reproductive operations, than by a state of war, which suspends such undertakings, and wastes the capital of the nation on works purely destructive. In the one condition there is a perpetual creation of capital to be re-invested in some useful work, by which stock-brokers as well as others may benefit; in the other there is as perpetual a destruction, requiring enormous taxes, which stock-brokers, as well as others must pay. Within recollection their trade was confined to the metropolis; but now share-brokers, at least, are to be found in almost every large town of the empire. It is pretty plain that they now do more business, and obtain more profit by the shares of companies embarked in industrial enterprises, than by the public funds of all the nations of Europe.

The security, too, is, we apprehend, much better. Spanish, Mexican, Peruvian, and some stocks of the Federal States of North America, are almost worthless. Austrian, French, and other funds have been subjected to serious vicissitudes, and if good faith have been invariably observed towards the lenders in England, it will scarcely be prudent to rely on such a disposition for ever. Modern writers of reputation have questioned the morality of borrowing, and questioned the obligation on the people to pay National Debts. No Government, it has been said, has a right to pledge the industry of future generations. The repudiation of some States weakens the sense of obligation to pay in others. Hereafter, all National Debts will be contracted with the knowledge that a minority perhaps of the public have beforehand protested against them, and should that minority, or their principles, obtain the ascendancy, such loans will not be repaid. The security for them has undoubtedly been weakened, and they will not hereafter be negotiated with the same perfect confidence in continued payment as heretofore. In addition, therefore, to the amount of wealth embarked in private companies being probably as great as the amount of the public funds, and the negotiation of exchanges in which is the business of brokers, the security of National Debts is far from being now equal to that of respectable and judicious private undertakings. Mercantile men of all kinds are fully awake to considerations of this description, and they will make it difficult for States to obtain loans for purposes of war. Of such circumstances the great loan contractors must be sensible; and they will find it for their temporary as well as permanent interest to discountenance loans which, being wasted in destroying, annihilate the sources of present and future profit.

Looking to the new interests and new feelings which are strengthened and extended every day that peace continues, and which the Sovereigns of Europe profess to respect, and must respect—for they, and the desire for the preservation of order and peace which they inspire, are the basis of all their political power—we are not prone to credit the rumours of their intention to commence great

wars. To us it seems that the mind of Europe is modelled to peace, and the leaders of the people must conform to the views of the masses as much as Hengist and Horsa conformed to the views of their followers when they first invaded England. The Sovereigns of Europe have been driven, by the late Revolutions, from their peaceful course, to return to which is now the only means of safety for them. Their interest conspires with their duty to make them avoid war.

If, however, they should be ill-advised enough to begin, we trust that all the middle classes, the monied and mercantile classes, the industrious men of every description, whose interests are at stake, will remember that these Sovereigns cannot move without money. They will and must respect their subjects right of property, who can have no rational ground for fearing oppression if they be true to themselves. The Government have no means of paying their soldiery but what they derive from taxation. They will never let loose their soldiery against the tax-payers, even if the soldiery would side with them against property; and, consequently, the opulent and peaceful middle classes, who hold in their hands the sinews of war, can stop the outrages they dread by withholding from the Sovereigns the means of paying their soldiers. Those means, too, cannot be forced from them. We count very much on those broad general interests and feelings we have adverted to; we count on the staid habits of the millions much more than on the predatory habits of the few; we count on the knowledge of the Sovereigns that it is in the power of the middle, the trading, and the monied classes, to check them midway in any warlike career, and make the utmost skill of their generals and the valour of their troops of no avail; and we count on the general laws of human nature more than on the skill of diplomatists to preserve the peace of Europe. To put an end to war seems alike the determination of the bulk of the influential people of Europe and the duty of political rulers, and those who run counter to the general and overbearing stream of civilisation will perish by its progress.

The latest news from Berlin, contained in the *Daily News*, states that Russia "demands the immediate reconstruction of the *Bundestag*," and will admit of no other terms. Russia insists, therefore, on Prussia giving up her project of a separate confederation, and of reconstituting the Diet as it existed before 1848. She presumes to dictate how Germany is to be governed, how Europe in fact is to be organised, and very soon she will probably ask for the abrogation of our House of Commons and our trial by jury as dangerous to the despotism of the Czar and his coadjutors. For England now to co-operate with Russia, if there be a grain of foundation for this report, would be something like co-operating with Napoleon in the plenitude of his power, to destroy the independence of every State in Europe. Instead of helping to bring the Czar forward into Europe, he must be terrified back, if need be, by a union of all the other Powers and people of Europe; and woe to that monarch and that people, be they who they may, who side with the Czar, and would sacrifice the civilisation and liberties of Europe to the barbarous despotism of Russia.

We must notice at the same time that Prussia, in a despatch dated Berlin, Oct. 23, and published in the *Daily News* of yesterday, shows herself willing to co-operate cordially in healing the strife between Denmark and the Duchies.

The armies of Prussia and Austria are concentrating, in opposition to each other, about Hesse Cassel; but we are assured that the bulk of the Germans will regard these Powers, if they begin to fight on such a trifle as the constitution of Hesse Cassel, as the worst enemies of their fatherland. Should such an opinion be deliberately formed on good grounds, not many years will thereafter elapse before the now respectable Houses of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern will occupy in Europe the same position as the House of the Elder Bourbons. They will be set aside as belonging not to their age and nation.

THE ANGLO-ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Papal Bull, to which we last week briefly alluded, substituting for the eight Apostolic Vicars, who have since 1849 presided over the Church of Rome in England, one Archbishop and twelve Bishops, with thirteen regularly constituted Sees—to wit, Westminster (the Archbishopric), Haggelstown (some say Hexham), Beverley, Liverpool, Salford, Salop, Merioneth and Newport, Clifton, Plymouth, Nottingham, Birmingham, Northampton, and Southwark—has excited such a profound attention, and so much discussion, that we do not feel ourselves at liberty, though the subject is rather foreign to our journal, to pass it by unnoticed. At first great astonishment prevailed, and persons felt generally inclined to laugh at the apparently ridiculous presumption of the Pope, who must be supported against his own subjects by foreign soldiers, dividing England into Sees and appointing a Bishop to each, and a Cardinal Archbishop to preside over all. But when the journals of all parties took up the subject, and thundered against the arrogance of Rome; when the clergy of Westminster and London addressed their Bishop, and their Bishop declared that the Papal Bull called in question the validity of the ordination of the clergy of the Church of England; when it was

referred to as a proof of the undying hatred of Rome to the Protestant faith, and of a settled design to subvert the Church of England, astonishment and laughter gave place to indignation, and anger predominated against the Pope and his Cardinals. Protestants, unacquainted with the usual language of Papal Bulls, translated such phrases as the "Plenitude of our Apostolic Power;" "the power of governing the universal church intrusted by our Lord Jesus Christ to the Roman Pontiff;" "we have resolved and do hereby decree the re-establishment in the kingdom of England, and according to the common laws of the Church, of a hierarchy of Bishops, deriving their titles from their own sees, which we constitute by the present letter in the various Apostolic districts;" into an arrogant claim on the part of the Pope of dominion over all Christendom, and a consequent right to map it out into ecclesiastical divisions, as suited his purposes. Though such language means nothing more than the usual claims of the Pope to regulate the discipline of the Romish Church, it served to inflame the people, and aided the purpose of those who were fanning in these otherwise quiet times public indignation into a general blaze.

A religious people ourselves, we ought to regard only with approbation the ministers and chiefs of another religion, to whom we give credit for sincerity, earnestly desiring to extend their own faith. The Pope refers, in his Bull, to "the considerable number of Catholics in England, which still keeps increasing," facts that are undoubted, and on them he grounds his determination to change the form of ecclesiastical government in England. He does that which we generally demand of our own rulers, and praise them for doing; he endeavours to make his Church more efficacious for teaching the doctrines in which he believes. He, therefore, has altered the spiritual or ecclesiastical arrangements which before prevailed, and which could only be altered, according to the constitution of the Romish Church, by his authority. In that there is nothing to censure; but he has carried out his views in the manner and with the language prescribed of old to the See of Rome, which arrogantly assumed dominion over all the powers and kingdoms of the earth, and has given, by his mode of proceeding, almost universal offence. His new Archbishop and Cardinal, too, Dr Wiseman, known for his zeal against the English Church, and known for his success in making converts, has begun his administration by sending, from "out the Flaminian Gate at Rome," a pastoral letter to his new spiritual subjects, which has been read in all the Catholic churches and chapels of his diocese. In this the Cardinal Archbishop arrogantly speaks of governing the counties of Middlesex, Herts, Surrey, Kent, &c., as if he were the lord and ruler over all this part of England. It can scarcely be denied, therefore, that the Pope and his assistants have carried a measure, innocent in itself, and laudable from one point of view, into execution in a most offensive manner, and have given a handle to their opponents, if they have not justified the indignation and opposition they will now be sure to meet with.

We are sorry for this. We regret that the public attention should be diverted from much more important matters to religious disputes that never lead to any beneficial results. Like other disputes of the kind this is a mere dispute about terms. The Pope only means to address himself to the Roman Catholics living in Westminster, Lancashire, Devonshire, &c., and really claims no other dominion than a spiritual one over his willing followers; but he uses words which imply territorial power and dominion over the land of England. He adheres to old language and old forms that revive recollections of obsolete power, when a little attention to the present circumstances of society, and the adaptation of his language to them, might at least have lessened, if it would not have removed, the alarm. A little worldly prudence would have taken away all the pretexts for creating agitation, which the want of it has given to factious zeal.

There never was a time when the Papal power was really less formidable than at present. It exists only by sufferance. The progress of knowledge, and the tolerably free inquiry which prevail throughout Europe, have shorn it of nearly all the reverence and power that superstition endowed it with. Latterly it was sought to be used in Italy as a temporal power to gain the ends of the Liberals; but, failing in that, it was deserted, and has lost by its political tergiversation much of its influence. Throughout Germany its old dominion has been questioned. In France the religious influence is less than of the Papacy than the parish priests, and should be no more alarming for other nations than the influence of our own or any other body of clergy. The Papal See has no longer a large revenue of its own, and can no longer command the revenues or resources of the rest of Europe. There is no more reason for us to object to its ecclesiastical arrangements than to those of Dr Bunting and the Methodists, or those of the Mahomedans or the Jews. The Roman Catholics must here be permitted to organise their church as the Methodists their chapels, and the Jews their synagogues. While the law gives a preference—gives income and privileges to the Established Church—it knows no other distinction between all the religions of Christendom at least, if not of the world; and perfect toleration requires that they be also equally protected in the full freedom of their ecclesiastical organisations. In a land and in an age where religious inquiry is almost free, rather biased than shackled, where every sect is at liberty to adopt its own form of spiritual

government, there is nothing extraordinary in this exercise of the Papal authority, however offensive in manner, and nothing to excite apprehension.

The Pope says that the number of Catholics has increased amongst us, and he seems warranted, by the conversion of some lords, several priests, and a tribe of meaner persons, in his belief that England may be reconciled to the Holy See. Though we should only laugh at the Sultan establishing a Mosque and a set of Muftis in London, or treat the Mormon Prophet, were he to come amongst us, with contempt, we dread the Pope's Bull, because Catholicism is already in power. It has a fast friend in our citadel. The Church of England nourishes in its bosom a great number of quasi Roman Catholics. There is more affinity between them and the Papists than between them and their Calvinistic or Presbyterian brethren; and half the alarm arises from the suspicion that they will be ready to betray the Church, when another of equal dignity is set up in the land, of which they are yet professing members. The danger comes rather from Oxford than from Rome; from a party in the Church of England than from the Pope's Bull. At Oxford have been taught the doctrines—there have been bred the clergy who have carried the English Church more than halfway to Popery, and made the Pope believe, though we have no doubt he and his advisers are thoroughly mistaken, that the majority of the people are ready to embrace the Roman Catholic religion. The misfortune of such an ill-timed and ill-managed proceeding on the part of Cardinal Wiseman and Pius IX is, that it serves to rekindle here the flames of expiring bigotry, and may revive, unless the agitation be guarded against, the political intolerance we got rid of twenty years ago after infinite labour.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

In our journal of August 24, p. 929, we published, under the title "More Proofs of Prosperity," the very significant testimony of the Registrar-General to the increase of marriages and to the comparative well-being of the lower classes. We then pointed out that this increase of marriages was an index to the prosperity rather of the lower than of the middle or upper classes; that it did not take place as the rule without a corresponding provision, however humble, for the expected family; that it was an index to a saving of the most important description, forming the fund by which the skilled labourers of society are reared; that every marriage is a pledge given for the preservation of order, and the increase was a guarantee for the progress of society, as well as a proof of the comparative prosperity of individuals. We also mentioned that the return of marriages then published was quite decisive for the first quarter of the year; that the return for the second quarter would not be published till the end of the third; but that the number of marriages in the first quarter was quite decisive of the prosperous condition of the people. The Registrar-General's return for the third quarter, containing the number of marriages to the end of June, is just published, and it fully confirms our remarks and expectations.

"The general result of the return (says the Registrar-General) is favourable in a high degree; the marriages in the spring quarter are more numerous than in any corresponding quarter of the last twelve years." The marriages in all England in the quarter ending June 30,

1850, were.....	39,018
1849	35,968
1848	31,721
1847	35, 97
1846	37,111

They were in the half year ending June,

1850	69,443
1849	64,273
1848	63,119
1847	62,677
1846	68,528

There is an increase of marriages, then, in the first half of the present year of 8 per cent. above 1849, of 10 per cent. above 1848, of 10 8-10 per cent. above 1847, and 13-10 per cent. above 1846, when—as the Registrar-General observed in his former report—"the working classes were in full employment," when the railway mania was yet unchecked, and when the middle classes were squandering their capital in wild and profitless projects.

The number of marriages (says the return) in the spring quarter declined rapidly from 1846 to 1848, and rose still more rapidly up to 1850; thus following and portraying the state of the country. London, Cheshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and South Wales, presented the greatest fluctuations, and the greatest increase of marriages in the June quarter 1850. The marriages increased in Middlesex, Hertford, and Buckingham; in Essex and Suffolk the marriages declined, as they did also in Devon and Cornwall; in Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire—the coal and iron regions—the marriages increased; they increased also in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire—the seats of the thread, lace, and other manufactures. In the great agricultural county of Lincoln the fluctuation was in an opposite direction; the marriages rose from June 1846 to June 1848, and then declined. In the East and North Ridings, in Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, in Monmouthshire, and North Wales, the marriages increased in 1850. The marriages in Portsmouth and Plymouth declined; in Bristol and Cheltenham they increased; in Stoke-upon-Trent (the Potteries) in Coventry, and in Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, the increase was considerable. It was still greater in Leeds; Halifax and Sheffield shared in the general advance. Hull, Wolverhampton, and Salisbury—where

cholera was exceeding fatal in 1849—have little more than the average marriages.

The increase, as might be expected, is principally confined to the manufacturing and commercial districts; in some of the agricultural districts, as Lincoln, Essex, and Suffolk, the number of marriages has decreased. The increase has been most remarkable in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Halifax, Sheffield, the great seats of the manufactories, which are despised and derided by Protectionist writers. In that increase, and in the small increase of marriages in the agricultural districts, we find an additional reason for the towns-people taking care of their health, and insuring for all the population of the towns good sanitary conditions, for it is plain that on them the empire will henceforward more and more rely for the natural increase of people and of wealth.

Births and deaths combine to tell a similar tale to that told by marriages. Both speak of increased happiness and a decrease of sickness and suffering. National prosperity is synonymous with increase of population. The prosperity which does not, in the long run, show itself in a permanent and continual increase of people, in more mouths to be fed and more backs to be clothed, and more contributors to the national expenditure, more arms for the national defence, if required, is delusive and false. The births registered in the last quarter were 146,970, the deaths 86,044; an excess of births over deaths of 60,926. In the three first quarters of the year, the births were 447,299, the deaths, 277,656; an excess of births over deaths of 169,643. If, as the Registrar-General states, the emigration from England in the last quarter, when most emigrants go, almost balanced the excess of births over deaths, so as to leave only a small margin for the increase of population, such was not the case in the two other quarters, and the excess will indicate an increase of people. It must be recollected, too, that the bulk of the emigrants will maintain a trading connection with the mother country, and that they will thus, by supplying a means of subsistence, indirectly contribute permanently to increase our population. Should the excess of births over deaths be completely balanced by emigration, it would, nevertheless, be an evidence full of hope for continued prosperity hereafter.

Though very little has yet been done by our new Boards to improve the sewerage of our towns, supply them more abundantly with better water, or remove the dead from amidst the living, it is gratifying to learn that the "mortality is much below the average," and the public health has never been so good since 1845, as in "the present quarter." At the same time, it is perfectly clear, from the following table, that a great deal may yet be done to improve the health and lengthen the lives of inhabitants of towns, whatever differences of opinion may prevail as to the mode by which the improvement may be best effected. Much, it is equally plain and agreeable to know, may be effected; and experience, where there is no obstacle to impede observation, or check the circulation of truth, will soon direct us to the right path. Here is a table, published by the Registrar-General, of the mortality in different districts:—

The rate of mortality in 506 districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes, was 1·693 per cent. per annum in the quarter; the average summer rate (1840-50) being 1·832 per cent:—

	Estimated Population in middle of August 1845.	Deaths in eleven summer quarters 1840-50.	Annual rate of mortality per cent. in the summers 1840-50.
In 117 districts	7,117,200	492,255	2·517
In 506 districts	9,567,460	481,986	1·832
Excess of mortality in towns .....	...	...	0·6-5

The rate of mortality in 506 districts, comprising the large towns, was 2·206 per cent. per annum; the average rate (1840-50) being 2·517 per cent.

The juxtaposition of the figures in the table suggest the melancholy reflection that more than seven millions of people, inhabiting the metropolis and all the cities and great centres of industry, are still exposed to a mortality which is not inherent in their nature, but is due to the artificial circumstances in which they are placed. The waters, the sewers, the soils, the churchyards, the houses, emit poisons. To every ten natural deaths, four violent deaths—deaths from these poisonous exhalations—are superadded.

More instructive facts cannot be laid before the community. More powerful reasons than such facts cannot be gathered from all our stores of knowledge, for the avoidance of those causes of violent deaths which seem far more fatal than war and famine. Four human beings violently put to death for every ten who die in the fair course of nature, forty for every hundred, four hundred for every thousand, four million for every ten million, is a frightful mortality—far exceeding the mortality of war, carrying famine in its train. It is only charitable to suppose that the various municipal, clerical, aristocratical, political, and regal personages, who have assumed the somewhat awful responsibility of directing the people, and providing for their welfare, have been as ignorant of such facts as these, and as ignorant of the means of putting an end to so much sickness, suffering, and death, as the humblest and most ignorant of the people themselves, or no words that we can use would come up to the idea we should form of their criminal neglect. If all of them have been about equally ignorant, it hardly becomes any one class, or a few of any class, who have recently made acquaintance with these facts, and suppose they are masters of the best method of remedying the evils, to pour out vehement condemnation on other less informed classes. We seem all to have much to learn in relation to the economy of society, and we shall all probably best perform our duty by

observing it more closely, rather than by assuming the responsibility of regulating it.

To us it is extremely agreeable to have the Registrar-General's testimony, in addition to the testimony of the Chief Officer of the Manchester police, the Chairmen of the Somerset and other quarter sessions, the Chief Commissioner of the Poor Laws, and other authorities, to the comparative well-being and good order of the people in the present year. We are particularly well pleased with such a favourable report of the town population, their morals and domestic relations. On sundry occasions it has been our duty to point out that improvement. From a conviction that the condition of the people was becoming daily better, in consequence of our altered commercial legislation, we expressed in the early part of the year a decided objection to those heart-rending pictures of desolation in our towns which it pleased a free trade contemporary to publish. The very population, some parts of which he described in such lugubrious terms, has been, in fact, the most prosperous of the empire. "Man," we are told by very high authority, "is born to trouble, as the sparks fly upwards;" and it is therefore easy in every condition of society for a spirited writer, with a great command of words, to alarm the world by a vivid description of existing evils. It betrays, at the same time, complete ignorance of the history of our own population, and the population of the rest of Europe, to infer deterioration from present deprivations or sufferings. The fact is, and it is equally proved by the evidence of our senses and our memory, by histories of the past and accurate reports of the present, that our population, now comparatively well off, is rapidly improving. Their progress can only be impeded by engendering discontent at the natural principles of society, and teaching them to expect more rapid improvement by vast changes in our social and political arrangements. Happily, however, the ill-assorted union between our free trade contemporary and a sentimental enemy to competition and cheap production is at an end; and the staunchest opponents of competition will no longer be supplied with arms by one of the staunchest of its friends.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

SOME apprehensions are expressed in the accounts from China, that the young Emperor and his Government are not so well disposed for a friendly alliance with us as the late Emperor and his advisers latterly showed themselves. It is said that they still feel keenly the ignominy of their defeats in the last war; and that a party even openly expresses itself anxious to be revenged. It is certain that there has been more than one instance in which a striking reluctance has been shown to draw our alliance into a closer intimacy. These rumours are apparently confirmed by the following document, which has been presented to the young Emperor by Chay Kishin, one of the chief advisers:—

His late Majesty ruled the empire for thirty years with amazing benignity. Thus, when (during the closing years of this reign) his sacred mind was torn with anxiety on account of the disturbances along the sea coast, he condescended to listen to the recommendation of his ministers to accept terms of peace and amity, solely with the view of delivering his people from the miseries inflicted on them by the rapine and violence of foreign soldiery. Notwithstanding his condescension it was the deliberate determination of his late Majesty at some future time to take a great and powerful demonstration before the world. But this object it has not been permitted his late Majesty to carry out.

In your humble servant's opinion the military department has for several years past been in an exceedingly defective state. Although the expenditure in that branch of the service has hitherto been excessive, yet what advantage has the nation reaped from mustering such troops as the village braves, or confiding the interests of the empire to a militia that has never been trained to arms?

Look for a moment at the insurrections in Honan,—they are not yet put down; and the pirates on the coast of Shantung,—they are not yet extirpated. Who does not see from all this how useless and undisciplined our troops everywhere are?

On examination, your servants finds that one step has been recently taken (towards the fulfilment of the late Emperor's intentions) to bring about a restoration of the old state of things, in the stout and resolute rejection of the petition of foreigners for admission into the city of Canton. Might not the same plan be carried out everywhere along the coast? This however cannot be effected by one stroke of your Majesty's pen, or by a single memorial from your Majesty's ministers.

The chief duty that, in such a case, seems to devolve on your Majesty is, first, to institute and secure due order and discipline in your own dominions, prior to making any display or aggression abroad. Your humble servant would suggest, therefore, that your Majesty should to this end prescribe to your officers a limited time within which to accomplish certain definite plans. For instance, command the governors-general and governors of the various provinces to present a report of the names of those in the military and civil services, whom they deem worthy of trust and confidence. Let them inform your Majesty too, of the military organisation of the country, that is, its offensive and defensive capabilities. Let them also report what is the actual state of the military forces, and what the condition of the commissariat.

