

# The Economist,

## WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

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### CONTENTS

THE ECONOMIST.	
British Navigation .....	1145
The End of the Exhibition .....	1146
Loyalty in the Workshops .....	1147
France and her Government .....	1148
Collateral Evils of Peasant Proprietorship .....	1149
Turnpike Trusts in Scotland .....	1151
The Income Tax .....	1151
A Proposed Tax on Raw Cotton .....	1152
AGRICULTURE:—	
Bare Fallows for Wheat—Spade Husbandry .....	1153
Belgian Farming .....	1153
Turnip Cultivation .....	1153
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Bank Returns and Money Market .....	1162
The Bankers' Price Current .....	1163
Mails .....	1164
Weekly Corn Returns .....	1165
Commercial Epitome .....	1165
Cotton .....	1165
Indigo .....	1165
Exports from the Port of Hull .....	1166
Markets of Manufacturing Districts .....	1166
LONDON MARKETS:—	
State of Corn Trade for the Week .....	1166
Foreign & Colonial Produce Markets .....	1167
Postscript .....	1167
Additional Notices .....	1167
Liverpool Markets .....	1168
Gazette .....	1168
Prices Current .....	1169
Imports, Exports, &c. ....	1170
THE RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Railway News, &c. ....	1170

creased in two years by 610,217 tons of shipping for the eight months, it is merely saying that the supply of those articles has increased to that remarkable extent. On the other hand, our exports consist almost exclusively of goods the produce of British labour; and when, therefore, we say that the outward entries have increase within that short period by 780,446 tons of shipping, it is merely saying that British industry has found additional markets in the world to that extent for its products. And how is this borne out by the Board of Trade returns of our exports? According to those returns just published, the value of our exports for the first eight months of 1849 was 39,203,322*l*, and for the same period of the present year, 47,157,984*l*, showing an increase of no less than 8,954,662*l* in eight months.

But taking even a narrower view of these facts, the results are very satisfactory with regard to British shipping. With the restrictions which existed in our navigation prior to 1850, it is obviously impossible that such an extension of our trade could have taken place within the period named. And the best evidence which could be given of the injurious and mischievous tendencies of the law as it then existed, is the great increase which took place in foreign tonnage as soon as the law was altered, contributing its share in so much larger a degree to the extension of our trade. Of foreign shipping, the quantities entered inwards and outwards in the first eight months of the three years in question were as follows:—

	FOREIGN SHIPPING INWARDS AND OUTWARDS—January 5 to September 5.		Total.
	Inwards.	Outwards.	
1849 .....	1,114,521	1,105,801	2,220,322
1850 .....	1,286,709	1,266,160	2,552,869
1851 .....	1,811,952	1,580,032	3,391,984

Thus, within two years, our foreign trade has been increased by aid of foreign ships to the extent of no less than 1,170,682 tons. It is possible that a large portion of this increase would have taken place, even without any alteration of the Navigation Laws, because, each country, in its own direct trade with us, had the same privileges that it has now. Still, there is no denying that the removal of the numerous restrictions on our indirect trade has facilitated and tended to an increase of our commerce to a great extent, and has materially, in certain cases, economised both the time and the expense required for the transport of our goods.

But has this enormous increase of the foreign shipping of all nations resulted in any diminution of British shipping? Quite the contrary. A comparison will show that British shipping has also very much increased. Thus:—

	BRITISH SHIPPING INWARDS AND OUTWARDS—January 5 to September 5.		Total.
	Inwards.	Outwards.	
1849 .....	2,740,525	2,606,096	5,346,621
1850 .....	2,538,261	2,779,311	5,317,572
1851 .....	2,753,315	2,912,981	5,666,296

Thus British shipping alone has increased during the same period by 318,971 tons, so far from being to a great extent superseded, as was so confidently foretold. We all remember the great alarm that was exhibited last year, because the inward entries showed a slight decrease. They were alleged to be the only true index of the state of our trade. It was in vain that we urged that the new privileges which we had acquired in the trade of the United States and other countries, in consequence of the change of our laws, had opened up new and lucrative indirect trades, which detained our ships abroad for a longer period. The ruin of British shipping was predicted from the reduction of our inward entries. But what is the fact in the present year? Why, in the single month of August the inward entries of British ships were 499,241 tons against 404,033 in 1850, and 411,005 in 1849. Again, the inward entries for the eight months of this year, are 2,753,315 tons against 2,538,261 tons for the same period of 1850, showing an increase under this head alone of 215,054 tons. So that in whatever way we look at these returns, they present the most satisfactory corroboration of that general prosperity and rapid progress which are indicated by the trade and the revenue returns periodically presented to the country.

## The Political Economist.

### BRITISH NAVIGATION.

THE navigation accounts for the United Kingdom have now been made up for the eight months of the year ending the 5th of September. The results are of the most satisfactory description, whether we look to them as indicative of the general condition of the trade of the country, or as indicative of the position which British shipping maintains in its rivalry with that of the whole world.

In the first and by far the most important light in which we can view the statistics of our navigation, namely, as an evidence of the progress of our trade with other countries, these tables present results for which the most sanguine Free Traders could not be prepared. The total amount of tonnage entered inwards and outwards with cargo (ships in ballast are not included) during the present year, thus compare with the corresponding period of 1849, the last year of Protection, and 1850, the first year of perfect Free Trade in shipping:—

	SHIPPING INWARDS AND OUTWARDS—January 5 to September 5.		
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.
1849 .....	3,855,050	3,711,897	7,566,947
1850 .....	3,821,470	4,045,761	7,867,231
1851 .....	4,565,207	4,492,333	9,057,540

Thus, in the second year of Free Trade in navigation, the entries for the first eight months exceed those of the corresponding period of 1849, the last year of Protection, by no less an amount than 1,490,653 tons of shipping. It will be well for those who contend against freedom of trade and in favour of restrictions, to reflect how much additional employment to the industrial classes of this country such a fact indicates, as well as the addition which it suggests to have been made to the comforts of the masses, by such an increased supply of all that enters into the ordinary consumption of life. Our imports consist almost exclusively of two classes of commodities; first, the raw materials of our industry, such as cotton, wool, silk, flax, dye stuffs, and timber, and second, of articles of general consumption, such as sugar, tea, coffee, grain, &c. When, therefore, we find that our inward entries have in-

The following are the tables of shipping referred to in the foregoing observations:—

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards in the eight months ended Sept. 5, 1851, compared with the Entries and Clearances in the corresponding months of 1849 and 1850, stated exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade, or the trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH THE VESSELS BELONGED.	ENTERED INWARDS.					
	1849		1850		1851	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	12,820	2,740,529	11,678	2,538,261	12,209	2,753,315
Russia	63	41,756	212	50,720	282	78,413
Sweden	282	36,525	253	37,692	393	64,861
Norway	715	105,151	797	130,131	1,194	2,625
Denmark	1,300	98,282	1,295	96,756	1,500	126,284
Prussia	187	33,603	689	137,033	976	204,934
Other German States	655	55,513	1,574	158,521	1,382	170,769
Holland	837	67,073	914	81,237	810	88,120
Belgium	567	23,877	147	22,860	134	24,822
France	1,543	98,977	1,701	100,720	1,666	103,129
Spain	80	13,040	92	14,069	117	18,943
Portugal	93	8,219	72	7,207	57	7,102
Italian States	214	61,678	198	55,970	481	124,959
Other European States	53	14,991	34	16,117	149	38,782
United States of America	721	451,598	494	382,349	679	543,369
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	8	2,206	5	1,427	5	1,267
Total	19,846	4,555,050	20,155	3,824,470	21,974	4,565,267
	CLEARED OUTWARDS.					
	1849		1850		1851	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
United Kingdom and Dependencies	12,024	2,650,995	12,575	2,779,341	13,028	2,912,281
Russia	123	32,883	183	45,719	198	54,050
Sweden	217	26,383	216	34,084	297	45,228
Norway	383	53,599	492	78,537	550	81,335
Denmark	1,152	91,840	1,333	105,522	1,466	126,793
Prussia	198	34,046	554	107,624	693	131,235
Other German States	618	60,297	1,382	143,745	1,413	160,802
Holland	559	60,240	726	86,664	764	104,880
Belgium	169	16,448	146	21,577	136	25,553
France	1,885	168,931	1,755	144,819	1,682	139,840
Spain	84	12,382	93	14,885	128	19,910
Portugal	41	4,578	37	4,466	38	5,495
Italian States	214	57,381	217	62,140	414	114,751
Other European States	46	13,918	49	13,779	123	33,855
United States of America	705	457,164	499	397,157	645	514,956
Other States in America, Africa, or Asia	7	2,061	5	1,475	5	1,361
Total	18,459	3,711,877	20,289	4,045,501	21,571	4,462,333

### THE END OF THE EXHIBITION.

ON Wednesday the Exhibition was finally closed; and though it has not been compatible with our limits and our more necessary avocations to notice its progress, or to say anything of its multifarious and extraordinary contents, yet we cannot allow it to pass out of existence—from memory it never will depart—wholly in silence. In speaking of it the language of eulogy has been already exhausted, and, as justice forbids the use of any other, we can do little more than copy our daily contemporaries, or be silent, or do wrong.

The popularity of the Exhibition, great from the first, grew as it continued. While it received in sunny May only 734,782 visits, and in blithe June only 1,133,116, in July it received 1,314,176; in August, 1,023,435; in September, 1,155,240; and in the first eleven days of October, when the days had become short and the weather not so favourable, it received 841,107. Only towards the close did the number of visits in one day exceed 100,000, and thrice in October that was the case. On Tuesday week, when the maximum was reached, the number was 109,915. The whole number of visits up to Saturday, when it was closed to the public, was 6,201,856, though great crowds flocked to it on Monday and Tuesday, when the exhibitors and their friends visited it, and on Wednesday, when it was formally closed by Prince Albert, and by a humble thanksgiving offered up by the Bishop of London. From beginning to end it has been a jubilee of nations, and especially of the English people; and the longer it lasted the higher its worth was estimated and the more it was enjoyed. It leaves no regret behind, but that it did not last longer, and no worse wishes than that it, or something of the kind, may speedily be revived.

Some efforts have been employed to ascertain the number of foreigners whom it may have attracted to England; and perhaps the public will learn with some astonishment that, according to the return obtained by the Commissioners of the passengers brought by different packets, the number has not exceeded 70,000. That falls far below the general expectation and the popular estimate of the actual number. But when we consider the general condition of people on the Continent, and how few, comparatively speaking, can afford the great expense—for great it still is, notwithstanding cheap steam boats, cheap railways, and cheap places of lodging—of a journey to London, 70,000 will not appear a disproportionately small number. Few foreign nations travel abroad to the same extent as the English, and, considering the few who visit us on ordinary occasions, 70,000 coming to our capital in five months is a very large, as well as an unprecedented number of foreign visitors. Almost every one is remarked and noted, and thus a few thousands amongst the millions who pass unnoticed, may, in the popular mind, be swelled by imagination into almost countless hosts. All who have come have been confined to a

comparatively small space—the Exhibition, its purlieus, and the lines of streets leading to it. The half of 70,000 concentrated about that spot, or flowing through these avenues, would appear a great multitude, and we are not disposed to discredit the official statement, by hearing opinions much at variance with it formed by continually encountering in the Exhibition and in the public streets and vehicles many items of the 70,000.

With all the increase of visitors from abroad and from the provinces, the casualties have been amazingly few, next to none. There has been no confusion in our densely-crowded streets, and no interruption to any ordinary business. Something is due to the precautions of the police, but more is due to the kindly feelings and good spirit generally evoked, by which, to an unexampled extent, all classes and all individuals have agreed to help and assist each other. That has made the task of the officials practicable and even light. Notwithstanding, too, the great influx of foreigners and visitors—of persons, therefore, not immediately restrained by the ties of home and friends and character—there has been no perceptible increase of crime in the metropolis; and the Exhibition itself has scarcely given occasion for a police charge. The absence of disorder amongst such an increase of people, and the non-increase of crime, are equivalent to a progress in order, and an increase of virtue. The masses carry with them the correction of vice in individuals, and the great truth that virtue increases with numbers has certainly not been disproved, if it have not been amazingly confirmed by the crowds recently collected in the metropolis. Mistrust of human nature—the basis of much tyranny and of much cruel and absurd legislation—has received a great blow by the admirable order preserved and the great virtues displayed by our population; and both here and abroad great improvement must be the consequence in the relations of the different classes. The estimated value of numerous precautions by governments to preserve order in society has been amazingly lessened, and many of the pretexts for restraints and tyranny have been forever annihilated.

We remember, too, that predictions of disease and turbulence to result from the Exhibition were profusely scattered abroad at its commencement; and the Metropolis, to answer them, has been as healthy as usual with a largely increased population, and has known no abatement of its quiet. It must, however, be remarked that the addition to the population is not an average of the whole. It consisted almost exclusively of the middle, upper, and well-to-do classes, both of natives and foreigners. That fact may, to some extent, account for none of the evils, moral or physical, having arisen from the increase of people which were predicted. If that be the solution, how palpable does it make the truth, that the interest of the upper classes is bound up in the well-being of the others. How to make all classes well off, or have no poor in the land, is not yet known; but we can safely conclude, that to gather wealth in a ruinous and oppressive manner, as in Egypt, where numbers are doomed to poverty, to disease, and degradation, is not favourable to the happiness of those who possess it. To raise rather than to depress the multitude—to enrich them rather than to make them poor—is the real interest of those who are at the top, though some politicians act as if it were impossible that the bulk of the people should be too much ground down by poverty, and too much degraded by regulations, restrictions, and oppressions.

We spoke on May 3rd, when we had to record the opening of the Exhibition, of its being a tardy homage of the political principle to the often-despised arts by which mankind are clothed and fed. We have to record, at its close, that the common occupations, the pleasures, and recreations of the people, have received the sanction of religion. The inhabitants of modern cities have grown up somewhat alien from the priesthood, and the priesthood has not seldom withheld the sanction of its presence from innocent, laudable, and even necessary pursuits. Whatever it may have done in ancient times to bellow in men's minds seed-time and harvest, and connect useful toils with a sentiment of piety, it has not been present latterly at labours in the foundry and in the quarry; it descends not into the mine, and even no longer accompanies the reaper or the harvest waggon; it has separated itself very much from human toils, or looked on them only to warn man against fixing his affections too intensely on earthly things. If it now and then take part in laying the first stone of some great building, or consecrating a battle flag, it is only apparently to inform us, by what is neglected, that in its opinion Providence only visits the world on great occasions, and leaves men to fight against all its daily cares and troubles unaided, unguided, and uncorrected by its awful presence. Other labours and other exertions, such as Britannia bridges, railways, building factories, inclosing fields, may probably hereafter receive the sanction and the blessing of the priesthood, and on some occasions that may prevent the commencement of a wrong, or hasten the accomplishment of a right undertaking. For the priesthood properly to fulfil this essential part of its duty, it must keep itself fully up to the head of the stream of knowledge, and not rely exclusively, as it has hitherto too much done, on the traditions of a past age as the rule for the present. It can no longer ignore or despise, and must adopt and honour, if it means itself to be maintained in honour, the toils of the factory and the workshop, as well as those of the field and of the cabinet.

The great expectations we expressed at the opening have by no means been deceived. More visitors than could have been expected have crowded its gay and brilliant avenues, and the classes have been more diversified. It has excluded none. The humblest labourers from the ends of the land, charity children, and royal personages, with foreigners from all parts of the earth, have mingled in common admiration before its marble groups, its golden and silver ornaments, its elegant and useful furniture, and its ingenious machinery. They have had a common pleasure; have learnt that men have common wants, and have beheld a common means of gratifying them; learnt that arts nearly common to all mankind are everywhere practised; and have all been impressed with the truth spoken by the Bishop of London in the concluding prayer, that "of one blood are made all the nations of men." Education, laws, circumstances peculiar to each zone or climate, may make them adopt different means to obtain the same ends; but the Exhibition has shown the people of England that similar arts are used to gratify similar wants from "Indus to the Pole," and far away to the West and the South beyond even the regions to which the poet's fancy extended. In all there is something elsewhere desired; with all there are the means of traffic and exchange; and the "men of one blood" may be bound by commerce together in the close and endearing ties of one family. Multitudes saw this truth, shared this conviction, and have been made more affectionate and more kindly members of the great brotherhood.

Upon all was impressed the great beauty that lies in Art as well as in Nature, and they were probably dignified as well as delighted. They obtained a clearer perception of man's power, and learnt something of what he has done and is capable of doing. By suffering, Nature corrects; by pleasure, she raises and ennobles her children. The sense of beauty that sits "smiling at the peasant's hearth" was fully awakened by many of the objects exhibited, and in no compartments were the crowds habitually greater than in the sculpture chamber, in the jewel gallery, and in the great machine room. We are amongst those who do not place so high an estimate on the plastic arts, the first and rudest efforts of man's genius—perfect in Egypt, Greece, and Italy, and still imperfect in England—as on the arts of invention, the latest and as yet the greatest proofs how much man shares in the Divine power; but a love of the plastic arts, of the beauty that shines in them, and of the wealth by which the enjoyment of them is purchased, is well calculated to raise in the people a desire of rational enjoyment, and promote amongst them great social improvement. It must raise their ideas of what a man should possess, and raise the standard of his worth and of life.

The Exhibition has been called the "World's Fair," as if it were a great recreation, intended to promote universal happiness. That was its immediate effect. The show delighted all; and it was not unattended with feasting and jollity. Curious it is to reflect that the magistrates and the clergy have laboured very successfully for many years to put down fairs, and that after all their toil the highest men of the land, the most exalted in station and in character, unite to get up a great and an actual fair—not merely the resemblance of a name—as a means of giving enjoyment to the people and promoting universal improvement; and a Great Fair has existed five months. Mankind cannot live without enjoyment suitable to their condition, and it is now found out by those who have hitherto followed the ascetic course too readily, that the proper way to lessen impure and comparatively worthless enjoyments, is to suggest and provide those which elevate and give refined and durable pleasure. The multitude have tasted of that to a vast extent in the Exhibition, and it cannot fail to raise in them a desire for its repetition or its continuance, and be the parent of much improvement. Moral effects of this kind, which we can but briefly and imperfectly appreciate, are amongst the great benefits which will result from the Exhibition.

The effects on the intellect will not be so immediate, but they will be more permanent. They can only be matured by time. They will be first found in the germs of many new inventions. They will be recorded in journals, embodied in illustrations, and conveyed by literature amongst all people. The millions who have beheld the Exhibition are probably few in comparison to the millions who will read the descriptions and behold some of the many pictorial illustrations of its contents. It has raised, over almost all the world, a desire to know something of it. A sentiment like that which through ages directed the attention of mankind to the Pyramids of Egypt, has at once interested as many human beings probably in the Exhibition as have admired, in the course of ages, the monuments of Egyptian industry. Nothing, perhaps, ever happened in the world that has excited at one moment an interest so universal. Whatever may be the effects of the Exhibition—and so far as spreading a knowledge of arts goes, they are an untainted blessing—they will be more widely diffused and surpass in extent the effects of any similar or corresponding event to be found in the whole history of mankind. If the intellectual effects require time to mature them, they will be proportionably permanent and important.

But already they have become of consequence. The Bramahs have been led by the ingenuity of Mr Hobbs to improve their locks, and Mr Hobbs, who, it seems to be forgotten, came after them, and owes much to their previous inventions and exertions,

will no doubt make further improvements. The effects of this description are not immediately apparent, but the impression of to-day becomes the invention of to-morrow. The idea now entertained relating to the drainage of a field or the application of a manure like guano, is manifested as a great additional crop of wheat next year. So, though we hear of suggestions, the result of what has been seen, we can scarcely know any, or at most only a few, of the intellectual consequences for months or years. They are likely to be greater and more durable than the moral effects, and will give the name of the Exhibition to an epoch in the industrial history of our species.

It would be unpardonably negligent, not to say unjust, were we not briefly to add, that every person connected with the Exhibition—from His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the humblest person who has contributed to its success—has uniformly, so far as we have heard, conducted himself with courtesy, energy, and zeal. The eulogy of his Royal Highness and the Commissioners and the Executive Council is best read in the great success of all their arrangements. Purely disinterested in their toils, they have sacrificed much time and employed great exertions to serve the public, looking for no other reward than the public approbation. The army, too, of contributors (17,000 persons), who have so largely contributed to the public pleasure, deserve the public applause. If they were prompted by motives of ambition, generous rivalry, or even the hope of pecuniary advantage, they have not been directly paid for their labour. Some of them have contributed to the public pleasure at a great pecuniary sacrifice; and all of them deserve to be held in honour for the readiness with which they have lent their assistance to promote the general pleasure and the general improvement.

#### LOYALTY IN THE WORKSHOPS.

WHEN nothing else could be said of the peasantry peculiarly notorious, their patrons were accustomed to claim for them great and exclusive loyalty. There were described as equally devoted to order and the constitution, as fearing God and honouring the King, more than all other classes, and to be depended on, in all seasons and in all extremities, to defend the throne and the altar. Their many virtues were alleged as the pretexts, if not the justifiable causes, for other classes submitting to legislation supposed to be peculiarly beneficial to them. On them the Sovereign was taught exclusively to rely; and while their virtues and loyalty were trumpeted forth to all the corners of the world, the inhabitants of the towns, particularly of those in the manufacturing districts, were looked on with suspicion; and on more than one occasion the devoted militia or the yeomanry of the rural districts were summoned to arms to keep them in check, and enforce obedience to the laws.

Nor were the different opinions entertained by statesmen of the two classes wholly without foundation. The manufacturing districts were, for a long period, the homes, if not the birthplaces, of noisy demagogues. In them the Hunts and the Cobbeys and the O'Connors found their principal followers. They were the chief seats of all the strange political sects, and many of the stranger religious bodies formed in the course of this and at the close of the last century. They were frequently, it must be admitted, the seats of riot and disorder. They required, or were thought to require, a considerable military force to restrain their turbulence, and for a long period almost seemed to justify the distrust of statesmen and the comparative depreciation of the patrons of the rural labourers. In some politicians' eyes, it seemed almost a virtue to keep the manufacturing classes poor, or even to starve them, on account of their disaffection and love of disorder. Indeed, they went so far as to hint that the nation would be the better if the ploughshare went over the sites of our manufacturing towns, and their vicious inmates were replaced by a virtuous peasantry.

We certainly have no knowledge of any period within the present century, till now, when it would have been thought advisable for Royalty to visit Manchester and Liverpool. As late as 1812, there were considerable riots in the manufacturing districts, and there were only brief periods through the whole century when they were not the seats either of suffering or outrage. The people were either in want of employment and food, or hurried on by blind passions and mischievous leaders, were exciting commotion or attacking their employers, whom they supposed to be the cause of their sufferings. Till 1851, it was scarcely reasonable to expect that the Sovereign should visit them, and till now they were studiously avoided. Liverpool, we believe, was never before honoured by the presence of its Sovereign, and since the time of James I. Manchester has been equally deprived of Royal smiles.

Both places have now been visited by the Queen, and at both Her Majesty was received with exuberant joy. The people crowded to see and welcome her; the magistrates and gentry were not more delighted with her presence than were the multitude, and her coming amongst them occasioned a general holiday. The people saw in her the representative of the national power and the national justice; the glories they inherit and the blessings they share were all symbolized in the Queen, and they surrounded her with devoted hearts and rejoicing voices. That Her Majesty could visit these districts at all, is almost a matter of won-

der; that she should visit them and find the whole population orderly, joyous, and delighted, is, in contrast with the reputation given them by Tory politicians and advocates of Arcadian simplicity, as marvellous as any other marvel—the Great Exhibition itself—of this marvellous year. It can no longer be thought or said that the rural population have a monopoly of loyalty, and that Her Majesty may not as safely rely on the ardent attachment of her most skilful subjects, as on the blind devotion of the veriest clodhoppers whose ignorance is supposed to be the guarantee for their loyalty. For those who have been accustomed to find loyalty only in the rural districts, and in the manufacturing districts only disaffection, this change must be as pleasing as it is marvellous.

What has brought it about? The natural progress of civilisation, the growth of the kindly and humane affections, the spread of knowledge, may all have contributed to this effect; but the main cause we believe to be the "public policy," described in the address of the Corporation of Manchester, "that, with your Majesty's willing sanction and approval, has been steadily pursued during the whole of your Majesty's beneficent reign. The effect of that policy (the Corporation wisely added), based on the full and enlightened recognition of a wisely-regulated freedom, is strikingly manifest in the generally flourishing condition of the realm, and in the increased content and happiness of your Majesty's people." As legislation ceased to trespass on the rights of the towns-people, and ceased to treat them almost as enemies whom it was necessary to subdue, the conflict between them came to an end, and the respect of the people for the Government returned. As they became generally flourishing and contented, their interest in order revived, and their loyalty was strengthened. The hostility once evinced towards them has been followed by attention to their wants, and an ostentation, if not always successful, attempt to improve their condition. The public policy founded on justice has not merely given the people prosperity and contentment, it has substituted order for disorder, introduced harmony between the classes, and confirmed the Government in the affections of the people. Its moral effects, if not so tangible as new mills and increase of exports, are perhaps more beneficial, and amongst them we number the remarkable change which has taken place in the disposition of the inhabitants of the manufacturing districts. As Her Majesty saw the loyal disloyalty of the great multitude, she must have been more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the policy she has willingly sanctioned. She must have been assured, too, that her throne was safer planted in the affections of her people than the thrones of the continental sovereigns, upheld in opposition to the public will, by violence and wrong, by pitting class against class, nation against nation, and by exciting all the unsocial and evil passions of man in a half-savage condition. By doing justice, and using power only to promote the public welfare, Her Majesty and her Ministers are teaching the world how to reconcile freedom, order, and loyalty—to unite at once the advantages of a stable Government and complete liberty.