Supposing that this year sees an improvement in all these points, may we not reasonably anticipate further progress during the next?

At the same time, it is not desirable that measures so important as these should be carried out hastily, or without mature consideration; for it is of the highest moment that they should be prosecuted with all due care, caution, and nicety. But when such arrangements shall have been once matured, your Majesty need only order what shall please your Majesty, and it shall be done; so that the restrictions and impediments along the whole coast may easily be re-established.

Under such circumstances, it will be for your Majesty to say of foreigners, 'they are a perverse and obstinate generation—punish them,' and most assuredly they shall be punished; or, 'they are a poor, contemptible race, take pity on them as heretofore,' and they shall be let alone.

No doubt this sounds very unfriendly and very bold, but we have every confidence, that when some of the more experienced councillors of the State are called upon to advise the Government, many weighty reasons will be discovered for avoiding at least such a course as would be likely to provoke hostilities. Commissioner Lin has a tolerably accurate estimate of the English character and the English power.

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

In another part of our journal will be found, copied from the *Times*, the law for the suppression of the slave trade, recently passed in the Brazils, preceded by some judicious observations on that important subject. With the growing empire of Brazil it is almost as much our interest to remain on good terms as with the United States of America, and we have never regarded with approval the strong measures taken by our Government, at the instigation of the opponents of the slave trade, to put down that unholy traffic amongst the Brazilians. We lament its continuance as much as its most enthusiastic opponents, but we have no more right to begin a crusade against it and them than we have to begin a crusade against slavery in Russia or the United States. The Brazilian Government, taking at length the humane and the just course, and the course dictated by its interests—which, no doubt, it would have taken long ago, had we been less arrogant in dealing with it—has promoted the passing of a law making the importation of slaves into Brazil piracy. We must hope, therefore, with the writer of the observations which accompany the law, “that in a short time, with a little more energy on one side and less violence on the other, all difficulties will be removed, and this important question brought to a satisfactory conclusion.” When that is the case, our commercial relations with the Brazils, now much deranged by our own attempts to put down the Brazilian slave trade, will be restored to their natural and friendly order, which is required for the prosperity of both nations.

THE RELAY SYSTEM.

The *Manchester Courier* contains a paragraph in reference to a letter signed “George Atkins,” which appeared in our journal of the 19th ult. The paragraph admits that the first part of the statement in the *Courier*, which our correspondent controverted, would bear the interpretation which he somewhat rudely put on it—of falsehood; but it says “the accuracy” of the two other statements formerly made by the *Courier* “have been affirmed by several parties.” We must leave the *Courier*, and our correspondent to settle the difference between them. We published the letter believing the signature to be *bona fide*. The *Courier* says, “On inquiry, we find that the only person of the name in Sad-dleworth is a schoolmaster, and no such place as Oxford house is known there.” We must, however, assure the *Courier* that there is such a place, and we are quite satisfied with our correspondent’s description of himself. While we express our thanks to the “Whig and Free Trader,” who sends us the paragraph of the *Courier*, which would otherwise probably not have fallen under our notice, we must inform him that his communication would have been more deserving of our attention had he accompanied it by his signature.

THE SUGAR DRYING MACHINE.

We copy from a Jamaica paper Mr. Drumm’s description of his sugar drying machine:—

In July, 1849, I saw centrifugal force applied to the drying of water out of cloth by a machine called a “hydro-extractor;” instantly I said it would suit sugar, varying the form and material of the machine, giving it the same motion with increased velocity, and the centrifugal force (not the machine) will dry sugar. I saw it then in my mind, and since in fact. It is no longer a matter of question, or for inquiry, or even of doubt. Now as to the method. When the cane juice is boiled down so as to be sufficiently concentrated, then it is placed in coolers, and when it is perfectly cooled, say in 24 hours after skipping for common table sugar, or almost instantly for Gadesden or vacuum pan sugar, it is ready for the machine. The fresh sugar is taken out of the cooler and placed in the cylinder of the “curing machine.” When the cylinder is about two-thirds full it is put in motion, slow at first and gradually increasing in velocity until it reaches about 1,600 to 2,000 revolutions per minute. The slow motion at first sends the pasty sugar from the centre in equal portions round the sides of the cylinder, and then the rapid motion gives to the molasses in the cylinder the influence of centrifugal force and makes it fly through the sugar and through the net work of the cylinder, and against the outsides, falling down which by the power of gravity it then flows out by a proper pipe at the side or bottom. The operation is perfect in from one to five or six minutes, according to the various sugars and the velocity given to the cylinder; when a white sugar is wanted, then after the molasses is separated, the dry sugar is made into a paste with clear sugar syrup, or with pure water, and re-operated on for a minute or two, when the colour is entirely removed. A machine suitable for use with the arrangements necessary to suit our colonial sugars, our means of labour, and our mechanical conveniences, I expect to get made, by getting a number together, for about 60*l* sterling each, and with such a machine I expect to cure at least two hogsheads per day. The Legislature have given me a sole privilege of making, using, or vending them, or such like machines, in this island (Barbadoes), and giving me, as encouragement, a profit on cost and charges of 25 per cent., so I must calculate my encouragement and remuneration by the progress of my influence on the planters as to the process, and my adaptation and perfecting of the machines to our wants and means.

The hydro-extractor mentioned by Mr Drumm is in extensive use in our manufacturing districts, being employed by calico-printers, bleachers, throwsters, and others. It is also employed in

hospitals, washing establishments, and some private families, as more effectual than wringing in getting the water out of clothing, and far less destructive. The Messrs Strutt, of Derby, the eminent cotton spinners, have no less than seventeen of the patent hydro-extractors in use; and Mr Drumm’s application of the principle to sugar drying is one example out of many of the superior efficacy of skill and knowledge compared to mere manual labour in obtaining profitable and beneficial results.

Agriculture.

HINTS AT THE AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

At the Appleby Agricultural Association the Earl of Lonsdale, after recommending the farmers to drain, to clean, and to manure their land—three things much wanted on not a few of the farms in Westmoreland—stated that there had not been a single applicant in Westmoreland for any part of the drainage loan, though capital might there be most beneficially applied in draining. His lordship, however, seemed to contemplate a succession of such loans until all the wet land of England had been drained by such agency. That is a delusion; landowners must learn to help themselves, which, as regards draining, they can now do, though their estates may be settled. One of the judges, Mr Outhwaite, from Yorkshire, thus referred to injury caused by timber and hedges:—

The crops were looking very well, but he could not help remarking in the strongest terms upon the great quantity of land destroyed by hedge-row timber. If any landed proprietor would go and see the amount of injury done to his property he would be perfectly astonished. It not only uselessly took up the space, but it partially destroyed the crops; sheep always came under the hedges out of the sun where they were attacked and almost eaten up by the flies; besides which their manure was wasted. It was all well enough for Lord Lonsdale to talk about draining, manuring, and clearing; they were quite necessary it was true, but if his lordship wanted his tenantry to improve the land he must give them permission to destroy the hedge-row timber. He spoke feelingly, because his land was as highly rented as any land in the county. He only held 461 acres of land, for which he paid 1,051*l*, besides 121*l* for tithes. That was nearly 1,200*l* a-year, but he had permission to destroy the hedge-row timber. He had had a fence 220 yards in length, and whilst it remained he never grew a turnip within twenty yards of it; now that it was taken away he could compete with any one; and this had given him encouragement to manure the land instead of having it occupied by useless timber. He could not see why any landlord should wish to grow it, for the best would not realise now more than 8*d* a foot; in fact, the excuse for not cutting it down was that the landlords could not get it sold. It was better that they cut it down and burn it than allow it remain, for it was only doing a great deal of harm without being of any use whatever.

This is just and true; yet the pertinacity with which landowners cling to the timber is surprising. In the new arrangements which will very generally take place between landlords and tenants within the next few years much will probably be done; for, as Lord Lonsdale said, that if tenants would come and pay such rents as Mr Outhwaite talked about, “he (Lord L.) would let them cut down all his trees;” and that “he was sure that some of his neighbours, like himself, would be very glad to get such a tenant, and he would be bound they would cut down every stick of hedge on the land, if they could so raise its value.” And that is a common sense view of the subject, which we hope landowners will begin to take. Let land be cleared of timber, useless hedges, and game, and leases granted, and landlords will not find much difficulty in getting full rents and good tenants.

RE-ADJUSTMENTS OF FARMING CONTRACTS.

The observations we made last week, under the head of “Rents and Revaluations,” were directed mainly, if not exclusively, to yearly tenancies, or other very short periods of hiring, for which the great majority of farms in the South and West of England are held. Our correspondent, in the following letter, seems to have the case of tenants holding under lease chiefly in view:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Having been a constant reader of your very valuable paper ever since its first publication, I was agreeably surprised to find the same views I have long entertained made the subject of an article in your journal of last week, under the head of “Rents and Revaluations.”

About a month since I addressed a letter to you, but postponed sending it, under the belief and hope that some able person would take the subject up.

I have been repeatedly pressed, by tenants similarly situated to myself, to make an appeal to the public, through your columns, in the hope that Mr Cobden might see it, and thereby be induced to lend us his assistance; for, whatever the Protectionists may say, I consider him the friend of the tenant-farmers.

All sensible men, whether landlords or tenants, must, I think, have long given up all hope of a return to protection, and the sooner they set about re-adjusting their contracts the better it will be for both parties.

But there is a class of tenants (of which, I am sorry to say, I am one) who will never be able to re-adjust their contracts without the aid of the Government—viz., by passing a short act cancelling all leases made previous to January 1850, and that upon the same terms and conditions as are stipulated therein.

Tenants ought, and I hope most of them do, consider their characters at stake when leaving a farm, and therefore feel themselves

morally as well as legally bound to leave their occupations in such condition that no future tenant could find fault with.

I farm extensively, and was four years ago induced to take a fresh lease for sixteen years at a great advance of rent, which is now upwards of 40s an acre, exclusive of tithe, rent charge, and drainage taxes, amounting at least to 10s an acre more. I am also bound to do all repairs entirely at my own expense; and I have, of my own free will, within the last three years, underdrained, in the most effective and durable manner, a very large portion of my occupation, for which I have never received a sixpence from my landlord. My farm is acknowledged to be in the best possible condition; and all I now ask, is to either have my rent reduced in proportion to the times, or to be released from the occupation; and the only way in which I am met is by the positive assurance, that "not one farthing of the rent shall be reduced, nor shall the terms of the agreement be altered, nor shall I be released from my engagement." Mine is by no means a solitary case. Two years since, a neighbour of mine—a first-rate and industrious farmer—hired 250 acres on a lease of fourteen years. He also has asked for a reduction of rent; he also had a similar reply—"I will make you no reduction, nor will I let you go." He then asked his landlord what he would take to release him. He said "one thousand pounds." The tenant would gladly have given him "five hundred." It is from such landlords as these that tenants must be freed by Act of Parliament, or very serious, indeed, must be the result. I know many who, if nothing is done for their relief, will soon be without a shilling to farm with.

If by means of your widely-circulated paper you can assist us in obtaining what is only an act of justice, you will receive the thanks of a very large portion of the tenantry of this country.—I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,

A FREE TRADER.

Oct. 30, 1850.

What our correspondent seeks is an Act of Parliament to release tenants from leases, or to compel the lessors to reduce their rents, but we think a little consideration will show him that such a mode of re-adjusting farming contracts is altogether out of the question. When a man takes a lease of a farm, he naturally does so after a deliberate estimate of present prices and produce, and careful consideration of the expectations of future prices and produce; but if leases are to be set aside by Act of Parliament, because prices are lower than the tenants expected when they contracted for their farms, will not landowners renew the objection they often make to granting leases, namely, "that they are binding on the landlord only, and that tenants contrive to avoid them if times go against them?" What, if prices had gone up? Would landlords have been justified in seeking a parliamentary discharge from their engagements? The suggestion made by our correspondent proceeds upon the assumption that the present moderate range of prices of corn and of stock has been caused entirely by free trade; but if he had, as we have recently done, taken a wide survey of the rural districts, he would have seen many causes for moderate prices which are quite independent of free trade. For some years past there have been general and great improvements in husbandry going on, and there is now an amount of enterprise, capital, and intelligence applied to farming, in nearly all parts of the country, of which persons whose observation may have been confined to one district have little idea. The average produce of grain, in most parishes, as compared with the produce ten years ago, has considerably increased; and no one can see the large numbers of young cattle everywhere being reared without finding ample cause for a fall in the price of stock, without resorting to any change in the import laws. A man who takes a lease generally finds his expectation of profit upon the increased produce he anticipates, and though it may perhaps be an act of prudent generosity on the part of the landowner to make some reduction of rent even to his leasehold tenants, any notion of a compulsory and legislative abrogation of farming contracts ought to be banished from tenants' minds as speedily as possible.

REDUCTIONS OF RENT OR LEASES.

We have often had occasion to remark that mere reductions of rent to tenants who have not the means to farm well, or whose farms are in such a state, that good cultivation is impracticable until large permanent improvements have been made, are nearly or quite useless; they are scarcely palliatives. In such cases the rent might often be reduced to nothing, and yet the tenants, carrying on their farms as heretofore, would make but a poor living. The following statement of an actual case, by a gentleman of much skill and experience in farming, and the management of land, bears on the remarks we made last week, on the necessity of re-arranging as well as revaluing estates.—

At the time the Government made known the intention to repeal the Corn Laws, which is now nearly five years since, the owner of an estate of about 4,000 acres, situate in the centre of England, alarmed at the prospect which free trade presented of reduced rent and diminished income, had his attention drawn to the necessity of preparing his tenants for the lower prices they would have to take for the produce of their farms, and sought, in the improvement of his estate, for means to enable them to continue its successful cultivation. The success which has attended his proceedings offers so valuable an example to others, that I trust I shall be excused for giving some account of it. At the period mentioned the estate was divided into farms of 130 to 300 acres, which, tithe free and arable, with valuable pasture, were let at rents of from 15s to 30s an acre. The tenantry, although ancient, had held only by the year; the land, which is naturally fertile, had had scarcely anything done to improve it, and the farmers had little idea of any capability in the soil beyond what their inferior practice had developed.

The quantity of pasture upon each farm allowed of a considerable quantity of stock being kept, but as the cattle were grazing all the winter in the meadows, and no provision of winter food, except hay, was given them, the arable land had no benefit from the stock; and its cultivation being upon a course without root crops, and but little assisted by manure, gave only very moderate returns. To tenants so farming, Sir Robert Peel's announcement of free trade created considerable alarm, for they, as well as their landlord, saw little chance of their continuing to do as they had done; but in the improvement of their inferior practice, and in the amendment of the general state and ill condition of their farms, the proprietor was told there would be found ample scope to cover their reductions from free trade, and on this he was told to rely. The assistance of a new land-agent, and from a distant district, was obtained, and he at once saw how much of the imperfect success of the tenants was owing to the ill-condition of their farms, and their ignorance of the improved practices which the cultivation of inferior soils had elsewhere called forth; he knew the difficulty there would be in introducing the different practices, which he considered essential to the future successful cultivation of their farms, and he could only hope to effect this by at once destroying their confidence in their past practice, and making them place a higher appreciation of the capability of their soil. He determined on a course which should at once drive them to adopt a different system, and at the same time should encourage them to enter into improvements of their farms. It was with these views that at the first audit the tenants were informed that they would each receive notice to quit, but that leases for 21 years would at the same time be offered them, at an advance of 20 per cent; that permission would be given them to break up certain portions of the pasture of their farms, after they had been drained, upon plans that would be given them; that draining tiles would be allowed them to drain all their land, but the draining was to be done at depths, and upon the plans to be laid down; that their homesteads would be improved, and sheds built to give them accommodation for wintering their stock in yards, and fattening of cattle in stalls; and they would be allowed to remove all unnecessary hedges and trees injurious to the corn; but at the same time their leases would forbid their existing practice of taking two white corn crops in succession; and they would be obliged to dress a fourth of their arable land every year, and other restrictions would be introduced on what they had been in the habit of doing. It was expected in this way they might be made to adopt a more advantageous course of husbandry, and that their farms might be put into better condition, and made more productive, so as to become cheaper to them at increased rents, than they had been under the old. I must pass over the difficulties of the next three years, the stand made against these measures, the obstacles thrown in the way, the withdrawal of some of the tenants, the objections raised to the deep draining, and the attempting the cultivation of roots where roots had never grown, &c.; fortunately, some of the tenants left, and the readiness with which the vacated farms were re-occupied, and at still higher rents, and the example which the new tenants afforded, who, directed by their leases, at once proceeded to grub hedgerows, to deep drain, and raise turnips and green crops, and better clean the land, were answers to many of their objections. And now it is to the result I would call attention, which is as follows:—this estate now affords a clear rental of 23 per cent. advance on the rental of 1845. The rents are now better paid than they ever have been; the last two audits were held quicker than ever after the quarter days, and at each the whole of the rents were collected without an arrear; and the tenants, with scarcely an exception, admit they are doing well, and their farms are cheaper than they were to them at the old rents; and well they may say so, for such crops as they have had the last two years were never before seen in their parishes.

In this statement, perhaps too much stress is laid on the change produced by the alteration in the Corn Laws, for the causes which have contributed to the present state of prices have been for some time in operation, and it has for many years past been obvious to accurate observers that such tenant-farmers as are above described could not long hold on in competition with the better farmers of the country. The mischief is, that from one cause or another, most of the landowners have not the means to improve their estates in this effectual manner, and not a few even of those who possess the means want the energy necessary so to apply them.

A LANDLORD'S CONCESSIONS.

We referred the other day to an offer by Lord Bateman, made at an agricultural meeting, to re-adjust his tenants' rents, and we find he has addressed to them the following circular, setting forth the manner and extent of his intended concessions:—

GENTLEMEN,—My recent arrival to reside at Shobdon seems an appropriate time for expressing to you my sentiments and intentions with regard to our future relationship of landlord and tenant.

I have chosen this mode of communicating with you, as the one best adapted to convey, without misconception, the result of my careful inquiries and mature deliberation.

Looking at the changes created by recent legislation, I have thought it advisable to examine minutely into the details of each farm upon my property, as regards rent, cultivation, condition, and management.

I have observed with feelings of sincere regret the distress which undoubtedly prevails among a portion of my tenantry consequent upon the reduced price of agricultural produce during the past two years; and in order to meet it as far as lies in my power, I have directed a return of 10 per cent to be made to all those who punctually pay their rent at the audit to be held in the ensuing week.

I have also desired my land agent, Mr T. N. Beasley, to make a survey and revaluation of every farm on the estate, and to fix the rental upon such a fair and equitable basis, as is calculated to meet the altered aspect of the times.

Upon that valuation I shall be prepared to enter into engagements for renewed occupations with such of my tenants as are in a position to continue in their farms.

It is also my intention forthwith to commence, and, if possible, to complete in the course of next year, a thorough repair and re-arrangement of the farm premises and buildings throughout the estate.

I shall be ready to complete the drainage of the Shobdon marshes, and to undertake such other arterial drainage and improvements as may be necessary, upon terms which will, I believe, prove mutually remunerative.

Complaints having reached me of damage done by rabbits, I willingly offer to any of my tenants who suffer by them the permission to destroy them, upon making previous personal application in the proper quarter.

These arrangements will, I trust, satisfy you of my earnest desire heartily to

co-operate with you in maintaining that unity of purpose and steadfast perseverance which can alone enable us to keep pace with the exigencies and increasing competition of the present time.—I remain, with every assurance of friendly interest, yours faithfully and sincerely,
BATEMAN.
Shobdon Court, Oct. 12, 1850.

This seems to fall far short of the exigencies of the times. Repairs and rebuildings are promised as well as drainage, and so far good; but nothing is said as to leases, and the permission to kill rabbits is too restricted and guarded by the necessity of "making previous personal application in the proper quarter"—probably to the gamekeeper—as to be practically useless. The only concession in regard to game and other vermin, with which tenants ought to be satisfied, is that the landlord should give up all right to game, and discharge his gamekeeper.

CULTURE OF AMERICAN COTTON IN INDIA.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

ALL the private letters we have seen, by the overland mail, confirm the statements we recently made, that with some few exceptional cases—mainly due to local peculiarities of soil, or to ignorance of the conditions of successful culture—the culture of cotton in India from the New Orleans seed is progressing, both as to quality and quantity, in a way that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all taking an interest in this great and important experiment. We recently noticed the progress made and making in the Dharwar district, and also in that of Tinnevely. We shall now refer to the districts in the province of Candeish. This, it may be recollected, was one of the sites of the experiments by the American cotton planters, sent out to introduce the culture of the New Orleans variety of cotton there. Messrs Simpson and B'out were for a time, in the early period of the experiment, located in different parts of the district; but their sowings at first were without a successful result. The reason of this failure is now sufficiently understood. Their experiments were conducted in the southern parts of the province, in the open country, which, besides being bare of trees, have a dry arid soil; whereas moisture is one of the great conditions of fertility. They determined, however, to see if they could send the native indigenous cotton in a clean state to market; and in this respect they were remarkably successful. At Bombay, their native clean cotton sold at higher prices than the New Orleans cotton; simply from the circumstance that the Bombay merchants did not know which was the best cotton, when both were put before them. At the same time Mr Simpson expressed a strong conviction that the New Orleans cotton would succeed in other parts of the province nearer the hills, where there is greater moisture in the soil. These parts of the country have been tried, and the result has proved his anticipations to be correct. The culture of American cotton there has been steadily increasing, and, in the opinion of those who are in a position to judge, only a few more years are required firmly to establish the culture of this cotton in such sites, in the districts of Candeish. In the first site of experiment there, and indeed in all dry localities, moisture is the great desideratum; and when this is not otherwise supplied, irrigation by canal becomes exceedingly desirable and important. A few years ago there was scarcely any cotton cultivation in the Candeish districts; but Mr Elphinston, now collector of that district, sowed yearly a supply of American cotton seed, from Dharwar, as well as a portion of that which was more recently sent out from America and England; and we are glad to learn, by the latest advices, that in spite of the seed from Dharwar not arriving till late in the sowing time, and notwithstanding the natural results of unpropitious seasons, the Dharwar-American cotton seed is becoming acclimated in Candeish, and the annual increase in that province is about ten times the amount of the previous season. The ryots are rapidly becoming more familiar with the advantages attending the sowing of the American seed; finding, as they have already done, that it gives a greater yield of cotton than the indigenous seed of the country; that it produces cotton of a superior quality, and that it commands a higher price in the market. One writer expresses a decided conviction that in all the eastern districts of Candeish, or that part of the province in which cotton, indigo, and opium are grown, the culture of the American cotton seed may be considered established. In the other, or western half of the province, sugar cane is the chief product. A letter from Dhurumgaum (Candeish), of August last, states that the American cotton seed plantations in that district were then in a healthy condition; but of course they were liable to injury should bad weather prevail during the remainder of the monsoon. It is of course to be expected that cotton plants not yet thoroughly acclimated, will suffer more from adverse seasons and circumstances than the indigenous cotton; and this fact is not always sufficiently taken into consideration. In one or two years more, however, the American seed will, in all probability, be sufficiently acclimated, to be enabled to resist all such evil influences. We understand it is the opinion of Mr Simpson, the American superintendent of the plantation, that the great difference between India and America, of a nature hostile to the cultivation of the American cotton seed in India, is the dryness of its climate, Dharwar being between the two monsoons of Bombay—and Madras, enjoying both seasons of rain, supply the reason why American seed thrives better in those districts than elsewhere in India. The climate of Candeish being rendered somewhat humid, by the vicinity of large tracts of jungle, the American seed will gradually become acclimated to live there, by that law of nature which changes the habit of a plant in order to adapt it to a new climate. But in the dry Deccan, which has scarcely any trees, except in those parts of the states of Sattarah and Colapore, which lie in the vicinity of the Syadree Ghauts, it will be difficult to introduce the American cotton seed, without irrigation. It would be a great, indeed a double boon, if Government would cause this bare and arid district to be planted with trees; for this would

correct the excessive dryness of the soil, and would in time supply timber for the wants of the people.