From what Her Majesty has seen in the Exhibition, she must have gone to Manchester prepared to admire the wonderful ingenuity, as well as the loyalty, exhibited in its workshops, though the holiday occasioned by her presence would prevent her seeing that unflinching order and regularity of the factory workers which are as wonderful as the ingenuity with which they are combined. The latest improvements in the machinery there employed are the heralds of future civilisation. They are the foremost steps of man's continued progress. Towns are the advanced posts, and the new machinery continually invented in them is their most advanced portion. Those great towns are to be admired, therefore, for something else than being "seeming pandemoniums," as the last number of the *Quarterly Review* calls manufacturing places, and are distinguished by something else besides "the fiendish condition of having to breathe an atmosphere of soot and coal dust as a fine certain on the continuance of prosperity." They are the homes of skilful toil and improving genius; of order, freedom, loyalty, and progress; and Her Majesty and her illustrious Consort, in visiting Manchester, paid a not undeserved homage to the wonderful skill that is the means of extending civilisation both at home and abroad. Her presence there was the public refutation of numerous calumnies uttered against the manufacturing districts, and a means of knitting her throne more firmly to the affections of the most forward and most rapidly advancing part of the population. It is a sort of guarantee, not only of its present, but of its future stability. Her Majesty wisely associates herself, and connects her interests and those of her children, with the progressive portion of the nation; her Government goes with society, and is likely, therefore, to remain in peace and grandeur at its head.

#### FRANCE AND HER GOVERNMENT.

WITH the exception of some disturbances in the departments of the Cher and the Nièvre, denominated a *Jacquerie*—perhaps a hunger riot—and with the exception of some temporary disturbances occasioned by the improper interference of the police with a meeting at which a deputy was insulted, France appears in the enjoyment of general tranquillity. Her manufacturing population are tolerably well employed, and there are no riots at either Paris, Lyons, or Rouen. The funds, too, are pretty steady, and

by the latest reports rather improving. The masses of the people are steadily pursuing their industrial occupations, and demand, it is said, only peace. The reverse is the case with the Government. In that and all connected with it there is agitation, disturbance, and apprehension. *Coups d'état* and fresh revolutions are predicted, as if they were ordinary phenomena that may be expected to occur about once every six months. Without entering into any thing like a minute examination of the wishes, the hopes and the intrigues of the various persons—members of the Government, or who aspire to be members of the Government, and amongst whom alone there is any commotion—we may briefly give an outline of what appears to us at this distance to be the case.

Though elected by the people, the President has claims to power and high station independent of them. He is the heir to the Emperor; he is called Prince Louis; he is a rival of the Bourbons; and he aspires to govern and retain his position, by the votes of the people if they will give them in his favour, but even without them if they will not. Contemplating this object alone, and seeing that his pretensions are not supported as he would wish by the Assembly, and inferring therefore that they would not be supported by the electors as they are now constituted, he has resolved, of his own free will, to propose the abrogation of the law of May 31 which limits the suffrage, and restore the law of universal suffrage. He is ambitious, powerful to a certain extent, and bent on having his own way, of governing after his own heart, and attaining his own objects. He is a kind of Emperor in a Constitutional Government, and wishes to rule instead of being ruled by the nation.

By his side, however, stands the ministers responsible to the National Assembly, and unable to carry on their functions without its assent. Some of them, at least, differ from the President as to the Electoral Law. They advocate the restricted suffrage, and they too are resolved, if they can, to have their way. They will not consent to act with the President in returning to universal suffrage. They have opinions of their own and objects of their own as well as the President, particularly M. Leon Faucher, the chief; and keeping these in view, they refuse to act with the President in attaining his objects, and have sent in their resignations, which have been accepted. There is a conflict between the Presidential and the ministerial will, and so far as the Government is supposed to be responsible to the Assembly by the responsibility of the ministers, there is for the present an end of responsible government in France. The President, it is said, does not mean, though we can hardly credit this, to form a new ministry, but is to draw up a Message on his own authority, and communicate directly with the Assembly when it meets.

In England, the Parliament or public opinion would decide between these rival wills. But in France the Press moves in fetters; public opinion is only the opinion of one or two journalists; it is uninformed and comparatively uninfluential. The Assembly, being avowedly hostile to the pretensions of Prince Louis, while it has no reputation of its own and very little real power, has, in fact, already decided against him, and by his proposed project he sets it at defiance. The Assembly—led, as all such bodies are, by two or three or more ambitious men—has projects of its own, or rather of theirs, and it is as resolutely bent on attaining them—and they are the projects neither of the ministers nor the Prince—as the Prince himself. Thus, we see at least three conflicting wills and projects, and the nation is so uninformed, so little united, so incapable by any means of calmly making its will known, if it have any will, that there is no arbiter between them. The President, his ministers, and the Assembly will wrangle, dispute, and quarrel for power, and the ignorant, uninformed people will have to pay the costs of their disagreement.

But besides these three very decidedly conflicting and influential civil powers, there is the army, and its chiefs are supposed to have objects of their own. Some of them are for Prince Napoleon, some for the Count de Chambord, and some for the Orleans family. Some of them, as Changarnier and Cavignac, and probably others, are for themselves, and would willingly make the army the instruments of their own designs. They are not likely to succeed, because there are so many of them influential, that the claims and pretensions of one will neutralise those of another. Still, that they have objects of their own without being able to overrule the wills of the rivals already mentioned, and can move portions of the army, adds to the confusion.

Another functionary, too, has lately come forward with extravagant pretensions. M. Carlier, the prefect of police, the Fouché of the day, signified to the President that he could not be answerable for the peace of the capital if universal suffrage were conceded. A man with his head full of plots,—who is perpetually provoking opposition and resistance by imposing his own will, in the shape of ridiculous and vexatious restrictions, on all the honest industry of Paris, and on the amusements and pleasures of the Parisians, and who of course has the worst possible opinion of human nature in general and of the Parisians in particular—takes it on himself to dictate to the President, the Assembly, and the nation. His threatened resignation really amounts to that. He proposes to stop *in limine* the action of the Assembly and the President in regard to the suffrage, and by the will of M. Carlier, the prefect of police, confine the Electoral Law to its present restricted form. His resignation, too, has been ac-

cepted, and the President would have given up his power had he delayed for one moment to accept it. M. Carlier's proceeding is, however, only consonant to the proceedings of almost every man of any influence and power in France. Every one thinks he ought to dictate to all the rest; that he is capable of governing the nation; and as the Government is still essentially imperial, though its forms are republican, every one, it is plain, as well as Prince Louis, thinks himself qualified to be an emperor, and, like M. Carlier, claims despotic power.

Such, briefly, seems to us the condition of France. These are the forms of a responsible Government, but the substance does not exist. Prince Louis sets himself above the forms. His ministers, the generals, the Assembly, or the statesmen who lead it, have all objects of their own, pursued by devious means, by intrigues and plots, and there are no recognised and established means of settling their various and conflicting claims. What will be either the immediate or the future and distant results, we cannot tell. But Europe will see with more satisfaction a contention amongst politicians for office and power, than a conflict between the people and the Government. That, too, may come, and perhaps must come in the end, since the bulk of the bureaucracy, from the President to M. Carlier, only intent on attaining their own selfish objects, whoever amongst them may succeed, will establish at least a narrow system, if not a system inimical to the nation. In the meantime, other nations may rather enjoy than deplore the strife, as they are guaranteed, by a contest for power amongst so many notables, at home against the influence of another French revolution, and guaranteed against any apprehensions from the French armies. To all Europe, too, if not to the French themselves, it will be made clear that political disturbance—that the want of of internal peace and repose—arises from no restlessness in the masses, from neither Republicans, Socialists, nor Communists, but from those who proclaim themselves the friends of order, and are generals, statesmen, and princes. The source of the agitation is not in the people, but in the Government constituted to prevent agitation, promote peace, and establish order.

#### COLLATERAL EVILS OF PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP.

In our last number, starting from the admitted mischiefs of a too minute subdivision of small landed properties, we showed that there were only two expedients by which such *morcellement* could be prevented from taking place, and that the first of these—the limiting each family to *two children only*, and the postponement of the marriage of the son till the death of the father—was one which it is wild to suppose the Irish would ever be brought to adopt. "But (we shall be told) there is the *second* expedient, which involves no such unnatural and hopeless restraint on multiplication,—viz., for "one son to take the patrimonial estate entire, and for the others to go forth and seek their living in other occupations—in the various professions, trades, and handicrafts, which lie open to the man of enterprise." True: let us examine this promising alternative.

It is evident that in this case either the eldest son takes the estate in fee-simple, and leaves the other children nothing,—in which case it is exactly our system of primogeniture, which would never prevail among a community of peasant proprietors; or he takes merely the land, in order to avoid dividing it, and pays his brothers their portions of the inheritance in money instead of land,—and this is the course actually pursued in France and other countries where the system of small properties obtains, but where further subdivision of the soil is considered to be unadvisable. Now, *where is this portion-money to come from?* The man with ten acres and an average-sized family cannot possibly have laid by in savings his younger children's portions:—the elder brother, therefore, can only pay off the portions of his brothers and sisters by mortgaging the estate. Accordingly, we find that in almost every country where the law of equal inheritance prevails, and where in consequence a community of peasant proprietors has been created, the land is mortgaged to a frightful and most mischievous extent. In the canton of Schaffhausen, the landed properties are almost all mortgaged; in Zurich, we are told on the first authority, that the "the indebtedness of the proprietors borders on the incredible, so that only the intensest industry, frugality, and temperance, and complete freedom of commerce, enable them to stand their ground." In Lower Canada, as we learn from Mr Johnston's "Notes on North America," the same subdivision of land, and the same universal system of mortgages, are to be found as among the French in Europe. In Prussia, the same evils prevail, though to a less extent—the law of equal inheritance having barely existed through a generation and a half;—but in France, the registered mortgages amounted in 1849 to the enormous sum of 560 millions sterling, 400 millions of which were estimated to be secured upon the land alone; and the main portion, indeed nearly the whole of this enormous debt, has been incurred in the course of fifty years, or less than two generations. "The great evil (says Mr Laing) of this universal indebtedness is, that the actual cultivator, though he may have the same extent of land as his predecessor, has not the same means to live, and to expend something on the comforts and conveniences of a civilised and advancing condition. He can make but a bare subsistence out of the estate

"for himself and his family, after paying the annuities or interest of the principal sum with which he bought out the other co-heirs. "It is estimated by the authorities quoted above, that after paying the interest of his debt, and the Government rates and taxes, the peasant proprietor has not, on an average, above *three-eighths* of the yearly produce of his estate left for his own subsistence. On his death the burden on the estate is increased by an additional "set of co-heirs"—in case, that is, of his having more than two children. "This is a retrograde, not an advancing condition of the agricultural population, which is the great mass of the social body. Each generation is worse off than the preceding one, though the land be neither more divided nor worse cultivated." But it will be worse cultivated, because the power of the proprietor to do justice to it will diminish as his incumbrances augment. In all countries a mortgaged proprietary is an impoverished body, and therefore incompetent to the due cultivation of the soil. Nor does there appear any cure to this sore evil, nor any check to its increase, for, be it remembered, peasant-farming, though it may afford a comfortable subsistence to a family, is not a money-making occupation, such as would be likely to procure a man the means of paying off his incumbrances. We can discover no escape for France out of the slough into which the law of equal inheritance has plunged her, except by a strict limitation of the number of children to two, or by some such unhelped-for development of commerce, or some discovery of new and lucrative professions, as shall enable the younger sons who have sought and found their fortunes in the world, to purchase back the fee-simple of the estate from their embarrassed elder brother, and to pay off all the encumbrances;—in which case, of course, the now envied proprietor must, in his turn, go forth to seek a living, or sink into the condition of a day-labourer or pauper.

Such would be the inevitable result in which a community of originally comfortable ten-acre proprietors would find itself landed at the close of the second generation.

But, passing over the fearful, inevitable, and apparently incurable social malady of a burdened and mortgaged proprietary,—how would the partition of the soil among peasant proprietors, even when not carried to an excess of subdivision, *operate upon the prospects of those younger sons* who receive their portion of the paternal acres in money (whether it be an equal portion or not), and go forth to seek other occupation?—a branch of the question which, vital and momentous as it is, it has been the custom entirely to overlook. These other occupations may be classed under the heads of agricultural labour, various branches of manufacturing or handicraft industry, commercial enterprise, and the civil and military service of the State. Let us inquire in what manner the division of the soil among small proprietors affects the demand for hands in these various departments? For hired agricultural labourers there can of course be no demand;—each family cultivating its own lands by its own members, neither needs nor can afford to pay for any extra hands. This prolific source of employment, which in Great Britain gives occupation and food to probably a million of adults, is therefore altogether cut off. An extract or two from the great admirers of the system will give us the means of estimating its operation on the demand for manufacturing or skilled labour in other branches. Sismondi (Econ. Polit. Essai iii.) writes thus:—"Le paysan qui fait avec ses enfans tout l'ouvrage de son petit héritage, qui ne paie de fermage à personne au-dessus de lui, ni de salaire à personne au-dessous, qui règle sa production sur sa consommation, qui mange son propre blé, boit son propre vin, se recrée de son chapeau et de ses laines, se soucie peu de connaître les prix du marché, car il a peu à vendre et peu à acheter." "The tendency of peasant proprietors (says Mr Mill) and of those who hope to become proprietors, is rather towards penuriousness than prodigality. They deny themselves reasonable indulgencies and live wretchedly, in order to economise. In Switzerland almost every body saves who has the means of saving. The case of the Flemish farmers I have already noticed. Among the French, though a pleasure-loving, and reputed to be a self-indulgent people, the spirit of thrift is diffused through the rural population."—(Pol. Ec. Book II., c. 7) In all countries where the system has been long established—in Schleswig, in the Rhenish Provinces, in Norway, in Auvergne, and in many parts of the interior of Germany—domestic manufactures are its invariable concomitant. The family of the peasant grow, spin, weave, and dye their own wool and their own flax; and generally make their own clothes. "This (says Mr Laing) is a social state which affords no markets, no consumption, no demand for the productions of the ingenuity, skill, and enterprise of other people. All are producers of nearly all they consume, and no class is wealthy enough to set to work a class of producers of objects for them to purchase. There can be no important home-markets for agricultural products, none for the many products for which great combinations of skill, machinery, and the co-operative labour of body and mind are required, and which are the enjoyments and tastes of civilised life. Where manufactures have been established, as in Switzerland, Belgium, and on the Rhine, it is less on any consumption at home that they depend, than on the foreign market—on countries, that is, where peasant proprietorship either does not exist, or has not had time to produce the same effects as at home. In this social state

“employment does not keep pace with the increase of population ; for, as every family is producing, generally speaking, all it consumes, by its own labour in the field or at the fireside,—the market for the products of those ordinary trades and handicrafts which employ the great mass of the working population in the old social state, is limited, and necessarily falls off. Each family, as its numbers increase, must necessarily give up more and more in each succeeding generation the use of, and the taste for, those objects which it cannot produce at home. The man whose father employed the tailor, the shoemaker, and their dependent branches of industry, can now only afford to wear home-made clothes and shoes.”

It may be urged that peasant proprietorship need not lead to domestic manufactures. We can only reply that it always has done so, and we believe inevitably will. The same disposition which induces the peasant owner to bestow his spare and extra hours in *petits soins* on his own farm, rather than exchange them for reasonable payment as a labourer on the large farm of his neighbour, will prompt him to employ them in tanning his own skins and making his own shoes, in preference to paying his neighbour the tanner, or his friend the shoemaker, for doing these things for him. Then his wife and daughters will have many leisure hours, many long winter evenings, when their help in the field is not wanted ; and the same economic disposition, the same result of the feeling of proprietorship, the same habit of turning everything to account, which everywhere characterise this class, will be certain to make them employ these hours in carding their own wool, in spinning their own flax, in dyeing the produce of their own looms, in making the garments of their husbands and their children, rather than in idleness or in reading, either of which would involve payment to others for that which might so easily be done gratuitously at home. The connection between peasant proprietorship and domestic manufactures may not be one of logical necessity, but it is assuredly one of universal and certain concomitance.

So much for the effect of the subdivision of land on the useful arts, which, as a department of industry supporting a large and distinct class, it would in time wholly obliterate. Its operation on the fine arts, on those branches of industry which are devoted to the production of the luxuries and elegancies of life, will be precisely similar, but even more rapid. Its first and most certain operation is to extinguish what Basil Hall called “the *spending class*.” It reduces the great mass of the community to one uniform level of moderate competence, with no superfluous income to throw away. By its discouragement of the primary branches of manufacturing enterprise, it throws a greater number of hands upon the department of that ornamental industry which only a rich and spending class could afford to maintain ; and then, by obliterating this class, it cuts away the ground from these artisans altogether.

The same remarks will apply to those luxuries and comforts which are the fruit of foreign commerce. These are only to be purchased by exchanging for them the surplus products of native industry. But, as we have seen, the invariable and inevitable tendency of peasant proprietorship is to diminish, and ultimately to extinguish, this exchangeable surplus,—each family producing, at every successive generation, more nearly all it needs, and consuming more nearly all it produces. The complete establishment of the system will, therefore, be coincident with the entire extinction of foreign commerce. It seems to us equally impossible to avoid this conclusion as a logical result, or, when we examine the household life of a Swiss, German, or Auvergne peasant owner, to shut our eyes to it as an accomplished or approaching fact. These people are clothed, not in cotton from England nor in linen from Belgium, but in linen or woollen garments which are the produce of their own farms and their own looms ; they consume no tea from China, no cigars from Cuba or Louisiana, no sugar from the West Indies, little coffee from the East ; their tobacco is raised at home ; their coffee is half chicory ; their sugar is manufactured from beet-root ; and their bad beer and sour wine are the growth of their own hop-garden and vineyard.

The system of small ownerships in land, then, tends, as far as it proceeds, to cut away from those whom the necessity of avoiding further subdivision casts forth upon the world to seek a livelihood, the employment of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and handicraft. In short it strikes at the root of the great principle of the subdivision of labour. The civil and military service of the State, the army and the bureau, are the only residual resources left to the younger sons. Accordingly we find that in nearly every country where peasant proprietorship prevails, functionaries both civil and military swarm. The land is literally overrun and eaten up by them, as every one who has travelled on the Continent can testify. Not only have France, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, far larger armies in proportion than Great Britain, but the multitude of civil servants of the State passes all parallel. In Great Britain they are 23,578 ; in Austria they are 120,000 ; in France, by the last official returns they were 535,000. The immense number of these functionaries has reduced personal freedom almost to a nullity. They interfere in every transaction of daily life. The evil is enormous ; and it is greatly increased and perpetuated by the causes we have specified. The difficulty of finding remunerative employment in trade, or handicraft, or commerce, creates such a multitude of claimants—of *mendicants* in fact—for the poorest posts under Go-

vernment, that any reduction of their number has been found practically impossible. The French are compelled to retain their intolerable system of passports, because its abolition would deprive a large number of functionaries of their bread, and would cause an outcry which no Government dares to face. In the same manner they dare not revise their restrictive commercial policy, because such revision would entail a diminution of their vast army of *douaniers* ; and those who would thus be thrown out of work—having no other occupations open to them—would go to swell the already formidable ranks of the turbulent and disaffected, because unemployed and unfed, population of the towns.

But the system, while it operates thus in one way to increase the numbers of State functionaries, operates in another way to reduce their remuneration, and ultimately, therefore, to discourage their existence and prevent their multiplication. For the servants of the State are paid by taxes levied on the rest of the citizens ; and the tendency of peasant proprietorship will be to diminish the surplus which each family can afford to pay to the tax-gatherer, just as it diminishes the surplus which each has to spend in other ways. A nation of which all the people live on the produce of their estates and up to that produce, or (as Laing expresses it) “produce all they consume and consume all they produce,”—will obviously have less to bestow upon its Government than one comprising within it a variety of classes, most of whom have a considerable surplus income to spend on luxuries and to meet the burden of taxation. But this is not all. In proportion as a nation consists of small proprietors, or approximates to that social condition, precisely in that proportion will taxation of necessity assume that form which of all others is the most vexatious, burdensome, and intolerable—the direct form. As foreign commerce, the import of foreign articles of luxury or convenience, dies away (as we have shown that it must do under the prevalence of this system), the source of revenue which is least felt, least annoying, and in other countries most prolific, viz., small customs’ duties, or indirect taxation, is dried up. Its place must be supplied either by direct taxation, or by what is almost worse (and under peasant proprietorships could not long subsist), monopolies and excise. Thus, the division of the land into small estates, even under its most favourable circumstances, operates, in the first place, to make an equal amount of taxation more burdensome, as being levied from a class which has no surplus income ; and, in the second place, to necessitate the levying of this amount in the most burdensome and vexatious manner. The result of these two operations will of course be to cause the revenue to be reduced to the lowest possible amount whenever the people are free, and have a voice potential in the management of their own affairs. These consequences have not yet been developed to their full extent, it is true ; partly, because in the chief countries of the Continent peasant proprietorship is not yet universal, or has not yet existed long enough to produce all its inevitable fruits ; and partly, because in those countries, the people are, for the most part, still subject to bureaucratic or despotic rule. But the difficulties which attend the levying of direct taxes upon a free people has been shown in no questionable manner both in France and in America in 1848 and 1849 ; and that we have not exaggerated the effect of the subdivision, as contradistinguished from the aggregation, of landed property, to substitute direct for indirect taxation, may be gathered from the fact that 40 per cent. of our revenue in England is derived from customs’ duties, against 11 per cent. in Austria, 12 per cent. in France, and 20 per cent. in Prussia ; while *direct* taxation yields, of the whole revenue, 20 per cent. in England, 35 per cent. in France, and 37 per cent. in Belgium and in Prussia. The subdivision of land, then, in its full and final operation, by making taxation more burdensome and less productive, will necessarily tend more and more to diminish its amount, and thus to curtail the number of servants, civil and military, whom the Government, supported by this taxation, can afford to employ. Thus every mode of livelihood is, by the system of peasant properties and the law of equal inheritance, cut away from under those exiles from the paternal nest (the younger sons) who must exist equally under this system, as under primogeniture, if the increase of population is to be suffered to continue. When you have once reached the limit beyond which further subdivision is incompatible with good agriculture or with comfortable subsistence, (and if you start with 10 acres as proposed, you probably start at that limit,) no new estates can be created for new claimants ; no more individuals can be supported from the soil, for its utmost average yield has already been extracted from it ; manufacturing establishments, which would have employed the surplus poor, have been superseded by articles produced at home ; foreign commerce has languished and died under the gradual extinction of exchangeable produce, and of available surplus for luxurious expenditure ; and the civil and military services have been reduced to a minimum, because only a small revenue can ever be raised by direct taxation from a nation which consists only of one vast class of yeomen. Whence, then, are the younger children, the increase of the population, to derive their subsistence ? Is it not abundantly obvious that no such increase is possible—that no such younger children are permissible ?

Peasant proprietorship, then,—the grand social panacea of so many theorists—demands for its permanent success, as a contri-

butor to the well-being of the world, the non-increase, or the very slow increase, of the population. Now, we will not stop to ask whether this degree of self-denial, this enforced restraint, when universally practised and carried to the degree necessary to obtain its end, be not very much

*Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.*

We will, for the present, put aside the question which cannot fail to present itself to all our minds, whether the discovery of some system, which should render compatible with prudence and with social duty the reasonably early formation of those domestic ties which form the charm and the reward of life, would not be a worthier aim for the philosophic statesman than the establishment of a social state which requires the postponement of these enjoyments till existence has begun to wane and fade away, till feeling has grown dull, and habit has hardened into unsocial temper and unpliant will. We will pass over all this, and will merely observe that if the severe and general restraint upon multiplication is to be enforced under the system of peasant proprietorship, any other system, *under the same enforcement*, would afford, at least, as good a change of a happy, prosperous, and improving population. If our labouring classes *now* would only restrict their numbers as tightly and systematically as peasant proprietors would have to do, and as it is assumed by their advocates that they would do, it is certain that their social condition would rapidly become at least as elevated and as enviable.

It may at first sight appear a startling conclusion that a system, the immediate and most apparent result of which is to augment the produce of the soil, and in consequence the numbers whom that soil is capable of maintaining, should yet, in its ultimate issue, be unfavourable to the increase of those numbers, by destroying at its source the fund out of which other branches of industry are to be supported. But, in the first place, the augmented produce of small farms is effected solely by means of an unlimited application of labour to an amount which, if bestowed upon large estates in the same measure (and under the guidance of that science and those economical methods which *la grande culture* can command, and *la petite culture* cannot), would yield a still larger return. And, in the second place, our surprise will vanish, and our confidence in the soundness of the conclusion to which our reasoning has led us, will be confirmed, when we reflect that the subdivision of landed property is—at least in those secondary operations which we have developed—directly at variance with that principle of political economy (the most certain and irrefragable which that science has brought to light) which proclaims that division of labour, and the combination of this divided labour, are essential to full efficiency of production. In other words, the extra labour which the peasant proprietor and his family bestow upon their land, and by means of which its extra produce is obtained, is less effective—*i.e.* produces ultimately a smaller return—than it would do if otherwise applied; that the aggregate result of the labour of two brothers, for example, is less where both are employed at home upon minute tillage of the patrimonial estate, than it would be were the efforts of one of them diverted to the production of some article which might be exchanged against the agricultural labour of the other. In this simple consideration lies, as we conceive, the key to the whole mystery—the solution of one of the knottiest, most vital, and most interesting problems propounded to the nineteenth century.

To sum up the whole. The system of peasant proprietorship—whether arising from custom, from the law of equal inheritance, or from some artificial arrangement, such as took place in Prussia in 1810 and is now recommended for Ireland—implies and involves a stationary, or nearly stationary, state of the population; a state that with each generation must become more and more stationary, as the yield from a given acreage is brought up more and more nearly to the maximum of possibility. It is true that if the population is thus kept stationary, it may exist in great comfort and respectability; but, *granted that postulate*, so it might equally under the law of primogeniture and the system of large holdings. Nay, as we have just seen, the aggregate population that can be subsisted in the same degree of comfort, will be greater under the latter than under the former system—in the present condition of the world at least; because the latter is favourable, and the former unfavourable, to that division of employments by which alone their maximum of productiveness can be reached.

So much for the purely economic part of the question. The social and political tendencies of peasant proprietorship, many of them far-reaching, ominous, deep-seated, and unforeseen, we must reserve for future elucidation.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS IN SCOTLAND.