We learn from one private letter that a Bombay mercantile firm have established at Dhurumgaum an agent belonging to their house, chiefly to buy cotton grown from American seed, and also the indigenous cotton, to as large an amount as he can procure. The same firm have arranged to take a large supply of American gins from the East India Company's factory at Dhurumgaum. The ryots, too, are buying these gins, having speedily become sensible of their great superiority over the native churka. It may, therefore, be fairly anticipated that Candeish will soon be in a position to supply a considerable quantity of Indian New Orleans cotton, in clean and good condition. The only drawback of any importance is that arising from the thin population of the district, the large proportion of fallow land, and the extensive jungle in some parts; these causes, to some degree, retard the extension of the cotton cultivation.

By the latest advices, it is encouraging to learn that the cotton plants sown in the Dhurumgaum district of Candeish were looking very healthy. Those sown and irrigated before the rainy season were most luxuriant. Mr Simpson is stated to have 200 beegas of land (about 67 acres), sown with American cotton seed; the plants, by the latest advices, in a very healthy and prosperous state. It is impossible to receive these generally concurrent and exceedingly satisfactory accounts of the progress of the cotton culture, and especially of the New Orleans variety in various parts of India, without a conviction that if the efforts to promote its extension, on the part of the East India Company, be continued for another season or two, and the ryots be afforded that stimulus to extended planting which is given by a large and increasing demand, at fair prices, we may look ere long for a large and rapidly increasing supply of cotton from India of that kind and quality most suitable to the manufacturers here. Thus, as greater experience of the habits of the American plant in its new climate, and a more careful observation of the seasons, and especially of the best time for sowing, are acquired and applied by the native growers, we shall see the foundation laid for the cultivation of a great staple product over vast regions of our Indian territory, which, while it largely benefits the people of those dependencies, and extends not only the agriculture but the commerce of India, will be of incalculable advantage to the great staple manufacture of the United Kingdom.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE BRAZILS.

It has been stated that the recent proceedings of the Brazilian Government afforded a decided proof of their sincerity. As a confirmation of that statement, at foot will be found a full and faithful translation of a law which, having been read a third time and passed in the Chamber of Deputies, was sent to the Senate to be taken into consideration, and which, according to the information just received, was approved of on the 13th of August. We shall, in as few words as possible, give the history from the Brazilian press of that law, in order that our readers may be able to judge for themselves, not only of its merits, but also of the improvement in the public opinion in Brazil, of which it is a striking proof.

Everybody conversant with the slave trade question knows that on the 7th of November, 1831, a law was promulgated at Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of rendering effectual the stipulations of the treaty of 1826.

In 1837 another law was proposed in the Senate for the same purpose, and having passed there was sent to the Lower House. In this branch of the Legislature it was taken into consideration in 1848, was read a first time, but adjourned on the second reading. It was not deemed convenient to go on with it at that time; very justly so, because some of its provisions, instead of being opposed, were rather favourable to the slave trader.

In the present session of the Chamber of Deputies the Government, availing themselves of the large majority they commanded there, caused the said law to be brought forward again, with a view to eliminate those articles which were objectionable and to improve the others. The occasion was well chosen, and the result answered their expectation.

The articles struck out were equal to a revocation of the laws of 1831, the last of them especially, as it screened the slave trader from any prosecution. Compared with it, the new one contains stipulations which give the Government of Brazil more power, and place the smuggler in such a position that probably they will not consider it safe to proceed in their career of crime.

On the expiration of the convention of 1817 no law remained imposing the penalty of the confiscation of vessels and their cargoes, nor determining the circumstances necessary to qualify such vessels as were intended for the traffic.

The act of 1831 left the adjudication of all cases to the common courts of justice, which were composed of persons who, by their unacquaintance with judicial matters and entire irresponsibility, offered little or no guarantee.

The above law does not contain, also, any provision by which the trade in slaves was considered piracy, and punished as such.

The present law provides for all those cases in the most clear and satisfactory manner.

It may be said, we confess with some reason, that this is merely the written law, and that we must, before we pass judgment, see that law executed. No doubt of it; but have we not facts enough to make us believe that it will be faithfully carried out, and that henceforward the trader in human beings will meet his deserts? We confess that we are not so sceptic as to shut our eyes to the proofs lately given by the Brazilian Government and people that they are in earnest, and not endeavouring merely to deceive us in order the better to attain the purpose, which, rightly or wrongfully, has been imputed to them.

Every question, whatever its nature may be, has its different stages,

and when we are called upon to judge of its actual state we must look to its existing circumstances, not as they absolutely are, but as they may be in relation to the former ones. In judging, therefore, the question, whether the Brazilian nation is sincere in the desire of enforcing their convention with England, we must look back and examine what proofs of that desire they may have given previously; and whether the present ones are more or less weighty, more or less worthy of our confidence.

We have followed the slave trade question with that interest and attention which is due to it, and we have come to the conclusion that there never was so much done before by the Brazilian Government in favour of its solution, never was the public opinion of the country so clearly and so strongly pronounced in accordance with our views. And it could not have happened otherwise. The idea of right is essential to the human mind, and sooner or later it is sure to come forth in all its strength in spite of adverse circumstances; and it acquires new power when it is backed by interest and pride. Now, the Brazilian people have greatly suffered in both these points. It is no wonder, therefore, that actuated by such motives they feel at last the necessity of acting with energy, particularly when they consider that little remains in their country of the profits of the trade which have placed them in such a difficult position, and that the principal authors of their difficulties, after having put at defiance the laws of the country, return from it to their own to enjoy there in peace the fortune amassed by such shameful means.

The passing of the new law has been accompanied by the use, both in the Chamber of Deputies and by the press, of the most honourable language, by the sending out of Brazilian vessels of war to cruise, and by the issuing the most positive orders against the trade and those employed in it.

We are sorry to see that the proceedings of our cruisers on the coast of Brazil has not been such as to encourage the progress of the public opinion. If the coercive measures now adopted have been forced upon us by the consideration that on the part of the Brazilian Government enough has not been done against the slave trade, surely when they alter their course a corresponding change should take place on our side. We hope that such will be the case, and that in a short time, with a little more energy on one side and less violence on the other, all difficulties will be removed, and this important question brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

[TRANSLATION.]

Programme of a law for the suppression of the slave trade, as passed in the Chamber of Deputies on the third discussion or reading:—

Art. 1. All Brazilian vessels encountered in any parts whatever, and all foreign vessels found in the ports, bays, anchorages, or territorial waters of Brazil, with slaves on board (whose importation is prohibited by the law of the 7th of November, 1831), or having landed any slaves, shall be seized by the public authorities or vessels of war of Brazil, and considered as importers of slaves. Those vessels which have no slaves on board, nor recently landed any, but which may be found with appearances of being engaged in the slave trade, shall be seized in like manner, and considered as intending to import slaves.

Art. 2. The Imperial Government shall designate by regulations what circumstances shall be considered a legal presumption that such vessels were intended for the slave trade.

Art. 3. The owners, captain or master, mate, and boatswain of the vessel, as likewise the supercargo, shall be considered as principals in the crime of importation. The crew shall be considered accomplices, as also those who shall assist at the landing of any slaves within the Brazilian territories, or shall aid in concealing them from the knowledge of the authorities, or in preventing their capture at sea, or in the act of being landed when chased.

Art. 4. The importing of slaves into the territories of the empire shall be considered "piracy," and shall be punished by its tribunals with the penalties set forth in the 2nd article of the law of the 7th of November, 1831. The attempt to import and complicity shall be punished agreeably to the rules laid down in the 34th and 35th articles of the Criminal Code.

Art. 5. All vessels described in the 1st and 2nd articles, and all craft employed in the landing, concealing, or escaping of slaves, shall be sold, together with the cargoes found on board them; and the proceeds shall belong to the captors, deducting one-fourth part for the informers, should there be any.

The Government, on any vessel being condemned as a good prize, shall award the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture the sum of 40 milreis for each slave taken, to be distributed amongst them according to the laws in force on that subject.

Art. 6. All slaves captured shall be sent back at the expense of the Government to the ports whence they came, or to any port or place out of the empire which the Government may consider more convenient. Until such re-exportation shall take place they shall be employed under the protection of the Government, but in no case shall their services be granted to individuals.

Art. 7. No passport shall be granted to merchant vessels for the ports on the coast of Africa, without the owners and captains or masters entering into a bond not to receive on board any slave whatever, the owner giving security equivalent to the value of the ship and cargo; which security shall not be given up, unless within eighteen months he shall prove that the conditions of the bond have been fully complied with.

Art. 8. The seizure of all vessels by virtue of the first and second articles, as likewise the liberation of all slaves taken on the high seas, or on the coast, previous to being landed, in the act of landing, or immediately afterwards, in warehouses or depots situated on the coast or in harbours, shall be prosecuted and adjudicated on the first hearing in the *auditorias* of the navy (the Judge-Advocate's Court), and on the second hearing in the Council of State.

The Government shall determine by regulations the mode of proceeding on the first and second hearings, and may appoint *auditores*

(Judge-Advocates) in such ports as may be required, the *Juizes de Direito* (magistrates) serving as *auditores* in the respective districts which may be selected for that purpose.

Art. 9. The *auditores* of the navy shall also be competent to prosecute and adjudicate the culprits mentioned in the third article of the present law; from their decisions there shall be the same appeal to the *relacao* as in the "*Crimes de responsabilidade*."

Those included in the third article of the law of the 7th of November, 1831, which are not included in the third article of the present law, shall be prosecuted and adjudicated as heretofore in the common law courts.

Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, July 20, 1850.

GABRIEL MENDES DOS SANTOS, President.
FRANCISCO DA PAULA CANDIDO, First Secretary.
ANTONIO JOZE MACHUDO, Second Secretary.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.)

Manchester, Oct. 31st, 1850.

External appearances, merely, would appear to have failed in affording any materially correct indication of the actual condition of this market, arising from a wholesome desire on the part of many of those more immediately connected with and interested in its transactions to pursue their respective callings in a comparatively quiet and viewless manner. Such at least we not only believe, but infer from the extensive business transactions which have had existence for some time past.

From the date of our last circular to the arrival of the first Overland Mail, matters continued as then reported to be existing. The accounts generally having been considered favourable, an active demand immediately followed, for Bombay chiefly, which continued until the receipt of the second Overland despatches, which, aided by intelligence from some other large consuming markets, indicating, along with those from Bombay and Calcutta, a material approximation with the rates ruling here for cloth and twists, induced increased activity in purchasing to an extent that not only removed any previous and general accumulation of stock, but placed many producers under contract for a while hence.

Though no animation, beyond a momentary one, has characterised the market, a very large business has been transacted, attended with an actual advance upon all counts and qualities of India yarns, and some descriptions of shirtings, &c., as well as having imparted a firmer and hardening tendency towards other kinds. We should add, however, that the firm position of the cotton market, arising from the absence of more favourable accounts respecting the growing crop, induced purchases to be made with greater confidence, from a belief that should no unforeseen casualty happen, no material downward tendency in the value of that article need for some time be apprehended.

Notwithstanding the extent of business transacted, a considerable portion of our manufacturers continue to derive no pecuniary gain. The demand, it is true, has enabled them to dispose of their productions, but such is the loss consequent upon the high price of the raw material, and the market value of the manufactured article, that the intention of still working less time, as mentioned in our last circular, has been carried into effect to a great extent, and it is computed that in this town alone 10,000 looms are standing idle, saying nothing of those which are in the same state in the neighbouring districts.

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

Havana, Oct. 7, 1850.

The demand for sugars has been very brisk during the past month, and notwithstanding the reduced stocks and the much advanced pretensions of our planters, the exports amount to 35,098 boxes against only 19,907 boxes during the same month last year; the demand continues very active, principally for the Northern markets of the United States and for Spain, but we have also several purchasers in the market for the North of Europe.

We place our general quotations as follows:—

	rials	rials		Per cwt, f.o.b.				
	6	to 6½	at 12 per cent prm.	equal to	18	7	to 19	2
Cucuruchos.....	6½	6½	—	—	19	10	20	5
Ordinary yellows	7	7½	—	—	21	0	21	7
Middling do	7½	7½	—	—	22	2	22	9
Fine do	8	8½	—	—	23	4	24	6
Florets do	8½	9	—	—	25	1	25	8
Ordinary whites	9½	9½	—	—	26	3	27	6
Middling do	10	11	—	—	28	1	30	5
Fine and florets do ...								

The exports to the end of last month compare as follows:—

	1850	1849	1848
	boxes	boxes	boxes
United States	246,510	104,879	269,815
Russia and Cowes (whites)	141,637	110,912	91,934
Great Britain and continent of Europe	379,856	378,630	401,463
Mediterranean.....	119,285	51,517	55,601
Spain	87,239	102,585	141,943
Total	977,527	748,523	898,756

The prospects for the next crop continue very favourable. We have had abundance of rain, and the cane fields look remarkably well.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, October 30, 1850.

The secret enmity of Louis Napoleon and General Changarnier has broken out, and threatens France with new disturbances. I announced in my last letter, that General d'Hautpoul was replaced by General Schramm in the department of war. That modification of the Cabinet was considered as a concession of the President to the General. But the particulars have proved that it would, on the contrary, increase the hatred of the two rivals.

General d'Hautpoul, who was the favourite of Louis Napoleon, had secretly prepared a new plan by which the great command of General Changarnier would have been divided into military divisions: he would have preserved the division of Paris, and the three others would have been independent of him. He was to remove his staff from the Tuileries to the Place Vendome, and his Lieutenants and friends, General Caurobert and General Neumayer, were to be sent far from Paris.

It was an indirect means of forcing General Changarnier to send in his resignation, as he would not have accepted such an inferior situation.

One day, General d'Hautpoul abruptly presented his plan to the cabinet council, and his disclosure was followed by a sort of stupefaction. M. Fould was the first to declare that he would resign if such a proposition was adopted, and all his colleagues, with the exception of M. Dumas, joined with the Minister of Finance. It was indeed an open declaration of war with the Assembly, as it is known that the majority of the Chamber would appoint General Changarnier to the command of the parliamentary forces, if he were deprived of the command over the Parisian army.

When General d'Hautpoul knew that he had but one adherent in the council, and Louis Napoleon himself dared not defend openly his proposition, which he secretly approved, he was obliged to resign, and the President took as his predecessor an imperialist veteran, General Schramm, who is known for his severity.

The account of what occurred in the council has been told with minute particulars by M. de Chamballe, who is one of the members of the Committee of Permanence, and it is considered as very exact, though the *Elysee* endeavoured to contradict some of the particulars, and declared that the President had no previous knowledge of M. d'Hautpoul's scheme.

As soon as General Schramm was at the head of the department of war, he addressed an order of the day to the army, in which there was a phrase which was directed against General Changarnier. He said that the military chiefs would give the soldiers the example of respect for the superior authority, implying that he would not allow General Changarnier to place his authority above the Minister of War.

Changarnier was already irritated on account of this order of the day, when he was apprised that General Schramm had determined to dismiss General Neumayer, the commander of the 1st military division. This dismissal was evidently intended to deprive General Changarnier of one of his adherents, and he went to the *Elysee*, where he threatened the President with his own resignation, adding that he would not resign into the hands of the executive powers, but into those of the majority.

In spite of this threat, and after many cabinet councils, and many hesitations, the dismissal of M. Neumayer was decided. The *Moniteur* contained yesterday several decrees, nominating General Carrelot as Commander-in-Chief of the 1st military division in Paris, in place of General Neumayer, who is nominated Commander-in-Chief of the 14th and 15th military divisions (at Nantes and Rennes).

The *Elysees* say that the military power of Changarnier had become insupportable. It was necessary, in 1849, to give him a great authority, in order to awe the ultra republicans and maintain tranquillity. But there is now no necessity for a power which is the rival of the Government, and pretends to give orders to the Minister of War, instead of obeying him.

However, General Changarnier is supported by the Assembly, and the majority will not easily accept the dismissal of the General's creature, because they have a doubt that the President desires to get rid of Changarnier, who is an obstacle to his *coup d'etat*.

When Changarnier knew that M. Neumayer was actually dismissed, he wrote to M. Dupin *aine*, engaging him to summon a sitting of the Committee of Permanence.

That sitting took place yesterday. But it was decided that M. Changarnier ought not to send his resignation to the President. He has received his extraordinary powers from the Assembly, who have granted them for one year, and at the expiration of that time he will resign them.

It is probable now that the struggle will be adjourned until the opening of the Assembly. But it will be perhaps an obstacle to the execution of the President's plan, who had decided to avoid, at the beginning of his session, any irritating question.

The English papers have announced that France and Austria would send troops to Silesia and the Rhenish provinces, as a compulsory measure against Prussia, who supports secretly the unnatural war of the Duchies. I know from the best source, that the French Cabinet has only proposed a joint intervention in the Duchies, and the sending of English, French, and Russian troops to Kiel or to any other part of Holstein.

The state of Germany had inspired great apprehensions in our diplomacy, and the marches of Prussian and Austrian troops around the frontiers of Cassel had been announced as the preamble of a formal declaration of war. But our bankers and diplomatists do not doubt that war will again be avoided, because the cabinets of Prussia and Austria have no desire, and perhaps no means, of undertaking a serious war. Their finances are in a very bad situation; they would be obliged to raise heavy loans, and the bankers declare they will lend no money for that purpose. It is probable that the Emperor of Russia, who will meet the Emperor of Austria at Warsaw, will take measures to reconcile the two cabinets.

The following are the variations of our securities from Oct. 24 to Oct. 30:—

	f	s	d	f	s	d	f	s	d
The Three per Cents declined from.....	57	75	to	56	90				
The Five per Cents.....	93	25		91	85	and left off at	91	95	
Bank Shares.....	2360	0		2260	0				2275 0
Northern Shares.....	463	75		458	75				
Strasbourg.....	343	75		340	0				
Nantes.....	242	50		240	0				
Rouen.....	615	0		610	5				
Havre.....	250	0		245	0				
Central Line.....	360	0		353	75				
Boulogne.....	205	0		200	0				
Bordeaux.....	387	50		386	25				
Orleans improved.....	778	75		780	0				

HALF-PAST FOUR.—Our securities were more quiet than yesterday. It was announced that General Changarnier had consented to remain at the head of the army at Paris until the meeting of the Assembly.

It was also stated that the President's message would be very moderate.

The Three per Cents varied from 57f 15c to 57f; the Five per Cents from 91f 75c to 92f 20c, and left off at 92f; the Bank Shares improved 15f at 2,290; Northern Shares were done from 458f 75c to 460f; Strasbourg from 341f 25c to 340f; Nantes from 240f to 241f 25c; Orleans were at 777f 50c; Rouen at 607f 50c; Havre at 245f; the Central Line at 355f; Boulogne at 200f.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Osborne. No events requiring notice have occurred to break the seclusion in which her Majesty and the Royal Family are living.

METROPOLIS.

FOREIGN OFFICE CHANGES.—It is understood that Lord Stanley, of Alderley, is about to resign the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs; and it is rumoured that Mr Sheil, the Master of the Mint, will probably succeed the late Sir George Hamilton, as British Minister in Tuscany.—*Morning Chronicle*.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The time having expired for receiving applications for space in the building from local committees, no further applications can be received by the executive committee. On Thursday the lists of intending exhibitors were closed. There was a great rush of applicants at the last moment, as was anticipated; and the amount of space demanded in some quarters has been nearly doubled within this week.

PATENT LAWS.—An association has now been formed, chiefly through the active exertions of the South London Local Committee, called the Patent Laws Reform Association. A most influential committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs Joshua Field, C.E., F.R.S. (chairman), Westminster bridge road; Jabez James, machinist, Broadwall; Henry Maudslay, C.E., Westminster bridge road; James Napier (of the firm of D. Napier and Son), Vine street, Lambeth; Samuel Sidney, South Lambeth. Treasurer, Mr Henry Maudslay, Honorary Secretary, Mr Samuel Sidney. This association has been formed for the purpose of obtaining a complete reform of the laws regulating patents of inventions. It originated in the numerous cases brought before the South London Committee for the Exhibition of 1851, in which persons of limited means, desirous of availing themselves of the extraordinary publicity which will be afforded by the "Exhibition of Industry," were debarred by the heavy taxation imposed by the patent laws. A resolution was unanimously agreed to by the South London Committee, expressive of their disappointment that mechanical inventions were not included in the act for the extension of the Registration of Designs Act, passed last session. This resolution having been forwarded to the local committees of the city of London, Westminster, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Nottingham, Bristol, and Huddersfield, was echoed by them. But it was not the province of a committee specially formed for the purpose of aiding the exhibition to enter into the agitation needful for promoting a reform of the patent laws—hence the formation of a distinct association for that purpose.—We also understand that a number of noblemen and gentlemen, members of the Society of Arts, have consented to act as a committee for promoting legislative recognition of the right of inventors, by means of an easy registration of them, in accordance with the principles agreed on by the council of the society in 1849. The committee appointed includes the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Radnor, Sir John P. Bolleau, Bart; Sir J. J. Guest, Bart, M.P.; the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P.; Henry T. Hope, Esq., M.P.; Samuel M. Peto, Esq., M.P.

THE NEW PARK AT BATTERSEA.—The Commissioners of Woods and Works have now completed the arrangements for carrying into effect the projected park in Battersea fields, and have purchased, for the sum of 11,000*l.*, the celebrated shooting grounds and premises so long known as the Red house. The present occupier is to be allowed to remain in possession for fifteen months, as it is the intention of the commissioners to commence without delay the erection of the iron suspension bridge, which is to cross the Thames immediately below the Royal Hospital on the Pimlico side.

GREAT MEETING OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday morning an aggregate meeting of the beneficed clergy of the city of London was held at Sion College, in pursuance of a requisition addressed to the Venerable Archbishop of London, for the purpose of memorialising the Lord Bishop of the diocese on the subject of the appointment of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and to express publicly their collective opinion on the projected establishment of the Romish hierarchy in this country.

THE ROMISH BISHOPS.—The *Exeter Flying Post* contains the following official letter, addressed to a gentleman in Exeter:—"Downing street, Oct. 28, 1850. Sir—I am directed by Lord John Russell to inform you, in answer to your question whether a list of Roman Catholic prelates contained in a newspaper is correct, that he has no other means of judging than you have yourself—namely, by reading the bull of the Pope in the newspapers. To the second question—'whether the creation of the above Popish bishoprics, or the appointment thereto, have received the sanction and approbation of her Majesty's Ministers,' I am directed to answer that they have not received such sanction and approbation. I am directed further to state that Lord Minto, when in Rome, was not consulted on this measure, and never gave any countenance to it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, R. W. GREY."

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the week ending last Saturday, was 845. This number is lower than in any of the corresponding weeks of 10 years (1840-9), except those of 1841 and 1845, when the deaths were less than 800; and it is much lower than in the same week of 1843 and 1848, when they rose above 1,100. The present return shows a decrease on the average (corrected for increase of population) of 171 deaths. The births of 693 boys and 669 girls, in all 1,362 children, were registered in the week. The average derived from the returns of corresponding weeks in five years (1845-9) is 1,320. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.519 inches. The mean temperature was 42.3, being lower by 3 deg. than that of the same week on an average of seven years.

PROVINCES.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE POPISH BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.—Dr Ullathorne was formally enthroned in St Chad's cathedral, at Birmingham, on Sunday, in the presence of a large concourse of persons.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO HOLYHEAD.—The line of electric telegraph from Crewe to Chester, Birkenhead, and Holyhead is now being staked out by the Electric Telegraph Company. The completion of the wire to Holyhead will materially abridge the time now taken in the transmission of intelligence from Dublin, which will then only occupy between two and three hours in conveyance across channel by the packet.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Very extensive robberies of valuable goods have for some time past taken place in connection with this railway, and the result of investigations just made have led to the discovery of a system of plunder reaching over a period of years. Since 1847 the company have been called upon to make good many claims for lost goods, consisting of damasks, silks, woollen cloths, mantles, dresses, pilot coats, gin, rum, and other consignments, and four persons formerly in the company's service are now in custody, who, it is alleged, have supported themselves and families by a wholesale system of theft for the last few years, by robbing the goods trains of the company at Saddlethorpe station, where they stop.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday, a report was read from the Council, in which they recommended that the stamp duty on bills of lading, insurance policies, and import and export bonds, should be abolished. The report concludes with repeating their conviction that a thorough revision of the whole stamp laws ought immediately to be made in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

SHIPBUILDING IN CHESTER.—We are glad to state, from the best authority, that two Liverpool gentlemen are about to commence shipbuilding in the old yard, near the Roodee Foundry, in a very short time.—*Chester Chronicle.*

GRAND BANQUET AT YORK.—On Friday, in return for the extraordinary mark of hospitality shown by the Lord Mayor of London, in March last, to the municipal authorities of the principal towns in the United Kingdom, a splendid banquet was given, in the Guildhall, York, to Prince Albert, and the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis. Ninety-four mayors of boroughs, representing all the different portions of the kingdom, were present. The city was crowded with nobility and gentry. Among the guests at the royal table, were Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor of London, the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Minto, Earl Granville, Lord Beaumont, Lord Feversham, Lord Overstone, Sir G. Grey, the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. In responding to the toast given in his honour, Prince Albert addressed the company in a speech marked by his usual characteristics as a speaker, in the course of which he said:—"If to cheer you on in your labours, by no means terminated, you should require an assurance that that spirit of activity and perseverance is abroad in the country, I can give you that assurance, on the ground of the information which reaches us from all quarters, and I can add to it our personal conviction, that the works in preparation will be such as to dispel any apprehension for the position which British industry will maintain. From abroad also all accounts which we receive lead us to expect that the works to be sent will be numerous and of a superior character. Although we perceive in some countries an apprehension that the advantages to be derived from the exhibition will be mainly reaped by England, and a consequent distrust in the effects of our scheme upon their own interests, we must, at the same time, freely and gratefully acknowledge that our invitation has been received by all nations with whom communication was possible in that spirit of liberality and friendship in which it was tendered, and that they are making great exertion and incurring great expenses in order to meet our plans." Numerous toasts followed and it was midnight when the Prince left the table. There was a grand concert and a ball in the Great Assembly room, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

IRELAND.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The *Newry Telegraph* (Protectionist), referring to the renowned conference of certain of the Ulster landlords, with a view of submitting an equitable basis for the settlement of the land question, speaks in favour of the movement, and thinks if, in the deliberations, practical men of broad and comprehensive views took part, it is possible that good might come of such a conference as is thus spoken of. The *Telegraph* fairly admits the necessity for legislative action towards the final adjustment of the unhappy relations at present existing between the owner and cultivator of the soil; and it is further announced that to the devising of such beneficial measure an accomplished and influential member of the Legislature, thoroughly conversant with the subject, has applied himself.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—It is now understood that arrangements have been made to retard, rather than facilitate, the sale of some considerable estates which had been brought into the Encumbered Court at an early period, and that this has been done with the assent of the creditors, with the object of gaining time, in the hope of selling under more favourable circumstances on the fall of leases a year or two hence, when there might be a better demand for investments in the land than at present. The truth is, that business in the Encumbered Court is still accumulating far more rapidly than the Commissioners, with all their persevering energy, are able to dispose of. Fourteen estates were placed in the market last week—ten or eleven of them were sold; but in the same week petitions were lodged for the sale of twenty-two properties, several of which, certainly, are of small value. At the present rate of progress it would take nearly three years to sell the estates already accumulated, even if a single other petition were not presented. What then must be the prospect, when the petitions still augment at the rate of 20 or more per week? Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is really surprising that the rate of purchases has been even so well sustained, especially as English and Scotch purchasers, who had been so largely calculated upon, have formed but a mere fractional portion of the bidders in the Encumbered Court. The remnant of the large estates of the late Earl of Mountnorris, in the county of Wexford, with a rental of 4,500l a year, will be sold in the Encumbered Court about the close of the year, at the instance of the trustees.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—Intelligence reached town on Wednesday of the death of Mr Samuel Dickson, the successor of William Smith O'Brien in the representation of the county of Limerick. A host of candidates are already in the field, including Mr Wyndham Gould, Captain Dickson, of Croom Castle; Mr Fitzgibbon, and Mr Carleton.

THE MUNICIPAL CONSTITUENCY OF DUBLIN.—The municipal revision for this city has terminated, in accordance with the new Corporation Act. The number of qualified burgesses on the roll is between six and seven thousand—about double the number of the old constituency. It appears to be the general impression, that the New Town Council will be very differently constituted from that now in existence. Several of the merchants and other leading citizens are candidates. The elections are to take place on the 25th of November next. The new corporation will commence its functions on New-Year's day.

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF RENTS.—The provincial journals contain further notices of reductions of rent, generally in the shape of temporary abatements, but in some cases the scale of reduction has been fixed upon as a permanent arrangement. On Monday last the tenantry of Mr George Bryan, of Jenkinstown, on

his estate of Tullyglass, in the county of Kilkenny, assembled at the residence of that gentleman to pay their rents. Some of them declared that they were no longer able to pay the usual rent of 30s per acre. Mr Bryan, after considering their representations, announced that the tenants should receive full receipts at the rate of 1l per acre, and that that should be the rent for the future. The *Kilkenny Journal*, which contains a statement to that effect, anticipates the most salutary results. "In consequence," says that journal, "tenants will remain on the soil, working their little capital at home, instead of gathering up all they possess, and abandoning the country." The *Northern Whig* mentions that Mr Black, of Ballycastle, has made a permanent reduction of ten per cent. in the rents of his estate at Coolaghey, county of Tyrone.

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND.—Father Ignatius (the Hon. and Rev. Mr Spencer) is touring it in the north of Ireland, where he is amusing himself by preaching up the advent of the reconversion of England to the faith of Rome. Holding forth at Lurgan the rev. enthusiast, in enumerating his grounds of hope, said that the element of (Roman) Catholicity was to be found in the Methodist body.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Accounts from Hamburg, of the 28th ult., say that the proposal made to the British government by Russia and France has caused a considerable sensation, and the popular feeling seems to incline to the support of Prussia, should any aggressive measures be taken to compel her to alter her policy. A very emphatic article has appeared in the *Hamburg Nachrichten*, representing the Duchies and the whole German people as ready to back Prussia to the utmost in any such event.

An assembly of the Schleswig-Holstein nobility took place a few days since at Kiel; on which occasion, it is said, they decided upon representing to the German Confederated States their inclination for a peaceable conclusion of the question at issue; but upon what basis nothing has as yet been publicly known.

The city of Bremen, which has already subscribed the respectable sum of 100,000 Prussian thalers, or about 15,000l, intends to send further contributions, and other places are now imitating this example of munificence.

Much sickness is reported in the Danish army in Schleswig—principally typhus fever, of which some hundreds are suffering.

HESSE CASSEL.

The news of the movements of small and almost insignificant bodies of troops, of their halts, and of their marches, have been arriving from day to day during the week, and it now appears that on the 3rd of November an army of 90,000 Prussians will stand ready in the centre of Germany; and that the Electorate of Hesse, the debateable ground of the two Powers which strive for ascendancy in the German countries, is now surrounded by a well-appointed and efficient Prussian army.

The positions which the Prussian corps have taken, and which they command, are most favourable to those who hold them, and their advantages have become historical.

Meanwhile the Bavarian army at Aschaffenburg is, prepared to advance into the Electorate, and the whole of the Hessian army has been drawn to Hanau, near Frankfort and the Bavarian frontier, for the purpose of compelling them to join the South German invasion.

Of Austrian troops the two corps in the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, under the command of General Legeditzsch, are actually in motion to join the army at Aschaffenburg. Part of the Italian army has already received orders to march to the Tyrol and follow in the track of the two corps under Legeditzsch. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that 30,000 men are destined for that service; but we are more inclined to credit the statement of our Vienna correspondent, who informs us that the number of men draughted for the service on the Maine amounts to 15,000 men.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states, from Frankfort of the 27th ult., that the Elector, terrified by the approaching contingencies and the danger which might result to him from an advance of the federal troops into his territories, has entered a solemn protest against the intervention of Bavaria.

SPAIN.

It appears by an official account of the exports and imports of Spain, in the year 1849, that the total values are as follow. I should observe that the values of the different articles are not given, but only the amounts:—

	Imports.	Reals.
From Europe and Africa.....		294,762,174
America		286,780,717
Asia		5,628,904
		587,171,795
	Exports.	
To Europe and Africa.....		310,470,386
America		165,220,922
Asia		2,471,511
		478,162,822

The total value of imports and exports, as shown by this statement, is 1,065,334,617 reals, or rather more than 10 millions sterling; upon which the *Heroldo* justly remarks that, if it were a correct expression of the commercial movement of Spain, it would be impossible to explain it, treating of a country with sixteen millions of inhabitants, and which has abundant products to pay for what it consumes; but it adds that, unfortunately, the explanation of the phenomenon is to be found in the immense smuggling trade which is carried on by the sea-coast and frontiers, which neither the most exquisite vigilance, nor the most perfect "moralization" of the employes, can entirely extirpate, and which must yet be got rid of before the finances of Spain can be properly regulated and its obligations met.

The inference to be drawn from the above language of the semi-official organ is, of course, that the only remedy is tariff reform; and the *Heroldo* is an avowed advocate of a liberal commercial policy.

AMERICA.

The "Cambria" has brought news from New York to the 17th ult.

The state elections for Ohio and Pennsylvania have resulted in a great preponderance for the democratic party.

This result is regarded as decidedly adverse to a change in the tariff—the Democrats as a party, being strong advocates of Free Trade.

It should be remembered, however, that the members just elected will not take their seats until December, 1851, and that, meanwhile, the old members will officiate during the session which will commence in December next, and close on the 4th of March. An effort will no doubt be made to change the existing tariff during this short session.

The excitement caused by the Fugitive Slave Bill is described as being greatly on the increase.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Detroit, Oct. 12, says:—
“The slave excitement continues. The jail is well guarded by our military, who are under regular army discipline. The negroes around the city are uttering awful threats. At Sandwich, in Canada, opposite Detroit, there are, at the least calculation, three hundred negroes, who lately crossed the river, and it is dangerous for a citizen to be seen among them. The house of an Irishman, who informed of a negro fugitive now in jail, was attacked last night, and guns and pistols were fired by both assailants and those inside, and some blood was shed.”

Another despatch, dated Oct. 14, says:—“Some further attempts have been made to capture a number of fugitive slaves, and serious results are likely to follow.”

The *Herald* alluding to the foregoing intelligence, says:—
“We would not be at all surprised to hear of a war of extermination breaking out between the races, which will not be confined to the West, but which will spread throughout the whole of the free states.”

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin say that there is a general impression that the differences between Berlin and Vienna on the affairs of Hesse will be arranged with out any appeal to force. The conviction is so universal that the details of the military movements around the territory of the Electorate, and even through it, excite no alarm. They read formidably, as they are described in all the technicalities of the profession, but nowhere is the feeling that would precede the outbreak of so fearful a calamity as a civil war in Germany to be traced. Berlin is apathetic in general politics, and thoroughly incredulous as to the earnestness of any plan, policy, or measure that can be ascribed to M. Radowitz.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, writing from Berlin on October 28, says:—

“The reports of English newspapers inform us that the governments of France and Russia are anxious to join England in a note to Prussia requiring her to intervene for the pacification of Holstein. England has recommended a separate representation to Prussia, requiring her to observe the treaty. We are now assured that no such note has been sent.”

It is stated that the Prussian Budget for 1851 will exhibit a deficit of 3,000,000 thalers.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna papers of the 24th instant state that His Majesty the Emperor of Austria left that city for Warsaw on the morning of the 24th. He was accompanied by Prince Schwarzenberg, the Premier of his Cabinet, Count Grunne, his principal Aide-de-Camp, and by the adjutants Wrba, O'Donnell, and Schonfeldt. The Emperor intended to remain at Warsaw till the 29th instant.

The *Oesterreichische Correspondent*, a Ministerial paper, states that the Emperor of Austria is likely to take the chief command of a federal army, and that a most imposing force is being placed on foot, which is to be joined by part of the victorious Italian army. From 90 to 100 battalions of infantry have been placed on a war footing. Similar notices are to be found in the *Kiechs Zeitung*. These warlike rumours have had a strong effect on the Vienna Exchange, if, indeed, we are to believe the assertions of the *Kolner Zeitung*, which states that the run for coin and bullion has been almost appalling within the last few days.

The price of silver has risen by $\frac{1}{2}$, and its closing price was 21, while gold stood firm at 28. The only consolation which the Austrian stockholders have, is that war is utterly impossible without a national bankruptcy, and therefore they disbelieve the possibility of a war. “These men,” adds the correspondent of the *Kolner Zeitung*, “forget the bankruptcy of 1811, and there is no reason why the same event should not take place in our time. The first canon which Austria fires against Prussia is the signal for a break down of her finances; it is bankruptcy and the repudiation of her notes, which must sink down to the level of the notorious French Assignats.”

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna of the afternoon of the 25th inst. states, on good authority, that part of the Italian army is indeed preparing to join the corps in the Vorarlberg.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 20th ult., at Auchincruive, Lady Louisa Oswald, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.

On the 5th ult., at 83, Oxford terrace, Hyde park, the wife of James Whigham, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th ult., at 25, Westbourne terrace, Mrs Mare, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at St Mary's, Swansea, by the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, Griffiths Llewellyn, Esq., of Baglan hall, Glamorganshire, to Madeline Georgina, eldest daughter of Pascoe St Leger Grenfell, Esq., of Maesteg house, near Swansea.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., at St Luke's church, Chelsea, the Rev. Duncan Campbell, rector of Pentridge, Dorset, to Charlotte-Savage, only child of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Adam Gordon Campbell, Knight of Windsor, formerly commanding her Majesty's 16th Regiment, and relict of W. P. Foley, Esq., of the 16th Regiment.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 26th ult., at Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs Forsyth, aged 84, only surviving sister of the late Admiral Lord Colville.

On the 16th ult., fell at Kalvi, during a charge, at the head of his brigade, Brigadier-General Eardley Wilmot, K.S.V., of the Austrian Service, an old and distinguished Peninsular officer, late Major in her Majesty's Service.

On the 25th ult., at Southampton, Emily, the youngest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir George Henry Rose.

Literature.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR CANE, AND THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR. By THOMAS KERR, Planter, Antigua. John J. Griffin and Co., Baker street, Portman square.

FREE trade in corn has awakened our farmers to a sense of the necessity of exertion, and more attention has been generally paid to the improvement of agricultural processes within the last eight or ten years than in the preceding thirty. But if the backwardness of the farmers was great, and exposing them to competition have stimu-

lated them to exertion, the backwardness of the planters was still more extraordinary, and the stimulus they have received is proportionably beneficial. Accustomed for a series of years to rely on the simple labour of ignorant slaves, who could not be made skilful, and whose condition division of labour is almost incompatible, the system of husbandry in our West India islands “appeared to have been expressly contrived,” says Mr Kerr, “for employing the greatest possible amount of human labour.” By putting an end to the supply of slave labour, and by exposing the planters of our sugar islands to competition, they have been perhaps more rudely, but certainly more forcibly, aroused to the necessity of exertion and continued improvement than our own farmers.

We have lately recorded the ingenious invention of Mr Drumm, a Barbadian, for drying the sugar by a centrifugal machine, and we have now to tell, on the authority of Mr Kerr, that the hand hoe, the only agricultural implement in use for ages in the West Indies, is giving place to the plough, and the scarifier, and the horse-hoe—that sugar canes are now, or may be, planted and weeded, and the ground tilled, by inconceivably less manual labour than when the services of slaves could be easily commanded. The same is the case with the manufacture of sugar; and crushing ripe canes by elaborate machinery is coming into general use, and has substituted the ingenious industry of the artisans of England for the rude toils of ignorant Africans. After describing the advantages of crushing mills, with rollers of large diameter moving slowly, which press the cane more equally, without tearing it to shreds, and yield more cane juice less contaminated with foreign matter, Mr Kerr says:—

CRUSHING MILLS.

Mills of this improved construction are at present being made in this country by our engineers, but principally for foreigners. In Glasgow especially, this manufacture is carried on to a large extent by Messrs Neilson & Co., and by Messrs M'Onie & Mirrlees. The largest machines which I have seen are those made for Cuba by Messrs M'Onie & Mirrlees. These gentlemen have now in course of construction a steam mill whose rollers are 36 inches in diameter, and nearly 7 feet in length, with an expansive high pressure engine of fully 60 horse power, the connecting gearing being arranged to regulate the motion at 24 revolutions per minute. Some idea of the strength of this mill may be formed from the fact, that the wrought iron gudgeon of its upper roller weighs about 24 tons. During the early part of this year two mills of the same kind and construction, but somewhat smaller, having rollers 6 feet in length by 30 inches in diameter, with corresponding steam power and appurtenances, were sent to Cuba by this house, and last year they sent out one exactly similar. From these mills a return of 72 per cent. of juice is obtained, and one of the last mentioned size is capable of taking off a crop of 2,000 tons of sugar. The cost of such an engine and mill, with appurtenances, is about 2,300l. On Mount Bentinck estate, in the island of St Vincent, a mill made by the same parties, having rollers 4 feet in length by 24 inches in diameter, makes 2 revolutions per minute, and yields 72 per cent. of juice. This mill has now taken off two crops. I saw at the same establishment various mills with their steam engines, from 22 horse power downwards, and all geared to run the rollers with a similar slow motion. One, intended for Montrose estate, Demerara, and which I understand has since been erected there, is a 22 horse power expansive engine, with rollers 5 feet long and 28 inches in diameter, which makes 24 revolutions per minute, and will give from 2,500 to 3,000 gallons liquor per hour. This machinery was accompanied by five powerful vessels, which are intended to clarify the whole of the cane juice by the waste steam from the engine, and by boilers which are meant to generate all the steam by the waste heat from the coppers' flues. The cost of such an apparatus, with two batteries of carron pans and all appurtenances complete, is, I understand, about 2,500l. A second, of 12 horse power, having an expansive steam engine and gearing to turn the rollers at 24 revolutions per minute, was intended for “Tulloch” estate, Jamaica, and the others, besides being geared to revolve at the same slow rate, had also, in many cases, the additional apparatus for clarifying by the engine's waste steam, and for generating all the steam by boilers placed at the end of the coppers. These last mentioned improvements, I am informed, have been carried out on a great number of estates by Messrs M'Onie & Mirrlees, during the last four years, particularly in the island of St Croix.

The advocates of slavery and restriction seem in general wholly to overlook the great advantage which results to England, as well as civilisation, from the substitution thus made evident of the skilful labour of the artisans of England, in constructing all the ploughs and other agricultural implements, and all the mills and pans and other manufacturing machines, that have come into extended use with the abolition of slavery and the increase of competition. Such improvements introduced in one place, will compel their introduction in another. It is pretty plain, that one of the advantages of Cuba arises from the residence on the spot of the planters, their perception of the advantages of machinery, and their ready employment of it; and that must tend to enforce the residence of our planters on their property, or at least to their appointing judicious and proper managers. Mr Kerr shows his brother planters, in one sentence, how they may make sugar cultivation profitable, without having any additional labourers:—

HOW TO IMPROVE.

It is evident, from what I have stated and quoted, that it is in the power of the planter, by making the requisite alterations in the machinery for crushing canes, to extract 50 per cent. more sugar than is now done; or, in other words, every estate now making 100 tons of sugar loses 50 tons in the megass—one third of a crop which has been brought to maturity at a heavy expense, and the proceeds of which, if brought into the market, instead of being wasted in the megass, would, even if manufactured in the usual faulty manner, in a short time be sufficient for the purchase of a steam engine and improved mill, and so save the necessity of embarking further capital. The average yearly loss of sugar in the West Indies, from this source alone, is supposed to amount to 70,000 tons.

But more, we apprehend, is to be saved and gained by improved cultivation of the cane, than even by improvements in the manufacture of sugar. Mr Kerr says:—

CULTIVATION.

Experience has shown that all the preparation required for planting the cane can be performed better with the plough than with the hoe, and that there is no necessity for employing any labourers in the process, except the persons required to manage the ploughs. The weeding also which is required between the rows of canes can be performed by the horse-hoe or cultivator, which is easily drawn by a horse or a stout mule, and only requires one person to manage it.

By adopting this course the planter can at once dispense with his gangs of holers, cross-holers, and the greater part of his weeders, so that he will have an abundance of labourers at moderate wages for those operations in which they are necessary, and thus be enabled to secure the only advantage which the proprietor of slaves possesses over the employer of free-labourers, a *continuity of labour*, which, for the process of manufacture to be correctly accomplished, is indispensable. This will avoid the necessity for expending money, in the meantime, in immigration, as the supply of labourers in the British West Indies is quite sufficient, if their labour be judiciously applied, to keep in cultivation all the estates which were cultivated during the time of slavery.

When the prejudices of the planters were so far overcome as to admit the use of the plough at all, which was only accomplished by the great perseverance of the spirited persons who introduced it, it was still thought indispensable to go through the form of digging cane-holes, and cross-holing afterwards, which was afterwards modified by ploughing banks and trenches at the required distances, and then forming cane-holes in the trenches by the operation of cross-holing. No one thought it possible that canes could grow in any other way than in the cane-hole which they had been accustomed to; and various reasons were brought forward in support of the cane-hole system.