In the year 1849 an Act was passed (the 12th and 13th of Victoria, cap. 31), requiring the annual statements of Trustees of turnpike roads and bridges in Scotland to be transmitted to the Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament. By this Act the accounts were required to be made out for the year ending Whit-Sunday, 1849, according to a prescribed form, an abstract of which was prepared by the Secretary of State and presented to both Houses

of Parliament early in the present session. This being the first return under the above Act, it possesses considerable interest; and, although a few trusts have neglected to make returns, and no doubt in some cases difficulty has been experienced in adapting the current accounts to the required form, we have presented in the general statement of the several counties a pretty correct view of the state of the turnpike trusts in Scotland in 1849, and which cannot fail to be useful for reference and comparison with returns in future years.

The turnpike roads in Scotland appear to be divided into special and ordinary turnpike trusts, as under:—

The special trusts extend into six counties—Argyll, Bute, Caithness, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland—upon which the tolls received in the year ending Whit-Sunday, 1849, amounted to 4,077l 17s 2d, and upon which trusts no debts exists, the chief portion being the military Highland roads and bridges, constructed at the expense of Parliament. In these counties, the tolls are merely in aid of the repairs, the principal revenue being derived from other sources undermentioned, and are under the care and management of the Commissioners for Highland roads and bridges:—

	£	s	d
From turnpike tolls .....	4,077	17	2
From assessments .....	5,978	6	3
From Government grant .....	5,000	0	0
From other sources .....	305	14	3
<b>Total income.....</b>	<b>15,361</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>

The ordinary turnpike road and bridge trusts extend to about 6,000 miles of road in twenty-five counties, from which 256 returns were received for the year ending Whit-Sunday, 1849, which show the following particulars:—

	£	s	d
From tolls.....	234,637	3	1
From fines .....	509	19	4
From railways .....	10,037	11	8
From statute labour and other funds .....	1,846	14	11
From incidental receipts .....	15,059	5	4
From money borrowed .....	29,848	17	7

**Total income .....** 291,939 11 11

EXPENDITURE.			
For repairs of road .....	121,636	7	3
For salaries .....	16,404	8	11
For law charges .....	12,003	16	7
For interest and annuities .....	49,250	8	11
For improvements and watering.....	2,984	13	3
Debts paid off .....	81,963	7	9
Incidental payments .....	8,833	1	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>314,679</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

DEBTS.			
Bonded or mortgage debts .....	1,621,659	5	8
Floating debt .....	48,211	4	1
Unpaid interest .....	436,360	13	4
Due to treasurers .....	30,814	18	0
<b>Total debts .....</b>	<b>2,137,046</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

ARREARS OF INCOME.			
Arrears of tolls ..	6,332	3	0
Other arrears .....	44,444	15	5
In treasurers' hands .....	91,432	14	5
<b>Total arrears .....</b>	<b>142,209</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

Taking the average interest of debt at 4½ per cent. upon the whole bonded debt, the annual payment would require to be 77,029l; but in the year 1848-9, only 49,250l was paid for interest and annuities, being a deficiency of 27,779l. The amount of interest actually paid amounted to rather more than 3 per cent. calculated upon the whole debt. In the same year, however, the debts paid off were considerable, being equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of debt. The toll income, compared with the debt, is equal to about 1 to 7, or about 14½ per cent.

Of the 256 trusts from which returns have been received, upon six no tolls were collected in the year named; and 34 of the trusts are free of debt, upon some of which a large balance in hand has accumulated.

THE INCOME TAX.

We have received the following letter:—

The deep rooted aversion to this impost does not spring from the mere amount of the burden. We pay other taxes to as great an amount without grumbling. It is the inquisitorial nature of schedule D alone which makes the Income Tax so unpopular; and to decrease the per centage amount charged upon the profits of trades and professions would not meet the grand objection. To repeal this obnoxious part of the tax altogether may not be inconsistent with a due regard to the public revenue, provided no injustice would thereby be inflicted upon owners of realised property, and no undue preference given to the mere trader and professional man. What then would be the practical effect of extinguishing schedule D? Would the net profit of the trader be increased?—if not, what would become of the money he now pays as Income Tax?

The net profits of trade in this country are regulated exclusively by competition. If they rise above a certain point, people rush into trade, and if they fall below a certain point, people who can exist without trade, leave it. But it is the amount of *net* profit, after all charges and expenses are paid, which influences this ebbing and flowing of competitors. Now the Income Tax is neither more nor less than a charge upon trade. As long as it diminishes the net profit, a larger gross profit is charged to the public;—if it were abolished, competition would reduce the trader's gross profit in proportion. If these principles are true, then it follows as a necessary consequence, that to tax the profits of traders is to bring more than a very clumsy and round-about method of extracting money from the general public by a process peculiarly offensive and unpopular; and that to abolish the tax on profits of trade would not be an exclusive monetary advantage to the traders themselves, but would be participated in by the owners of realised property,

and by the public at large. If there is any error in this reasoning, it might be worth your while, Mr Editor, to point it out; if not, the amendment of the Income Tax is practicable enough.

There are other considerations which should dispose Parliament to adopt the course now suggested. What right have we to tax the labour or the wits of the present generation to pay the interest of a debt incurred by their ancestors? It is very just and very proper to tax the property our forefathers bequeathed to us. They left to us a mortgaged estate, and we cannot inherit their assets without also inheriting their liabilities. But upon the man who has received no inheritance, there is no moral obligation to pay the debts of deceased progenitors. "No effects" is a sufficient answer. I do not mean to push this argument further than it can honestly be pushed. All that I mean to assert is, that a man's own thews, sinews, and brains are not liable. I quite admit that floating capital inherited in the shape of commodities—nay, even the sums expended in professional education—ought to contribute equally with fixed property to pay the debt of the donors. But it would be as difficult to assess them to the Income Tax as to the poor rate, and it is not necessary in justice to do so; because the sum raised by the Property Tax is much less than property is fairly liable to pay on account of its own share of the debt, and because the exemption of floating capital in trade and of professional skill would not be to the exclusive advantage of traders and professional persons; but, on the contrary, from the influence of competition, the advantage of such exemption would be fairly distributed throughout the general community. J. S.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 13th October, 1851.

In theory there is, no doubt, a great deal of truth in the reasoning of our correspondent, as to the principle which regulates profits, and as to the effect which the operation of that principle would have upon the Income Tax under schedule D. But there is this difference between an Income Tax and another trade charge, which, when reduced, generally goes, to a great measure, in reduction of the price of the goods. No doubt the net income which can be received from capital out of business determines many men whether they continue in business or not, and to some extent, therefore, the extent of the competition; but, in considering how far the profits of business compensate for the labour and skill, and how far the Income Tax is an element of deduction, the capitalist finds that that is a charge to which his capital in any other investment would equally be liable, and that it might, therefore, safely be left out of calculation altogether. But it may be said, that if trade profits were free from that charge it would act as a bonus to trade compared with any other investment, increase the competition, and correspondingly reduce the profits, and consequently the prices, till the proper level, all things considered, was attained; and such, in the long run, no doubt, would be the case. And, by the same reasoning, the exemption of places of business from the window tax, and their being now charged at a lower rate of house duty, is no real advantage to shopkeepers, but only goes in reduction of profits and prices.

But although these principles may be theoretically true, and that such consequences would ultimately and at a distant time happen, it must be plain that any re-distribution of pursuits and the employment of capital, could only be the work of a considerable time, and is not, therefore, to be relied upon in relation to a tax which is admittedly only temporary. Another objection to the theory is, that while all can see the fairness of capital contributing equally, in whatever way it is employed, very few would be satisfied even with the ultimate justice which would attend an exemption of the kind proposed; and a very general objection would be raised against such an apparent privilege.

With regard to the distinction which our correspondent draws as to the liability of property and personal exertions to contribute to the public taxes, we cannot at all agree. If we are to go upon the principle that only the property protected by the war should be held liable for the interest of the debt, then all the property in houses, improved lands, railways, &c., which has been created by personal effort since the war, would equally be entitled to be exempted. But assuming that the war was undertaken for the protection and security of the country, was real property alone benefitted by it? On the contrary, we hold that all the expenditure of the State for the purpose of maintaining the general welfare and security of a country, is of infinitely greater importance to those who rely only upon their personal efforts in trade and professions than to the possessors of real property. The more casual the source of a man's income, the more it is dependant upon the maintenance of good laws, peace and security. The first breath of discredit stops the wheels of the factory, and suspends the subsistence of the workpeople and the profits of their employers, and extends injury through all classes of trade and professions. Real property is the last thing affected.

#### A PROPOSED TAX ON RAW COTTON.

LEST some of our readers in the manufacturing districts should not see the report contained, exclusively we believe, in the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, of the meeting of the working classes, called or got together by Mr George Frederick Young, M.P., in the Tower Hamlets, on Thursday night, we must inform them of one of that gentleman's leading propositions. We quote the report of his speech:—

"The system of Protection would prove beneficial to all our great national interests. For his part, he believed that if we only adhered to the principle of Protection moderately carried out we should be independent of the supply of cotton from the United States, and should receive an ample amount of that article from our East Indian colonies. Let a duty of 1d per pound

"be imposed on foreign cotton imported into the country, and he had no hesitation in expressing his firm conviction that before the end of seven years we should receive from our own colonies as much cotton as we could possibly consume. It might be said, however, that if we imposed a duty of 1d per pound on foreign cotton, we should be unable to compete in the markets of the world in the sale of cotton goods. But he did not believe that statement. He found that within the last few years the price of cotton had been raised 4d per pound without leading to any decrease in our export of cotton goods."

What our cotton manufacturers have to expect from Mr Young and the Protectionists whom he can influence, they are now informed. The proposition is at once too significant, too plain, and too extravagant for us to waste one word in exposing its enormity. We shall add, for the consolation—perhaps for the mirth—of the manufacturers, that the meeting does not appear to have been very much crowded; that it purported to be of the classes connected by occupation with the shipping of the port of London; that the principal speakers were a Mr O'Brien, who spoke against the resolution he moved, and Messrs A. Campbell, Bronterre O'Brien, Mr Kydd, and other well-known Chartist orators; that the meeting was anything but unanimous; that a number of persons were in favour of Free Trade; and that Mr G. F. Young commanded not the respect nor even the acquiescence of the meeting. In one sentence, a more thorough degradation, exposure, and defeat of the high Protectionist aims of Mr G. F. Young, M.P., his enemies could not desire. To the aid of Lord Stanley and the Protectionists, he brings the support of Mr Bronterre O'Brien, Mr Kydd, and Mr A. Campbell. Nothing that we remember better represents his present condition than the words of Dr Busby, spoken from a box at Drury Lane, after his opening address had been rejected for that of Lord Byron—

When energising objects men pursue  
What are the wonders which they cannot do?

For several months Mr G. F. Young has been pursuing an energising object, and at length has achieved the wonder of collecting a meeting of Chartists to approve of Protection to industry in the shape of a tax on raw cotton.

## Agriculture.

### BARE FALLOW FOR WHEAT.

#### SPADE HUSBANDRY.

THE practice of preparing strong land for the wheat crop by means of a bare fallow, once universally and still extensively adopted in the clay land districts, has recently received considerable elucidation from modern experiment. Liebig and other chemists had ascertained that clay soil absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, and that every shower of rain also brought down ammonia to the soil; and the more recent investigations of Mr Way have shown that soils, and more especially clay soils, have the faculty of separating ammonia from its solution. The causes, and peculiar mode of action, are as yet rather indicated than ascertained, but the fact is well established, that "soils are gifted with a remarkable power of separating from solution and retaining the salts of manure until required for vegetation." Clay is the active substance in retaining manure; sandy and gravelly soils deficient in clay, do not "hold manure;" and as a practical consequence larger doses of manure may be safely applied at once to clay land, when intended to serve for several successive crops, than to gravelly or sandy soils. The experiments of Mr Laws and Dr Gilbert on the growth of wheat, to which we have lately referred, show that to obtain an increased produce of wheat there must be an artificial accumulation of nitrogen within the soil. Now, by fallowing, that is, by comminution and disintegration of the soil, continued through a long period and every variety of season and atmospheric influence, it is probable that a much greater manuring power is derived from the air and rain—that the actual supply of ammonia the specific manure for wheat, thus obtained—than was at all conceived. And, besides the common practice of bare fallowing clay land, there have been at different periods persons who have attributed great efficacy to the cultivation of plants in rows, accompanied by the deep and frequent stirring of the soil of the intermediate spaces. Of these Jethro Tull was an early and notable instance. And lately we find an enthusiastic gentleman, the Rev. S. Smith, of Lois-Weedon, in Northamptonshire, has, as he believes, discovered a plan by which he proposes to grow wheat continually on the same acre of land without the aid of extraneous manure—that is, save such manure as the land derives from the atmosphere and from rain during a very perfect fallow. His plan is this: three rows of wheat are sown a foot apart, then there is an interval of three feet; next, three more rows of wheat, then another interval, and so on over the whole acre. The wheat is sown in the rows by single grains, about two inches apart; this is done as early in September as possible, that the plant may tiller before winter; and as soon as the lines of growing plants are distinctly visible the intervals are dug two spits deep, the staple being turned in, and the second spit gently laid uppermost, and in such a form as that the frost may penetrate the whole. The land thus dug is of course one half the acre. The land being thus ridged up during winter protects the young wheat, and in the spring the interval is forked over, and the spaces between the rows are also forked, and hand and horse-hoed and weeded as long as the growing corn will permit. The next year the wheat is planted on the fallowed interval, and the land before cropped undergoes



the same process of winter and summer fallowing. His expenses are thus stated:—

	£	s	d
One double digging .....	1	10	0
Two single diggings, with fork .....	1	0	0
Pressing, sowing, hoeing, carrying, thrashing, rates, and taxes .....	2	1	0
Two pecks of seed, 5s the bushel .....	0	2	6
<b>Total, the acre.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>

And on the same acre which has grown wheat for three successive years, the produce has been:—

	£	s	d
4 qrs 2 bush wheat at 5s bush .....	5	10	0
1 ton 12 cwt straw at 40s .....	3	4	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>

Leaving a profit of 7/0s 6d, inclusive of rent and tithes. Mr Smith attributes his large return, for such it is on, in fact, half an acre of land, to "that unsown, well-tilled interval of three feet" on which the action of frost, wind, rains, and dews during winter and summer carry down nitrogen into the soil. It is said the plants tiller abundantly, giving twenty, thirty, or forty stalks to a grain. The writer contends that this plan may be followed out on ten or any larger number of acres, and that it will be found especially applicable to heavy clay soils.

In October 1850, Mr Smith took in hand four more acres, of which he gives the result under the date of Sept. 1851, as follows:—

The produce of the measured field of four acres, which I took in hand from my tenant last October, was 20½ quarters of dressed wheat, weighing 61 lbs the bushel; with 8 tons of straw.

The field had been manured at the beginning of a four-course rotation; at the end of which, after wheat, without any dressing, with little more than a peck of corn to the acre, on a gravelly loam ploughed 7 inches deep, I got in my seed.

The yield being 41 bushels to the acre, was 7 bushels beyond the usual produce on my other land, which has averaged about 34 bushels. Much of this increase may be attributed to the goodness of the season; but more, I imagine, to the greater nicety of cultivation by means of machinery.

My object in introducing into the last edition of this pamphlet—the matter of which was published in 1850—the anticipated balance-sheet of my system when in full operation on this 4 acre field, was simply to show the greater economy of work performed by implements, over hand-labour altogether, as at first.

I had the same object in view in repeating that balance-sheet in my paper—written July 28th—for the Royal Agricultural Journal.

The outlay and the produce for the present year being now ascertained, the account stands thus:—

	£	s	d
Ploughing (12s) the half portion of the acre .....	6	6	0
Harrowing, levelling, and cleaning the fall stubble .....	0	10	0
Pressing the channels .....	0	1	0
Dropping the seed by hand .....	0	5	0
1 peck and ½ of seed (in round numbers) .....	0	2	0
Rolling .....	0	0	6
Hoeing the rows, scarifying the intervals, bird keeping, and all the operations down to harvesting and marketing .....	2	0	0
Rates, taxes, and interest .....	6	10	0
<b>Total amount of outlay .....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
Five quarters and 1 bushel of wheat (at 35s) .....	8	15	0
Two tons of straw (at 40s) .....	4	0	0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Deduct outlay.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total amount of profit to proprietor .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The presser-drill spoken of in p. 25 is completed; and I now sow the 4 acres in 90 minutes, timed by watch; being at the rate of 18 or 20 a res a day, in a day of 8 hours, with a horse of average power and speed.

It is admitted that when the lines of thin sown wheat appear above ground, great vigilance is needed to guard against the rook, the lark, and the slug. Early sowing, too, is indispensable, that the wheat may tiller early—that is, before winter—or the sample will be uneven. We should doubt whether any quantity of land could be dug for the rate of cost mentioned, and upon a large scale we apprehend that the casualties to which the crop would be liable would produce failures. The effective winter fallowing strong land, both for the root and the barley or oat crop, constitute one of the most approved modern means of increasing its fertility, and we doubt whether in practice the increase (if any) to be derived from the wheat crop by reason of the intervals would compensate for the loss of green and root crops, and the consequent supply of manure from their consumption. By means of the plough and subsoil plough the land may be left as rough and as much exposed to the atmosphere as by digging. This experiment on fallowing, for such it is, however demonstrates the advantages of a winter fallow, and of the deep and perfect disintegration of the soil, points which are too little attended to in ordinary farming.

#### BELGIAN FARMING.

In a letter on the agriculture of Belgium, the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent gives an account of a model farm established by Baron de Mertens, at Ostin, near Namur, in which all the best English implements and practices are adopted, and pupils are received, under an arrangement with the Government, for spreading through the agricultural population a knowledge of our better system of husbandry. The pupils thus instructed are engaged by proprietors in different parts of the country as farm directors. In addition to 15 pupils the reporter found at the farm, there were two honorary pupils, the sons of rich landowners, one at Warsaw and the other in Mexico. But it seems the change of system is greater than the mass of the Belgian farmers care to follow, and that a sort of mixed system, adopted by Baron de Woelmont, at Oplieux, near Tongres, in Limburg, is likely to lead to more improvement. It occupies a sort of

middle place between the model farm of Baron de Mertens and the ordinary farms of the country:—

The territory of Oplieux comprises about 100 hectares of arable land, exclusive of prairie—it is divided into two equal parts, each of them is again divided into allotments of sixteen hectares each. The succession of crops commences with wheat; second year, rye, and an after-crop of turnips; third year, clover, potatoes, beet-roots, carrots, or forage, and afterwards a sowing of wheat. The distribution is so arranged that the clover crop shall not re-appear more than once every nine years; while wheat is reproduced on the same land every third year. In this respect, the farming system at Oplieux follows the old practice of Belgian farming. Beetroot recurs on the same land only once in six years. Carrots, potatoes, and clover, are in the same category, and oats only re-appear on the same land once in nine years. All the land is weeded yearly, except that which is devoted to clover. The produce of this farm per hectare is as follows:—wheat, 23½ hectolitres; rye, 26 hectolitres; oats, 60 hectolitres; beet-root, 40,000 kilogrammes; carrots, 42,000 kilogrammes; and turnips, an average of 18,000 kilogrammes. Throughout the farm, where the nature of the soil admits of it, sowing in lime is adopted; and in some parts of the farm guano has been used with astonishing results. The general principle adopted on this farm is, that all the produce not sold is made available for the improvement of the soil, by being consumed on the farm itself. The advantage of the new system of management adopted by M. Ledoete is best proved by the fact that, while one-half of it was sub-let, till five years ago, without yielding manure or straw enough for its wants, and was incapable of yielding a good harvest, the very same lands now produce more than the neighbouring territory.

On this farm many of the best implements are used, and it is rather a modification and an improvement of the old system of large farming prevalent in Belgium, than an attempt to introduce the most modern improvements.

A controversy is carried on in most parts of Belgium as to the relative merits of different systems of agriculture. While the Flemings are silently adopting such portions of the English system as they conceive to be advantageous when mingled with their own, the farmers in other provinces are staggered at the sweeping character of the changes that they are called on to introduce in their system of large farming, and are naturally rendered more sceptical by the suddenness with which they are asked to adopt them. Those who have been accustomed to the old lumbering Flemish plough, to undrained land, to the rudest methods of sowing, and to a rotation of crops scarcely removed from the ordinary course of nature, cannot easily be made to comprehend the usefulness of outlandish machines for facilitating human labour, such as those which come from the workshops of the Garretts and the Ransomes; the putting of tiles under ground for the purpose of carrying off the wet also appears to them something so monstrously different from what their forefathers did, that they think those cultivators who spend their money in making and sinking such things little better than madmen; still less can they be made to understand how, by a far-seeing calculation, the distribution of crops over so long a period as nine years can in any way be made to increase the productiveness of the soil. In some districts the farmers obstinately adhere to their old customs; but for them there is, in too many cases, the excuse that they do not possess the capital required for more extensive operations. In other districts the local agricultural committees have succeeded in infusing the new ideas by slow and almost imperceptible degrees, and especially by first trying experiments on their own properties, and then leaving it to their neighbours to imitate them. In this way ideas of the efficiency of drainage, and of guano as a manure, have been disseminated; and new implements, such as ploughs, sowing machines, &c., have been gradually introduced among the local farmers. This system has been found to produce more practical results than the attempt force too much at a time upon the ignorant, sluggish, and prejudiced country people. The Baron Mertens, although the results of his system are apparent in the improved condition of his land, has good reason to complain that so excellent an example should not have been more extensively followed, even in his own neighbourhood—and that not merely by comparatively small farmers, but by more wealthy proprietors. The middle course adopted by the Baron de Woelmont finds more ready admirers, because it is not so far removed from the existing practice. It is, however, a mooted question whether, when a general impulse is being given, it would not be better that it should take a right direction, and be free from compromise.

#### TURNIP CULTIVATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *North British Agriculturist* gives an interesting account of an experiment made by him as to the growth of turnips with different manures, and the feeding qualities of such turnips when grown. He says:—

The first step in the experiment was the manuring of the land—a light turnip soil, well drained, and in good condition. One portion of the field was manured with 20 tons per imperial acre of well made farm-yard manure; the second portion with 15 tons of farm-yard manure, and 2½ cwt of guano; and a third portion with 4 cwt of guano alone. The field was sown with Skirving's purple-top Swede, it being finished from the 20th to the 24th of May, 1850. For the first three months the turnips sown with guano alone appeared more luxuriant than the others, but when taken up and stored in January, 1851, they proved deficient as compared with the others by about 4 tons per acre. There was no marked difference in the weight of the other two lots. The turnips of each lot were protected by a good covering of straw, which was quite sufficient, as the winter proved mild. By the end of April there were a good many rotten turnips amongst those sown with guano alone, whilst the others were perfectly sound and fresh.

On the seventh and eighth of June, 1850, I again sowed a field with Skirving's red-top yellow turnips, dividing it into three different portions. The first got 15 tons per acre of farm-yard manure; the second 10 tons of the same manure, and 2 cwt of guano; and the third 3 cwt and a half of guano alone. When taken up, I could remark no difference in the bulk of the three several lots; they were all stored during the third week of December, and protected in the same way as the Swede. Two of the lots kept perfectly fresh, but amongst those grown with guano there were many rotten ones. These increased in number as the season advanced, and by the 1st of March they amounted to not less than one-tenth of the whole. Both kinds of turnips were grown on good dry turnip soil, and the crop was large.

In December, 1850, he purchased 12 cattle, all rising three years old, six of them being polled Angus, and the other six, half-bred shorthorns. These he tied up, divided into three lots made as equal as possible, each lot consisting of two Angus and two half-bred beasts. From the 30th of December to the 13th of March they were fed on a daily allowance of 147 lbs each of red-topped yellow turnips; and

from the 13th of March to the 30th of April they had each 177 lbs of Swedes daily. They had no other food except oat straw. He gives a tabular statement of their monthly improvement, the results of which are, that lot 1, fed on the roots raised from farm-yard manure, only gained an aggregate improved weight of 28st 5lb; lot 2, fed on turnips grown with farm-yard manure and guano, made an aggregate improvement of 26st 1lb; and lot 3, fed on roots grown with Peruvian guano alone, improved in weight to the extent of 19st 6lb only. And the writer adds:—

The result of the experiment seems to indicate that there was least nourishment in the turnips grown with guano alone; and it is perhaps an additional evidence of this that both the Swedish and the yellow turnips grown with guano alone showed a greater tendency to decay than those grown with farm-yard manure. This result is the more remarkable, as the land on which the turnips were grown was in high condition. From this, however, I would not be understood to assert that in the growth of turnips guano should not be used by itself; on the contrary, I have always been successful in growing a portion of my turnips with this most valuable manure, and I think it good practice to do so, in order to reserve a large quantity of farm-yard manure for the grain crops. A practical lesson deducible from the above experiments should not, however, be overlooked, namely, that turnips grown with guano alone should be consumed early in the season.

These experiments also demonstrate another point of practical interest to the stock farmer, namely, that the half-bred cattle in all the lots outstripped the Augus; the aggregate improvement of the half breeds being 42½ stones, and that of the Augus 28 13-14th stones.

When the writer says that he grows turnips with guano alone, reserving his farm-yard manure for his grain crops, it appears to us that he overlooks the lesson taught him by his own experiment, and which is explained and illustrated by the able experiments of Mr Lawes and Dr Gilbert on the growth of wheat and turnips, and which have been reported in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. The short results of these experiments are, that nitrogen is the main element in the production of a large crop of wheat, and that phosphoric acid and carbonaceous matter, of which farm-yard manure largely consists, had comparatively little effect in increasing the quantity of wheat; that is, farm-yard manure only increased the wheat in the proportion to the amount of the nitrogen it contained; while the production of turnip bulbs depended upon the supply of carbonaceous matter in the soil. Mineral matters and nitrogen never produced more than a moderate crop of turnip roots; but when to such manure farm-yard dung was added, a much greater crop was obtained. Guano consists principally of ammonia and phosphate of lime, and is chiefly useful in producing an early and vigorous development of the turnip plant, carrying it rapidly through its early stages when it is in most peril; but the bulk of a turnip crop depends materially on the organic matter contained in the soil, without which the development of the power of growth by means of phosphates will be unavailing. It is thus clearly erroneous to reserve the farm-yard dung from the roots which especially require it, and apply it to the grain crops, which are little if at all benefited by it; at least they are not benefited by it more than they would be after the turnips had been first grown. And the obvious reason why the roots grown on farm-yard dung proved most nutritious is, that they contained most carbon, the real feed matter of the turnip.

## SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

From Messrs Thorburn and Trueman's Circular.

Glasgow, Oct. 14, 1851.

The shipments of pig iron during September have fallen off as compared with the previous six months (though still in excess of September 1850), which has arisen principally from the great scarcity of vessels, and at the present time there is a large quantity of iron awaiting shipment to various foreign as well as home markets. In the early part of last month, several heavy contracts were taken here for castings, and the consumers having run bare of stock, were compelled to come into the market to purchase, and prices advanced about 1s per ton: towards the close of the month, however, they gave way a little, but have since been gradually creeping up.

The unprecedented large shipments during this year, have caused fears to be entertained that many of the markets would be overstocked; it is gratifying to learn that such fears are groundless, the very low price and the moderate rates of freight have stimulated the consumption all over the world, and in most markets the stocks are comparatively light; in New York they are stated to be less than they have been for five years.

The local consumption also was never equalled; all the foundries are fully employed, and many have work in their hands which will occupy them for some months to come.

Several furnaces have been put out of blast during the last few weeks, and at the present time there are only 107 at work.

## Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 16, 1851.

The political *denouement* of the crisis which has been so much apprehended, is hastening to a close. On Wednesday last Louis Napoleon presided at a Cabinet Council which lasted three hours, and the question of the repeal of the law of May 31 was debated at great length. M. Leon Faucher said that the leading articles which had been published by M. Granier de Cassagnac and M. Veron had been considered by the public as being approved of by the President of the Republic. Those articles attacked with great violence the law of May 31st and the National Assembly. It was then indispensable to contradict them officially, and declare in the *Mouiteur* that the Government disliked such language, and was determined to maintain the Electoral Law.

The President answered that he could not allow his ministers to blame leading articles which had attacked a law, the repeal of which was indispensable, and should be proposed to the Assembly.

Louis Napoleon had never explained himself in such decisive

terms in favour of the universal vote. He said that the present restrictive vote was dangerous to the public security, as the Socialists were determined to come with arms in all the electoral sections, in order to maintain the right which had been given them by the constitution to take a part in the elections.

M. Leon Faucher answered that the cabinet could not agree to introduce to the Assembly a motion for the repeal of the law, and the ministers were ready to give in their resignations.

M. Collier, the prefect of police, who was present at the Council, declared that a return to the universal suffrage was very dangerous. He had prepared a detailed memoir, which he recommended to the attentive perusal of the President. In that memoir he gave extensive particulars of the designs and strength of the secret societies, and he concluded, by declaring that a series of violent measures were indispensable. He recommended among those measures the arrest of many citizens, the declaration of Paris in a state of siege, the power of expelling from Paris all the workmen of the departments who have no employment, &c. &c. He said, that in case his representations were neglected, and the universal vote were re-established, he could no more answer for the tranquillity of the capital, and he would resign his functions.

Louis Napoleon received the memoir, and promised to examine it with great care. He refused to state his final resolutions, and adjourned the Council to the following Tuesday, engaging his ministers to reconsider the question, promising at the same time to examine it maturely.

Though the President had not decided the question, it was known in public that he would make no concession as to the law of May 31. He was satisfied that the restricted vote would be an insurmountable obstacle to his own re-election, and he was decided to get rid of it at any risk. There was a great deal of anxiety in the public mind as to the President's future resolutions. New reports of a *coup d'etat* were again put in circulation. It was said that General Magan would be replaced, as he had flinched at the President's schemes, and his successor would be General Bourjolly. They pretended that Louis Napoleon was endeavouring to find a set of new ministers who would be prepared to sign a series of ill-gal decrees; one of which would have dissolved the Assembly, another would have restored the universal vote, a third would have made an appeal to the people for the re-election of the President, and a fourth would have declared Paris in a state of siege. I doubt whether the President had ever such intentions, though it is widely reported that M. Emile de Girardin was prepared to assume the responsibility of all those violent decrees. But if it had been dreamt of for one moment, it seems that it has been immediately abandoned.

On Tuesday the Cabinet Council met again in St Cloud; the ministers repeated that they would not abandon the restricted vote; but they were, however, prepared to demand of the Assembly a series of modifications of the law of May 31st. The President answered that he had deeply examined the questions, and he was determined upon a radical repeal of the law of May 31st, and upon a return to the Electoral Law of 1849, by which the present National Assembly had been elected. Accordingly, all the ministers gave in their resignations, and M. Carlier followed that example. The President accepted the resignations, but he invited the ministers to preserve their functions until a new cabinet were formed.

It is said that the President has not yet decided as to who will be his future government. Many names have been spoken of. It has been said that propositions had been made to M. Lamartine, M. Billault, M. Victor Lefranc, M. Victor Fouché, M. de Girardin, &c. &c.; but no overture has been made as yet to any of those persons, or indeed to anybody else. The President is hesitating, and nobody can say to what resolution he will adhere. It is reported to-day that he will take a sort of *mezzo-terme*; he will choose a cabinet composed of insignificant ministers—a sort of provisional or temporary cabinet—whose only mission will be to propose the repeal of the law of May 31. He would adjourn, until the Assembly has voted on that question, the formation of a definitive and serious cabinet.

The resignations of the ministers formally accepted by the President has produced a great deal of irritation among the Conservatives of the Assembly. They convoked yesterday the Committee of Permanence, and they proposed to convoke the National Assembly before the 4th of November. But no decisive resolution has been adopted, and a new sitting has been adjourned to this day, when the Ministers of the Interior, of War, and of Justice will be heard.

The following are the variations of our securities from Oct. 8 to 15:—

	f	c	f	c	
The Three per Cents declined from.....	55	90	to	55	30
The Five per Cents.....	91	55		90	25
Bank Shares.....	2110	0		2090	0
Northern Shares.....	456	25		453	75
Strasbourg.....	351	25		348	75
Nantes.....	260	0		256	25
Bordeaux.....	383	75		380	0
Orleans.....	865	0		853	75
Rouen.....	565	0		562	50
Havre.....	212	50		210	0
Central line.....	425	0		420	0

HALF PAST FOUR.—There was more tranquillity to-day in the public mind, in consequence of a declaration which was published this morning about the President's intentions in the journal *Le Constitutionnel*. That paper says that the President is writing a message, in which he will lay down his political line of policy, and he will not choose his new cabinet until his message is ready, as the new members of the Government will be obliged to agree with the general principles of the message.

The President will formally demand the repeal of the law of May 31st, and at the same time declare that he will continue strictly to adhere to the Conservative system he has adopted ever since the 10th of December.

M. Billault has been summoned to Paris. He will probably be

entrusted with the mission of forming the new cabinet. A Ministerial list was to-day circulating, but it does not seem to be the definitive one. It was the following:—M. Persigny (Imperialist) to the Foreign Affairs; M. Duclerc (Republican) to Finance; M. Abbattucci (Imperialist) to Justice; M. Bixio (Republican) to the Navy; M. Gal. St. Arnaud (Imperialist) to the War Department; M. Billault (Republican-Imperialist) to the Interior; M. Ferdinand Barrot (Imperialist) to Public Instruction; M. Victor Lefranc (Republican) to Public Works; M. Casabianca (Imperialist) to Commerce.

The funds were rather improving. The Five per Cents rallied 45c at 90f 70c; the Three per Cents 30c, at 55f 70c; the Bank Shares 10f, at 2,100f; the Northern Shares 1f 25c, at 455f; Strasburg 1f 25c, at 350f; Nantes 1f 25c, at 258f 75c; Bordeaux 1f 25c, at 382f 50c; Central Line 1f 25c, at 422f 50c; Orleans declined 3f 75c, at 850f.

## News of the Week.

### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

The Queen left Worsley about ten o'clock yesterday week to make her progress through Salford and Manchester. She entered Salford through an immense arch, of a very elegant design. The streets were also covered with flags and flowers. At the end of Cross lane, the Mayor of Salford met Her Majesty, and conducted her to the Peel park, where the address was to be presented. In the park a vast pavilion had been erected, and facing it two immense galleries destined for the Sunday school children of Manchester and Salford. Eighty thousand children assembled and formed a novel and interesting spectacle. They were brought on to the ground by their ministers and their teachers; and when the Queen drove up the avenue between the pavilion and the galleries, all these thousands of children sent up shrill and successive cheers. The address to Her Majesty was read by the Town-clerk; and an address was presented to Prince Albert. When this was over the Royal party drove slowly down the avenue in front of the children, and during the passage the tiny voice of the eighty thousand sang "God save the Queen."

The Duke, who accompanied the suite, was heartily cheered; but he did not take the least notice of the cheerers.

The Queen entered Manchester through another grand triumphal arch, and proceeded through streets crowded with people, and covered with banners and decorations, to the Exchange. Here a select company were waiting to receive Her Majesty. The addresses were presented, the gracious reply vouchsafed, the Mayor, Mr John Potter, was knighted, and the Royal party left amid continued cheers. Her Majesty again passed through the town, and returned to Worsley hall. Among the decided successes of 1851 we must place the Queen's visit to Manchester.

On Saturday, shortly after 11, the Queen and her Royal Consort proceeded in a carriage and four, accompanied by their children, to the embarkation stage on the bank of the Bridgewater canal. The State barge immediately rowed off for the Patricroft station, followed by other two barges containing the royal suite and attendants. The canal banks between Worsley and Patricroft, a distance of about two miles, were lined with spectators, who cheered Her Majesty most enthusiastically as the barges swept along. The station was reached a little before twelve, and the Queen was at once handed to her carriage by the Earl of Ellesmere. Her Majesty and suite arrived safely at Windsor in the evening.

### METROPOLIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—After two days, during which the exhibitors and their friends had the exclusive admission, and on both of which days Her Majesty was present for several hours, the Great Exhibition was brought to an official close on Wednesday. The weather was unfavourable, but apparently very few of those who had the *entree* were kept away by the rain.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the Royal Commission, headed by the Executive Committee, moved in a species of procession from their apartments to the platform. They were accompanied by the Bishop of London in his robes, and on their appearance the immense assembly rose and welcomed them with loud cheers, while the choir performed the first verse of the National Anthem. Having taken their seats, Viscount Canning, on behalf of the juries, rose and read the following report of their proceedings:—

"Having had the honour of acting as President of the Council of Chairmen of the Juries, it falls to me to lay before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners the reports of the several juries upon the subjects submitted to them for examination, and the names of the exhibitors whom they have judged entitled to rewards.

"In doing so, it will be convenient that I should state briefly the principle upon which, by the authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners the juries were constituted.

"The various subjects included in the Exhibition were divided, in the first instance, into 30 classes. Of these, two were subsequently found to embrace fields of action too large for single juries, and were therefore divided into sub-juries. This increased the number of acting juries to 34.

"Each of these 34 juries consisted of an equal number of British subjects and of foreigners. The British jurors were selected by Her Majesty's Commissioners from lists furnished by the local committees of various towns, each town being invited to recommend persons of skill and information in the manufactures or produce for which it is remarkable. The foreign jurors were appointed by authorities in their own countries, in such relative proportion amongst themselves as was agreed upon by foreign commissioners sent here to represent their respective Governments.

"In the event of a jury finding themselves deficient in technical knowledge of any article submitted to them, they were empowered to call in the aid of associates. These associates, who acted as advisers only, without a vote, but whose services were of the greatest value, were selected either from the jurymen of other classes, or from the lists of persons who had been recommended as jurors, but who had not been permanently appointed to any jury.

"Each jury was superintended by a chairman, chosen from its numbers by Her Majesty's Commissioners. The deputy-chairman and the reporter were elected by the jurors themselves.

"Such was the constitution of the 34 juries taken singly. They did not, however, act independently of each other, inasmuch as they were associated into six groups, each group consisting of such juries as had to deal with subject, in some degree of kindred nature; and before any decision of a jury could be considered as final, it was required that it should be brought before the assembled group of which that jury formed a part, and that it should be approved by them.

"The chief object of this provision was, that none of the many foreign nations taking part in the Exhibition should incur the risk of seeing its interests overlooked or neglected from the accident (an unavoidable one in many instances) of its being unrepresented in any particular jury.

"Each group of juries received the assistance of a deputy-commissioner and of a special commissioner, appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to record its proceedings, to furnish information respecting the arrangements of the Exhibition, and otherwise to facilitate the labours of the juries composing the group.

"It was further determined by Her Majesty's Commissioners that the chairmen of the juries, consisting of British subjects and of foreigners in equal numbers, should be formed into a council, and that the duties of the council should be to determine the conditions upon which, in accordance with certain general principles previously laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners, the different prizes should be awarded; to frame rules to guide the working of the juries; and to secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the result of their proceedings.

"These are the most important features of the system upon which the jurors found themselves organised. I will now refer briefly to their course of action.

"The Council of Chairmen, in proceeding to the discharge of their duties, were met at the outset by a serious difficulty. Her Majesty's Commissioners had expressed themselves desirous that merit should be rewarded wherever it presented itself, but anxious at the same time to avoid the recognition of competition between individual exhibitors. They had also decided that the prizes should consist in three medals of different sizes; and that these should be awarded, not as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects and merit, but as marking merit of different kinds and character.

"The Council of Chairmen found, to their regret, that it would be impossible to lay down any rules for the awarding of the three medals, by which the appearance, at least, of denoting different degrees of success among exhibitors in the same branch of production could be avoided. Accordingly, after fully explaining their difficulty to Her Majesty's Commissioners, they requested, as a course by which it might be materially diminished, that one of the medals might be withdrawn.

"Of the remaining two, they suggested that one (the prize medal) should be conferred wherever a certain standard of excellence in production or workmanship had been attained—utility, beauty, cheapness, adaptation to particular markets, and other elements of merit being taken into consideration according to the nature of the object; and they recommended that this medal should be awarded by the juries, subject to confirmation by the groups.

"In regard to the other and larger medal, they suggested that the conditions of its award should be some important novelty of invention or application, either in material or processes of manufacture, or originality combined with great beauty of design; but that it should not be conferred for excellence of production or workmanship alone, however eminent; and they further suggested that this medal should be awarded by the Council of Chairmen, upon the recommendation of a jury, supported by its group.

"The principle thus described met the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners, and was subsequently further developed by them in a minute which they communicated to the Council of Chairmen. (See appendix C.) Its application, however, was not without difficulties, especially as regarded the foreign jurors. Many of these had taken part in the national exhibitions of France and Germany; and to them the distinctive character of the two medals, and the avoidance of all recognition of degrees of merit between the recipients of prizes were novel principles, and at variance with their experience; inasmuch as one of the chief purposes of the national exhibitions of the continent has been to distinguish the various degrees of success attained by rival exhibitors.

"It was to be expected, therefore, that cases would arise in which the council medal, as the higher reward, would be asked for exhibitors whose claims were only somewhat stronger in degree, without differing in kind from those of others to whom the prize medal had been awarded. In such cases it became the duty of the Council of Chairmen to refuse their sanction to the award of the council medal, without, however, necessarily impugning the alleged superiority of the article for which it was demanded. On the other hand, some instances have occurred in which they have felt themselves called upon to confirm the claim to a council medal where the object for which it was claimed showed, in itself, less merit of execution or manufacture than others of its class. It follows, therefore, that the award of a council medal does not necessarily stamp its recipient as a better manufacturer or producer than others who have received the prize medal. It is rather a mark of such invention, ingenuity, or originality, as may be expected to exercise an influence upon industry more extended, and more important, than could be produced by mere excellence of manufacture.

"This is to be borne in mind in considering the list of awards which I have the honour to lay before your Royal Highness; and I trust that it will be found that the juries have succeeded in doing justice to the exhibitors of every nation and class, and that they have not departed in any important degree from the purpose of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

"One of the first instructions addressed to the juries by the Council of Chairmen was to the effect that the prizes should be awarded without reference to the country of the exhibitors, the Exhibition being considered in this respect as recognising no distinction of nations.

"It is gratifying to add that the jurors of every country cordially acquiesced in this principle, and that, notwithstanding unavoidable differences of opinion, uninterrupted harmony prevailed among them throughout the whole course of their labours. It is not too much to hope that the happy influence of this intercourse may extend and endure far beyond the present occasion.

"It is not necessary that I should detain your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners with a recital of the other instructions framed by the Council of Chairmen for the guidance of the juries, or with a detailed account of their proceedings in the discharge of their own functions.

"The number of prize medals awarded is 2,918. The number of council medals is 170.

"It is important to observe that no more than one medal of either denomination has been allotted to one exhibitor in the same class, although he may have contributed to that class more than one article deserving of reward.

"The juries have found it just, in framing their reports, to make honourable mention of certain exhibitors whose contributions were not such as to entitle them to receive a medal. Some have supplied specimens of raw materials, which, although curious and instructive, do not imply any great merit of production on the part of the exhibitor; and others have furnished articles of manufacture which, without reaching a high degree of excellence, are interesting as examples of the processes, or present condition of the trades which they illustrate.

"Before concluding, I trust I may be allowed to add that it would be difficult duly to estimate the time and labour expended by the jurors in their endeavours to discharge faithfully the important duty confided to them. The number of exhibitors was about 17,000. Of these many, who were reckoned but once in the catalogue, contributed a large variety of objects, and came within the province of more than one jury; while in other cases, towns, and even whole countries, were counted as single exhibitors, although they presented for examination every kind of manufacture and raw produce which their ingenuity and natural resources could furnish. Upon the whole, the task of the juries in-

volved the consideration and judgment of at least 1,000,000 articles; the difficulties attending it being not a little increased by the want of a uniform system of classification of the subjects in some of the foreign divisions, and by unavoidable imperfections in the catalogue.

"In these circumstances the juries can scarcely venture to hope that accidental omissions may not have occurred; but they have the satisfaction of feeling that these, if any, are not attributable to a want of care or diligence on their part.

"It now only remains for me, in laying the result of our labours respectfully before your Royal Highness and Her Majesty's Commissioners, to offer, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our grateful acknowledgment of the honourable confidence which you have placed in us, and to express the hope that we shall be found to have fulfilled our trust in a manner worthy of the noble undertaking in which we are proud to have been called upon to bear a part."

His Royal Highness having received the reports presented, read with much emphasis, and especially towards the close, the following reply:—

"My Lord,—The Royal Commissioners are much indebted to your lordship and to the distinguished gentlemen of this and other nations, who have acted on the juries intrusted with the award of the prizes in the recent Exhibition, for the zeal with which they have undertaken, and the ability with which they have fulfilled, the task which has been allotted to them. The commissioners are sensible that the services of those gentlemen have, in many instances, been rendered at great inconvenience to themselves, and at the sacrifice of very valuable time and of important avocations. It is with pride and pleasure that they have noticed in the lists of those who have performed this service to the Exhibition the names of men of every nation, of the most exalted rank, and of the most eminent reputations in state-manship, in science, in literature, in manufactures, in commerce, and in the fine arts: of men in every respect well calculated, not only to form a correct technical judgment upon the merits of the articles submitted to their inspection, but also to maintain the high character which the commissioners have uniformly striven to impart to the Exhibition.

"In no department of the vast undertaking which has just been brought to a happy close were greater difficulties to have been apprehended than in that in which your lordship and your eminent colleagues have given your assistance. On this, the first occasion on which the productions of the different nations of the globe have ever been brought together for the purpose of comparing their several merits, not only were prejudices and jealousies to have been expected to interfere with the decisions, but the nature of the case presented many difficulties of a formidable character to the formation of a judgment which should appear satisfactory to all. The names of the jurors, indeed, when once made known, were of themselves a sufficient guarantee for that impartiality which was essential to the fulfilment of their task; and, from all that has come to the knowledge of the Royal Commissioners during the progress of their labours, they are fully satisfied that every award has been made with the most careful consideration, after the most ample and laborious investigation, and upon grounds most strictly honourable, just, and candid.

"But, although the high character of the jurors would have fully justified the commissioners in intrusting them with the award of the prizes without fettering their discretion with any instructions whatever, had nothing more than an impartial decision been required, there were difficulties of a very peculiar nature inherent to the task, which seemed to render necessary the adoption of some regulations that might at first sight appear to have been somewhat arbitrary in their character. The differences in the wants of various nations having necessarily impressed their several manufactures with different characteristics, it would seem to be almost impossible for those who have been in the habit of judging the productions of their own country by one standard to enter fully into merits which can only be properly appreciated by another standard, since the very points which in the one case appear to be excellences may in the other, not unnaturally, be taken as defects. This consideration, and a knowledge of the evils which were to be apprehended from any accidental erroneous decision, in a matter so intimately connected with the commercial interests of every nation, induced the Royal Commissioners to lay down for the guidance of the juries those principles to which your lordship has referred.

"It would, perhaps, have been more interesting to the public had the commissioners instructed the juries to follow the practice which has usually prevailed in the exhibitions of individual nations, and to grant medals of different degrees, to mark the gradations of excellence among the exhibitors; but they feel that they have adopted the safer course, and that which was upon the whole most in accordance with the feelings of the majority of the exhibitors, in directing that no distinction should be made between their merits if their productions came up to the standard requisite to entitle them to a prize, but that all should, without exception, take the same rank and receive the same medal.

"The commissioners, however, considered it right to place at the disposal of the Council of Chairmen a peculiar or 'Council' medal in the cases to which your lordship has referred. Important discoveries in many branches of science and of manufactures have in this Exhibition been brought under the notice of the public; and it seems just that those who have rendered services of this kind to the world should receive a special mark of acknowledgment on an occasion which has rendered so conspicuous the advantages which the many have derived from the discoveries of the few.

"The grant of the council medal for beauty of design and for excellence in the fine arts, as applied to manufactures, though made upon a somewhat different principle, is also compatible with the views of the commissioners, since in the cases in which it has been given it does not mark any greater comparative excellence of manufacture, or assign to one producer a higher place than is accorded to others, but is to be regarded as a testimony to the genius which can clothe the articles required for the use of daily life with beauty that can please the eye and instruct and elevate the mind. Valuable as this Exhibition has proved in many respects, it appears to the commissioners that there is no direction in which its effects will be more sensibly and immediately perceived than in the improvement which it may be expected to produce in taste, and the impulse it has given to the arts of design; and a special acknowledgment is justly due to those who have afforded the best examples of art, whether pure or applied, and led the way in this interesting career of improvement.

"It now remains for the commissioners once more to return to your lordship and your colleagues their cordial thanks; and they must not omit to include in these acknowledgments those gentlemen who have in various ways assisted you in your labours, particularly those who have acted with you as associates or experts for the purpose of assisting your judgment in matters requiring very minute and special knowledge of particular subjects; and the commission are well aware that these gentlemen have frequently been of the greatest service. In the hope that the jurors and associates might desire to possess a lasting memorial of the Exhibition, a special medal has been struck in commemoration of their important services.

"It is the intention of the commissioners to publish not only the names of those to whom the juries have awarded prizes, but also the valuable reports which they have prepared on the state of science, art, and manufactures, in the several branches of the Exhibition with which the juries have been conversant. The Royal Commissioners fully appreciate the zeal and talent displayed by those jurors who have accepted the laborious office of reporters to the juries;

and they doubt not that their reports will form most interesting records of this Exhibition, and will afford important materials for ascertaining the progress of human industry at any future time, when another review of its productions, like the present, may be determined on."

"It now becomes my pleasing duty, on behalf of the Royal Commissioners, to deliver my most sincere acknowledgments and thanks for the hearty co-operation and support which the Exhibition has constantly received from foreign countries. The foreign commissioners, who have left their own countries to superintend the illustration of their respective national industries at the Exhibition, have ever shown that desire to aid the general arrangements which alone has rendered possible the success of the undertaking.

"To the Society of Arts, which, by its exhibitions of works of national industry, prepared the way for this international Exhibition, the Royal Commission and the public feel that their acknowledgments are especially due, and the commission have to thank that body for having carried out the preliminary arrangements to an extent which justified me, as their president, in the application which I made to the Crown for the issue of a Royal Commission.

"The commission have also to acknowledge the valuable services afforded by the eminent scientific and professional men who, on the sectional committees, aided most materially in founding a scientific basis on which to rear the Exhibition.

"To the local commissioners and members of local committees, but more especially to those who have undertaken the onerous duties of secretaries, our best acknowledgments are also due. Without their zealous aid it would have been impossible to obtain an efficient representation of the industrial products of their respective localities.

"And, finally, we cannot forget that all the labours of those thus officially connected with the Exhibition would have been in vain had it not been for the hearty good-will and assistance of the whole body of exhibitors, both foreign and British. The zeal which they have displayed in affording a worthy illustration of the state of the industry of the nations to which they belong can only be equalled by the successful efforts of their industrial skill. The commission have always had support and encouragement from them during the progress of the undertaking, and they cannot forget how cheerfully they submitted to regulations essential for their general good, although sometimes producing personal inconvenience to themselves. If the Exhibition be successful in aiding the healthy progress of manufactures, we trust that their efforts will meet with a due reward.

"In now taking leave of all those who have so materially aided us in their respective characters of jurors and associates, foreign and local commissioners, members and secretaries of local and sectional committees, members of the Society of Arts and exhibitors, I cannot refrain from remarking, with heartfelt pleasure, the singular harmony which has prevailed among the eminent men representing so many national interests—a harmony which cannot end with the event which produced it. Let us receive it as an auspicious omen for the future; and, while we return our humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has vouchsafed to our labours, let us all earnestly pray that that Divine Providence which has so benignantly watched over and shielded this illustration of nature's productions, conceived by human intellect and fashioned by human skill, may still protect us, and may grant that this interchange of knowledge, resulting from the meeting of enlightened people in friendly rivalry, may be dispersed far and wide over distant lands; and thus, by showing our mutual dependence upon each other, be a happy means of promoting unity among nations, and peace and good-will among the various races of mankind."

At the close of the Prince's reply the second verse of the National Anthem was performed with great energy; after which the Bishop of London offered up a prayer of thanksgiving.