For very nearly a century, at least, it has been a complaint that cultivation has not been successful "from not maintaining a full quantity of stock upon the land, or from neglecting the stock"—a complaint that has been renewed in our day, and more than once reiterated in works referred to in our journal. Mr Kerr says:—

NEGLECT OF STOCK.

The number of cattle on most estates exceeds their requirements, but their strength is generally quite inadequate to what is expected of them, even for the usual carting operations. This arises from the little care bestowed either in feeding or lodging them. They are left, when not at work during the day, to ramble about upon some bare and arid pasture, or "hungry hill-side," to pick up a miserable subsistence among the roots of the coarse herbage, while, from the carelessness of the herdman, they are continually destroying the growing crops in passing and re-passing. And at night they are turned into some comfortless pen on a bleak field, or exposed yard, sometimes up to their knees in filth, and exposed to every vicissitude of weather, often to the pouring of incessant rain; while their food varies from bad to worse, either the green and often tainted tops of the cane, or the same dried and half-rotten, or a scanty bundle of dry and old grass, which is more than half lost in the surrounding filth. For this reason, we find that eight oxen are often inadequate to do the work which four, in good condition and well fed, could do with ease. This state of things is too generally the case, and the mortality which ensues is clearly evident by the heavy item in the annual expenses of the estate, for the supply of this deficiency.

This view is confirmed by a quotation from Mr Wray's book, which we noticed, and not therefore to be disputed in opposition to this combined testimony. Mr Kerr finds it necessary to advise the planters to

TAKE CARE OF CATTLE.

They are the first and most indispensable requisite of the agriculturist, and without them he can do nothing. Every beast is a separate engine of force, which must be separately attended to, and all its wants carefully supplied; and the first and most important building on the estate, is the one in which the stock are to be lodged. There is no occasion for having a greater number of stock than the extent of the cultivation requires; but it will be the most economical, as well as the most effective system, to house them entirely, giving each animal its separate stall, well ventilated and kept free from all filth—the stalls being so arranged that all the excrements and litter can be swept into a common receptacle, sunk below the level, which can be performed by the persons at present employed to saunter about with the cattle on the so-called pastures. In these stalls the cattle should be fed at stated times, and an ample and regular supply of food provided, by planting guinea or para-grass. Moreover, all estates should produce sufficient grain for the support of their working stock, and so save the necessity of purchasing.

Mr Kerr enters at considerable length into a description of the supposed best method of manufacturing sugar—that is, the best method already in practice in some places or others, not the best method that can be devised—and he describes the method now generally adopted in the West Indies. His conclusion, considering that he is a practical man, warrants all that the theorists have ever said against the stultifying effects of slavery. It is his opinion that "if the better system be generally carried out, the amount of sugar from the same quantity of canes can be doubled, and every estate now making 100 tons of sugar could make 200 tons of a better quality." It is his opinion also that "the planters of slave-holding states are convinced that, even with their advantages of compulsory and continuous labour, they will not be ultimately able to maintain their position, unless they take advantage of every aid which science and skill can afford them." In fact, it is only to be explained by the protracted existence of slavery, and the habits it leaves behind, that the manufacture of sugar, a great chemical art, has not made an equal progress with the other great chemical arts in modern times. Latterly, however, it has been brought within the domain of skill and knowledge, to continue within it hence for evermore; and within that domain, what is effected by mere brute labour is infinitely small compared to what is effected by art. The command of labour—as slavery is deceptively called—will be as nothing compared to skill, and as skill is not the attribute of the poor Africans, those who can obtain and command the skill of Europe will be the most successful sugar manufacturers. When the planters have carried into effect the improvements of which their own cultivation is susceptible—when, to the cheapest possible cultivation of the sugar cane, they have added the greatest possible care of their stock, extended their art to the cultivation of cotton, applying their ground to all the uses to which it is applicable—when to all these improvements, which lie within their grasp, they have added the improvements in the manufacture of sugar which skill and knowledge recommend—should they not then be able to live as comfortably as other industrious men, they may come to the legislature for help. Till they have put their own shoulders to the wheel, it is not allowable to call on the Jupiter of taxation, who can only assist them, if at all, by injuring others.

We recommend them diligently to study Mr Kerr's book, who is one of themselves, who advocates to a great extent their political views, but who is a practical observer. He writes with knowledge. He does not practise the easy art of writing without knowing any-

thing about his subject. His book is full of sound plain sense, and should be studied by politicians—though we do not agree with Mr Kerr's political views—as well as planters.

AN ESSAY ON THE SCIENCE OF PRONUNCIATION. By AN ADVOCATE OF CONSISTENCY. 25 Paternoster row.

THE writer of this work is a very careful reader, a close observer, and a hard thinker. His pen traces his mind at every stroke. His language—compact, practical, and nervous—is a faithful picture of the man. But all his care, all his close observations, all his hard-thinking are directed to one subject, which the world generally regards as trivial, or at least not worth much study, because, depending on usages it cannot be methodised and reduced to rule. His justification is—

Naught that is right, think little; well aware
What Reason bids God bids.

And he resolutely begins and ends a work, attempting to explain sounds by signs addressed to the eye. To understand him fully, we want a connection between these, and we have no other but that which custom has established. Pronunciation, or the art of speaking, he contends, is a science; but he admits that custom is the sovereign arbiter of pronunciation. "The usage," he says, "which ought to direct us," is "neither a finical pronunciation of the court, nor a pedantic *grecism* of the school," but both when a "considerable number of the general mass of speakers have adopted them." "Hence, as those sounds which are most generally received among the learned and polite, as well as the bulk of speakers, are the most legitimate, we may conclude rationally and advisedly, that a majority of these states ought to concur in constituting what may unobjectionably be denominated good usage." By the science of pronunciation, we should understand the natural laws or rules by which spoken sounds are produced, and made distinct and harmonious. Usage is an effect of those laws, and may or may not be in conformity to them. There may be a science of usage, or a description of what it is; but all usage is obviously art, and all practical pronunciation is an art, only to be practised like other arts, in conformity to some natural laws which we may learn, and of which we may have a science. The writer, however, draws his principles of pronunciation from usage, and never, therefore, goes beyond art. His main principle—one we much commend and hope to see enforced—is, that all the sounds of the English language must be modulated by the sounds already in use, or must be adapted to the national ear, and not to the ear of Frenchmen, Germans, Greeks, or any foreigners. From the sounds mostly in use, he, by analogy, corrects other sounds, and lays down rules for pronouncing words. For example, "as a rule drawn from the practice of the great body of English speakers," he states that "when a penultimate vowel with the accent upon it ends the syllable before one consonant, it is long and open. Examples:—'Baby,' 'cider,' 'holy,' &c., and to this rule he insists that other words, such as lumbago, antecedent, contrivance, &c. should conform. If following out his principle, borrowed from general usage, militates against usage in particular cases, it imparts consistency and uniformity to our speech, and without reference to the language from which words are derived, which now frequently determines their pronunciation, it ought, except as to proper names, to be followed. We cannot quote any other of the author's rules, nor any of his numerous examples; but we can assure those who may have recourse to his book, that they will be amused as well as instructed. They will find it a mine of terse remark on words and authors. He is racy in his assurance, as well as in his criticism. There is a noble boldness in his declaration, that "he is 'a plain blunt man; an adept at imparting hard, intelligible truths; better versed in censuring palpable errors, than in praising dubious excellencies; who has probably read more dictionaries, spelling-books, grammars, rhetorical and elocutionary works than any of his readers; who has, during many years, paid more than ordinary attention to his mother tongue; who would be ashamed of soliciting the reader's 'indulgence' when duty bids him dare the reader's 'judgment.'" He is one of a fearful school, now nearly extinct, who is by no means ashamed of dealing hard knocks at Noah Webster—the especial object of his wrath—Emerson, and sundry other writers. His quotations are apt, his discrimination nice, his love of Shakspeare unbounded. Though we confess to not caring much for his niceties of pronunciation, indeed to not having time to enter into them—though we may run the risk of being, therefore, set down as blockheads, we must say that, while we admire the earnestness and seriousness of the man, his talents might be better applied. Pronunciation can scarcely be corrected by writing, for every one will affix his own sounds to letters and words, and all that a writer can successfully perform is to lay down and illustrate a few leading rules, the application must be made *viva voce*. Lectures, in which the examples could be illustrated by the spoken sounds, would be a more efficacious method of teaching pronunciation than a book, by which no one sound can with certainty be conveyed from the writer to the reader. For its racy remarks on men and words, the book will be read, and they may even make the "Science of Pronunciation" a favourite study.

COMMERCIAL LAW: Its Principles and Administration. Vol. I. By LEONI LEVI. W. Benning and Co., London.

MR LEVI proposes to survey the principles and administration of the commercial laws of Great Britain and foreign countries, and compare them with one another. As a work of practical utility, which merchants might be expected to buy and study, it should be limited, we think, to a few leading countries, and not extended to fifty-five. As a work of science, explaining the principles of law, it may with propriety embrace every country so far as its law is peculiar; but neither for a scientific nor practical purpose is it necessary to include all the minor states of Germany for example, all of which follow either Prussia or Bavaria, or follow what may be called the common law, or law taught at all the universities of Germany; or all the British colonies, which, except

British Guiana and Malta, have no commercial law distinct from that of the mother country. We are inclined to think, therefore, that Mr Levi has embraced too large a field, and will make his work too diffuse. There seems too, owing to the many states it embraces, some confusion as well as unnecessary complication. The idea of instituting a comparison between the mercantile laws of one country and another is good, both scientifically and practically; but we cannot say that Mr Levi—though he has taken a great deal of trouble, and has incurred, he says, considerable expense—has been successful in carrying it out. We would respectfully beg of him, before proceeding further, to consider his plan well. In its present shape, his book will, we are afraid, equally disappoint his own hopes and the public expectations.

THE RECEIPT BOOK FOR THE MILLION, containing above Two Thousand of valuable attested Receipts, including many Original Communications. Vols. I and II. E. Dipple, Holywell street, Strand.

It is no bad idea to collect a great number of receipts, which may be called arts condensed into a sentence, in one book; but to make the collection particularly useful, it ought to be arranged on some principle. The present collection is deficient in that arrangement, though the deficiency is partly supplied by an index. The receipts are of all kinds, and refer to every description of art. To possess such an immense number of useful rules at a small charge will be agreeable to many people, and Mr Dipple's Receipt Book for the Million may possibly find a million readers, and what will be more pleasing to him, a million purchasers.

AN INQUIRY INTO M. ANTOINE D'ABBADIE'S JOURNEY TO KAFFA TO DISCOVER THE SOURCE OF THE NILE. By CHARLES BEKE. James Madden, Leadenhall street.

M. ANTOINE D'ABBADIE and M. ARNAULD D'ABBADIE are two French gentlemen, who undertook, thirteen years ago, to explore the sources of the White Nile. Dr Beke has also been in Abyssinia, formerly always written Abyssinia. After he had been there in 1843, and had become acquainted with the Messrs Abbadies, M. Antoine d'Abbadie announced in 1845, that in the year 1843 he had penetrated to Enárea, and thence into Kaffa, by crossing the Godjeb, or Nile, as he named it, within only two day's journey, or about thirty miles' distance, from its source. This assertion Mr Beke regards as untrue; he doubts whether M. Antoine d'Abbadie ever made the journey; and the object of the present pamphlet is to prove from circumstances, and from the statements of M. Antoine d'Abbadie, that he never did make this journey, and that consequently he is claiming honour from literary Europe on a false statement. This, plainly stated, is a very heavy charge. To substantiate it Mr Beke examines dates and places and circumstances very minutely. As we have not time to follow him and verify his objections, and as we have not seen M. d'Abbadie's own account, we shall refrain from passing any opinion on the question in dispute. We content ourselves with stating the object of the pamphlet, and refer our readers who take an interest in the subject to the papers of the two gentlemen. Several of M. d'Abbadie's letters have appeared in the *Athenæum* and others in the *Bulletin of the French Geographical Society*. The question of the sources of the Nile is of great importance. Whether M. d'Abbadie made the journey in question only concerns his truthfulness. Without giving any opinion on the question at issue, we have only to express a hope that the dispute between Mr Beke and the Messrs d'Abbadie about the source of the Nile will not be converted into a national quarrel between the French and English, though things of not much more importance have before now set nations by the ears.

TWO LETTERS ON COWKEEPING. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate street.

We cannot find anything extraordinary in the circumstance that Miss Martineau is enabled, by the help of a cheerful, industrious man, to feed two cows, two pigs, and keep fowls, at a small expense for Indian meal, on an acre and three quarters of ground. Some capital has been expended in hedging, clearing, &c.; but by dint of considerable labour and care, plenty of cabbages, mangel wurtzel, beet-root, Belgian carrots, &c. are grown to supply these animals, vegetables are raised for a small family, and the labourer who performs the necessary work is amply rewarded and enabled to live respectably. Miss Martineau does not state exactly the pecuniary advantages of her scheme. Nor is that necessary. They may be admitted. If employing one labourer judiciously be not profitable, how can the employment of a dozen or a thousand be profitable? What is remarkable in the story is the kindness and consideration of Miss Martineau, her gentle mode of treating her servant, and his corresponding teachableness, zeal, and amenity. Her description is an admirable picture of rural improvement and rural happiness. It is in the power of other persons similarly circumstanced to act in a similar manner, and her example shows very clearly that if all the farmers and landlords and dwellers in the country were animated by the same spirit, and had the same good sense as Miss Martineau, our rural districts would be much more like Arcadia than they actually are. We strongly recommend her pamphlet to them, not to learn how to feed cows and make a little spot of ground fertile, for that may be learned from a great variety of publications; but to learn how to treat human beings properly, and make themselves and others happy.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME, &c. For the Use of Schools and Private Students. Edited by HENRY WHITE. Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh.

From the title of this book, from its size, one volume of 377 pages, and from its object, the use of schools, the reader at once infers that

it is a compilation of a summary kind. The most details are given concerning the period subsequent to the first revolution, which comprises the most interesting portion of the history of France, and is treated at some length. At the end of every chapter are appropriate questions and answers for the exercise of the memory, and to fix in it the events which the author narrates. The book is complete and concise, and will be very acceptable to teachers and scholars.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Cours d'Economie Politique fait au College de France. Par Michel Chevalier. Vol. III. Paris: Capelle.
- Tait's Magazine for November.
- The Dublin Magazine for November.
- The British Quarterly for November.
- The Comic Almanack for 1851. D. Bogue.
- The Colonial Magazine for November.
- The Bankers' Magazine for November.
- The Church of England Magazine for November.
- The Farmers' Magazine for November.
- The Sportsman's Magazine for November.
- The New Monthly Belle Assemblee for November.
- The Scottish Temperance Review for November.
- The Farmers' Almanack for 1851.
- The Little Child's Pictorial Magazine. No. I.
- Chambers' Papers for the People.
- Knight's Cyclopædia of the Industry of All Nations. No. I.
- Knight's Cyclopædia of London. No. I.
- Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare. No. II.
- Illustrated Ditties of the Olden Time. D. Bogue.
- Steam to Australia, &c. (Pamphlet.) By Adam Bogue.
- Practical Hints on Book Keeping by Double Entry. By Edmund Taylor. James Madden.
- A Hand-Book for the Parish of St James', Westminster. By the Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, M.A. Skeffington and Co.
- An Introduction to the Study of Universal History. (Encyclopædia Metropolitana.) By Sir John Stoddart. Griffin and Co.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer. The letter from Messrs Lorrain and Adams came too late for our present publication.

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 26th day of Oct. 1850:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
	L.
Notes issued	29,406,555
Government debt	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold coin and bullion	15,360,888
Silver bullion	45,067
	29,406,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
	L.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000
Reserve	3,107,370
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,254,823
Other Deposits	9,938,411
Seven Day and other Bills	1,396,006
	35,249,610

Dated the 31st Oct. 1850. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

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

Liabilities.	L.	Assets.	L.
Circulation inc. Bank post bill:	21,215,706	Securities	24,542,641
Public Deposits	6,254,823	Bullion	15,978,669
Other or private Deposits	9,938,411		
	37,408,940		40,521,310

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,107,370l, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£307,996
A decrease of Public Deposits of	29,673
An increase of Other Deposits of	387,798
An increase of Securities of	94,195
A decrease of Bullion of	41,436
An increase of Reserve of	2,630
An increase of Reserve of	278,634

The present returns show that the circulation has decreased 307,996l; the public deposits have decreased 29,673l; private deposits have increased 387,798l; securities have increased 94,195l, the increase being of private securities; bullion has decreased 41,436l; the reserve has increased 2,630l, and the reserve has increased 278,634l. The decrease of the circulation is what usually occurs after the payment of the dividends, the notes returning to the Bank as public or private deposits, in this case as private deposits, the payments on account of the Government having in the course of the week exceeded the receipts. The only remarkable feature is a decrease of silver bullion in the issue department, 67,073l, which exceeds the whole diminution of bullion by 25,637l. The latter sum has been returned to the Bank either in gold bullion, or coin, or silver coin: we presume in gold. The subtraction of silver bullion from the Bank, confirming the information we derive from other sources, shows a demand for silver, the price of which, though stationary this week, rose last week, as we mentioned, one-eighth.

The Money Market is easy, though we cannot quote any alteration in the terms. It is difficult, however, to place money on call at 2 per cent, and discount for the best bills is pressed at 2 1/4. It may be as well if we insert here a brief extract from the money article of the New York Herald of October 15, referring to the state of the Money Market there, and justifying the hope that it will continue easy:—

There appears no indication of any unfavourable change in the money market. The supply is largely in excess of the demand, and loans can be easily negotiated, on satisfactory securities, at five and six per cent interest. Business paper of the right stamp is not plenty, and all offering is freely taken at seven per cent. Second and third rate paper is not easily negotiable, and for some time past certain names have been refused by note brokers, except at exorbitant rates. The banks discount freely all good paper offered, and keep their lines full up to the highest point. The current quotations in this market for foreign exchanges and for specie were:—

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Table of foreign exchange rates for London, Paris, Bremen, Amsterdam, and Hamburg.

QUOTATIONS FOR SPECIE.

Table of specie quotations including American gold, Spanish dollars, Mexican dollars, Carolus dols, Five francs, Doubloons, Sovereigns, Heavy gineas, and Napoleons.

The demand for sterling exchange for remittance by the packet, has been moderately active, at improved rates. We now quote an advance of one quarter per cent. The supply of first class bills on the market is limited. On all other points there has been an advance in rates. Domestic exchanges remain the same as previously quoted, with very little inquiry. Uncurrent money is scarce, particularly the issues of New York State banks. Silver is in demand for shipments.

The Bank of Amsterdam has been selling gold, which, combined with other circumstances, has had the effect of still further depressing our exchanges with Amsterdam, Paris, Hamburg, and various other places. According to the dealers in money the present condition of the bullion market is quite unexampled. Within a short period gold has been exported to the Brazils, a country producing gold. It was found cheaper, however, to pay the insurance on gold and send it to the Brazils, than to negotiate paper.

To-day being a holiday at the Bank and Stock Exchange, no business whatever was done. The public funds fluctuated through the week, having been depressed by various rumours of war, by declarations that the "die was cast"—meaning, as it was understood, that war had begun—but they recovered, as it was ascertained that the rumours were not well founded, and that war was not so imminent as one of the morning journals wished to make the world believe. The consol market closed firmly on Thursday at 97 1/2. The following is our usual list, but no prices are given this day, as no business whatever was transacted:—

CONSOLS.

Table of consols prices, including Money and Account columns for various days (Saturday to Friday) and closing prices for different types of consols.

The Railways fluctuated also through the week, but on Thursday the market, which was languid to one o'clock, underwent a change for the better, and prices generally improved. The market closed very firm on that day, at the following prices:—

RAILWAYS.

Table of railway closing prices for various lines including London and North Western, Midland Counties, Brighton Stock, Great Western, Eastern Counties, South Western, South Easterns, Norfolk, Great North of England, York and North Midland, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North British, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Hull and Selby, Lancaster and Carlisle, North Staffordshire, Birmingham and Oxford, and Birmingham and Dudley, do.

Table of closing prices for various banks including Caledonian, Aberdeen, Northern of France, Central, Paris and Rouen, Rouen and Havre, and Dutch Rhenish.

The Bankers' Magazine for the month, confirming views that we have for some time past laid before our readers, says:—

One of the most satisfactory, because one of the most certain indications of an improvement in the trade of the country, is the gradual and steady increase which has, for some time past, been taking place in the note circulation of the United Kingdom. It will be seen, from the returns of the notes issued by the several banks for the month ending the 5th of October last, which we publish in our present number, that the increase of the circulation during the past year, amounts to nearly two millions sterling, made up as follows:—

Table showing the increase in circulation for various banks: Bank of England, English Private Banks, English Joint Stock Banks, Banks in Ireland, and Banks in Scotland.

Total increase in circulation through the year.....£1,954,932

During the same period, the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased 1,604,399*l*, while the amount held by the Irish and Scotch banks has decreased 333,566*l*, leaving the total increase of bullion in the hands of the banks which make official returns in the Gazette, 1,270,833*l*, or nearly two-thirds the amount of the increase of the note currency.

As the increase in the amount of notes in circulation has been very gradual, accompanied by a large increase of bullion, and unattended by any extraordinary speculation, either in the home or foreign trade, or in the public securities, we may fairly conclude that it represents a bona fide improvement in the business of the country, and it leads us to hope that this improvement, of which there have been several other unmistakable evidences of late, may be permanent and satisfactory.

A meeting was held on Wednesday by the parties desirous of forming a Mining Exchange, as they cannot get access to the Stock Exchange for the reason specified last week. But they could not agree amongst themselves; and though it seems, from the statements of all parties, that mining property very much needs the protection of publicity, nothing further was done than that one party agreed to send a communication to the Committee of the Stock Exchange on the subject.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Table of foreign rates of exchange on London at the latest dates for various locations including Paris, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, St Petersburg, Madrid, Lisbon, Gibraltar, New York, Jamaica, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Singapore, Ceylon, Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, and Sydney.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris is 4 1/2 per mille, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25*26*; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25*20*, it follows that gold is 0.24 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17*s* 10*d* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 137.7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 137.4, it follows that gold is 0.35 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 1/2 per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 1.17 per cent in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Table of prices of bullion in bars and coins, including Foreign gold in bars, Spanish doubloons, Foreign gold in coin, New dollars, and Silver in bars.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns: PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS, Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows include Bank Stock, 8 per cent, 3 per cent Consols, etc.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Time, Tuesday, Friday. Rows list various cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, London, etc., with exchange rates.

FRENCH FUNDS.

Table with columns: Paris, London, Oct. 28, Oct. 30, Oct. 29, Oct. 31, Oct. 30, Nov. 1. Rows list various French financial instruments.

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

Table with columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Rows list various foreign bonds and stocks from countries like Brazil, Spain, Russia, etc.