The Hallelujah chorus formed an effective and appropriate termination to the proceedings of the day, and the Prince and the Royal Commissioners, at its conclusion, took their departure amid the hearty cheers of the assemblage. As soon as they were gone the barriers were removed, the seats and other temporary arrangements were swept away, and the stroke of hammers in every direction told that the work of removal and demolition had fairly commenced.

In looking back over the career of the vast enterprise which has thus auspiciously been terminated, the consideration which first and most strongly impresses itself on the mind is the unprecedented popularity which it has attracted. Of this we quote some striking facts as illustrations. In the month of May 734,782 visits were paid to the building; in June, 1,133,116; in July, 1,314,176; in August, 1,023,435; in September, 1,155,240; and in the first 11 days of October, 841,107. These figures give a total of 6,201,856 as the sum of visits to the Exhibition. Every one will calculate according to his particular fancy the proportion between visits and visitors, but at least it is obvious that several millions of people have had their minds enlarged, and their respect for industrial pursuits increased, by a portion of their time more or less considerable, being spent in the Crystal Palace. The greatest number of people ascertained to have been in the building at any one time was at 2 o'clock on Tuesday week, when 92,000 persons were present. On the same day the number of visitors reached its maximum, and was 109,915.

Altogether more than half a million of money has been received by the Exhibition authorities, the exact sum being 505,107 5s 7d. This amount includes the following items:—

	£	s	d
Season tickets .....	67,610	14	0
Receipts at doors .....	359,888	1	0
Retiring rooms .....	2,427	19	9½
Washing places .....	440	11	11½
Taking charge of umbrellas .....	831	3	3
Profits from medals struck in building .....	881	16	10
	429,000	6	10
The other receipts were:—			
Subscriptions .....	67,399	3	10
Catalogue contract .....	3,200	0	0
Refreshment contract .....	5,500	0	0
Sale of weather charts .....	7	14	11

Grand total .....

505,107 5s 7d

Of the money received at the doors, 275,000*l* was in silver, and 81,000*l* in gold. The weight of the silver coin so taken (at the rate of 28*lbs* per 100*l*) would be thirty-five tons. 90*l* of bad silver was taken, but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half-sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin, but a much more noticeable fact is, that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half crown and five shilling days.

The total number of charges made at the police-station at the Prince of Wales' gate relating to offences within the building is 25, of which nine were for picking pockets, six for attempts to do so, and ten for petty larcenies at stalls. Such facts speak for themselves, and certainly constitute it as one of the proudest boasts connected with the Exhibition, that property worth millions of money should have been inspected during nearly half-a-year by millions of people belonging to every class of society, with only a few trifling crimes, involving no article of any value.

A careful examination of the aggregate result of the labours of the jurors shows that the number of awards of all classes—council and prize medals, and "honourable mentions"—is 5,084; of this number 2,039 have been awarded to the United Kingdom, and 3,045 to the foreign exhibitors. Upon analysing these lists, we find that the proportion of prizes awarded in the six great groups which included the whole of the jurors is as follows:—

RAW MATERIALS.—CLASSES I. TO IV.			
	British.	Foreign.	Total.
Council medals .....	6	16	22
Prize medals .....	125	437	562
Honourable mentions .....	131	535	666
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,250</b>
MACHINERY.—CLASSES V. TO X.			
Council medals .....	52	36	88
Prize medals .....	301	191	492
Honourable mentions .....	51	114	165
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>745</b>
TEXTILE FABRICS.—CLASSES XI. TO XX.			
Council medals .....	1	2	3
Prize medals .....	337	48	385
Honourable mentions .....	185	277	462
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1,300</b>
METALLIC, VITREOUS, AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.—CLASSES XXI. TO XXV.			
Council medals .....	14	21	35
Prize medals .....	312	214	526
Honourable mentions .....	208	193	407
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>968</b>
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.—CLASSES XXVI. TO XXIX.			
Council medals .....	4	10	14
Prize medals .....	142	232	374
Honourable mentions .....	190	154	344
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>642</b>
FINE ARTS.			
Council medals .....	2	2	4
Prize medals .....	27	69	96
Honourable mentions .....	41	47	88
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>179</b>

**THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.**—A very important measure is to be brought before Parliament next session, having for its object the erection into municipal boroughs of the City of Westminster, of Lambeth, Marylebone, Greenwich, Southwark, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets, to form Chelsea and Kensington into a separate borough, and also to apply for an act to remodel the worn-out corporation of Westminster, under the dean and chapter and high bailiff. These eight boroughs will be each divided into council and aldermen. They will possess a separate and independent action as regards their respective local interests, and will furnish a means of equalising the pressure of poor rates. It is also intended to procure a general act of incorporation to consolidate the metropolitan boroughs under one common president and council, to be elected by and from the borough councillors. This body, in its turn, will furnish executive committees, charged with the administration of the water supply, sewerage, &c., of the entire metropolis, which, for the purposes of this act, will be deemed to include all the population within a radius of ten miles of the Post-office. The plan has received the sanction of a number of members of Parliament and other influential parties.—*Standard.*

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—Nine hundred and fifty-three deaths were registered in London in the week ending last Saturday. The average of ten corresponding weeks in 1841-50 was 922; but as population increased during the ten years and up to the present time, the average, to be rendered comparable with last week's mortality, must be raised in proportion to the increase. The average thus corrected may be stated as 1,014, on which the deaths of last week show a decrease of 61. Last week the births of 741 boys and 674 girls, in all 1,415 children, were registered during the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1,241. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.743 in. The mean temperature of the week was 54.6 deg. The wind blew from the south-west during, nearly the whole week.

## PROVINCES.

**REPRESENTATION OF HERTFORDSHIRE.**—Mr C. W. Pullen, of Youngs Bury is a candidate for the representation of this county, in opposition to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. In his address to the electors, the new candidate says, he is prepared to support a well-judged measure for extending the constituency within such limits as experience may have shown to be necessary. Mr Pullen avows that his faith in Free Trade is undiminished.

**REPRESENTATION OF LINDSEY.**—Mr R. A. Christopher, M.P. for North Lincolnshire, in a letter to his constituents, contradicts the rumour that in consequence of Mr. Bank Stanhope having accepted a requisition to become a candidate at the next election, it was his (Mr Christopher's) intention to resign. He considers that to abandon his constituency at such a crisis would be "a base dereliction of public duty."—*Doncaster Gazette.*

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.**—We understand that an important meeting of the friends of reform is likely to be held in Manchester, early in the month of November. It will be composed chiefly, if we are not misinformed, of the most influential liberals in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as of leading reformers from some of the principal towns in the North of England, and probably Scotland. We presume that the deliberations of this important meeting will be followed by a great gathering in the Free Trade Hall.—*Manchester Examiner.*

**BRADFORD ELECTION.**—The writ for the election of a member of this borough, in the place of the late Wm Busfield, Esq., is now in the hands of the Mayor of the borough, but as his worship is absent from home, it is not probable that the election will take place until Tuesday next. There is at present no prospect of a contest, Robert Milligan, Esq. (liberal), being the only candidate.

## IRELAND.

**THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.**—Notwithstanding a week of very favourable weather for travel either by land or sea, there has been a visible diminution for the last few days of the influx of emigrants from the provinces. Three vessels bound for America are still lying in dock without having obtained their full complement of passengers, and from the silence of the majority of the country journals it is to be inferred that the "tide" generally has, temporarily at least, received a check. It is, however, more than probable that the lull will not be of any long continuance, and that on the completion of what is called the

"poor man's harvest," the flight across the Atlantic will be pursued with renewed energy. Meanwhile, as the Celt leaves his place in, here and there, taken by the "Pict" or "Saxon" stranger, and although the importations of the latter are as yet but few and almost unheeded, nevertheless the "strangers" are slowly and methodically turning their faces to the west as a refuge from the high rents of England and Scotland. The number of farmers from the sister countries already settled down in the counties of Mayo and Galway far exceeds what we in the metropolis are apt to calculate, taking our data from incidental paragraphs in the local papers, or other such loose information as may be supplied by private channels. Connaught, however, is not the only field which tempts the speculator from the other side of the channel. In Wicklow and Dublin, where rents are comparatively extravagant, several English and Scotch stock-farmers have boldly ventured their capitals, and this small band is being increased by occasional arrivals of fresh adventurers from the same quarter.

**LEINSTER ESTATES.**—In consideration of the losses which the tenantry upon the property of his Grace the Duke of Leinster have experienced, in common with other occupiers of land in Ireland, by the late failures in agricultural produce, his Grace is now making an allowance, through his agent, Mr F. A. Trench, to a large number of his tenantry, averaging, upon the year's rent, about 20 per cent. This is the third time that an allowance of this kind has been made during the late years of distress to a considerable number of his tenants.

**RESISTANCE TO THE PAYMENT OF THE POOR-RATES.**—The *Mayo Constitution* contains the following:—"We have heard that two bridges on the road from Castlebar to Derraharrive have been cut up by the peasantry, in order to prevent the poor-rate collector removing corn and other crops seized for poor-rates. No clue has yet been had to the perpetrators of this outrage."

**RESISTANCE TO THE PAYMENT OF RENTS.**—For some weeks past representations have been made by receivers under the Court of Chancery, of the great difficulty of obtaining rents, and, in some instances, of a system of "passive resistance" to the payment, in various localities. Several of the tenantry, after making sale of their crops, have emigrated; others, who still remain, evade payment in one shape or other, and it has been deemed necessary to issue attachments against some of the defaulters. On Thursday last, Mr Kirwan, stipendiary magistrate in Roscommon, with a strong military and police force, proceeded to Lyonstown, in that county, to protect a receiver and his bailiffs whilst engaged in the service of attachments. But they found every house on the estate closed; not a human creature was to be seen, and the party had to return after a fruitless mission. In other districts, however, rents are now paid with comparative punctuality, certainly on a considerably reduced scale from that of former years. It is a subject of general remark that the emigration has been very limited from estates that have been well managed, and on which the owners, subsequent to the famine, had made suitable abatements to the tenantry. From estates of a different class, all who can scrape up the means are emigrating by wholesale.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

### DENMARK.

Letters from Hamburg of the 7th furnish particulars respecting the opening of the Danish Chambers, together with the Royal speech, of which the following is a translation:—

Danish Men,—I have again summoned you to activity in the National Diet, in order that, with your assistance, our beloved country may be benefited, whose welfare is the end of our mutual endeavours. Receive the greetings of your King. The war is finished. The blessings of peace begin to spread their influence again over the country. My endeavours are constantly employed to insure to the Monarchy the future regulation of the succession to the Crown, and from the kind and disinterested advances which I have experienced in this purpose, a final favourable result may be expected.

The relations with all foreign powers are of a friendly nature.

The project of law in regard to finance that shall be laid before you will show that the present state of the Exchequer is a satisfactory one. Sundry other projects of law, in part important, will likewise be laid before you, but not of such extent that I may not entertain a hope they will lessen the occupation of your time in comparison with the session of last year.

With pleasure I again see you assembled around my throne, to hear you express personally the wishes of the people over whom I am so happy to govern, to receive explanations and support in my Royal designs, so that the dispositions thereof, when formed consequently into law, may answer the reasonable expectations of my intelligent people, and thereby, with an Almighty dispensing approval, may equally spread prosperity and satisfaction amongst us.

Consider truly, therefore, with God's almighty aid, your respective duties, and may He direct your common acts for the best.

God strengthen and bless you.

Both before and after the address his Majesty was saluted with repeated cheers.

### PRUSSIA.

The question of the admission of the non-German States of Austria into the German Bund is one continually agitated, and the recent protests of England and France have called more attention to it. But the last resolution of the Diet relative to the non-German provinces of Prussia will probably have more effect on the final decision than even the protests. Those provinces were declared part of the Bund in 1848; the Diet, before which the question has been for many months, has decided that the forms necessary to render that admission valid, according to the Constitution of the Confederation, were not observed, and therefore that the act has no force. In this decision Prussia has acquiesced.

The intelligence that the mission of Count Bille-Brahe had so far succeeded that the Prussian Cabinet had notified to him its acceptance of the principles of the London protocol relative to the integrity of the Danish monarchy, and the succession to the throne as fixed by the present King, took the public here by surprise, no intimation of the step having been given in official quarters. Some incredulity on the point was expressed; but this evening a few circumstantial lines, forced out by the direct statement of the fact, sufficiently confirm it. The *New Prussian Zeitung* says:—"We have to remark that, with regard to the succession to the throne in Denmark, it is certainly a matter in which all Europe is interested that the personal union between Denmark and Holstein should not cease to exist, as Denmark without Holstein would evidently be too weak to maintain its independence, threatened in two directions. The rupture of this personal union would in all probability be the beginning of an European war."

But if the members of the reigning family in Denmark and Holstein unite as to the hereditary succession, there is, at present at least, no reason why Prussia should oppose the arrangement."

## AUSTRIA.

A decree published in the *Gazette* of Oct. 11th, informs the public that the Minister of Finance has received 87,176,300 florins on behalf of the new loan of 85 millions. According to this document the sum of 85,569,800 florins was subscribed before the 23rd of September, the period for which an additional allowance of discount was allowed; the remaining 1,606,500 florins were subscribed between the 23rd and 27th of the same month. It is hardly worth while to question the truth of this statement, as the period when the whole was subscribed, and even the whole loan itself, is a matter of little importance when compared with the vast financial swamp into which the empire is sinking; yet it cannot be true, as the very large subscriptions of the bank, made by order of the Minister, to cover the sum deficient, were not made until within the very last days of the month. I reported at the time (says the *Daily News* correspondent) that the bank had been compelled to sign for 10 or 12 millions. The 1,606,500 florins subscribed, according to the decree between the 23rd and 27th of September are to be applied to repaying a part of the subscriptions made by the Treasury for the reduction of the national debt on behalf of the owners of Styrian and Upper and Lower Austrian domestic-invasion obligations. This said reduction of the national debt treasury figures in the subscription list to the amount of about nine millions, out of gratitude for which the said holders of Styrian, &c., invasion obligations are compelled to subscribe another nine millions. Here are twenty-eight or thirty millions of the loan, which do not deserve the name, and nine millions of which are valueless old paper. Of the remaining fifty-five millions, full twenty have been exacted by compulsion, employed in the most dishonourable and oppressive manner, from the pockets of small tradesmen, communal councils, mechanics' benevolent institutions, schools, and colleges. Another portion has been signed for abroad by the agents of the Finance Minister himself, in order that foreign countries might not appear totally devoid of confidence in the Austrian finances.

A telegraphic advice has reached Vienna, with the incredible information that the Austrian minister in London has demanded his passports if Kossuth be permitted to land. The statement is not believed. Meantime Lord Palmerston is overwhelmed with abuse in the Government press. He is at the bottom of everything.

## NAPLES.

Every day affords new material for exposing the silly assertions contained in the Government reply to Mr Gladstone's charges. The Government reply has been now pretty well read in Naples, and the public are most anxious to get Mr Gladstone's charges, which are strictly forbidden. The Government defence is looked upon as a perfect failure, as every intelligent Neapolitan possesses material in his own memory to expose the blundering fraud.

An English gentleman who has seen Poerio, says that a slight improvement has taken place in the treatment of the political prisoners at Ischia. The ex-minister is still in the infirmary, and his chains are taken off one hour during the day. The ex-minister is described as appearing perfectly resigned, but his health is not good, and the impression was that he could not live long.

## TUSCANY.

The important question of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's abdication is the reigning topic of interest. It is a step ardently desired by Austria, Naples, and the Priests. All those who wish to abolish the Constitution, restore despotism, and annul the fruits of the late political movements, wish for the abdication of Leopold II., because they see in him an obstacle to the fulfilment of their views. He has sworn to maintain the Constitution, and it is difficult to imagine that he will commit an open act of perjury by doing away with it, however much he may prefer the state of affairs during his previous rule of twenty-five years, to which he has significantly alluded in more than one decree. The abdication of the Grand Duke in favour of his son and heir, now about fourteen years old, would necessitate a regent, or a council of regency, the members of which would be Austrian, with perhaps some slight admixture of Neapolitan ingredients (the grand-duchess being a Neapolitan Princess). The Tuscans themselves are much divided on the subject of the abdication. Few of them would regret Leopold II. as an individual, because their hopes in him have of late been too severely disappointed. The moderates or constitutionalists are favourable to the abdication, on one hand, because they fear that, after the Grand Duke's conduct, the Constitution could never be considered as validly or sincerely guaranteed under his government; on the other hand they fear it, because it would prove the signal either for a complete restoration of despotism, or for the inauguration of a charter modified after the Austrian fashion, which would destroy the pact stipulated between the Prince and his people in 1848, and sanctioned and approved by the country at large at the constitutional restoration of the 12th of April, 1849. The Republicans exult in the idea of the Grand Duke's abdication, because they trust that the regency, by entirely repudiating the concessions of Leopold II., and blindly following the despotic policy of Austria and Naples, will bring the Government still more into discredit.

## INDIA.

Advices by electric telegraph from Trieste, of the 13th instant, announce the arrival of the *Italia* from Alexandria. Her dates—from Calcutta are to the 8th of September, from Bombay to the 17th.

The frontier was undisturbed. The troops in the Punjab were suffering to an unprecedented extent from fever. Commodore Lushington had resigned the command of the Indian navy. Dost Mahomed was intriguing for the possession of Kandahar, but Persian

troops already occupied Herat. A fourth outbreak in Malabar of the Nopolo fanatics had occasioned great loss of life.

The *Madras Spectator's* Hyderabad correspondent states that by the 15th of August 40 lacs of rupees (400,000 sterling) had been paid by Sooraj-ool-Moolk to our resident as part liquidation of the debt due by the Nizam to our Government; and that forty more had been promised by the month of October next.

There has been another outbreak in Malabar amongst the Moplahs, which was not put down without serious loss of life on our side.

## CANADA.

The Inspector-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, have resigned their offices and seats in the Cabinet. It has not yet transpired whether the resignations are accepted. The whole Cabinet is expected to resign.

The various departments of Government, except the Crown Land Office, closed at Toronto, Sept. 20.

## UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York, of the 2nd inst., say:—Much excitement existed yesterday in consequence of banks and money brokers refusing redemption of country bank notes heretofore negotiable. To-day the panic has somewhat subsided. Screw-steamer Glasgow arrived here early yesterday. Steamer Canada's news, received yesterday, made flour market exceedingly dull; prices are nominal, lower prices must be accepted to make sales. Wheat is dull, and offering at lower prices. Cotton market flat. Prices to-day, Liverpool classification: 7½ to 9½ for Uplands, ordinary to middling; 7½ to 9½ for Gulf, ditto; 10½ to 10½ for Uplands, fair to good fair; 10½ to 11½ for Gulf, ditto. Exchange dull, at 10 to 10½.

The Franklin expedition had reached New York after their fruitless search.

A very large meeting has been held in Charleston, South Carolina, at which separate secession was warmly and efficiently opposed. The course things are now taking in that State seems to give assurance that no attempt at disunion will, for the present, be successful. It has become evident of late that the southern States are all, with the one exception, loyal to the Union.

Among the new candidates for the presidency, on the part of the Democrats, is Mr L. Mary, our secretary of war during the difficulties with Mexico.

The Boston papers say that, at a late entertainment given by Mr Winthrop to the Canadians, during the late jubilee, the only beverage used was water.

The *New York Tribune* says that the use of the new female costume is greatly on the increase, and adds, of the Bloomers:—We are glad to observe a better behaviour toward them by the sovereign public. It is one benefit at least of the increased adoption of the dress. Bloomers are getting to be too general to excite surprise or ridicule.

The following is from the letter of fourteen Cuban prisoners, gratefully acknowledging the valuable services rendered in their behalf by the British Consul:—

Havana City Prison, Sept. 7, 1851.

We, the undersigned officers and men, now incarcerated in the City Prison of Havana on account of our participation in the late expedition against the island of Cuba, under command of General Lopez, being about to embark for Spain, cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt gratitude to Mr Joseph T. Crawford, Consul-General of her Britannic Majesty, and to Mr W. Sidney Smith, British Consulate at this place. To Mr J. S. Thrasher, and to the American and British citizens of Havana generally, we also owe a debt of deep and lasting gratitude.

## BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Thorndon hall, the Lady Petre, of a daughter.  
On the 13th inst., at Rufford hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, of a daughter.  
On the 11th inst., at Orton Longueville, the Countess of Aboyne, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., in St Peter's church, Dublin, Thomas P. Carr, of Callan, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq., to Louisa Maragret, daughter of the late Hon. Richard St Leger, of Killea, in the county of Waterford.  
On the 14th inst., at the church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne terrace, James Laming, jun., Esq., second son of James Laming, Esq., of 28 Maida hill west, to Frances Jeremy, second daughter of Robert McCabe, Esq., of Kensington gardens terrace, Hyde park.

## DEATHS.

At Munich, on the 8th inst., in the 76th year of his age, Isaac Cookson, Esq., of Meldon park, Northumberland.  
On the 7th inst., at Clanna Falls, Gloucestershire, aged 62, Anne, wife of the Hon. W. M. Noel, and only child of the late J. Yates, Esq., of Sneed park and Clanna.  
On the 12th inst., at St James's Palace, the Hon. Mrs George Leigh, in the 69th year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The following has been put forward as a statement of the affairs of the Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank, which stopped payment last week, and which, combined with the stoppage of the Newport old bank, has caused a complete panic in the district:—

	£	s	d
To capital paid up .....	220,294	0	0
Due to the bank .....	55,748	1	7
Reserve fund .....	11,604	18	6
Bad debts a/count .....	23,411	8	6
Balance carried to profit and loss account .....	9,311	11	11
	810,370	3	6
By cash in hand .....	15,578	19	2
Bills discounted, loans, and securities .....	762,739	14	4
Property in houses, purchase of banks, &c. ....	31,891	9	5
Total .....	819,370	3	6

A meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday at Newport, but the precise result of the proceedings did not immediately transpire. An unfavourable impression is said to have been created by the fact that, with the exception of the solicitors to the directors, all solicitors—even those who came from consider-

able distances to represent shareholders—were excluded, as well as the reporters for the public press.

A memorial from all the leading shipowners of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, has been addressed to the Admiralty, requesting that a public trial may be instituted of the relative merits of the various anchors shown in the Great Exhibition. The question being one that affects the safety of life and property and the welfare of the Government service no less than the shipping interest generally, it is proposed that a committee of naval and scientific men should be formed, and that a few well-known practical shipowners and engineers should be associated with them in the inquiry.

It is said that remonstrances are being made to the London and North-Western Railway Company, relative to the recent alterations in the postal arrangements between London and Dublin. The Liverpool route for passengers is now placed at a very unfair disadvantage, as far as London and the south of England are concerned, inasmuch as a passenger who leaves Kingstown for Liverpool at six o'clock in the evening, cannot arrive in London before four o'clock in the following afternoon, whereas a passenger leaving Kingstown by the boat for Holyhead at half-past seven in the evening is in London the following morning at eleven o'clock, thereby giving him a clear advantage of six hours and a half over the passenger who prefers to travel by Liverpool.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

The annual general meeting of the Star Steam Packet Company was held on Wednesday, at the Clarendon hotel, Gravesend. The report of the auditors was to the effect that the gross receipts of the year ending the 30th September, 1851, together with a balance in hand from 1850, amounted to 22,424 13s, the gross expenditure 19,001 13s 2d, leaving a balance in favour of the company of 3,422 19s 10d. That out of that balance 1,408 13s 2d had been paid to Messrs Miller and Ravenshill in liquidation of their claim; and that a net balance of 2,014 6s 8d remained to be applied to the payment of a dividend and the liquidation of the last instalment of the cost of the Jupiter. This announcement having been received, with applause, the Secretary then read the directors' report, recommending the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., which would leave a large balance, part of which they recommended to be applied to the payment of the last instalment for the cost of the Jupiter. It further stated that the Star boats had, in the five months of May, June, July, August, and September, conveyed 873,000 passengers, exclusive of the season tickets and of those to and from the piers between Blackwall and Gravesend; that but for the uncalculated reduction of the fares from 9d and 1s to 6d and 9d, there would have been a much larger balance to the credit of the company. The reports were adopted, the directors, auditors, treasurer, and secretary, re-appointed by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

About 10,300 tons of rails have been contracted for to construct the proposed railway between Alexandria and Cairo, at a cost of only 5*l* per ton. In former days the price per ton was between 10*l* and 12*l*.

Within the last few days it has come to the knowledge of the Messrs Hoare, bankers, of Fleet street, that a robbery to a considerable extent has for some time been committed upon them by a confidential clerk, who, from speculating on the Stock Exchange, had incurred considerable losses, and in an evil hour had been induced to alter the figures in the bank books, whereby a defalcation to the extent, we believe, of upwards of 10,000*l* has occurred. The person has been in the service of the Messrs Hoare upwards of twenty years.—*Globe*.

It is expected that Earl Granville, Paymaster of the Forces, and Lord Seymour, First Commissioner of Public Works, will be shortly added to the Cabinet.—*Globe*.

Upon the nomination of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor has appointed William Fane de Salis and L. C. Tennyson, d'Eyncourt, Esqrs., to be magistrates for the county of Middlesex.

On Saturday Mr Alderman Salomons' solicitor received "notice of trial" in two separate actions, which will bring the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament before the Court of Queen's Bench in the course of a few weeks. The notices of trial are for the sittings after Michaelmas term, consequently the cases will come on early in December, as the term ends on the 25th of November. The actions are brought for "having voted in the House of Commons, without having first taken the oaths required by law."

The Vigilance Committee of Grayson county, Virginia, on the 13th of September, arrested John Cornutt, a friend of Bacon's, the Ohio abolitionist. They at first requested him to renounce his abolition sentiments, which he refused to do; they then stripped him, tied him to a tree, and after receiving a dozen lashes, he agreed to renounce abolitionism, sell his land and negroes, and leave the State.—*New York Herald*.

Mr T. B. M'Manus, the Irish political convict, who escaped to California, has commenced business in San Francisco as a commission merchant and ship broker.

"Bloomerism" has made its *debut* on the boulevards of Paris. Three ladies were promenading there the other day in the new costume, and excited much attention.

The King of Hanover remains so indisposed that he cannot receive his ministers on any business.—*Globe*.