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

Table with columns: Payable, Amount in Dollars, Dividends, London Price, etc. Rows list various American stocks and bonds.

Exchange at New York 110 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr share. Rows list various insurance companies like Albion, Alliance British and Foreign, etc.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividends per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr share. Rows list various joint stock banks.

DOCKS.

Table with columns: No. of shares, Dividend per annum, Names, Shares, Paid, Price pr share. Rows list various docks and shipping companies.

The Commercial Times.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The following notice to the public has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Notice to the public, and instructions to all postmasters, sub-postmasters, and letter-receivers.—Mails for California and Oregon, via Chagres and Panama.—General Post-office, Oct. 1850.—Henceforward all letters for California and Oregon, not specially addressed to be forwarded by any other route, will be transmitted by the West India mail packets to Panama, whence they will be conveyed to San Francisco by the mail packets of the United States. The combined British, New Granadian, and United States postage upon such letters will be—for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2s 9d; for a letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding an ounce, 5s 6d; and so on. Newspapers will be liable to a combined postage of 2d each. These rates must, in all cases, be paid in advance."

A mail for Jacmel (Hayti), will in future be despatched by the West India mail packet of the 2nd of each month, as well as by the packet of the 17th of the month. This additional mail will be forwarded to Jamaica, from whence it will be conveyed to Jacmel by the packet returning to St Thomas.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- On 26th Oct., PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Oct. 16; Cadiz, 17; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.
On 26th Oct., INDIA AND CHINA, per Indus steamer, via Southampton. Dates as received 19th Oct., via Marseilles.
On 28th Oct., AMERICA, per Cambria steamer, via Liverpool—Newfoundland, Oct. 9; Prince Edward Island, 12; Fredericton, 14; St John's, N.B., 15; Montreal, 14; New York, 15; Boston, 16; Halifax, 18.
On 28th Oct., HAWANA, Oct. 7, via United States.
On 30th Oct., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, Aug. 31, per H.M.S. Mariner, via Plymouth.
On 1st Nov., INDIA, via Marseilles—Calcutta, Sept. 21; Bombay, Oct. 3.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

- On 4th Nov. (evening), for MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, SIERRA LEONE, and ASCENSION, per H.M. steamer Wasp, via Plymouth.
On 4th Nov. (evening), for MADEIRA, BRAZILS, and BUENOS AYRES, per H.M. packet Peterel, via Falmouth.
On 7th Nov. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.
On 7th Nov. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles.
On 8th Nov. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA and UNITED STATES, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool and New York.

* Letters and papers for British Possessions, intended to be forwarded per this vessel, must be specially addressed "via United States."

The Esé screw steamer is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 10th Nov. for Madeira, Cape de Verde Islands, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro; letters in time on the 9th Nov.

Mails Due.

- Oct. 24.—Brazils and River Plate.
Nov. 5.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
Nov. 5.—West Indies.
Nov. 5.—Mexico.
Nov. 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
Nov. 7.—America.
Nov. 20.—Havana, Hayti, Honduras, and Nassau.
Nov. 23, via Marseilles.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syris, Egypt, and India; China, Singapore, and Straits.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Table with columns: Sold.....qrs, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Rows include weekly averages for Oct. 26, 19, 12, 5, Sept. 28, 21 and six weeks' average, same time last year, and duties.

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, In the week ending Oct. 23, 1850.

Table with columns: Wheat and wheat flour, Barley and barley meal, Oats and oatmeal, Rye and rye meal, Peas and pea meal, Beans & bean meal, Indian corn and Indian meal, Buck wheat & buckwheat meal. Rows include Foreign, Colonial, and Total.

Total imports of the week146,977 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Corn Trade has been extremely dull through the week. Flour has arrived from the United States in unexpected quantities, and larger arrivals of wheat and flour from the Continent have weighed heavily on the market, yet there is no actual reduction of price. Though the farmers and millers may perhaps feel a little alarmed at the large quantities of wheat and flour which we receive from abroad, the public can only rejoice at it. That our own harvest, particularly as to quality, is very defective, is universally admitted, and it must be a great satisfaction therefore to the public that such large supplies are obtained to fill up our own deficiencies. We have still an unusually

large consumption going on; we expect also in the months of May and June a million or more additional people to feed, who will come as to a festivity and who must be well fed. We are therefore much more likely to have a deficiency before next harvest than a too great abundance. We hope such may not be the case, and our best assurance that it will not is that derived from the large supplies we are now receiving. But with reference to one large field of supply whence we in some seasons obtain great quantities of wheat, the Polish provinces which send their produce to Odessa, we have been favoured by Mr John Mollett, of Austin Friars' passage, with the following extract:—

Odessa, Oct. 4, 1850.

There has been a fair extent of business done in wheat at a slight reduction in price. The transactions of the week amount to 22,000 chetwerts, at 21 ro to 23ro, 30s to 32s 8d per qr free on board. The favourite article just now are our new Ghrkas which are of excellent quality. They are paid with 22 ro to 23 ro, 31s 4d to 32s 8d per qr f.o.b. The supplies from our neighbourhood are tolerably good, but those from the Polish provinces are quite unimportant.

We have seen a gentleman to-day who knows the country thoroughly. He represents the wheat crop in the Polish provinces as even worse than we had thought it to be. He cites the example of a proprietor who has had 30,000 chetwerts (21,600 qrs) last year, and who now has been compelled to purchase his seed. (Signed) ERNEST MAHS and Co.

We fear that other countries, from which we also in some seasons derive a supply, are no better off, and we rejoice at having, as these deficiencies manifest themselves in various places, the whole world open to our merchants. The farmers will have to reckon with their landlords rather than the public, for the public, it is now irrevocably settled, are not to be taxed on every grain of food they eat, in order to enable some few farmers to pay exorbitant rents to some few landlords.

The Colonial Produce Markets have all been dull this week. We cannot quote any decidedly lower prices for sugar, but the turn of the market has been in favour of the buyer. Coffee is cheaper, though to-day the market closed firmly, with some inquiry for native Ceylon, and in some cases a slight advance in price on the previous reduction. For all other produce there was a very dull market.

The alarming statements made in the Times, first of an approaching general war and then of a war in Germany, have had an injurious effect on the markets. Dealers, astonished at the reports, have everywhere suspended some of their operations, and a general dullness is the consequence. If such be the results of unfounded reports, we may perhaps imagine what will be the effects of the reality. The immense number of relations that have been formed in the long peace would probably, if destroyed, give rise to more misery than was ever caused by war. We doubt, from many of those relations never having been interrupted since they were formed, whether any person has figured to himself the innumerable miseries that would ensue from breaking them. It would scarcely be a figurative expression to say that society would bleed at every pore. Just now, too, in consequence of the alteration in commercial legislation, giving great encouragement to industry, the whole world seems bent on devoting itself to peaceful productive labours, all of which would be deranged by war, defeating innumerable hopes. If those are vehemently blamed who have only made statements that war is coming, what will be the fate of those, and what their responsibility, who encourage sovereigns to begin war, or of those who actually begin it? Such numerous denunciations were never yet poured on the head of men as will probably be poured on the heads of those who now provoke war in Europe.

At present, notwithstanding restricted orders from the Continent, in consequence of the high price of cotton, and some flatness in the woollen yarn market, from its having been a little overdone, trade and manufactures are everywhere flourishing, and would be at once paralyzed by the first signal of war. We share each and all in the prosperity we all contribute to produce, and it is impossible that one country should be made desolate without others suffering some part of the desolation. Manchester and Liverpool thrive, partly because Germany has been at peace, and partly because the United States have thriven.

The trade of New York, for example, with which those ports have such intimate relation, was for the quarter ending September 30:—

Table with columns: Imports (Specie, Free goods, Dry goods, Other dutiable goods, Total) and Exports (Specie, Foreign goods, Domestic produce, Total) for years 1845, 1848, 1849, 1850.

The total import exceeded that of the same quarter last year by 15,280,550 dols, while the exported value has augmented 10,421,108 dols. If the trade of New York were to be diminished by war, the English towns would suffer, and so they will by the war in Germany. In Manchester alone there are probably not less than 1,000 Germans established, and their prosperity would be annihilated by the threatened war. Those who have flippantly spoken of it and encouraged it, have

we are sure, never formed a conception of one tith of the mischief they are likely to cause.

We learn from Mr. Eaton's circular dated the 25th ult, that the public sales of silk just terminated, appear to have been again unsatisfactory, buyers evincing less disposition than ever to bid, hence upward of 7,000 bales of silk passed the hammer in about seven hours.

Tobacco seems rising rapidly in price, which may have some effect in limiting the consumption and diminishing the revenue from that article.

A series of untoward circumstances, as respects the present crop, has now been added to by a severe frost, and extensive injury sustained in consequence.

A further advance by manufacturers has been agreed upon, in Scotland of 4d per lb; in the English counties of 3d per lb; and in London of 2d per lb.

Port Mahon, which is an excellent harbour, has been established as a general depot for produce and merchandise of all kinds.

INDIGO.

SEVERAL hundred chests have changed hands in the course of the present week at full previous prices, partly for export, partly for home consumption.

The "Overland Review of the Calcutta Market" of the 21st September, received yesterday, contains the following:—

Under the impulse imparted to the demand for this article by the advices received on the 31st ultimo, the few available lots changed hands at an advance of about 12 to 15 rs above last February prices.

The season now draws very rapidly to a close, and manufacturing operations in most of the districts of Lower Bengal have nearly terminated.

Subjoined we give an estimate of the probable out-turn of the season, which we have reason to look upon as near an approximation to truth as it is possible to arrive at at present.

Table showing indigo production and export statistics for various regions including Jessore, Kishnagar, Moorsshedabad, and others, with columns for mds. and chests.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Nov. 1. PRICES CURRENT.

Table showing cotton prices for Upland, New Orleans, Pernambuco, Egyptian, and Surat and Madras, with columns for Ord., Mid., Fair, Good Fair, and Fine.

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Table showing cotton imports, consumption, exports, and computed stock for 1850 and 1849.

The cotton market has been very quiet during the week, though a very fair amount of business has been done by all classes of buyers.

The sales, to-day, are 5,000 bales. Speculation this week, 1,950 American, 3,400 Brazil, 100 Egyptian, and 1,740 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1850. (From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Table comparing cotton trade prices from 1850 to 1845 for various types of cotton like Upland fair, Ditto good fair, Pernambuco fair, etc.

Business this week has worn a dull aspect, and more especially so since Monday, owing to the warlike news received from Germany.

There is rather less doing in Indian qualities of cloth, but prices remain unchanged. In low qualities of 7-8ths printing cloths prices have slightly given way.

The foreign news of the week (if we except that from Germany) is unimportant.

BRADFORD, Oct. 31.—There is no very eager disposition to buy combing wools (especially of middle descriptions) at the rates demanded by the staplers.

LEEDS, Oct. 29.—The markets, both to-day and Saturday, have been tolerably attended, and more business has been done.

Huddersfield, Oct. 29.—There is a continued depression in the state of our market, which indeed seems to be generally expected at this time of the year.

Macclesfield, Oct. 29.—The manufacturing interest of this town are now complaining much of the dulness of trade, and many weavers, we understand, are waiting for employment.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 28.—The flannel market continues much the same as it was the preceding Monday. The buyers are offering less money for pieces.

HALIFAX, Oct. 26.—Our piece-hall has been but slenderly attended to-day, and there is not much disposition to purchase worsted goods.

CORN.

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Oct. 30.—Our market has undergone no material alteration, but as supplies begin to come forward more plentifully, prices can barely be maintained.

ALTONA, Oct. 28.—Business during the past week has been on a most restricted scale, but as supplies remain very insignificant, holders of both wheat and spring corn are very firm.

STETTIN, Oct. 28.—Owing to the increase of water in the river more liberal supplies from the interior are expected, which has somewhat lessened the demands of holders.

ROSTOCK, Oct. 27.—In spite of the dull accounts from England, our holders of wheat remain very firm, and 63 lbs new descriptions meet with constant buyers.

STRALSUND, Oct. 27.—Our farmers, in anticipation of an improvement in prices during the winter, keep back supplies, and very little has been doing.

in our market of late, at about former rates, say 38s to 39s per qr for 61½ lbs wheat, f.o.b.

ANCLAM, Oct. 27.—Our supplies remain very short, and although there is little disposition to go into stock unless on easier terms, no material decline has as yet taken place, and 62 lbs wheat is held for 39s per qr, f.o.b.

DANZIG, Oct. 26.—In consequence of the somewhat more animating advices from the English country markets, and owing to the want of supplies, which are unusually small this season, our prices are again rather higher, and particularly fine descriptions of wheat are held for full prices. We quote 62 lbs old prime high mixed wheat 43s to 44s, 61 to 62 lbs fine mixed 39s to 40s, 59 to 60 lbs new mixed 38s 6d per qr, f.o.b.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 26.—There is less disposition to purchase in our market, and as supplies are on the increase, prices have given way a trifle, so that 130 lbs red wheat is obtainable at 35s, 130 lbs mixed 36s, and 130 lbs high mixed 37s per qr, f.o.b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday was moderate, and the best samples were taken off at the prices of the previous week; damp and secondary qualities were not placed readily, but these were not offered on lower terms. There was only a retail demand for foreign wheat, in which way the previous currency was supported: the imports consisted of 243 qrs from Alexandria, 360 qrs from Antwerp, 500 qrs from Archangel, 1,030 qrs from Bordeaux, 8 qrs from Caudebec, 1,100 qrs from Cronstadt, 1,000 qrs from Danzig, 434 qrs from Dunkirk, 530 qrs from Fecamp, 2,093 qrs from Ghent, 480 qrs from Hamburg, 1,858 qrs from Königsberg, 722 qrs from Marseilles, 3,000 qrs from Petersburg, 590 qrs from Rostock, 267 qrs from Rotterdam, 1,150 qrs from Stettin, 1,680 qrs from Stralsund, making a total of 16,105 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,981 sacks; by the Eastern countries railway, 5,667 sacks; and there were imported 12,560 sacks, and 3,060 barrels foreign. The trade for this article was in consequence slow, and all except the finest qualities were easier to purchase, although the abundance on sale did not bring forward pressing sellers, the consumption of the article being very large. Fine malting barley was quite as dear, such being scarce, but inferior samples were the turn cheaper and in slow request. The imports of foreign only amounted to 1,707 qrs. The arrivals of oats from our own coast were trifling, amounting to only 730 qrs, with 422 qrs from Scotland, but of Irish they were large, amounting to 15,309 qrs, with a tolerable import of foreign, consisting of 7,626 qrs. Fine old corn realised as much money with a steady sale, whilst new Irish samples were offering freely at 6d to 1s per qr reduction in price, being more abundant than the demand will take off freely.

The imports of flour from the United States on Tuesday at Liverpool were very large, amounting to 95,619 barrels; but the supplies of other articles were moderate, and holders would not give way in the prices of good articles generally: average of wheat, 38s 2d on 713 qrs.

There was a short delivery from the farmers at Hull, and full prices were paid for all good qualities of wheat: average, 38s 8d on 340 qrs.

There were good arrivals of wheat at Leeds on Tuesday; no change in the value of fine parcels took place, although the demand was not brisk: average, 40s 9d on 2,033 qrs.

Fully as much money was paid for wheat at Ipswich, the farmers being too busy in spring tillage. The delivery was limited: average, 41s 8d on 1,465 qrs.

All good samples of wheat and barley realised full prices at Lynn: the average of the former article was 38s 10d on 1,842 qrs.

There were very limited fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday, but a fair import of foreign wheat, barley, and oats. No material change took place in the value of any article, but the demand for wheat was slow at about the rates of Monday, the liberal imports of flour rather checking the confidence of our millers for the moment, whilst the holders show much firmness, and are not disposed to give way in the value of good samples of wheat, knowing that from the North of Europe at least a great falling-off must take place in the imports of grain, the season alone checking shipments, while high prices in the Baltic give not the least encouragement, and the offers now making are mostly for spring shipment. The weekly averages were 39s 9d on 89,714 qrs wheat, 24s on 41,795 qrs barley, 16s 8d on 19,756 qrs oats, 25s 1d on 83 qrs rye, 28s 10d on 4,340 qrs beans, and 30s 6d on 2,638 qrs peas.

There were short supplies at Birmingham, and trade was inactive for wheat, at rather lower rates: average, 42s 9d on 2,343 qrs. The millers put the price of flour down 3s 4d per sack.

At Bristol market a fair quantity of English wheat was brought forward, and a sluggish demand was experienced at barely former quotations: average, 38s 6d on 440 qrs. Flour was 1s per sack lower.

The farmers brought forward a considerable supply of English wheat at Newbury, and the millers took it off to a limited extent, at fully 1s per qr reduction: average, 39s 11d on 130 qrs.

Uxbridge market was not largely supplied with wheat, and samples of old were 1s per qr dearer, but there was no alteration in the price of white: average, 45s 9d on 919 qrs.

There has been a limited business transacted in most of the Scotch markets held this week, and the supply of wheat being good from the farmers at Edinburgh, an abatement of 1s per qr had to be submitted to before sales could be made: average, 43s on 844 qrs.

The imports of foreign wheat at Leith consisted of 3,254 qrs, and former rates could scarcely be realised.

At Mark-lane on Friday there were only limited fresh arrivals of all English grain, whilst imports of foreign wheat, barley, and oats were good, with a fair quantity of flour from the United States, and a few additional lots in from France. There was not much passing in any description of wheat, and the few sales effected were at Monday's currency. Flour was taken off slowly. Fine malting barley was quite as dear, and in request. Good heavy old oats were purchased by the consumers at full rates, but new Irish were rather lower in price.

The London averages announced this day were,--

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Qrs., s, d. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas.

Table titled 'Arrivals this Week' with columns for Wheat, Barley, Malt, Oats, Flour and their respective quantities in qrs and sacks.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

Table titled 'BRITISH AND IRISH' showing prices for various types of wheat, barley, rye, and flour, with columns for 'Per quarter' and 's' 'd'.

FOREIGN.

Table showing foreign prices for wheat, barley, rye, and flour from various countries like Danzig, Königsberg, Pomerania, etc.

SEEDS.

Table listing prices for various seeds including rapeseed, hempseed, canaryseed, mustardseed, cloverseed, and trefoil.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The demand has been less animated than for some weeks past, and prices show a reduction of 6d in some instances, although the market still presents rather a steady appearance. The sales in West India have been limited at full rates, importers evincing much firmness: good brown Jamaica may still be quoted at 38s 6d; low to middling refining kinds, 38s to 39s 6d. 160 casks Barbadoes went off without spirit, and a part was taken in. The remainder sold at last week's rates: good to fine, 42s to 43s 6d; low to fair yellow, 38s to 41s 6d. Arrivals of all kinds have been rather light. During last week the deliveries were steady, being computed at 4,212 tons, making the decrease at this port, from Jan. 1 to present date, only 1,910 tons. The stock in total is 71,399 tons, or 12,468 tons below that of 1849 at corresponding period. There is a deficiency upon West India of 5,804 tons.

Mauritius.—5,734 bags 24 casks chiefly found buyers, grocery bringing former rates, but the lower qualities least in demand and rather easier: good to fine yellow, 40s 6d to 42s 6d; low to middling, 37s 6d to 40s; low to middling strong refining kinds, 37s to 39s 6d; brown, 21s to 35s; good, 36s to 38s 6d per cwt. The stock, as compared with that of last year, shows a diminution of nearly 3,500 tons.

Bengal.—A large supply has been brought forward, consisting principally of Mauritius and Date kinds, which have given way about 6d, rather more than than half of 8,334 bags being sold: Mauritius kind yellow, middling to fine, 38s 6d to 43s; low, 37s to 38s; grey, 37s to 40s; good to fine dry grey and white, 40s 6d to 43s; soft yellow and grey, 35s to 38s 6d; good to fine soft yellow, 40s 6d to 43s; brown strong, 35s to 37s; soft, 30s to 35s; grainy yellow and grey, middling to good, 39s to 41s 6d; white Benares, 45s 6d per cwt for one lot.

Madras.—180 bags partly sold at 30s to 33s for damp browns and yellow. Foreign.—The transactions by private treaty this week are confined to about 700 boxes yellow Havana at 41s. 910 casks 350 barrels Porto Rico in public sale were about half sold at full prices; grocery, middling to good, 39s 6d to 43s, fine 44s to 45s, low to fair greyish 38s to 42s, brown 37s to 38s. 1,350 chests Havana were mostly withdrawn above the value from 39s to 44s for good brown to middling yellow, 176 cases 26 brls Macao were also taken in, grey and white 40s to 43s, yellow 38s to 39s; 240 bags soft yellow Manila about 42s per cwt.

Refined.—The market is flat, which may be partly attributed to the large supplies of foreign goods now offering, yet prices have not at present given way more than 6d from the highest point, brown lumps, &c. being quoted at 51s; middling to good and fine tilters, 51s 6d to 54s 6d. Wet lumps are rather dull, Bastards and pieces in steady demand. On Tuesday 19,130 loaves 65 casks, from the Netherlands refinery, were offered by auction, but principally taken in at 54s to 56s for good to fine, being rather above the market value. Treacle is in fair

demand at 13s to 20s. Sugars refined under bond continue almost neglected, but prices as before: crushed, 29s to 30s; 10 lb loaves, 33s to 33s 6d per cwt. No change in other goods.

MGLASSES.—The sales are rather limited at previous rates. A parcel Brazil sold at 13s per cwt.

COFFEE.—Prices have again experienced a decline, in the continued absence of speculative demand, but holders do not appear desirous to force large sales at present quotations. No business was done in native Ceylon until yesterday, when 500 bags sold by auction at 54s for good ordinary, and 600 bags afterwards at same price, establishing a reduction of 4s from the highest paid lately. 17 bags 105 casks plantation were only partly disposed of at easier rates, low middling to middling qualities bringing 63s to 65s 6d; ragged and ordinary to fine fine ordinary, 55s to 59s 6d. Nothing done previously. There is no improvement in the deliveries. 763 bales 212 half bales, chiefly Mysore, were partly sold at rather lower prices, ranging from 50s to 57s 6d for good ordinary to fine ordinary greenish. A few lots Mocha were taken in at 75s for ragged long berry, one lot selling at 73s 6d; blacks, &c., 28s to 45s 6d. A parcel Tellicherry brought 53s 6d to 63s 6d. Foreign is quiet. Of 7,708 bags Costa Rica about 4,500 bags were taken, mostly by the shippers, at a decline of 1s from the last sale's prices: fine ordinary dingy to fine fine ordinary, 50s to 56s; a few lots, 48s to 49s. 591 brls 97 bags Porto Rico were taken in at 53s to 56s per cwt.

COCOA.—The market is firm, and no sellers, unless at higher rates. Yesterday 202 bags Trinidad were nearly all taken in above the previous value, from 48s to 52s for low grey to middling greyish red.

TEA.—The market has been quiet this week, but continues firm, importers showing no disposition to press sales, and there is an indifferent supply of many descriptions. Common congenous are still quoted at 1s 0½d, and few sellers at that price: good qualities up to 1s 2d, dull; fine, unaltered. A limited business has been done in green teas. Common kinds remain firm at the improved rates lately quoted. Several parcels fine will be offered in public sale next Tuesday, for which day 15,000 packages are declared. There have not been any further arrivals at this port since the 24th ult.

RICE.—There have been some large parcels East India brought upon the market, which has led to a further slight decline. 2,102 bags Bengal chiefly found buyers at previous rates, from 10s to 11s 6d for middling broken to good white; broken, 9s to 9s 6d. 9,040 bags Madras were about half disposed of, at and after the sale, at rather lower prices: inferior broken and small to fair pinky white, 8s 6d to 9s 6d. 3,200 bags imported from Bombay sold at 9s to 10s for middling to fair pinky white kinds. There is no alteration in cleaned rice.

SAGO.—668 chests pearl sold steadily from 21s to 22s 6d for middling to good small grain. A parcel common Borneo was taken in at 12s, and 600 bags flour at 17s per cwt.

PIMENTO.—A few parcels have been sold at 6½d to 6¾d per lb, and the market is barely supplied. The stock consists of 8,056 bags.

PEPPER.—Heavy supplies of the late arrivals have been brought forward this week, but found ready buyers at ¼d decline. 2,319 bags clean Sumatra sold at 3½d to 3¾d. Of 4,900 bags Malabar, about 3,000 bags were sea damaged, which brought 3d to 3½d for third to first class; the sound portion, 3½d to 3¾d for common to good heavy shot. 1,200 bags Penang were taken in at 3½d to 3¾d for good half heavy brown; and 450 bags 240 robes Aleppy withdrawn above the market value. 164 bags white about half sold at former rates; Penang, 6½d to 7½d. 84 cases Tellicherry brought high prices: common to fine bold white, 7½d to 10½d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—The large sales have gone off with fair spirit. 155 cases nutmegs all found ready buyers at full prices: common small to good bold brown, 2s 8d to 3s 9d; fine, 3s 11d to 4s 3d. 33 casks Batavia went from 2s 11d to 3s 2d. 69 cases mace sold well, but not quite so high as by private treaty lately: common to good bright, 3s 6d to 3s 2d per lb. 71 cases 448 bags cloves were all sold at rather easier rates: Bombay, 6½d to 6¾d; damaged in proportion; and a few lots Penang, 1s 1d to 1s 4d per lb. Cassia is still scarce.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales were held on Monday, and comprised 1,565 bales 34 boxes Ceylon; of the former not more than 500 sold; first sorts went 3d to 6d lower: sound, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; second sort, good to fine, about 3d lower; ordinary to fair, nearly the same as at the last sale, from 1s 7d to 2s 9d; third without material change, bringing 1s 3d to 2s 2d; the boxes sold at 9d to 1s 9d per lb.

GINGER.—526 cases, 1,000 bags E. I. were about disposed of at lower rates: Calicut, &c., 45s to 64s, with good bold 79s; Malabar, 22s to 27s 6d per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—A moderate amount of business has been done in East India by private contract at previous rates. Of 1,986 bags in the public sales, only 500 bags sold: refrac 2½, 28s; 14½ to 6½, 26s 6d to 27s; the remainder taken in at 27s to 27s 6d for 8½ to 8 per cent. refrac. 349 bags Madras, refrac 5½, sold at 26s 6d to 27s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—This article has continued flat, and prices are rather lower. Of 200 bags in the public sales, only a small portion met with buyers. Honduras silvers, 4s to 4s 3d; blacks, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; Mexican blacks, 4s 1d to 4s 2d per lb. The deliveries continue large.

LAC DYE.—The market is very firm. 323 chests in public sale were partly sold at full rates; CA V 10½d to 10¾d, and other marks 1s to 1s 4½d; low 8½d per lb.

DRUGS.—Few sales have been made in most kinds of produce since the large public sales last week. Some parcels castor oil brought forward have only partly sold at 5½d to 5¾d per lb for second quality. Gums have been quiet as some large public sales are declared. 108 bales Bengal safflower were only in part disposed of at previous rates, from 6l to 8l 10s for ordinary to good and fine. Gambia firm at 13s 6d per cwt.

METALS.—Some speculative business has been done in Welsh bar iron at 4l 12s 6d, and the market is firmer. Scotch pig is rather dull and prices remain as last quoted. The spelter market has been inactive, but a large business done for arrival in the early part of next year at 16l. East India tin continues very firm, yet there has not been much inquiry; British unaltered. Copper is in steady demand at the quotations.

HEMP.—Russian and other kinds are dull at last week's rates. Manila has been quiet owing to its scarcity. Jute is rather firmer, but not much business doing. The demand for Coir goods is steady.

OILS.—All common kinds of fish continue firm, holders requiring higher rates, as stocks are getting very light. Pale seal is now quoted at 38l 10s to 39l. Sperm very firm. Owing to the moderate supply of linseed, rather higher rates are demanded, viz, 32s 3d to 32s 6d per cwt on the spot. No change in rape. Cocoa nut has been in fair demand at late rates.

LINSEED.—Some large sales have recently been made in Black Sea at rather higher rates; 47s to 48s paid for several cargoes; fine Petersburg is worth 45s 6d to 46s; the lower kinds 39s to 42s 6d per qr. Cakes are rather quiet at the quoted prices.

TALLOW.—The market is very dull and prices rather lower in the absence of speculation. Yesterday fine Petersburg Y.C. on the spot, was quoted at 38s to 38s 6d; the same for arrival to the end of the year; for the first three months of 1851, 39s. The imports from St Petersburg and Cronstadt have been remarkably large. Delivered last week, 2,387 casks. Stock on Monday, 26,361 against 42,246 casks at same date in 1849. There is a moderate supply of town tallow. The price remains 38s 6d nett cash.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has been quiet to-day. Only 170 casks West India was sold by private treaty at extreme rates, making 924 casks for the week. Penang—1,499 bags sold at steady rates, from 34s 6d to 37s 6d. Bengal and Mauritius—No public sales of either kind were held to-day. Foreign—1,184 boxes damaged white Havana sold at 25s to 28s 6d per cwt. Refined—The market remains quiet.

COFFEE.—4,329 bags Costa Rica nearly all found buyers at full prices: fine ordinary 50s to 55s; colour 57s to 63s. Native Ceylons were firm, and business done at 54s to 54s 6d.

RUM.—The market has been firm this week. Yesterday the Government contract was taken at a shade under 1s 5d per proof gallon.

GINGER.—612 cases 189 bags Cochín sold at 65s to 105s; 114 barrels of Jamaica sold from 71s to 122s per cwt.

CLOVES.—60 bags Amboyna kind sold at 6¾d per lb.

COWRIES.—1,300 bags 304 packets sold from 41s to 48s for dead shells.

CUTCH.—845 bags, good, sold at 19s to 19s 6d per cwt.

SAFFLOWER.—150 bales Bengal found buyers at easier rates, from 7l 2s 6d to 8l 8s, inferior 5l 5s to 5l 10s.

GUMS.—Some parcels E. I. Arabic sold steadily at previous rates. 176 chests Olibanum went rather cheaper.

OILS.—150 casks palm were chiefly taken in, 123 casks cocoa nut partly sold at 28s to 31s.

TALLOW.—1,065 casks Australian about half found buyers at easier rates, from 32s to 38s 3d. 391 casks 500 pkgs S. American went at 34s 6d to 38s, and a large portion taken in. A parcel East India brought 36s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues very dull, with a tendency downwards. What sales have been made have been at a reduction of 6d on the middling and lower qualities. A parcel of Dutch leaves sold at 52s 6d, and some Belgian at 51s 6d for consumption in this market. The bonded remains without any alteration to note. Dutch and Belgian crushed neglected.

DRY FRUIT.—4 vessels have arrived with currants, 6 with Valencia raisins, 1 with Smyrna raisins, &c., and 3 with Malaga products. The clearances are large, and the market looks healthy.

Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Oct. 28.	Currants			Spanish Raisins			Smyrna Raisins			Figs			Almonds		
	cwt	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	cwt	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	cwt	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	cwt	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	cwt	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins
1850	8,455	.....	5,470	.....	377	.....	1,027	.....	507	.....	507	.....	507	.....	507
1849	5,334	.....	3,694	.....	391	.....	480	.....	669	.....	669	.....	669	.....	669
1848	8,751	.....	3,947	.....	357	.....	639	.....	453	.....	453	.....	453	.....	453

GREEN FRUIT.—Business continues upon an active scale, the demand keeping pace with the supplies. A cargo of 1,200 barrels of grapes, ex Little Fred, from Almeria, offered at public sale by Keeling and Hunt, part sold at a price equal to the opening one of last year. 1,000 baskets Hamburg, sold by the same parties, were freely taken by the grocers, who have added this article to their varied stock, and assist the consumption accordingly. Spanish nuts maintain their price; Barcelona steady; Brazil lower. Shell almonds, of all kinds, scarce and dear. An early arrival of lemons has been received per Dumbarton Youth, screw steamer, via Liverpool, but are too green for immediate use.

SEEDS meet a fair demand, and last week's quotations are generally well supported. Cakes not active.

ENGLISH WOOL.—No alteration; prices very firm.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The colonial and foreign wool market remains in the same firm state as to prices, though little business is doing. The importation comes in slowly of all kinds, and consequently the various qualities are not heavy in any hands. The approaching sales are looked forward to with great confidence.

COTTON.—A fair demand prevailed in the early part of the week, but within the last few days there has been animation, and the market closes quietly, but without change in prices. 2,000 bales Surat and 500 Western Madras are advertised for public sale on Thursday, 7th inst. Sales of cotton wool from the 25th to the 31st inst, inclusive—2,300 bales Surat at 5½d to 6½d, middling to fully fair; 300 bales Madras at 5½d to 7d, middling Western to good Tinnivelly.

FLAX.—Only a few orders for exportation; otherwise a very quiet market.

HEMP.—Very little passing; mere small orders for the rope market.

METALS.—Copper is scarcely so active since the fall; makers, however, are fully occupied in completing previous orders. Tin, both British and foreign, remains inactive, though prices are firm. Lead very quiet. Spelter—Scarcely any transactions have taken place in this metal, and prices have slightly given way, notwithstanding several speculative purchases that have been made for delivery in the middle of next year at the very high figure of 16l per ton.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We have very little that is new to report this week. The supply of leather at Leadhall was ample, and a fair amount of business was transacted at about former rates. At the public sales of hides on Thursday, 71,500 East India (including buffalo and tanned), were sold. The best tanners' sorts were not much wanted, but the demand generally was good, at late rates. For export dry hides brought ¼d per lb advance, and brined sold at very full prices.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1850	1,152,645 hides
Do do Nov. 1 1849	761,005 —
Sales do Oct. 31, 1850	1,180,700 —
Do do Nov. 1, 1849	964,200 —
Present stock, 84,000 hides.—Stock Nov. 1, 1849,	62,000 hides.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Nov. 5.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar; 400 bags Penang sugar; 15,300 packages tea; 5,300 bags Madras rice; 250 bags Bengal rice; 120 bales Bengal safflower; 20 bags Honduras cochineal; 300 slabs Banca tin.

THURSDAY, Nov. 7.—1,980 bales Surat cotton; 32 bales Madras cotton; 90 bales Peruvian cotton; 13 tons ivory.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.—50 chests Manila indigo; 400 chests lac dye.

PROVISIONS.

The market for both ham and butter exceedingly flat—prices nominal. The same may be said of the foreign butter trade; the weekly shipments of Friesland falling off considerably.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1848	55,298	11,403	2,521	941
1849	46,034	12,900	1,073	844
1850	57,789	7,941	1,768	1,362

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter.....	22,932
Foreign do	7,419
Bale Bacon	1,716

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Rather large supplies of country-killed meat have arrived up to these markets in the past week, in very middling condition. Those on offer, slaughtered in the metropolis, have been seasonably large, and nearly 2,000 carcasses of foreign meat have been brought forward. Generally speaking, the demand is in a very sluggish state, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—Large supplies of meat being on sale to-day, the general trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcass.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	1	10	2	2	Mutton, inferior	3	4	0	6
Ditto Middling	2	4	2	6	— middling	2	3	3	2
Prime large	2	8	3	0	— prime	3	4	3	6
Prime small	3	2	3	4	Large pork	2	6	3	6
Veal	2	6	3	6	Small pork	3	10	4	2

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Immense supplies of foreign stock have arrived in London since this day se'night. The total importation has amounted to not less than 9,334 head, being almost the largest on record in any one week. During the corresponding period in 1849, we received 6,527; in 1848, 4,301; and in 1847, 4,980 head. The imports of the week consisted of—beasts, 2,117; sheep, 5,737; calves, 333; pigs, 447. The imports in the same periods in 1849, 1848, and 1847, were as under:—

	1849	1848	1847
Beasts.....	916	790	907
Sheep	5,415	3,299	3,874
Calves.....	125	261	186
Pigs.....	71	5	13

At the outports about 1,300 head have been received, chiefly from Denmark and Holland. By sea from Ireland, 32 oxen and cows, together with 25 pigs, have arrived for this market.

Many inquiries having been made respecting the value of foreign stock here, we herewith insert the following quotations, which embrace the best and lowest qualities:—

CURRENT PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCK.

	s	d	s	d
Beef from	2	0	3	2
Mutton	2	6	3	4
Veal	2	4	3	2
Pork	1	10	2	4

Our market to-day was again extensively supplied with foreign stock, especially beasts and sheep, the numbers of which, landed from the steamers early this morning, being nearly 2,000 head, mostly from Rotterdam.

From our own grazing districts, the receipts of beasts fresh up were from 400 to 500 head less than those reported on this day se'night; nevertheless, the total supply was seasonably large, but of very middling quality. The prime breeds moved off slowly at full prices. In all other kinds of beef a very limited business was transacted, at barely late rates, and a total clearance was not effected.

The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 2,860 short horns; from other parts of England, 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from abroad.

Notwithstanding that the supply of sheep, especially English breeds, was considerably on the decrease, that description of stock, owing to the unfavourable weather for slaughtering, moved off slowly at last Monday's prices. The highest figure for the best old Downs was 4s per 8 lbs.

We were seasonably well supplied with calves, for which the demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Prime small porkers were quite as dear as last week. In other kinds of pigs little doing at our quotations.

	Oct. 30, 1849.	Oct. 29, 1849.	Oct. 28, 1850.
Beasts	4,727	3,737	4,579
Sheep	29,090	22,270	25,490
Calves	262	149	180
Pigs	385	308	600

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—Our market to-day, was tolerably well, but not to say heavily supplied with beasts. The number of buyers in attendance being small, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. Sheep—the numbers of which were moderate—moved off slowly; but we have no decline to notice in their value. The few prime Downs on offer sold at 4s per 8 lbs. The supply of calves—which was chiefly composed of foreigners—was more than adequate to the demand. Prices were, therefore, with difficulty supported. An immense arrival of pigs having taken place from abroad, the pork trade was heavy, at barely late rates. Milch cows were dull, at from 14s to 18s 5s each, including their small calf.

Per ribs to sink the calves.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	4	0	6	Inferior sheep	2	10	3	0
Second quality do	2	8	3	0	Second quality sheep	3	2	3	4
Prime large oxen	3	2	3	6	Coarse woolled do	3	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	8	3	10	Southdown wether	3	10	4	0
Large coarse calves	2	4	3	4	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Prime small do	3	6	3	8	Small porkers	3	8	4	2
Sucking Calves	18	0	26	0	Quarter old Pigs	17	0	23	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 842; sheep, 5,680; calves, 310; pigs, 500. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 8; sheep, 40. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 210; sheep, 2,000; calves, 200; pigs, 280.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Oct. 28.—The arrivals coastwise the last week have been limited, but we are so well supplied by rail that it is with difficulty the following prices are obtained:—Yorkshire regents, 70s to 80s; Perth, 60s to 65s; Fifeshire, 55s to 60s; Wisbeach and Cambridgeshire, 60s to 65s; Foreign whites, 50s to 55s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Our hop market remains without any material alteration since our last report. The demand is limited, at the rates than current. Sussex pockets, 65s to 75s; Weald of Kent ditto, 78s to 90s per cwt.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.—Colour samples of new hops are in moderate request at full prices. In all other kinds very little business is doing, at barely late rates. The duty is still called 230,000. Factors' prices, viz. ready money—New East Kent pockets, 4s 15s to 7s; New Mid Kent ditto 4s 8s to 6s 6s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 3s 18s to 4s 12s; New Sussex ditto 3s 5s to 3s 18s per cwt.

WORCESTER, Oct. 26.—There is no alteration to note in our market from last week, fine qualities maintain their price, and inferior move off slowly, and the supply decreases. In old hops nothing doing.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60s to 68s; old ditto, 68s to 72s; inferior ditto, 55s to 65s; old clover, 75s to 80s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; wheat straw, 23s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine Upland meadow and rye grass hay, 73s to 75s; inferior ditto, 48s to 60s; superior clover, 82s to 84s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; straw, 21s to 28s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was a moderate average, and trade a little more active, at the following rates:—Old meadow hay, 70s to 80s; new ditto, 60s to 70s; old clover 80s to 90s; new ditto 65s to 75s; straw, 24s to 28s per load

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Bute's Hartley 14s 6d—Carr's Hartley 15s 3d—Davison's West Hartley 15s 3d—East Adair's Main 12s 6d—Holywell 16s—Original Windsor's Poutop 12s 6d—Scuth Peareth 12s 6d—West Hartley 15s 3d—Wylam 14s 6d—Birchgrove Gravel 12s—Cowpen Hartley 15s 3d—Deep Vein Milford Stone 23s—Derwentwater Hartley 14s 9d—Hartley 14s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 15s 3d. Wall's-end: Morrison 15s 3d—Bell 15s 9d—Belmont 15s 9d—Braddell 16s 3d—Hetton 16s 6d—Haaswell 16s 9d—Lambton 16s—Russell's Hetton 16s—Backhouse 15s 3d—Kelloe 16s—Adelaide Tees 16s—Richardson's Tees 14s 3d—Seymour Tees 15s 6d—South Durham 15s 6d—Tees 16s 6d Ships at market 59; sold 41, unsold 18.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.—Bate's West Hartley 14s 9d—Buddle's West Hartley 15s—Reggie's Hartley 14s—Carr's Hartley 14s 9d—Chester Main 14s 6d—Clavering's New Tanfield 13s 3d—Coxon's West Hartley 14s 6d—Davidson's West Hartley 15s—East Adair's Main 12s 6d—North Percy Hartley 14s 9d—Ravenworth West Hartley 14s 9d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Walker Primrose 13s—West Hartley 14s 6d—Wylam 14s 9d—Birchgrove Gravel 12s—Cowpen Hartley 15s—Crossfield Merthyr and Gadley's Steam 18s 9d—Deep Vein Milford Stone 23s—Harley 14s—Sidney's Hartley 14s 6d—Wall's-end: Bewicke and Co. 15s 3d—Gosforth 15s 3d—Northumberland 14s 9d—Bell 15s 9d—Belmont 15s 6d—Braddell 16s 3d—Hetton 16s 6d—Kepier Grange 15s 9d—Richmond 16s—Russell's Hetton 16s—Stewart's 16s 6d—Whitwell 15s 3d—Heselden 15s—Kelloe 16s 3d—Thornley 16s—Whitworth 14s 6d—Cleveland Tees 15s 6d—Maclean's Tees 14s 9d, 15s—Seymour Tees 15s 6d—Tees 16s 6d—Vernon's Tees 15s 3d—Bell and Brown 15s 3d. Ships at market 76; sold 59, unsold 17.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has not been much doing since the public sales last week, the market being barely supplied; prices are, however, well supported.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been a further liberal supply of flour from America since Tuesday, but it has not had any effect on the market, and prices have remained steady during the past two days.

This morning the demand for wheat was limited, but holders showed no disposition to relax in prices, and the sales effected were at the currency of Tuesday. Flour was in fair request, and brought the full rates of that day. Meal was in good demand, and quite as dear; and choice oats were the turn dearer. Indian corn went off slowly, but was not lower than on Tuesday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.

COFFEE calm, prices are, however, well sustained, and the stock on the market is rapidly decreasing; we quote ordinary Java at 30½ to 31c.

SUGAR (Raw).—About 1,200 hhds Surinam were sold at 25½ to 29½; about 300 baskets Java at 31½, and about 400 boxes Havana at 34½ new condition.

INDIGO.—Of 100 chests Java at very full rates and for the better sorts even at an advance of 15c to 20c on last sale prices, and our market closes very firm at these rates, especially for the prime middling and fine qualities, which are the most in request.

TEA.—The market remains very steady, both for China and Java descriptions.

COTTON.—There was somewhat more demand after North American descriptions for home use; about 300 bales inferior to middling were taken from first hand at 41c to 46c.

METALS.— Banca tin remain for sale at 49½ without finding purchasers; 250 slabs were sold at Rotterdam at 49.

SPICES, RICE, FRUIT.—Little is going on in spices. Rice attracts more attention, and the article in general remains firm. Currants—Zante are held at 16½; Patras at 14½ to 14¾.

HEMP.—Riga Polish clean was sold at 63½; ditto Pass, at 59½; outshot, 61½; Codilla, 37½; St Petersburg half clean, 52½.

SEEDS.—Rape experienced an advance of 12f during the week. Lin well maintained. Clover, new red—North Brabant at 26f per 50 ko; old, 21f to 23f per 50 ko for export; white, 26f to 27f; inferior 21f to 25f. Mustard—Brown at 16½ to 18½ for prime; second sort, 15½ to 16f; fair yellow; 11f to 11½; inferior sorts, 8½ to 10f. Canary—North Holland, 10½ to 10¾; Zealand 10f to 10½. Carraway firm; North Holland 14½ to 15f; Guedrian, 12f to 13f per 50 ko.

CORN.—Wheat—Polish descriptions were taken for immediate use at former prices. Red sorts in the first part of the week declining; a large lot was, however, sold afterwards at higher for home use, and on speculative account.

Rye—Rather considerable lots found buyers for home use and on speculative account, at an advance of 2f to 4f. Barley fetched former prices. Oats advanced 3f to 4f. Buckwheat sold higher.

The Gazette.