We have been informed that an application is to be made in the ensuing session of Parliament, for a bill for powers to reclaim Morecambe Bay from the sea. If the application prove successful an area of land, comprising somewhere about 70,000 acres, a county of itself, will be added to Lancashire and Westmoreland.—*Liverstone Advertiser*.

In consequence of the intended building alterations in Somerset place, with a view to the accommodation of the Board of Inland Revenue, preparations are now being made to remove the voluminous records, &c., of the Register-General's offices, including its large mass of statistical reports, in connection with the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, to new offices fitting-up in extensive premises in the vicinity of Great George street, Westminster. The establishment has a numerous staff of clerks, and on that account considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficiently capacious office room.

Mr Kindersley, Master in Chancery, and Mr James Parker, Q.C., will be the new Vice-Chancellors. There never has been any intention of conferring a peerage on Sir J. K. Bruce.—*Globe*.

We believe that Mr B. Hawes, the Under-Secretary of the Colonies, will not again come forward for the borough of Kinsale. His friends have an intention of again putting him forward for Lambeth.—*Sun*.

Mr Paxton, Mr Fox, and Mr Cubitt are to be knighted.

ATTORNEYS' GOWNS.—On the establishing of the county courts the question of attorneys being entitled to their ancient privilege of appearing in gowns in court was much agitated amongst some of the profession, and one legal gentleman, who was very zealous for maintaining the honor of the profession, organized a movement for promoting the object. At the county court at Dullid, on Tuesday last, Mr Coburn, solicitor, appeared for the first time in a gown, and was the first to set the example in this court. In the York court all the attorneys appear in gowns; indeed the learned Judge (Serjeant Dowling) will not give them audience unless they are robed.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

## Literature.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CLXXVIII. September 1851.

THE political article of the present number of the Quarterly Review is entitled "Revolutionary Literature." The first part of it concerns France, which the Reviewer recommends should give a fair trial to the Republic; and he thinks M. de Lamartine would make the most suitable President. At the same time he notices with considerable severity M. de Lamartine's recent "History of the Restoration," points out some trifling inaccuracies, and holds up to ridicule some stilted phrases. The latter part of the review concerns England, and treats, first, of our Socialist literature, and afterwards of Lord John Russell's announced intention to give the country further parliamentary reform. We shall say a few words on these subjects.

As to the craziness of the writings and projects of Messrs Maurice and Kingsley, we quite agree with the Reviewer; but his alarm at their possible effects is quite a mistake. The people are too sound to be affected by them. They are already falling into unpopularity and oblivion. "Politics for the People," their periodical, was given up because the people were too wise to patronise and purchase such works. "Alton Locke" is not read by them so much as by a few literary men with diseased imaginations. The Reviewer, however, has no confidence in the popular judgment; and, therefore, he concludes, in the teeth of facts and his own remarks, that the Maurice-Kingsley sort of writing will have a maddening influence over the people, and be as dangerous as it is virulent. He attributes a great deal too much power to eloquence. He has been writing himself for many years, striving most assiduously to convert the nation to Toryism, but his labours have been always in vain. The nation has continually run away from him and his party. When all the Tory class present such a sad picture of the lamentable failure of eloquence, both written and spoken, there can be no just foundation for any alarm at the influence of less eloquent, less consistent, and less reasonable writing. He has no fear of being himself converted by Socialist writings; and why should he not trust other men? Why should he suppose that to be charming for them which he finds utterly distasteful?

The modern Tory principle, however, is to mistrust the people. There was a considerable period, not very remote—from the reign of William III. to the middle of the reign of George III.—when the Tories were mob leaders. After the commencement of the first French revolution they became dreadfully alarmed at the advancing claims of their disciples, and entered, under the auspices of the Grenvilles—those mischievous doctrinaires of the reign of George III.—rather than under the auspices of Mr Pitt, into a crusade against their former allies and dependants. They have ever since fought with all the zeal of apostates against the multitude, and have been continually defeated. Their present horror at the absurdities of Socialism in England—at which other men who have confidence in human nature, and in the effects of full and free discussion, can afford to smile—is the counterpart of the horror which their allies, the despots of the Continent, whether presidents, generals, or kings, have of the Press altogether; and we feel grateful that the Tories are not now in the ascendant here, or they would make the vagaries of Socialism, as they formerly made other vagaries of the intellect, the pretext for imposing general restrictions on the Press. The Tories of the Continent suppose that they cannot exist unless they can put down all free discussion, and having power they fetter the Press. Had our Tories power here, they would probably do the same. The alarm of the Reviewer at the reveries of a few clergymen is only a part of the general mistrust and general terror they now have—in direct opposition to their former principles—of the people. The fault is in them, not in mankind; it belongs to their system of government, it springs from the false theory they persist in acting on, after experience has taught all other men that it is at variance with the natural laws which govern individuals and societies.

We, however, are less inclined to contest the fears of the Reviewer concerning the Socialists than the opinions he puts forth on the subject of Lord John Russell and reform. Having frightened himself and tried to frighten his readers at some terrible menace of poor harmless Mr Kingsley, he asks, "What prospect have we of a wise and honest and resolute government, willing and able to grapple with such a (imaginary) danger?" And then he says, "It is at this awful moment of doubt, while not monarchically only, but even republics are trembling before an invading democracy, that Lord John Russell has had the weakness or the rashness to announce—contrary we conscientiously believe to his own convictions, contrary we know to his own declarations when he proposed the Reform Bill, contrary to his subsequent 'finality' pledge, and contrary in our view of the matter to his sworn duty as First Minister of the Crown—a new revolution." Such an attack opens up the whole question of the difference between the Tories and the Whigs. The Tory will give nothing to what he calls an "invading democracy." He sets himself up as arbiter of the nation—as the master of the despot over the people under the name of democracy; and he persists in establishing a government, according to a theory exclusively his own, for the benefit of a small section of society. He compels the democracy, therefore, to use, as it may be, force or guile to resist him, and obtain a fair share of the benefits of society, and so he continually forces on revolutions, insurrections, and revolutions. The Tory policy is the germ of all political mischiefs.

The Whigs admit that the democracy is to be considered as well as the other classes, and if their demands be just, ought to be conceded as the only means of establishing concert between them and the other classes, and ensuring the continual peace of society. For thirty years, or rather more, the principles of the Whig policy have been in the ascendant—for Huskisson, Wellington, and Peel began to act on them before 1830—and no other thirty years in our history can be found so completely free from all kinds of internal commotion.

There have been a few trifling riots in that period, chiefly growing from corn-law-bred hunger, but no insurrections—no rebellion; and in spite of much very eloquent demagogical writing and speaking, a great progress has been made in reconciling conflicting classes, and bringing them all to the conviction that they have one common interest. Experience has put its seal to the Whig contract with the people, founded on the principle of making just and rational concessions to the "invading democracy."

The Reviewer reminds us that a very different course was taken in 1793. It is true, as he says, that Mr Pitt was not at first alarmed like his colleagues, the Grenvilles, and like Mr Burke at the first French revolution; he was of opinion, in the beginning of 1792, that there never was a period when the country might more safely calculate on a continuance of peace, and on that opinion he acted, and reduced the army and navy. He had the fullest confidence, too, at that period in the instinctive loyalty of the people. He had in the first ten years of his administration reduced and consolidated taxation, given some liberty to commerce, preserved peace, and consequently ensured prosperity. He was convinced that the people ought to be contented and happy, and possibly was personally affronted, as well as politically alarmed, when the democracy of that day made some rather extraordinary demands, and used not a little exciting, violent, and extravagant language. Then, in an evil hour for his personal quiet and reputation, and in an evil hour for the progress of liberty and the welfare of mankind, he listened to the Grenvilles and the alarmists—he adopted the opinions of Burke, who, to his astonishment, found himself suddenly popular and patronised by the Tories for the first time in a long life; and before the end of 1793, he entered on a totally different line of policy from that he had pursued between 1783 and that time. He united with the despots of the Continent in a crusade against revolution abroad, and he tried to suppress certain opinions at home. From that time his policy embraced only two objects—putting down France, and restraining the progress of freedom in England. He expected and proclaimed repeatedly that France would be conquered in a year. She was, according to the estimate of ordinary politicians, and according to his estimate, so bankrupt in character as well as finances, in organisation and power, that she could not hold out beyond one campaign. It was not enough, in the estimation of the Crokers and other Tories of that day, that France, in consequence of her revolution, was the prey to as many evils as ever afflicted a state, and was, therefore, a terrible warning against revolution; they must add to her sufferings the calamities of an unjust foreign war. In fact, they expected, because she had lost all that they considered to be the elements of national strength, to conquer and dismember her as easily as Prussia, Austria, and Russia had dismembered the similarly disorganised Poland. It is possible or even probable, that, let alone, France would have fallen to pieces, becoming the prey of contending factions. The attacks made on her compressed her into a great military and conquering power; and poor Mr Pitt, instead of subduing France in a year, saw her at the end of eight years victorious over every part of the Continent. Eight years saw also the loyalty of which Mr Pitt boasted in the beginning of 1793, changed into wide-spread disaffection. In 1801, insurrection was threatened throughout the country. With physical resources unimpaired, such was the moral condition of her people, that England was glad to accept peace from her enemy. With something like retributive justice, the statesman who chanted the "March to Paris," signed the dishonourable but necessary treaty. The results of the war against France and against the liberty of the people, which was begun in 1793 under Tory principles, were to make France mistress of Europe, and George III. and the once-popular Minister very generally despised or hated. Instead of impeding the growth of the democracy, the Tory persecution only fixed public attention on the writings of Paine and others, and gave them an influence—a celebrity—their own merits would never have acquired for them. They were as unpopular in 1793 as Mr Pitt was popular. A sadder mistake—a more egregious failure, therefore, than Mr Pitt's new Tory policy of 1793 is not recorded in history.

The naval successes and the colonial conquests were accidental consequences as it were of the war; they were neither contemplated, nor was the acquisition of colonies ever put forward as its pretext. The failure of the Tories till 1801 was the necessary consequence of the imbecile injustice of their attempts to strike down the invading democracy; and the peace of Amiens, followed as it soon was by a war equally unjust on the part of Bonaparte, was necessary to restore the moral health of the nation. The acknowledgment of Bonaparte was a confession of error, and the peace, which was welcomed with enthusiasm, soon made way for war that ensued, as the Tory historian (Alison) says, the popular sympathy against the revolution and the military usurpations of France. The Tories, after all, had to fall back on the democracy for support. In the end it made headway against Toryism, and before 1830 saw the day of its complete triumph rapidly approaching. With facts like these before him, which are patent to all the world, the Tory Reviewer persists in his admiration of the Tory policy of making no concession, and of trying to govern the democracy, in spite of the democracy, for behoof of the aristocracy. Worse than the Bourbons, he has learned nothing, and would repeat over again, were he in office, the terrific and disastrous policy that Mr Pitt adopted under the influence of alarm and the Grenvilles. From such facts, we have not the smallest doubt that the opposite course of conduct which he vilifies, of governing for the democracy as well as the aristocracy, and giving each its fair share in the government, extending representation amongst the people as they increase in numbers and wealth, is the only principle on which the government of this country, or any country, can now be conducted or even preserved.

Whether it be just now suitable for Lord John Russell to propose any kind of constitutional reform, when the attention of Parliament will probably be directed to the system of taxation—whether it be not more suitable to carry forward those other ameliorations in our commercial, fiscal, and legal system, which would confer immediate benefit on the people—we will not offer any opinion. Only to obtain

such reforms are constitutional reforms desirable; and if we can have them without constitutional changes, so much the better. If there were the least danger of a revolution in England, which we are thoroughly convinced there is not, except of that quiet and gradual revolution which is continually taking place and is continually required in human affairs, following the progress of knowledge, and is as certain sooner or later to take place in government as in trade—if there were the least danger of a revolution, as we believe there is not, the surest, the safest, and the wisest way to suppress it, is to meet it and embrace it, and deeply interest those who are promoting it in the preservation of that they arose to destroy. We are old enough, as well as the writer in the Quarterly, to remember the Reform Bill, and we will remind him that the Tories were utterly discomfited in public opinion, and the Parliament, continually called the borough-mongering assembly, had fallen into extreme contempt, before the Whigs obtained office in 1830. There are not wanting those who believe, and we are of the number, that the accession of the Whigs to office at that period—when discontent was great and the revolutionary spirit was kindled from abroad—accompanied by the hope and promise of reform, quieted the discontent, and saved England from a commotion, compared to which the reform agitation was perfect peace and repose.

Tory doctrine and Tory practice have ever had the effect the Reviewer most wishes to avoid and most deplors. They raised up an authority in the land different from that of Parliament, which in the end forced its views through the Parliament, in opposition to its frequently declared resolves. He specifies, as two examples, the long existence and success of the Catholic Association and the Anti-Corn Law League. Now, both these bodies were called into existence and were made powerful by the Reviewer and his friends. The predominance of Protestantism or Orangeism in the state may be delightful to some people, and under some circumstances; so the tax on the people's bread to create appanages for the children of the landowners, or, as Mr G. F. Young says, to increase rent, may be most fascinating to an aristocratic people; but there is something more fascinating to the generality of mankind than a corn law, more delightful than Protestant ascendancy, more necessary than either to man's welfare—something that he must have or must do, or perish, and that something is justice. But the Tories obstinately refused, first, to do justice to the Roman Catholics, and afterwards they as obstinately refused to do justice to the bread-eaters; and the necessity of having justice in both cases called into life, and sustained in vigour till justice was obtained, the Catholic Association and the Anti-Corn Law League. The Reviewer has continually seen Toryism beaten from every one of its strongholds—obliged, in spite of all the eloquence, written and spoken, of its supporters in Parliament and in the press, to surrender at discretion; and yet he still has faith in its principles and power. He merely rails at the enemy that has overcome him. He can scold still, though he can act no longer. The course of such politicians leads to revolution. It has led to it in France, Prussia, and Austria. The course he objects to has avoided revolution in England. Men must have justice—they cannot live without it; and they must have liberty or they cannot have justice; and if parliaments and kings will not do justice—if they will, under such guides as the political writers of the Quarterly Review, deny justice, there is no alternative in the end but to set them aside. They provoke revolution when they make it essential to overturn the government before justice can be obtained. The Tory policy of the Quarterly is nothing new, but it is strange to find it still held up as superior to the policy of Lord John Russell; while the former led to nothing but defeat, and the latter has been uniformly successful. The one gave us ruinous disasters abroad and discontent at home; the other has preserved peace and created public contentment.

The other articles in the Quarterly relate to the abolition of Suttees in India, to Bishop Ken, to Puritanism in the Highlands, to the correspondence between Mirabeau and the Count de la Marck, to Sir Thomas Browne, to the Lexington Papers, to The Successive Development of Life, and to the Papal Pretensions. No one of them possesses any commanding interest. They are all serious, well-written papers, worthy of the attention of those who study the writings of Ken or Browne, or geological theories, or the other special subjects treated of, but not possessing, except perhaps the first, any great interest for the mass of readers.

#### THE WESTMINSTER AND FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. CX and CXV.

FINDING nothing that seems especially to need animadversion in this Review, our notice of it will be much shorter, if more favourable than our notice of the "Quarterly." The most elaborate and extraordinary, and perhaps altogether the best article in the Review, is the last, which is an examination of the questions—"What is life?—What is immortality?" The reasoning is acute, the style vigorous, and the conclusions, to those not accustomed to such speculations, startling. Metaphysical minds will read it; other minds will probably lay it aside as more likely to puzzle than elucidate. An article on "Western Africa," taking little notice of Sir H. Huntley's book, which is professedly reviewed, is a lively description of the coast from personal recollections. The reader will find in it some amusing anecdotes, particularly one in which the reputation of monkeys for great sympathy with the sufferers of their tribe is rudely destroyed. They bury their dead, it seems, till they become suitable to monkeys' palate. They "love monkey high." The man, we are afraid, calumniate the brute. A paper on "The Duke of Marlborough" tells the often told story of the Duke and his Duchess well; but the article is chiefly valuable for stripping off the pretensions with which "The Letters and Despatches" of the Duke of Marlborough, "edited by the Right Hon. Sir George Murray," were lately sent before the world. According to the Reviewer, there is nothing in them worthy of being given which Coxe has not already published. Though the



historian may have seen the despatches and made use of them, it hardly follows that it was not an advantage to the public to have the despatches published *in extenso*. Too much might be made of them without their being unworthy of publication. In "Reason and Faith," the Reviewer criticises a critique, and attacks Mr Rogers for what he has said in the "Edinburgh Review." Such verbal controversies are not interesting to the general reader. The article on "Newman's Political Economy" defends the Socialist views against Mr Newman. The controversy is more interesting than the preceding one, but we cannot enter into it with sufficient care and minuteness to decide which of the two has the best of the argument. The facts, however, are against the Reviewer. He aspires to remake society. "Gregory of Nazianzum" is a neat account of a recently published life of the Saint, by Dr Carl Ullman, translated by Mr Cox. For students of ecclesiastical history the paper is valuable. "Decisive Battles" is a notice of Mr Creasy's book on that subject. There is not much philosophy in Professor Creasy's idea, for the decisive battles of the world have had very little influence on the progress of civilisation or on the condition of humanity. "Law Reform" is a useful paper on what has been done, is doing, and ought to be done to reform the law. The present number of the Review is a good one. It is understood to be the last published by the present proprietors and editors. It has passed into the hands of Mr J. Chapman, the spirited publisher, and by him will probably be conducted with vigour and consistency. In the hands of the old proprietors and editors it has done good service to the cause of free-thought, and has manfully battled for the truth. There is no reason to doubt that it will continue to be, in the new hands, an equally efficient instrument on the popular side.

LETTER ON KOSSUTH AND THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION. By ALGERNON MASSINGBERD, Esq. T. C. Newby, Welbeck street.

This is a well-written pamphlet by an admirer of Kossuth. The author is a young man who seems to have no other knowledge on the subject than that he has picked up from exiled Hungarians themselves, or might have obtained from the periodicals of the day. With such materials he can easily write an eulogium on Kossuth and his cause, which requires to be scrutinised before it be adopted. That the Austrian government of Hungary was oppressive and tyrannical, neither calculated to promote the material prosperity nor the kindly feelings of the Magyars—that it tended to blunt the intellect, to extinguish skill, to deaden exertion, and retain the bulk of the population in a state of brutal serfdom, may be conceded, without running to the conclusion that every man who was an enemy to Austria was an enlightened adviser and guide for the Hungarians. That the social system of Hungary—the separation of men into distinct classes, one to have all the enjoyments and the other to do all the toil, one to be masters and the others to be slaves—was and is, abstractedly speaking, a nuisance, may also be conceded, without concluding that every man who denounced the privileges of the magnates was thereby qualified to remedy the terrible evil. Existing institutions may be errors or even crimes, without it necessarily following that he who detects the wrong is also able to substitute the right. Society is a very composite body, and the senses, intellect, and instincts of man, which are admirably adapted to guide individuals—though even in guiding them they frequently lead them astray, one of the least explicable and least satisfactory parts of creation—are not at all proper to guide society. There are no instincts having the preservation of society for their immediate and direct object, as there are instincts which have the preservation of individuals for their object; and society is not and cannot be preserved by any intellectual or instinctive exertions, except as those exertions merely preserve individuals. It is, however, much the fashion to suppose that the regulation of society is an easy task, and every scribbler in recommending new regulations really supposes he can regulate society, though he is perfectly ignorant of what may be the effects of his proposition on any part of the composite whole beyond the one part he deals with. Any one who now starts up and takes it on himself to propose a great change in the constitution of a country, assumes, however, and receives the name of a liberator. The first of the genus, perhaps, was Mr O'Connell, whose good fortune it was to associate his name at any early period with a necessary progress, and perform a great service to his countrymen, and who on the strength of that afterwards continually proposed some species of political change to keep himself before the public and retain his noble title and its accompaniments. What he really effected for his impoverished, unhappy countrymen, is, by their subsequent fate and their continued subserviency to the Romish priesthood, now painfully demonstrated. In former times, a Tell or a William III. was the hero of a great and a successful change, and it seems now to be supposed that he who merely proposes some similar change deserves to receive the high honour due only to him who has accomplished a great improvement. There are at present in Europe not a few political adventurers proposing great political changes, and claiming for themselves the merit of being great reformers and liberators of mankind. Before we can concede such high merit to them, they ought to have achieved the success of a Tell or a William III., or they ought to show us that the reforms they propose are coincident with the laws which determine the progress of society, and will hasten the welfare of man. It is not enough to say, that England has certain institutions—that similar institutions exist in America—that they are consistent with freedom: it is necessary to prove the still higher relation between the institutions of England and America, and the natural laws on which the existence of society depends. It is not enough, to establish a reputation as an enlightened patriot, that a man proposes to accomplish something that was accomplished in England a century and a half ago. To say that the plan will give men liberty is not enough. What kind of liberty? Is the liberty to be the entire abolition of government? If it stop short of that, how far short is it to stop? To set up liberty and government as opposing and conflicting powers, which is continually done by a great multitude of re-

formers, is really to show that government is an evil; and when men demand so many guarantees against its action, what is that but to show that government itself is an error, and, instead of being modified, ought to be abolished. That, however, is what all our reformers and liberators do. They declaim in favour of liberty and against government, and never being able to define how much government they would have, or how much liberty they would concede, they theoretically strike at the root of all government. Practically, they aim at superseding one government by another, and establishing a power for themselves, and which they may wield. They may be mistaken, honestly mistaken—they may mean well; but unless they know what will be the future of society, and what will advance it, their political contrivances are mere empiricism, and they are not liberators, but confounders and enthralers. We are as sensible as any person of the evils of the Papal Government, of the Austrian Government, of the French Government, &c.; but experience has amply taught us, that every person who proposes to overturn them is not necessarily a friend to his species, who is to be honoured as a demi-god. While we have great respect for the avowed motives of Kossuth, and acknowledge his great exertion, his great eloquence, and believe in the purity of his character, we are not, therefore, convinced that he understood exactly what was necessary to promote the welfare of the Magyars, and took the best means to accomplish it. We do not approve of the great and sudden changes he recommended—do not approve of his calling a revolution into existence which he had not the power to conduct, for he relied on generals who deceived him and failed. His exertions may have sown the seed of future good: that he failed at present seems conclusive against the opinion, that he adopted the best means of promoting the welfare of his countrymen. When the progress of society indicates a coming amalgamation of the different races, he essayed to establish an exclusive community of Magyars, and substitute for a language full of all the knowledge of Europe a language that is destitute of it. He substituted by force the Magyar for the German. He followed, too, the bad example of adulterating the measure of all value, the rule for establishing by exchange the right of mine and thine. The want of success and great merit as a social reformer are incompatible. There is no other test of a politician's merit than success. In acknowledging the virtues of the man, we wish to guard ourselves against lending any approbation or encouragement to political disturbers, and against its being supposed that we honour Kossuth as a great political sage. We honestly confess we do not. He is a persecuted and a suffering man—the power to which he was opposed is cruel and tyrannical—he earnestly wished well to his countrymen—he endeavoured to do them good; but so do the generality of the statesmen who act under the old system, and we cannot concede to his admirers that he alone found out the means. That he is a well-meaning, unfortunate, and persecuted man, is no reason for worshipping him as a political sage, and exciting in other adventurers a desire to distinguish themselves by overturning bad governments before the people are ready to supply their place by good ones. Mr Massingberd's eulogistic pamphlet is more the work of a friend and admirer, than of a writer or an historian.

KHARTOUM AND THE BLUE AND WHITE NILES. By GEORGE MELLY. Colbourn and Co., Great Marlborough street.

The wealth of England is of advantage to other nations. Her opulent children are more useful in spreading some knowledge of her civilisation in other countries than in promoting improvement at home. They are found now in almost all the countries of the world, and probably contribute to spread a taste for Manchester goods and Sheffield cutlery that penetrate through innumerable custom houses into countries that ordinary travellers have not yet reached. Alexandria has become one of our stations; the road across the Isthmus of Suez is emphatically our highway; and Egypt, though not a province of our empire, looks to us for advice, assistance, and protection. She not only imports our goods, she imitates our manners and employs our engineers, and strives to be English. Many of our countrymen have been for some time at home in Egypt; and it is probably better explored by us and better known to us than it was by any of its conquerors, ancient or modern. They only oppressed and devastated it: we have spread in it the seeds of new life, and have examined every part of it with the affection of children who have recovered a long-lost estate of their ancestors, and with the enlightened curiosity of men inquiring into its history, and giving an explanation of its great marvels. But though Egypt has become thus familiar to us, and we and our goods and habits are spreading through Egypt, it is something new and adventurous to find an English family, consisting of five persons, two females and two no longer in the heyday and flush of youth—viz., the author, his father and mother, his sister and brother—travelling across the desert, with no particular guards or aid, accomplishing the object entirely by their own resources, "penetrating far into Nubia." They reached the 14th degree of north latitude, and added their names to the few adventurous English who have "gazed on the junction of the White and Blue Niles." The journey was performed without much difficulty, and without subjecting the ladies to much inconvenience. The party appears to have had all the appliances and helps that wealth could purchase—an excellent dragoon and guide, a cheerful cook and provider, and the complete command of boats and sailors, camels and their drivers, which money and a firm hand give in Egypt. In old times enthusiasm or religion carried now and then a traveller to these distant regions, and now opulence and idleness carry thither great numbers. The change is remarkable. The travellers everywhere met with civility and attention. They went into the cottages of the Nubians and the harems of the pachas, and squatted with the Bedouins. They hunted and shot, *en route*, kept registers of the weather, and notes of interesting and curious matters; saw hippopotami in abundance, crocodiles lovingly embracing each other; saw, too, some of the usual remnants of antiquity that are in general the only objects of interest for travellers;

saw the pacha's exiles and the pacha's officers, and spent in Nubia a couple of months agreeably and instructively. "The novelty of the country," says Mr Melly, "the purity of the air, the many striking objects that came under our observation, kept me in an intense state of enjoyment, and my spirits were often wild with excitement." One misfortune they encountered:—The head of the family died, which probably hastened the return of the party, and made the journey home quicker and less interesting than it would have been. With this family incident, however, Mr Melly no further troubles the reader than to mention it. The event took place at Gagee, on the Nile, about twenty miles from Abouhamed.

Like Abraham (says the author) in similar circumstances (and we quote the passage for the illustration of manners it affords), we sent to the chiefs of the village to request a place in their cemetery: expressing their sympathy with our sorrow, they immediately desired us to take our choice, and then guided us to the spot, which was about two miles from the river.

It was indeed a dreary walk; the sky was dark, the wind blew the fine sand in clouds around us, and we could see only a few yards in advance. After selecting the ground, the inhabitants of the village prepared the tomb, and were found assembled near it in crowds of all ages, when we again approached to lay the loved form in the deep grave they had dug.

After reading the funeral-service, according to our English customs, we distributed alms, out of respect to Arab custom. With these people, charity is not confined to the moment of interment; but for months, and even years after, on Friday, (the Mahometan Sabbath), the relations of the deceased attend at the grave to keep it in repair, and give food and money to the poor, who go there as the surest place to obtain assistance; and it is for the purpose of sheltering such persons that the small mosques and buildings often found in such localities are erected.

The cemeteries are always respected—indeed, are held as sacred amongst these wild, untutored people as among ourselves; so much so are they in public opinion, that when setting out on a journey, the Nubians frequently deposit near them their valuables. The place is not enclosed, and we often beheld in the cemeteries a collection of household goods, p'chers, &c., suspended from a tree, or laid near a grave, the vicinity of which was a sufficient protection during the absence of the owner.

The narration of Mr Melly is easy and unpretending—a little sentimental or so occasionally, but not the worse for that—and more pleasant from the quiet, calm tone that pervades it than many of those boisterous narratives, full of animation, strife, crackers, and bounces, that are meant for fun and wit. It gives us a far more agreeable idea of the country and the people than we had before, and probably a more correct one. It is at least pleasant to see, notwithstanding the oppression of the Egyptian Government, that civilisation is making its way back again up the Nile, and is reaching by that route and extending through the heart of Africa. Mr Melly needed not to have made any apology for supplying the reader with much information, conveyed in a pleasant manner, of an almost unknown country. His travels up the Nile from Cairo to the junction of the two rivers, and his account of the condition of the country and its inhabitants, will be generally read with pleasure. One or two passages will amuse our readers:—

INCIDENT AT CAIRO.

The Nubian outrunners exercise their vocation in a very merciless way, and I once, with equal surprise and pleasure, saw one thwarted in his vindictive purposes, in a manner that I cannot but record. An Arab boy, with the mischievous propensities of his age, had scrambled up behind the carriage of Ali Bey, a son of Ibrahim Pasha's, when proceeding through one of the streets of Cairo; but being perceived by the Nubian, sprang down again, and made off. This, however, did not satisfy the outrunner, who instantly dashed after him, his face contorted with rage, and leaving no doubt that he intended to inflict a most severe chastisement. The poor little urchin ran for his life, and well he might; for one blow of the Nubian's whip, wielded by such a muscular arm, must certainly have crippled him. So desperate were the boy's efforts to escape, now darting up the street, and then wheeling round and round, that the chase became quite exciting, causing every one to stop and look on, though only one dared to interpose. This amiable exception was a Turkish lady, who, just as the boy was sinking from exhaustion, drew him towards her, and threw her robe over him. This was like casting down the king's gage, in the days of jousts and tournaments; and Oriental chivalry forbade the Nubian to advance. After a few moments' hesitation, he turned sullenly away, like a baffled tiger, and the boy was set at liberty. Thus, even here, the ministering gentleness of woman makes itself apparent, and her influence is felt and acknowledged.

Egyptian ladies of rank, as I have already remarked, are seldom seen in the street; but soon after the adventure here described, it was my good fortune to encounter another. I was alone in a narrow street, on my way to the Consulate, when I saw a heap of female attire coming towards me, taking up, as usual, the whole passage. My dismay may be conceived, as I looked around in vain for some recess, where I might instal my poor proportions till the pile had passed by. I was on the verge of despair, when the lady, possibly in endeavouring to squeeze herself into a smaller space, put her foot on her veil, which instantly brought it down, disclosing a face of the most perfect beauty, a brilliant complexion, and dazzling eyes, at this moment lit up by a smile. As she picked up her veil, I caught a glimpse, through her half-open domino, of a red silk dress, tied with a blue sash, white satin trowsers, and red boots. She was evidently of high rank, and could only have got out alone in some clandestine manner.

A BATTLE ON THE RIVER.

While our boats were at anchor, we made some experiments in fishing, and not without a degree of success. First we hooked up a turtle, eighteen inches long, and weighing twenty lbs., which our ingenious Abbas very soon converted into capital soup. Our next prize was a more startling one, though no great delicacy, being nothing less than an alligator-lizard, about four feet long, supposed by the ignorant natives to be the product of an addled crocodile's egg. We preserved its skin as a trophy.

These tranquil occupations were interrupted by a dire uproar, such as would have disturbed the serenity of Izaak Walton himself. Our two crews, like all Arabs, had very imperfect perceptions of *meum* and *tuum*, and in this respect, were aptly described by the dragoman as "very rascal people." It should seem, it was their constant practice, whenever an opportunity presented itself, to carry off from the shore every fragment of wood they could lay their hands on, wholly regardless as to who was the lawful owner; and on the present occasion, being hard pushed for fire-wood, and finding nothing portable, they had pounced upon a shadoof, at that moment actually in operation, and brought it bodily off. This outrage naturally aroused public indignation, at first expressed only by a few labourers, who, on observing what had occurred, collected on the shore, and demanded restitution. Our men, however, were in no such mood, and strip-

ping to the waist, they snatched their sticks from the boat, and announced their determination to retain their spoil. On this, the enraged labourers set up a tremendous yell, such as would have done honour to Tipperary, at the same time throwing handfuls of dust in the air, which, I presume, is the Egyptian mode of declaring war, being invariably followed by an onslaught. The tocsin sounded by their voices elicited a prompt response; and from every quarter—

"On right, on left, above, below,  
Sprang up at once the lurking foe."

At least fifty half-naked savages came rushing down, armed with murderous-looking clubs, and not a few with spears, while one gaunt fellow, a very Ramezis in stature, ostentatiously brandished a sword. They made a desperate attempt to board the boat, but were driven off, when the fight was continued in a cotton field, the owner of which, a poor, inoffensive old man, had his arm broken in the *melee*. At length, the enemy gave way, though not till we had lost a tarboosh, belonging to one of the crew, and which was displayed as a trophy by its captor, who, however, made an overture for the suspension of hostilities. Orders had already been given to restore the shadoof; and, now that a truce was established, it was most amusing to see some of our men, who were natives of this part of the country, recognising brothers and kinsmen among their antagonists, and kissing them in the most loving manner. To render the spectacle more ludicrous, these fraternising warriors exhibited on their faces significant tokens of each other's prowess. On the whole, however, the casualties were slight. Our dragoman, who greatly distinguished himself, received a blow in the height of the combat, from one of his own comrades, which sprained his wrist; and our two captains were both severely bruised. One had maintained, for some time, an unequal contest with an Arab, armed with an axe, which he most adroitly parried with a stick, though with all his dexterity, it frequently came much too near his head. But the occurrence, however annoying in some respects, taught all a lesson, and strict orders were issued that no such provocation should be given again, and no more wood stolen. Meanwhile, peace was re-established, and all but the crew and two or three of their friends dispersed, leaving the shore deserted.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Papers Relative to the Establishment of a Representative Legislature at the Cape of Good Hope. Trelawney Saunders.  
Copies of Correspondence with Lord John Russell on Representative Government at the Cape of Good Hope. (Pamphlet.) Trelawney Saunders.  
Brief Notice of the Causes of the Kaffir War. By Sir A. Stockenstrom, Bart. (Pamphlet.) Trelawney Saunders.  
The Present Crisis in Egypt. No. II. (Pamphlet.) Hope and Co.  
Knight's Pictorial Shakespeare. Part XXIV.

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 11th day of October, 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£ 28,454,780	Government debt .....	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities .....	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion .....	14,421,405
		Silver bullion .....	33,375
	28,454,780		28,454,780

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors capital .....	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities, includ-	£
Rest .....	2,102,791	ing Dead Weight Annuity ..	13,464,216
Public Deposits (including Ex-		Other Securities .....	14,327,386
chequer, Savings Banks, Com-		Notes .....	8,843,160
missioners of National Debt,		Gold and Silver Coin .....	595,813
and Dividend Accounts) .....	9,728,421		
Other Deposits .....	8,683,515		
Seven Day and other Bills .....	1,212,948		
	37,280,575		37,280,575

Dated the 16th October, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£	<i>Assets.</i>	£
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills ..	21,784,468	Securities .....	27,248,602
Public Deposits .....	9,728,421	Bullion .....	15,050,593
Other or private Deposits .....	5,683,515		
	39,196,404		42,299,195

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,102,791 as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

An increase of Circulation of .....	£ 77,117
An increase of Public Deposits of .....	72,833
An increase of Other Deposits of .....	126,565
A decrease of Securities of .....	286,632
An increase of Bullion of .....	59,117
A decrease of Rest of .....	504,030
A decrease of Reserve of .....	54,938

The present returns, which do not include the payments on account of the dividends, show an increase of circulation 77,117, an increase of public deposits 72,833, an increase of private deposits 126,565, a decrease of securities 286,632, an increase of bullion 59,117, a decrease of rest 504,030, and a decrease of reserve 54,938. The diminution of the rest, which carries with it the diminution of the reserve, is, of course, caused by the payment of the dividends on Bank stock. The returns present no other peculiar feature, except that the bullion has increased, though the reserve has decreased, indicating that the stream of bullion is setting pretty strongly into the Bank.

The payment of dividends has suddenly made money very plentiful, and it has rarely happened that the effect of abundance has been so quickly shown. The best bills are now discounted considerable below the Bank rates, and it some cases not more than 2 per cent. can be obtained for money on call. The rate varies between that and 2½, which is yet given by some persons. Good bills are now in demand.

Gold continues to come in from all quarters in small sums, and cannot but speedily run into the Bank coffers. Of the diminution which we noticed last week, about 180,000*l* went to Rio Janeiro, and the rest was taken from the Bank in very small sums, it being evidently wanted for circulation in some of our own localities, as in Wales, where the failure of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company created a necessity for a supply of gold.

The price of silver is unaltered, but the demand for it has increased.

There is no other alteration to notice in the exchanges, than they come worse from Vienna, where money affairs seem to be fast lapsing into confusion.

The English funds have been in demand, and have advanced again after the depression they suffered last Saturday, in consequence of a fall in the French funds. They closed firmly to-day with consols at 97½. The following is our usual list of prices:—

CONSOLS.		Money		Account	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed	
Saturday	96½ 7	96½ 7	97 ½	96½ 7	
Monday	96½ 7	96½ 7	97 ½	96½ 7	
Tuesday	96½ 7	96½ 7	97 ½	96½ 7	
Wednesday	96½ 7	96½ 7	97 ½	96½ 7	
Thursday	96½ 7	96½ 7	97 ½	96½ 7	
Friday	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½	

  

Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent consols, account	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½
— — — money	97 ½	97 ½	97 ½
3½ per cents	97½ ½ for opening	97½ ½	97½ ½
3 per cent reduced	96½ ½	96½ ½	96½ ½
Exchequer bills, large	45s 8s	51s 4s pm	51s 4s pm
Bank stock	212 13	260 2	212 13
East India stock	37½ 8½	37½ 8½	37½ 8½
Spanish 3 per cents	32 3	32 3	32 3
Portuguese 4 per cents	27½ 9½	27½ 9½	27½ 9½
Mexican 5 per cents	88½ 9½	88½ 9½	88½ 9½
Dutch 2½ per cents	90½ 1 x	90½ 1 x	90½ 1 x
— 4 per cents	101½ ½	101½ ½	101½ ½
Russian, 4½ stock	101½ ½	101½ ½	101½ ½
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—

There has not been much doing in the railway market, and to-day prices were rather flat. Old-fashioned people seem to prefer the public funds for investment. The following is our usual list of the prices last Friday and this day of the principal shares:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	28½ 29½	28½ 29½	28½ 29½	28½ 29½	
Birmingham and Dudley	8 10 pm	8 10 pm	8 10 pm	8 10 pm	
Bristol and Ex-ter	78 8	78 8	78 8	78 8	
Caledonians	112 ½	112 ½	112 ½	112 ½	
Eastern Counties	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	6½ 6½	
East Lancashire	14½ ½	14½ ½	14½ ½	14½ ½	
Great Northern	16½ ½	16½ ½	16½ ½	16½ ½	
Great Western	83 ½	83 ½	83 ½	83 ½	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	55½ 56	55½ 56	55½ 56	55½ 56	
London and Blackwalls	68 7	68 7	68 7	68 7	
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	94 5	94 5	94 5	94 5	
London & North Western	116½ 17	116½ 17	116½ 17	116½ 17	
London and South Western	83½ 4½	83½ 4½	83½ 4½	83½ 4½	
Midlands	48½ 9½	48½ 9½	48½ 9½	48½ 9½	
North British	5½ 6½	5½ 6½	5½ 6½	5½ 6½	
North Staffordshire	8½ ½ dis	8½ ½ dis	8½ ½ dis	8½ ½ dis	
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	14½ 15	14½ 15	14½ 15	14½ 15	
South Eastern	19½ ½ x div	19½ ½	19½ ½	19½ ½	
South Wales	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½	27 ½	
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	17½ ½	17½ ½	17½ ½	17½ ½	
York and North Midland	18½ ½	18½ ½	18½ ½	18½ ½	

**FRENCH SHARES.**  
 Boulogne and Amiens ..... 10½ ½  
 Northern of France ..... 13½ 1½  
 Paris and Rouen ..... 22½ 2½  
 Paris and Strasbourg ..... 6½ 0 dis  
 Rouen and Havre ..... 8½ 9  
 Dutch Rhenish ..... 5½ ½ dis

India bonds and Exchequer bills are in demand, and the latter have risen to 51s to 54s premium.

Some more failures are occurring. One is mentioned at Hull and one at Leith; both houses carried on a respectable business.

The following has been published, though not authoritatively, as the state of the affairs of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Banking Company;—

Dr.	£ s d	Cr.	£ s d
Actual liabilities	558,790 2 2	Cash	10,361 6 3
Loss likely to accrue from bills discounted and re-discounted	25,000 0 0	Bills of exchange	30,194 1 2
		Overdrawn accounts	62,251 13 6
		Due from sundries	2,342 17 4
		Further amount in branches	3,947 10 9
			109,637 9 0
		Available:—	
		Mortgages, collieries, life policies, shares, buildings, &c., at actual cost	58,119 0 0
		Securities in the hands of the London Joint Stock Bank	236,308 0 0
			463,164 9 0
	583,790 2 2	Dormant accounts	634,783 0 0

We shall offer no comment on the statement, further than to say, that if it be correct, the shareholders will be great sufferers.

By the Lady Clark, from Sydney, further consignments of Australian gold have been received. One parcel consists of 439 ounces, from Mr Austin, of Bathurst. The miners have mostly arranged to work in parties of from six to ten, and have taken in almost all cases a supply of provisions, &c., sufficient for two or three months. Till they break up no large amounts may come forward, and no estimate can be made of the general yield.

We see with satisfaction that the subject of tribunals of commerce is not allowed to drop. Mr Edmund H. Stanley, assistant-secretary to the committee for promoting the establishment of them, has published a pamphlet, explaining what they should be, and how they would probably work. The pamphlet will keep attention directed to the subject, and help to induce the mercantile community to exert themselves in favour of the project.

**FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.**

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Oct. 16	£. 25 25	3 days' sight
		25 7½	1 month's date
Antwerp	— 16	25 27½	3
Amsterdam	— 14	fl. 1 52½	3 days' sight
		11 85	3 days' sight
Hamburg	— 10	m. 13 7	2 months' date
		13 5½	3 days' sight
St Petersburg	— 10	37¼ to 37 15-16d	3 months' date
Madrid	— 19	30 90-100d	3
Lisbon	— 9	53d	3
Gibraltar	— 9	50d	3
New York	Sept. 30	10 to 10¼ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 13	1¼ per cent pm	30
		1 per cent pm	60
		¼ per cent pm	90
Havana	— 17	7 to 7¼ per cent pm	90
Rio de Janeiro	— 14	29¼ to 29d	60
Bahia	— 19	29d	60
Pernambuco	— 21	28¼ to 29d	60
Buenos Ayres	— 5	2¼	60
Valparaiso	July 25	45d	90
Singapore	— 31	4s 7d to 4s 7½d	60 days' sight
		—	1
Ceylon	Aug. 15	7 to 8 per cent dis	3
		—	6
Bombay	Sept. 17	—	1
		—	3
		1s 11½d to 1s 11d	6
		1s 11¼d to 2s	6
Calcutta	— 8	—	4
		—	1
Hong Kong	Aug 23	4s 9d	6
Mauritius	— 8	5 per cent dis	6
Sydney	June 26	par	30 days' sight

**COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.**

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.25, it follows that gold is about 0.32 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 428½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.63; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.73, it follows that gold is 0.46 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110¼ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109.25-30 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

**PRICES OF BULLION.**

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

**THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.**

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS						
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	211½ xd	212½ xd	212½ xd	212½ xd	212½ xd	212½ xd
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	9½ 6 xd 95 xd	96½ xd	96½ xd	96½ xd	96½ xd	96½ xd
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	97 6½	96½	96½	96½	97 ½	97 ½
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ per Cent Anns.	97½ ½ xd 17½ xd	97½ xd	97½ xd	97½ xd	97½ xd	97½ xd
New 5 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	260	262	—	262	—	—
Do. Bonds, 3½ per Cent 1090	54s 5s p	54s 7s p	54s 7s p	54s 7s p	54s 8s p	54s 8s p
Ditto under 1090	51s 4s p	53s 7s p	54s 7s p	54s 7s p	57s 8s p	56s 9s p
South Sea Stock, 3 per Cent	—	—	—	108½	107½	108½
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	—	—	—	98½ xd	—	—
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 per Cent Anns., 1751	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock for acct. Nov. 13	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Nov. 12 96½	96½ ½	96½ ½	96½ ½	96½ 7	97 ½	97 ½
India Stock for acct. Nov. 13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excheq. Bills, 1000 <i>l</i> 14d	48s p	46s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 4s p
Ditto 500 <i>l</i>	49s p	46s 9s p	48s 1s p	48s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 4s p
Ditto Small	46s 8s p	46s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 5s p	48s 4s p
Ditto Advertised	—	—	—	—	—	—

**FRENCH FUNDS.**

	Paris Oct. 13	London Oct. 15	Paris Oct. 14	London Oct. 16	Paris Oct. 15	London Oct. 17
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	E. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	91 5	—	99 5½	—	90 35	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 per Cent Rentes, div. 22½	56 70	—	55 80	—	55 40	—
June and 22 December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	2110 6	—	2116 0	—	2160	—
and 1 July	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 25	—	25 25	—	25 25	—
Ditto 8 months	25 7½	—	25 7½	—	25 7½	—

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Oct. 17.	Amer. Prices, Sept. 27.
United States Bonds ... 6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	112½	123 3
— Certificates ... 6	1862	—	—	106½	116
Alabama ... Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—	—	50 4
Indiana ... 4	{1861}	5,000,000	—	72 4	84 5
— 2½	1861-6	2,000,000	—	36½	41½
— Canal, Preferred ... 5	1861-6	4,500,000	—	—	44
— Special do ... 6	1870	10,000,000	—	64	13
Illinois ... 6	1868	4,250,000	—	—	106
Kentucky ... 6	{1850}	—	—	—	—
Louisiana ... Sterling 5	{1852}	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	90 xd	95
Maryland ... Sterling 5	1888	3,000,000	Jan. and July	88	97
Massachusetts ... Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	106½	—
Michigan ... 6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi ... 6	{1860}	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—
— 5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
New York ... 5	1850	13,124,270	Quarterly	96	106
Ohio ... 6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	104	114½
Pennsylvania ... 5	1851-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	82	90
South Carolina ... 5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	89	—
Tennessee ... 6	1868	3,000,000	—	—	103
Virginia ... 6	1857	7,000,000	—	—	164
United States Bank Shares ... 10	1870	35,000,000	—	7	24
Louisiana State Bank ... 8	1870	2,000,000	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana ... 5	{1860}	4,000,000	—	—	—
New York City ... 5	{1856}	9,600,000	Quarterly	—	—
New Orleans City ... 5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	90
— Canal and Banking ...	1863	—	—	—	—
Planters' Bank of Tennessee ...	—	—	—	£12½	—
New York Life and Trust Co ...	—	—	—	£24½	—

Exchange at New York 110 ¼.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	L. S. D. 59 0 0	86
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	21½
50,000	6/1 p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	42½
24,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas	50	5 10 0	16½
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7½
5,000	5/1 p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	25
4,000	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	84
— 14s		Crown	50	5 0 0	15
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	11½
—		General	5	5 0 0	5½
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	—	133
20,000	5/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	53½
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	245
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	18
13,453	17s & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	49
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	3½
10,000		Law Life	100	10 0 0	4½
20,000		Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4½
3,900	1/1	London Fire	25	12 10 0	19
31,000	1/1	London Ship	25	12 10 0	19
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	15½
10,000	4/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2½
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
5,000	1/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	—
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	—
—		Pelican	—	—	38
— 3/1 p sh & bs		Phoenix	—	—	158
2,500	17s & bs	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	30
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	6½
689,220	6/1 p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	—	221
— 6/1		Sun Fire	—	—	209
4,000	17s 6s	Do. Life	—	—	48
25,000	4/1 p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	4
5,000	10/1 p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	—
— 5/1 p cent		Victoria Life	—	4 12 6	5 ½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
22,500	4/1 per ct	Australasia	L. 50	L. S. D. 50 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	—
20,000	2/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
— 6/8 & 7s 6d bs		Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	—
60,000	6/8 & 7s 6d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	—
50,000	6/1 per c bs	London and Westminster	50	20 0 0	30
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5/1 per ct	— New	20	10 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	—
24,000	—	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
4,000	8/1 per ct	— New	10	10 0 0	—
12,000	15/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	6/1 & bs	South Australia	25	25 0 0	25½
8,000	6/1 per ct	— Ditto	25	2 10 0	—
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	15½
15,000	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	—

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
815,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	—	84
2,065,687	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	—	142½
— 1,038	1/1 p sh	East Country	100	—	—
3,628,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	—	114½
300,000	3½ p cent	— Ditto Bonds	—	—	—
1,352,752	3½ p cent	St Kathar ne	Stk.	—	79
500,000	4½ p cent	— Ditto Bonds	—	—	—
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	17 16½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.	Friday.
Amsterdam	short	11 18½	11 18½
—	3 ms	12 0½	11 19½
Ditto	—	12 0½	12 0
Rotterdam	—	25 42½	25 47½
Antwerp	—	25 42½	25 47½
Brussels	—	13 10½	13 10½
Hamburg	—	25 22½	25 25
Paris	short	25 42½	25 47½
—	3 ms	25 45	25 47½
Marseilles	—	120	120
Frankfort on the Main	—	12 10	12 15
Vienna	—	12 10	12 15
Trieste	—	36½	36½
Petersburg	—	49½	49½
Madrid	—	50½	50
Cadiz	—	30 55	30 60
Leghorn	—	25 50	25 50
Genoa	—	40½	40½
Naples	—	120½	120½
Palermo	—	120½	121
Messina	—	53	53
Lisbon	90 da dt	53½	53
Oporto	—	53½	53
Rio Janeiro	60 da sg	—	—
New York	—	—	—

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent...	—	—	—	—	86 7	—
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	—	84½	—	—	—	—
Ditto New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	44	—	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	66	65 6
Ditto 3 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equador Bonds	—	—	—	3½	—	—
Grenada Bonds, 1¼ per Cent	—	—	—	13½	—	—
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	—	—	—	—	14½	—
Ditto Deferred	—	3½	—	—	—	—
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex over-due coupons...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	27½	27 6½	26½	7	26½	27 6½
Peruvian Bonds, 5 per cent, 1849	—	88½	—	—	—	87½
Ditto Deferred	—	41½	—	41½	—	—
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent	—	—	—	—	32½	—
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 p cent, in £sterling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4½ per cent	—	101½	—	101½	101½	—
Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent...	—	82	—	—	—	—
Ditto Scrip	—	1½	2½	2½	3 dis	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent div. from Nov. 1840	—	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Ditto ditto 1841	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds...	—	38½	38½	38½	38½	38
Venezuela 2½ per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	31½	31½
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	11	11½

Dividends on the above payable in London.

Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. £ st.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, 4½ per cent	—	—	94½	94½	—	—
Ditto, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	—	—	59½	58½	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	—	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Commercial Times.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Oct. 1851.—On and from the first of November next all letters or packets posted at any provincial post-office for places within the United Kingdom must either be prepaid by stamps or be sent unpaid, as money prepayment for inland letters will no longer be permitted at any such office.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.  
On 13th Oct., AMERICA, per *Europa* steamer, via Liverpool—St John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 25; Montreal, 29; New York, 30; Boston, Oct 1; Halifax, 2.  
On 14th Oct., PENINSULAR, per *Iberia* steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Oct. 5; Cadiz, 6; Lisbon, 9; Vigo, 10.  
On 15th Oct., BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, per *Tay* steamer, via Southampton—Buenos Ayres, Sept. 3; Monte Video, 6; Rio de Janeiro, 14; Bahia, 19; Pernambuco, 21; St Vincent's, 30; Madeira, Oct. 7; Lisbon, 10.  
On 17th Oct., GIBRALTAR, Oct. 9, per *Arno* steamer, via Liverpool.  
On 17th Oct., INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Hong Kong, Aug. 23; Calcutta, Sept. 8; Bombay, 17.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON  
On 20th Oct. (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per *Puttling* steamer, via Southampton.  
On 22nd Oct. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per *Franklin* steamer, via Southampton.  
On 23rd Oct. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, and HAVANA, per *Africa* steamer, via Liverpool.  
On 24th Oct. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.  
On 27th Oct. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.  
+ If addressed "Via United States, per *Franklin* steamer."  
\* If addressed "Via United States."