Friday, Oct. 25.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. and E. Beattie, Manchester, milliners—Walters and Hughes, Birmingham, paper mache manufacturers—Fowler and Heayes, Hawkchurch, Dorsetshire, bakers—Aldam's Mill Company, Dewsbury, scribbling millers; as far as regards T. Wilson—Hodgkinson and Fox, Birkenhead, carvers—Conley and Scott, Tynemouth, engine builders—J. and T. Hughes, Birmingham, coach lace manufacturers—Harvey and Fletcher, Birmingham, gold chain manufacturers—R. and E. Leech, New Orleans, America—Lees and Hall, Bakewell, Derbyshire, mercers—Hiscox and Atha, Leeds, cloth finishers—Roe and Brown, Warwick chambers, Warwick court, Gray's Inn, solicitors—Danford and Co., Rotherham, engineers, as far as regards J. Ellis and T. Wood—Ansell and Sons, Cambridge, cabinet makers—Maitland, Hatch, and Co., Laurence Pountney lane, merchants—Baxter and Johnson, Bradford, Yorkshire, joiners—Hetherington and Thompson, Leeds, engineers—Mills and Clench, Ton ridge, Kent, linendrapers—Barlow and Wright, Stone, Staffordshire, attorneys—Allan and Cupples, Duncannon street, Trafalgar square, manufacturers of ironwork—J. and W. Bullock, Oldham, Lancashire, tailors—W. and E. Moore, Billericay, Essex, grocers—J. Morgan and J. S. E. Bishop—Aiken and Greenwood, Tonge, Lancashire, colliers—W. S. Gill and J. B. Mawer, Colebrook terrace and White Lion street, Islington, surgeons—S. and T. Hartland, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, grocers—Law and Billington, Cambridge, tailors; as far as regards R. Billington—Goulton, King, and Co., Gedney marsh, Lincolnshire, and Selston hall, Derbyshire, railway contractors.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

W. C. Paul, Romford, sheep salesman—first and final div of 1½d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
C. Aders, Crutched friars, merchant—second and final div of ½d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
J. Barnes, Commercial place, Commercial road, engineer—first and final div of 1½d, on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Groom's, Abchurch lane.
R. Abram, Liverpool, wine merchant—second div of 3¼d, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
A. Brown, Liverpool, provision dealer—div of 4s 9d on the separate estate, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
A. Duranty, Liverpool, merchant—second div of 1½d, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
R. M. Lloyd, Wrexham, Denbighshire, banker—div of 5d, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
G. Kyrke, Wrexham, Denbighshire, lime burner—div of 10s, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
J. Jaffa and J. Willie, Liverpool, tailors—div of 4½d, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
T. Alletson, now or late of Liverpool, and Boughton house, Chester, drysalter—div of 4d, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
E. and M. Hart, Northwich, Cheshire, drapers—div of 1s 9d, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
J. Waring, Liverpool, draper—div of 1s 1½d, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.
B. Jefferies, Worcester, boat builder—first div of 6s 6d, on Thursday, Oct. 31, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Valpy's, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Kilpatrick and M'Donald, Glasgow, commission merchants.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Stone and Bryer, King William street, drapers—Pearse and Benning, Dunstable, attorneys—Dugdale, Shepherds, and Co., Rochdale, power-loom cotton manufacturers; as far as regards H. and J. Shepherd—Clark and Allwood, Coventry, grocers—Hodgson and Hogg, Leeds, stone merchants—J. and W. Pearson, Leeds, joiners—T. and J. Dodd, Prescott and St Helen's, Lancashire, line drapers—Davies and Francis, Pershore, Worcestershire, surgeons—Arnold and Son, Norwich, wine merchants—Wilde and Platt, Kingston-upon-Hull, slaters—Mullinson and Pickard, Tow Law and Whitton park, Durham, fire brick manufacturers—Lord and Co., W. and J. Lord, Mison, Nottinghamshire, Bradford, and elsewhere, linendrapers; as far as regards D. and M. A. Shannon—Hodgson and Wild, Leeds, cabinetmakers—Cock and Moore, Mundford, Norfolk, general shopkeepers—Harrison and Bates, Stanwick and Raunds, Northamptonshire, farmers—Wainwright, Lea, and Co., Liverpool, shipbrokers—Brylawski and Tash, Great Alie street, Goodman's fields, tailors—Robinson and Collins, Northampton, boot manufacturers—E. and H. Holmes, Paganhill, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, engineers—Millar and Son, Princes street, Spitalfields—Carter and Todd, Gresham street, tobacconists—Carr and Co., Leeds, woolen cloth merchants—Holmes, Sons, and Harding, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, shipbrokers—Latter and Leader, Bramford, Suffolk, gardeners—Edwards, Rogers, and Co., Newport, Monmouthshire, shipbrokers—J. and A. Muir and Banks, Glasgow, and Muir and Co., Manchester, merchants—Simpson and Co., Liverpool, rice dressers—North of Scotland Banking Company and the Northern Assurance Company; as far as regards J. Leslie, G. B. Bothwell, and G. Birnie.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

A. Robinson, Shap, Westmoreland, husbandman—first and final div of 2s 10½d, Nov. 2, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry George Stahlschmidt, Fenchurch street, merchant.
Thomas Woodroffe, Webb's County terrace, New Kent road, druggist.
James Porter, High street, Camden town, upholsterers.
William Alsop, Plymouth, potter.
Andrew Little, York, draper.
Michael Lord, Rochdale, Lancashire, sheep salesman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Douglas, Kirkcaldy, engineer.
M. W. Ivason, Edinburgh, silk spinner.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Brooke Mariel, chemist, Brighton;
William Gibbs, stock broker, Throgmorton street
Thomas Skam, builder, Claren out-terrace, Wandsworth-road
Hugh Snelling, grocer, Brighton
Samuel Alfred Warner, projectile manufacturer, Southampton street, Strand
Adolphus Miller, ropemaker, Emsworth, Southampton
Ephraim Gwalter, horse-dealer, Plaistow, Essex

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENALTIES FOR OVERCHARGES BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue have fined the Dundee and Arbroath Railway in 100l, for overcharges on parliamentary or third-class passengers, besides taxing

the whole of the money paid by the passengers at the rate of five per cent., as if it had been paid by first and second-class passengers. Similar overcharges made by the Strlingshire Midland Junction are to be dealt with in the same way, under the General Railway Act.

A LADY ORATOR.—The meeting of the Canford Estate Agricultural Show was marked by the striking incident of a speech by the lady of the principal guest—in this instance, the baronet of that ilk, Sir John Guest. The Canford estate is Sir John's property, and the "yearly agricultural show" is described as "more correctly the yearly encouragement given to his tenantry" by the liberal landlord, who subscribes nearly all the prizes offered for competition. The meeting was held on the 22nd, and Mr Divett, M.P., did the chief honours of speechmaking; but after the prizes were awarded, Lady Guest rose from beside her husband, and said—"I am taking an unusual course, but I wish very much to propose to you a toast which lies near my heart—'The prosperity of the labouring classes.' From a child I have had much experience of them. I passed some time with and lived among the mining classes; and certainly a finer body of men does not exist anywhere than the mining classes. In my new home I am less acquainted, perhaps, with poor people; but I hope to become more acquainted with them day by day. My feelings are strongly in their favour, and I am sure they will be borne out by experience. There is no finer set of people anywhere than the labouring classes of this country. Look at France: look at Germany. You go into a cottage in England, and you see every attempt made to be as moral and decent as possible. Excuse me for making these remarks. To raise the condition and to expand the mind of the peasantry should be our aim; for without those advances it is impossible that even the most experienced agriculturist can go on. Forgive me for trespassing thus unduly upon your time, and permit me to propose 'The labouring classes.'" At so unusual but so admirable an incident the audience were extremely delighted, and the kind-hearted lady resumed her seat amidst deafening cheers.—*Chester Courant*.

MR WYLD, Geographer to her Majesty, has executed an admirable mapped plan of the building in Hyde Park for the Exhibition of 1851. Prints of what may be designated the mere picturesque of the structure are being printed in profusion; but Mr Wyld's map acquaints us with what concerns us more, the whole details of internal accommodation and arrangement. The ante rooms, refreshment courts, &c., are most satisfactorily delineated, and the map is sold at the trifling charge of a penny.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW OF LONDON IN 1851.—A dreadful fire, nearly half the city and a great part of Westminster destroyed. Bands of foreigners, organised for plunder: devastation in every quarter. With a million and a half of people assembled, the turmoil and destruction will prove the Exhibition of 1851 to be the greatest in the world's records. England has her deadly enemies, who cannot combat her in war, but who will have an opportunity of inflicting a heavy calamity upon her. Let the Ministers of the Crown be prepared; it is not impossible but that some dreadful conspiracy may now be concocting. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.—*Shropshire Conservative*.

THE RAILWAY Communication from Glasgow to Carlisle, by the west coast, was opened on Tuesday last.

OFFICERS OF COUNTY COURTS.—There is a new provision in the extended County Courts Act respecting the removal of clerks and high bailiffs of the courts. The Lord Chancellor has now the exclusive power (except in the courts within the Duchy of Lancaster, where the Chancellor of the Duchy has the authority) to remove clerks, high bailiffs, and assistant-clerks from their situations, and also authority to make orders respecting the attendance of clerks at the County Courts.

IMPORTATION OF HORSERADISH.—A very remarkable importation has just taken place by a vessel from Hamburg, consisting of the large quantity of 1,043 packages of horseradish, consigned to order, the produce of the place. So large an importation of this esculent, which as a raw vegetable is not liable to duty on importation into this country, has never before taken place.

PASSENGERS' STORES.—The revenue authorities have directed, that when the proper officers of the department are reporting upon applications of parties for the admission of tobacco, cigars, and snuff, brought to this country by passengers in their luggage, and consequently neither contained in the ship's manifest nor official report of the vessel's cargo, they are to state distinctly whether the proprietors or their agents acknowledged, previously to the examination of their packages, that tobacco, cigars, or snuff was contained therein; and the officers are also to state whether they be satisfied that there was no intention to evade payment of the duty due on the articles.

THE COMMITTEE for the management of the Bombay steam fund have presented the widow of the late Lieutenant Waghorn, through their agents in this country, with a Government annuity of 25l for the remainder of her life, out of the unappropriated balance of the fund in their hands.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ROTTERDAM AND NEW YORK.—The members of the projected company for direct steam navigation between Rotterdam and New York held a meeting at Rotterdam on Monday, the Burgomaster Hoffman in the chair, and constituted the company. The number of shares already taken is said to be very considerable.

THE SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURERS AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The number of firms who have applied for space is 159, and the space they ask is 5,500 feet. Among the claims sent are the following:—Silver fruit and dessert knives, by 15 houses; German silver and Britannia metal, 7; silver and plated goods, 11; table knives, 17; files, 13; joiners' and edge tools, 11; pen and pocket cutlery, 14; razors, 12; scissors, 14; stove-grates and fenders, 5; saws, 11; sithes and sickles, 9; steel converters, 7; surgical instruments, 2; skates, 3; castings, 5.

On Saturday a collision took place in the Clyde, between the Dumbarton Castle and the Duke of Cornwall, steamers, and so firmly were the vessels wedged together by the force of the tide that it was nearly two hours before they were disengaged.

CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POPULATION OF PARIS.—We are informed that the Municipal Council of Paris has recently directed the taking a detailed account of the labouring population of that city, with a view to ascertain precisely their number, various occupations, condition (as to daily earnings, locality of residence, and of labour, house room, &c.), and whether migratory, or constantly resident in the city. A great part of the materials have already been collected, and are found to be so far complete as to warrant the expectation that the final result will be a closely detailed and tolerably accurate view of the industrial operations—as well as much of the revolutionary material of the French capital. The inquiry has been conducted and the digest of the information obtained is being prepared under the immediate superintendence of M. Horace Say, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the bestowal of the care and ability due to such a work.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

Table listing various commodities such as LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, Ashes, Cocoa, Coffee, Cotton, Drugs & Dyes, Lignum vitae, and various oils and fats.

Table listing various commodities including Hides, Indigo, Leather, Metals, Iron, Tin, Molasses, Oils, and Provisions.

Table listing various commodities including Seeds, Spices, and various oils and fats.

Table listing various commodities including SUGAR, Tea, Tobacco, and various oils and fats.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 26, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Oct. 26 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

Table with columns for Imported, Duty paid, and Stock, categorized by British Plantation and Foreign Sugar.

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

MOLASSES.—Imported, Duty paid, Stock

RUM.

Table with columns for Imported, Exported, Home Consump., and Stock, categorized by West India, East India, and Foreign.

COCOA.—Cwts. Br. Plant., Foreign

COFFEE.—Cwts. Br. Plant., Ceylon, Total BP, Mocha, Foreign, Malabar, St Domingo, Hav. & P. Ric, Brazil, African, Total For., Grand tot.

RICE, PEPPER, NUTMEGS, CAS. LIG., CINNAMON, PIMENTO

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c. Cochenilla, Lac Dye, Logwood, Fustic

INDIGO. East India, Spanish

SALTPETRE. Nitrate of Potas, Nitrate of Soda

COTTON. American, Brazil, East India, Liverpl., all kinds, Total

The Railway Monitor.

The following is a list of the railway calls for the month of November, so far as they have yet been advertised.

CALLS FOR NOVEMBER. Amount per Share. Table with columns for Date when due, Already paid, Called, Number of Shares, Total.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

BIRKENHEAD, LANCASHIRE, AND CHESTER JUNCTION.—On Tuesday, the Government Inspector went over the further important extension of this company's line from Chester to Warrington, about twenty miles long.

DEESIDE.—It appears that a committee of the landed proprietors of the district through which this line is intended to pass has been formed to consider the expediency of constructing this line, 29 miles in length.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 28.—Railway shares were regarded as rather heavy to-day, and the approaching settlement of the account has temporarily tended to repress active business.

HOP DUTY.—An account of the duty on hops of the growth of the year 1850 for the undermentioned districts, distinguishing the old from the new duty:—

Table listing districts and hop duty amounts in £ s d.

Old duty at 1 12-20d per lb ... 8,506 8 8 1/2-20 New duty at 1 8-20d ... 6,287 7 3 1/2-20 Additional duty of 5 per cent. per act 3 Vic., c. 17. ... 739 11 3

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Table with multiple columns: Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), Traffic per mile, Miles open in. Includes data for various railway lines from 1847 to 1850.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS of the EFFECT of MUTUAL ASSURANCE.—A policy opened with the SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY in any year from 1815 to 1819 inclusive had a vested bonus at 1st January 1846 of 81 per cent., and in the event of such policy emerging after payment of the present year's premium, there would be paid to the representatives of the deceased member, in addition to the original insurance, a bonus of upwards of 99 per cent., or very nearly double the original amount of assurance.

In like manner a policy opened in the year 1830 had a vested bonus at 1st January, 1846, of upwards of 38 per cent., and, in the event of a member's death after the payment of the present year's premium, his representatives would receive, in addition to the original insurance, a bonus of upwards of 47 per cent.

In like manner a policy opened in the year 1840 had a vested bonus at the 1st of January, 1846, of upwards of 14 per cent., and, in the event of the member's death after payment of the present year's premium, his representatives would receive, in addition to the original insurance, a bonus of upwards of 23 per cent.

The capital of the Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society exceeds 2,204,000*l.*, which is the sole property of the members of the Society.

N.B.—No Member is entitled to participate in the Profits of the Society unless the Policy be of five years' standing.—The Books of the Society close for the current year on 31st December, and Policies effected before that time have the advantage of a full Year's standing over those delayed beyond it.

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH, 5 ST ANDREW SQUARE.
JOHN MACKENZIE, Manager.
LONDON OFFICE—4 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.
HUGH MCKEAN, Agent.

JAMES EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.

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

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.

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

12 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, London; also by appointed Agents, Chemists, and others throughout the Kingdom.

N.B.—For a list of Agents, see Bradshaw's Sixpenny Guide.

IMPORTANT TO READ.—Elegance

and Economy combined, and Silver superseded, 41 and 42 BARRICAN.

Send eight postage stamps, and by return, and post-free, you will get a handsome teaspoon of CHARLES WATSON'S SOLID ALBATA PLATE.

This beautiful material has now enjoyed an unparalleled success for ten years. It has survived all other solid substitutes; has gone the circuit of the globe; has been tested for its sweetness and purity, in all climates, for every domestic use; and, however utopian it may appear to the sceptical reader, C. Watson stakes his reputation on its possessing all the essential attributes of silver, both in wear and sweetness.

His Establishment also contains every article in electro-plate, from the most neat and simple to the most costly and recherche. Knives and Forks, paper Tea Trays, Dish Covers, and an endless variety of Jewellery.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle	Strong Fiddle	Threaded	Electro Plated Fiddle.	Threaded Fiddle.
	Doz. s d	Doz. s d	Doz. s d	Doz. s d	Doz. s d
Table Spoons	16 6	21 0	30 0	45 0	53 0
— Forks	16 6	21 0	30 0	45 0	63 0
Dessert Spoons	12 6	16 6	25 0	36 0	43 0
— Forks	12 6	16 6	25 0	36 0	42 0
Tea Spoons	5 6	8 0	13 6	18 0	30 0

L AMPS.—THE PATENT CANDLE

LAMPS have obtained for themselves a deserved and unparalleled supremacy, and reasonably so. Oil Lamps are most offensive to the smell, and the Ephemeral Lamp emits such smut and unwholesome effluvia as to injure health, and ruin dresses, &c., whilst the Candle Lamp is inodorous and pure.

CHARLES WATSON invites the public to an inspection of the above, in every variety, commencing with the Queen's Lamp, from 1*s* to 2*s*; the mid size from 12*s* to 3*s*; and the magnum from 3*s* to five guineas. Candles for the above at the lowest price in the trade.

Communication Services of all sizes.

ESTABLISHED IN 1795.—Address, 41 and 42 BARRICAN, Merchants, Shippers, &c., allowed a liberal discount. A Catalogue sent post free.—All goods exchanged if not approved of.

Carriage paid to any part of the Kingdom.

TO FLAX SPINNERS.—GUTTA PERCHA BOSSES for FLAX MANUFACTURERS.

The Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in stating that they have effected a considerable improvement in the manufacture of Bosses, and at reduced prices.

Orders for Export will have immediate attention. Every variety of Gutta Percha articles suitable for manufacturers may be had, viz:—Mill Bands, Pump Buckets, Improved Packing, Felt Edging, Tubing, Lining for Tanks, Shuttle Beds, Washers, Covers for Rollers, Syphons, Carboys for Acids, Funnels, &c. &c., Bowls, Ladies, &c. &c.

PATENT GUTTA PERCHA PACKING for Steam Engines, Glands, Pumps, &c.—This packing is more durable and economical than any other at present in use, as it saves time, and consumes less oil and tallow than the ordinary packing, and can be applied with greater facility. It answers equally well for steam, and hot or cold water pumps.

GUTTA PERCHA FEED PIPES for Locomotive Engines offers similar advantages, as far as cheapness, durability, and resistance to the effects of steam, hot or cold water are concerned.

GUTTA PERCHA WASHERS for WATER PIPE JOINTS.—The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following letter from J. F. Bateman, Esq., Civil Engineer to the Manchester Corporation Water Works:—“Manchester, Oct. 7, 1850.

“Gentlemen,—I have used your Gutta Percha Washers extensively for making the flange joints of water pipes. They make a very convenient, water-tight, and economical joint.—Yours very respectfully, J. F. BATEMAN.” THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

Patentees, 18 Wharf road, City road, London.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Amongst the peculiar properties possessed by this Tubing, which render it an article of great value not only to manufacturers, but to the public generally, are the following:—

Lightness, combined with remarkable strength, (a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. tube having resisted a pressure of 337 lbs on the square inch.)

Non-action by the carbonic, acetic, hydrofluoric, or muriatic acids, or by the most caustic alkalies. This remarkable property renders Gutta Percha so valuable for the conveyance of water, lining of cisterns, &c., being free from the deleterious effects to health resulting from the use of lead for those purposes.

Peculiar power of resisting frost.

Readiness with which it can be connected (by means of the Gutta Percha Union Joints) with the water-tap or pump, and used for watering gardens, washing windows, carriages, &c.

Great lengths in which it can be made (50 to 500 feet) without a joint.

Ease with which the requisite joints can be made.

Facility with which it can be cut open, and again repaired, in ease of stoppage.

Extraordinary power of conducting sound.

APPLICATIONS OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

The conveyance of Water, Oil, Acids, Gas, and other Chemicals, Liquid Manures, &c.; Drain and Soil Pipes; Suction Pipes for Fire Engines; Pump Barrels and Feeding Pipes; Syphons; For Watering Gardens, Streets, Washing Windows, &c.; Ventilation of Mines, &c.; Ship Pumps, &c.; Ear and Mouth Trumpets; Speaking Tubes in lieu of Bells, &c.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.—ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

For MARINE USES it possesses the following advantages:—

It is whiter than any other Paint, and retains this whiteness for years, unaffected by bilge-water, or noxious vapours from cargo. The White Paint in the hold of a ship after discharging a sugar cargo is found to be as white as the year before when newly painted. Under these and other circumstances, when every other paint hitherto known and tried has failed, the “White Zinc Paint” has preserved the fastness of its colour.

Moreover, by virtue of its galvanic action on iron, it enters the pores, and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the iron from rust, decay, or incrustation. For the GENERAL PURPOSES of the Decorative Painter, the “White Zinc Paint” has been found unparalleled in whiteness, clearness of colour, durability, and beauty of texture.

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

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

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

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

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

CAPTAINS, and EMIGRANTS.—As an article for SHIPPING, which is used in the whole world, stands any climate, keeps its value invariably, and is known constantly to leave very good profits, C. MEINIG, Importer, Cutter, and Dealer in STONES, begs to call attention to his GRIND and WHETSTONES for Carpenters', Joiners', Turners', &c. use; for Scythes and other Agricultural Implements; for Razors, Cutlery, Table-knives; for Shoemakers', Saddlers', and Bookbinders' Knives; for Engravers', Watchmakers', Jewellers' Tools, &c. &c., of which he has a large and complete stock always on hand, of all different sorts, from the finest Turkey and Persian Stone, Razor Hones, &c., down to the very cheapest Stones for common purposes.

Devoting his attention solely to this Branch, in which he has a great experience, and decidedly the largest and completest Stock in London, C. M. is enabled to point out and select the exact sorts of Stone used in various foreign parts, so that parties not acquainted with the line may rely on sending out the most suitable article, bought from the first hand. Collections of samples 1*l.* upwards. Frames and Mountings. 32 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND.

TO MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS.

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

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

The undermentioned are some of their principal manufactures:—

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

APPETITE and DIGESTION IMPROVED.

LEA and PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to steaks, chops, and all roast meat gravies, fish, game, soup, curries, and salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food.

The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health. Sold by the proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, 6 Vere street, Oxford street, London, and 68 Broad street, Worcester; also by Messrs Barclay and Sons, Messrs Cross and Blackwell, and other oilman and merchants, London; and generally by the principal dealers in sauce.

N.B.—To guard against imitations, see that the names of “LEA and PERRINS” are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS

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

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

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRT COLLARS. The simplicity of construction, and the many advantages the invention possesses, need only to be known to be appreciated.—E.A.

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

RICHARD FORD, 185 STRAND, LONDON.

OTTOMAN CHAIR BEDSTEAD,

with mattress complete, for SALE. Price 30*s.*, packed and forwarded, carriage free, to any part of England. Drawings, showing the purposes to which this useful and ornamental article may be applied, forwarded, postage free, on application. No house should be without one. Address L. and M. WORMS, 106, 107, 108, and 109 Whitechapel road.

CHEAP, LIGHT, and DURABLE ROOFING.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

- 1st. It is a non-conductor.
- 2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.
- 3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.
- 4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.
- 5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42 lbs to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths.

Price ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT.

CROGGON and CO'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and **DRY HAIR FELT** for Covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full Instructions, on application to **CROGGON and CO.**, 2 Dowgate hill, London.