Mails Due.

Oct. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.  
Oct. 20.—West Indies.  
Oct. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.  
Oct. 20.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

Oct. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.  
 Oct. 23.—America.  
 Oct. 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.  
 Nov. 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.  
 Nov. 5.—West Indies.  
 Nov. 5.—Mexico.  
 Nov. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Sold.....qrs	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
115,020	35	6	25	2	17	3	25	0	27	8	26	2
Weekly average, Oct. 4.....	35	7	25	1	17	6	24	2	27	10	27	1
— 11.....	36	7	25	0	18	0	25	4	28	8	27	0
Sept. 27.....	37	8	25	7	18	4	26	2	28	6	28	2
— 20.....	38	5	26	1	19	5	25	0	28	9	27	8
— 13.....	38	9	26	1	20	1	26	2	30	4	25	11
— 6.....	37	1	25	6	18	7	25	4	28	7	27	0
Six weeks' average.....	37	1	25	6	18	7	25	4	28	7	27	0
Sametime last year.....	42	5	24	2	17	2	26	3	29	4	29	6
Duties.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth. In the week ending October 8, 1851.

	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 & buck wheat meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	73,650	7,192	17,044	278	275	7,823	4,300	...
Colonial ...	3,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77,499	7,192	17,044	278	275	7,823	4,300	...
Total imports of the week.....	114,355 qrs.							

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The corn market was firm to-day at Monday's prices, and on Monday the price was the same as on the preceding Friday.

The accounts from the Continent of the weather and the yield of the harvest come worse from week to week. It is stated that the present harvest does not yield so well as was expected in France, and a demand has arisen at Nantes for foreign corn. From Galatz we learn, by the circular of Messrs Agassiz, Milesi, and Co., dated September 30, that little was doing there on English account, while a brisk business was going on for the Adriatic. The demand for all sorts of bread-stuffs continued, and the want of vessels prevented a larger extent of purchases. Of Amsterdam, it is stated that a week ago business was brisker in the corn market than it had been for four years. Almost every day letters arrived, extending limits, and prices again rose in the past week from 12 to 15 florins per last; subsequently the wheat market became quiet, but in the week ending last Wednesday, a good business was done in rye at advanced prices. From Cologne of the 11th, we learn that the wet weather continued, and was unfavourable to preparing the ground and to the potato crops, the rottenness of which had increased. Considerable purchases of wheat on speculation had taken place, and it extended to deliveries in March. The demand for wheat for the Upper Rhine continued. From Stettin we are informed that the magistrates have petitioned the Government to stop the exportation of wheat. From every part of Germany nearly we hear dismal accounts of the failures of the potatoes and the rye. In consequence of these circumstances, a very brisk trade in the export of low-priced wheat is taking place from this country. As much, we believe, as 30,000 qrs has already been forwarded, and cargoes from Egypt and the Black Sea, as they come forward, will be sent to Belgium and Holland as a better market than England. At Hull, whence corn has been exported, we are informed that the Surveyor of the Customs, interpreting the law liberally, has allowed of the transshipment of corn, even of parts of cargoes, without calling for the duty, which will be of great advantage to our merchants should that practice be adopted as the general rule. This extensive demand for corn for the Continent will make a great difference in our own markets. Instead of a large quantity of grain hanging over them, and ready to be poured in, now grain is exported, and unless our harvest be most unusually abundant, they will soon begin to feel the influence of the deficiencies abroad.

The sugar market has been animated this week. A great deal of business has been done, a great quantity of sugar has changed hands, and prices have improved. After large sales the market closed to-day very firm. The demand for sugar is increasing. Refined is in better request.

The coffee market has been on the whole firm. Native Ceylon has been sold for 42s; to-day some was sold for a less sum.

For other colonial articles except rice, the demand for which is somewhat abated, the demand has improved; there are generally better prospects in the colonial produce markets than we have for some time had to report.

The sales of cotton in the week only amount to 750 bales. The demand was limited, the market dull, and prices irregular.

We have no alteration to report in the silk market. Every description of silk is quiet and steady.

The English wool market has been without alteration this week, waiting probably for the approaching sales of colonial wools.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Oct. 17.  
 PRICES CURRENT.

	1850—Same period				
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good.	Fine.
Upland .....	4½	4¼	5½	5¼	6¼
New Orleans .....	4½	4¼	5½	5¼	6¼
Pernambuco .....	5½	5¼	6½	6¼	7¼
Egyptian .....	5½	5¼	6½	6¼	7¼
Surat and Madras.....	2½	3½	3½	4½	4½

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 17.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 17.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 17.	Computed Stock, Oct. 17.
1851 bales 1,535,812	1851 bales 1,235,100	1851 bales 209,630	1851 bales 556,860
1850 bales 1,321,671	1850 bales 1,081,060	1850 bales 196,570	1850 bales 521,580

The cotton market has been dull throughout the week, and as holders of American have met the demand freely, some concession has been made to the buyer. We have reduced our quotations ½d per lb. Brazil are somewhat irregular in price, and rather lower generally. Egyptian are firmly held, and have shown a tendency upwards. East India are ¼d per lb lower during the week. The sales to day are 6,000 bales.

INDIGO.

The sales have proceeded without interruption since last Monday, and at the close of yesterday's sitting the following statistics were made up:—

On Monday next the sales will be resumed.

The purchases of indigo have this week not been distinguished either by confidence or by briskness, but have been limited to the absolute wants of the continental and home consumers; however, an extreme competition has frequently pushed favorite marks more than others suitable for the continent up to higher rates than what prevailing circumstances warranted.

The mere reports of an increased crop of indigo caused in yesterday's sale a still greater dulness, and the rates were ¼d to 6d per lb, or 10 per cent. lower than the average of the July sales.

The Calcutta letters are to the 9th September, and confirm now the expectation previously held out, that the indigo crop is rather an abundant one, producing 110,000 maunds, and, in all probability, somewhat more.

It becomes, therefore, doubtful whether the rates of this week will be maintained up to the conclusion of the present public sales, which will be continued through the greatest part of next week.

Calcutta, 8th September, 1851.

The Haddington steamer, from Suez, arrived at her moorings on the 1st inst., bringing accounts of the July Indigo sale in London and the state of the continental markets.

The very great reduction of the stocks prognosticated from London, last autumn has not, unfortunately, been realised—the firm support promised to indigo in London, in the full expectation of which the purchasers of last cold season in Calcutta paid so high prices, could not, it appears, be continued long after the last October sale—the frequency and rapidity of steam intercourse seems to have freed the merchants and dealers of the Continent from the old necessity of holding stocks themselves—the French market which, owing to the smallness of last year's importation and its protecting duties, was considered as quite safe, is also a losing one—and all this ill luck of indigo in Europe is, by no means, likely to be mended by the various estimates of crop 1850-51, which leave Calcutta by this mail.

We have now seen four indigo seasons succeed each other in Bengal, without almost any rain, whilst part of the Madras Presidency was deluged by it towards the end of April, and the Kurpah indigo fields swamped by the overflowing of the rivers. In June and July rain poured down almost night and day along our Sylhet frontier. In July the Bombay Presidency was in its turn similarly visited. Our own zillahs of the Doab have had, at different periods, since December last, more rain than for many years past; at the commencement of this month, the rains at Agra were terrific, and the Jumna and Ganges at Allahabad almost compared to a sea. Our Bengal rivers rose rapidly in consequence, and the finishing stroke was dealt out to the plant of the low lands in Furreedpore and Jessore. After three or four days the rivers subsided, we had brisk showers, but of short duration, at long intervals, plenty of sunshine, warm nights, and, in fact, the weather of May throughout August.

In June and July most of our planters refused to believe in the possibility of a crop of more than 85,000 or 90,000 maunds. This cultivation, entered upon in February last, under rather unfavourable circumstances, appeared three distinct times to be on the brink of ruin, yet either in consequence of the gradual change evidently at work in the climate and temperature of India during the last 25 or 30 years, or because both equinoctial rains and consequent inundations have temporarily left us, the exception during these four last years seems to have become the rule, and unexpected good luck has once more rescued the best part of the present crop.

Our last report, of the 8th August, contained a short summary of factory maunds 1,03,630, as representing the highest cut-turn which then appeared to us to be rationally possible. We now beg to print the particulars of that calculation at foot, in order that you may compare them with the revised estimate at this date, which amounts to no less than 1,10,120 factory maunds.

The heavy rains in the Doab, in the early part of the month, have injured the prospects of both the old and young plant in those zillahs. The drought, the caterpillars, and the general lateness of the sowing leave now almost no chance that the Benares division will exceed the quantities estimated thirty days ago. In Tirhoot and Chuprah, although want of rain continued to be generally complained of, the first cuttings have been good; the yield of the second ones, just now commenced upon, is not unsatisfactory, and a final out-

turn of at least 22,000 maunds for both zillahs is expected. With regard to Bengal, the late improvement in Nuddeah and Kishnagur, in Burdwan, in the higher and consequently later cultivation of Jessore itself, and in almost every other zillah which had not closed operations at the date of our last report, sufficiently prove the extraordinary clemency of the rains and rivers during August.

We may safely declare, as far as we are concerned, that we have never been so much astonished since 1842-43, and have promised ourselves once more, and for good, never to venture upon an estimate of the Bengal crops of Indigo henceforth before September or October.

INDIGO CULTIVATION OF 1850-51.

Zillahs.	fy. mds	Estimate of probable maximum, 8th Aug.	Estimate of crop 1850-51, 8th Sept.
Doab	10,470	9,346	10,570
Allahabad to Goruckpore	10,440	10,570	10,570
Tirhoot and Chuprah	21,206	22,255	22,255
N. and N. W. of Bengal	42,110	42,205	42,205
Bengal—Purneah	5,269	6,190	6,190
Rangpore	780	800	800
Bhangulpore	2,950	3,160	3,160
Monghyr	320	310	310
Malda, Bauleah, &c	2,610	2,750	2,750
Rajshye	2,720	2,890	2,890
Mymensingh	1,100	1,050	1,050
Moorshedabad	5,840	6,100	6,100
Burdwan	4,800	5,550	5,550
Midnapore and Jungle Mahal	1,075	1,330	1,330
Nuddeah and Kishnagur	15,325	17,305	17,305
Hoghly, 24 Pargunnahs, Barraset	2,235	2,690	2,690
Jessore	12,390	13,800	13,800
Furzedpore	875	710	710
Dacca	3,240	3,240	3,240

1,03,630 1,10,129

Proportion of native produce in the above 1,10,129 fy mds ... fy mds 11,845.

—William Moran and Co.'s Circular.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to October 8, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woolens		Cotton Wool		
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	
Petersburg, pkgs	3618	1783	1699	1429	319	314	514	340	487	177	5318	43597	
Hamburg	30806	26558	4995	6017	4205	4911	8888	10041	5951	6261	10939	29005	
Bremen	297	776	28	59	85	122	377	455	80	89	617	267	
Antwerp	2018	1078	691	274	831	402	427	367	56	365	1199	11291	
Rotterdam	10879	11512	276	1418	1116	188	5684	4172	2478	2647	3330	9618	
Amsterdam	472	905	93	72	91	158	1374	1217	495	445	...	...	
Zwolle	1503	1071	2	2	48	46	39	216	24	9	...	...	
Kampen	2117	2531	96	99	45	49	365	331	94	93	...	55	
Leer	4623	1967	12	16	14	29	54	43	58	63	1050	1205	
Denmark, &c	2806	3418	47	39	287	462	855	964	856	810	2189	2655	
Other Euro. Ports.	1245	1957	154	213	145	238	71	103	148	91	526	3864	
All other parts	891	538	3	1	10	16	628	720	12	12	...	...	
Total	60657	54491	9091	9	29	7291	8	35	186	2	19269	11275	11063

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 16, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON:—	Price Oct. 15, 1851.		Price Oct. 1850.		Price Oct. 1849.		Price Oct. 1848.		Price Oct. 1847.		Price Oct. 1846.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland fair	0	5½	0	8	0	6½	0	4	0	5	0	5½
Ditto good fair	0	5½	0	8½	0	6½	0	4	0	6	0	6½
Pernambuco fair	0	6½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	7½	0	7½
Ditto good fair	0	7½	0	8½	0	6½	0	5½	0	8½	0	7½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0	9	0	10	0	9	0	6½	0	8½	0	9½
No. 30 WATER do	0	9½	0	11	0	9	0	7	0	8½	0	9½
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	4½	5	1½	4	10½	3	7	4	6	4	6
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	4	4½	6	3	5	10½	4	7½	5	4½	5	9
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	7	3	9	1½	8	3	6	6	8	0	8	0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8	4½	10	3	9	1½	7	3	8	4	8	7½
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 10oz	9	6	11	3	9	7½	7	10½	8	9	9	6
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7	3	8	9	6	10½	6	1½	7	7½	7	3

There is little change to notice in our market since Thursday last. In goods for export, business continues extremely limited, and the low prices of that day are barely maintained. In printing cloths considerable sales have been made at previous rates. The yarn market is quiet. The news by telegraph from India is too vague to form any idea of the state of business in the East.

BRADFORD Oct. 16.—There is not one ray of light towards an improvement in the demand for combed wools; every one seems disposed to buy only for day-by-day consumption, and if the reports of the spinners be carried out, they are evidently affording such a curb as will greatly affect the quantity consumed, and are long lower prices will be submitted to. The country dealers and growers may hold out for high prices, but it is quite impossible to realise them at the seat of manufacture. Nails and brooks are firm at usual prices. The disposition to diminish the quantity of yarns brought to market is now being carried out both in the town and neighbourhood; in short, throughout the whole worsted district, never were so many spinning frames lately stopped and others put on to short time as has occurred during the month of October. Great as the falling off in the demand and the consequent rise in the price has been, there is now evidently as great a determination to bring only to market what is required till prices should assume that point which will cover the cost of spinning. At present the cost of the wool or top is not realised, so that any further decline in price may not be expected. For pieces there is no improvement in the demand, nor can we learn of any further falling off, but a great diminution in the quantity making. The adoption of this prudent course, with the moral certainty that any change in the value of yarns must be in an ascending direction, causes

manufacturers to be determined not to make to stock with a certain loss before them; and if there is any improvement in the demand the price of goods will increase also.

LEEDS, Oct. 14.—The market to-day has been flat; but as is usually the case, more goods were sold on Saturday last. There is a fair business doing in the warehouses for the home-trade; but the shipping houses continue quiet.

HUDDESFIELD, Oct. 14.—We have not much change to report in our market of to-day: it continues much the same as last week. Thick woollens for the winter home-trade have been more in demand, as have also new styles in fancy waistcoatings.

MAOLESFIELD, Oct. 14.—With respect to the state of trade here, we have very little fresh to notice, consequent on the past week having been almost wholly devoted to holidays; the warehouses have been for the most part closed, and the transactions in goods, either here or in London, have not been extensive. The unsatisfactory state of business throughout this year has begun to show itself with weak houses, another failure having occurred, with liabilities which are fortunately small when compared with the extent of business carried on by the house. The thrown silk market remains totally without improvement, as far as regards home throws. Foreign, on the contrary, are in rather better request, partly owing to reduced prices, and general comparative cheapness. The business doing in raw silks remains limited, and will most likely continue so until the result of the public sales (announced for the 22nd inst.) is known.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The aspect of our piece hall to-day has not been animated; and the inquiry for worsted goods, both there and in the warehouses, is becoming more and more curtailed. Our report of the yarn trade is still unfavourable. There is scarcely any demand; and the prices fall greatly below the cost of production, at the current rates of the raw material. Wool maintains its price; but as the spinners purchase sparingly, and only to supply immediate wants, the quantity changing hands is not large.

CORN.

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 only a moderate one, and there was a good demand for white at the full prices of the previous week, but red was taken off less freely, although without any quotable variation in its value. Only a small quantity of foreign was reported, consisting of 1,200 qrs from Alexandria, 3,600 from Dantzic, 728 qrs from Stettin, and 650 qrs from Stralsund, making a total of 6,178 qrs. A few parcels of fine quality were taken off at full prices; in some instances choice Dantzic brought an advance of 1s per quarter. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,804 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 7,911 sacks, from foreign ports 880 sacks and 50 barrels: good fresh and approved samples were quite as dear. Choice malting barley realised fully as much money and was in demand, other sorts were taken slowly at former rates. There was no material change in the value of any description of beans. White boiling peas were very scarce and 1s to 2s per qr dearer, but there was no alteration in the currency of other qualities. An increased quantity of English and Irish oats appeared; fine old corn well supported prices, and a demand for such took place; the best new were of much the same value, but parcels out of condition and Irish black were 6d per qr lower, and these were sold with some difficulty. There have been a few sales of floating cargoes of wheat for the Continent, and in one instance as high as 32s per qr, cost, freight, and insurance, was paid for Antwerp, and there are limited orders on hand for Polish Odessa for Hamburg, as also for Dutch and Belgian ports. The consumption of Indian corn is not encouraged either in Holland or Germany, and therefore the business in this article continues to be for Ireland, and prices for that destination are well maintained.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate of most articles, and although the attendance was good, the tone in the trade for wheat was less firm than the previous week, and secondary sorts were rather lower: average, 37s 5d on 226 qrs. Flour too was taken slowly, at barely as much money for any description.

There were very limited imports of foreign grain at Hull, and the farmers brought forward only a moderate quantity of wheat, which commanded fully as much money: average, 33s 10d on 752 qrs. Some sales of low qualities of foreign wheat were made for export to Holland and Belgium, which gave a firmness to this description generally.

The arrivals at Leeds were moderate of wheat, amounting to 5,949 qrs, and the condition having been affected by the recent damp weather, the millers were not anxious buyers, and dry samples about supported prices, but other sorts were 1s per qr cheaper: average, 37s 8d on 2,396 qrs.

The farmers being busily occupied in the fields, supplies of wheat were short at Ipswich, and the driest parcels made currently 1s per qr advance: average, 37s on 1,160 qrs.

There was a good demand for wheat at Lynn, and former rates were maintained: average, 33s 9d on 3,116 qrs.

At Mark Lane on Wednesday there were very limited arrivals of English grain; a few cargoes of Irish oats and of foreign wheat and oats were fresh in. There was scarcely any English on sale, and prices were unaltered, with a few buyers of low qualities of foreign for export to Holland and Belgium. Barley, beans, and peas were steady in value and demand. Old oats and the best qualities of new were in fair request at Monday's currency.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 35s 6d on 115,020 qrs wheat; 25s 2d on 38,845 qrs barley; 17s 3d on 27,930 qrs oats; 25s on 406 qrs rye; 27s 8d on 5,852 qrs beans; and 26s 2d on 1,721 qrs peas.

There was a very large supply of wheat from the farmers at Edinburgh, parcels for seed were well sold at full prices, other sorts were dull without any material change in value: average, 39s 8d on 1,134 qrs.

The arrival of foreign grain at the port of Leith were very limited, and holders would not give way to meet the views of buyers, so that few transactions took place in any description.

The imports of grain at Glasgow were moderate, but they were large of flour. There was a demand for good qualities of wheat at former rates, and sweet flour, which is a small portion of the supply, met very ready buyers without any quotable change in its value.

Birmingham market was fairly supplied with wheat, and prices were reduced 6d to 1s per qr: average, 37s 5d on 2,100 qrs.

There was a moderate delivery of wheat from the farmers at Bristol, and the millers took it off at previous rates to a fair extent: average, 35s on 600 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a fair quantity of wheat at Newbury, which met a steady sale at last week's prices: average, 37s 2d on 2,093 qrs.

At Uxbridge there was not a large show of wheat, and prices were well maintained: average, 40s 9d on 1,221 qrs.

At Mark lane on Friday the arrivals of English grain were moderate. There was a fair fresh supply of oats from Ireland, and a few additional cargoes of foreign wheat and oats, but only a limited quantity of other articles of the trade. The few lots of English wheat on sale were taken off steadily, at about the rates of Monday, and there was a moderate business transacted in foreign, at former prices. Fresh and good flour realised full prices; American out of condition is scarcely wanted in this market, it is too inferior as a substitute for the continental demand for low bread stuffs. Choice malting barley was quite as dear and sells well; other sorts, on the contrary, are taken slowly. The demand for prime new or old oats was steady, as were the prices of such, but inferior parcels were dull.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,670	at	39 2
Barley.....	1,485	29	4
Oats.....	2,643	17	2
Rye.....	8	28	7
Beans.....	549	26	7
Peas.....	361	29	7

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English.....	3,531	2,410	2,370	640	1,770 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	5,820	.....
Foreign.....	5,150	2,470	.....	3,790	2,130 sacks 1,500 brls

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been active this week, the trade buying with more freedom than for some time past. There has been a large business done in West India at fully 6d advance, the transactions to yesterday reaching 3,700 casks, importers meeting the buyers readily. 149 hhd's, &c. Barbadoes sold with spirit at 36s 6d to 40s for good to fine yellow; low to good middling do, 33s to 36s. 125 casks other West India offered by auction were partly disposed of as follows:—St Kitts, brown to good middling yellow, 31s to 31s; Trinidad, low to middling greyish yellow, 32s per cwt. Grocery sugars are most in demand. The stock of West India is very large. Aggregate stock at this port on 11th inst. was computed at 91,616 tons, against 73,956 at the same period last year. Arrivals have since been rather heavy.

Mauritius—4,395 bags submitted on Tuesday were sold with spirit at 6d advance: middling to good yellow, 33s 6d to 36s 6d; low soft greyish to low middling yellow, 31s 6d to 33s; brown, 31s per cwt. The stock continues much larger than at same date last year, as the deliveries since 5th July have shown a serious falling off.

Bengal.—There has been a good demand, 8,084 bags nearly all finding buyers at full rates, as follows:—good middling to good white Benares, 39s 6d to 41s 6d; low to middling do, 36s 6d to 39s; low to good bright yellow Mauritius kinds, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; very good, 36s 6d; good to fine Cossipore and Dhubah, 40s to 42s; low yellow Cossipore, 36s 6d; fine white do, 47s to 48s; Khaur, 21s 6d to 26s; low soft brown Date, 22s 6d to 23s per cwt. Arrivals have been large.

Madras.—1,826 bags sold at fully previous rates to 6d advance: low to good soft brown, 25s to 26s 6d; yellow, low soft to middling, 27s to 29s 6d per cwt.

Foreign.—There has been a fair amount of business done by private treaty for export this week. The parcels duty paid offered in public sale have gone off steadily, at full, and for good to fine kinds at rather higher rates. 554 hhd's &c., 297 brls Porto Rico were chiefly disposed of: good to fine yellow, 39s to 41s; low to fair do, 33s to 38s 6d; heavy, 32s 6d; brown, 31s to 32s 6d. 3,092 boxes Havana sold readily from 32s 6d to 38s for low to good strong yellow, with a few lots 38s 6d to 39s 6d; brown, 32s 6d to 33s; good grey to middling strong white, 39s to 41s per cwt. The sales by private treaty are confined to two cargoes of yellow Havana at 18s 6d to 19s; and one white Bahia at 20s 3d; also 3,700 bags brown Pernambuco at 31s 6d per cwt on the spot.

MOLASSES.—Some business reported in good Antigua, at 12s 6d per cwt. being lower.

Refined.—The market has been firm with an improved demand, and prices have advanced 6d to 1s from the lowest last week, brown goods selling at 41s 6d; middling to good and fine tilters, 45s to 49s; finest up to 50s 6d. Wet lumps have met with an active demand at 43s to 44s. Prices are more inquired for, and bastards also at rather higher rates. Treacle is the same as last quoted. A few sales have been made in bonded crushed sugar at 27s 6d to 28s. Dutch has met with more inquiry. Loaves are firm, with a steady demand: 10lb, 30s 6d to 31s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—The intelligence from Rio Janeiro has led to an increased demand from the shippers in this market, and a large business has been done at rather higher rates. Of native Ceylon about 5,000 bags have changed hands at 40s 6d, closing at 42s for good ordinary, or 1s 6d to 2s advance on last Friday's price. There has been a fair amount of business done in plantation, and the market is 6d to 1s higher for the week: 496 cask; 204 bags in public sale nearly all sold: middling to good middling bold, 53s to 58s; fine fine ordinary to low middling, 49s to 52s 6d; ragged and ordinary, 44s to 47s; tringe, 40s 6d to 45s; peas, 60s to 62s 6d. The stock shows a large falling off this season. 153 bales 59 half do. Mocha were partly disposed of at previous rates: middling small berry, 68s 6d to 71s 6d; good long berry withdrawn at 85s. 300 bales and bags Mysore sold chiefly at 43s to 44s for good ordinary. Foreign has been active: 1,065 bags Costa Rica were taken by the shippers at rather higher rates: good to fine ordinary, 44s to 48s 6d; fine fine ordinary, 52s 6d. Three cargoes Rio, comprising about 8,500 bags, have sold for the continent at 37s 6d to 38s per cwt.

COCOA.—Importers have not brought forward any supplies of Trinidad, there fore a limited business has been done. The stock is very large, being 158 casks, 10,453 barrels and bags, at the end of last week. Guayaquil continues scarce.

TEA.—The market is still dull, but prices have not experienced any further change this week, both importers and the trade hourly awaiting the letters by the Overland Mail. Fair common congous at 10d to good at 1s to 1s 9d, meet with a ready sale, and the supply of those descriptions is moderate: common may be quoted 9d to 9d, same as last week. Scented orange pekoe is dull. There is not any particular change in the green tea market. No public sales have taken place this week.

RICE.—The late speculative demand has nearly subsided, the market having become quiet, and rather a limited business done by private contract. 1,908 bags Bengal went at easier rates in some instances: middling white to good middling, rather broken, 9s to 9s 6d. 521 bags Madras sold: yellowish Bengal grain, 8s to 8s 6d; barley, 7s 6d to 8s per cwt. Although the deliveries are large, continued heavy arrivals prevent any material diminution in the stock.

SAGO.—358 cases partly sold from 16s 6d to 18s for low middling to good small grain.

PIMENTO.—The market is firmer, 300 bags in public sale finding buyers at rather higher rates, from 5d to 5d, low 5d per lb. The stock keeps low, being 3,400 bags on the 11th inst.

PEPPER.—The scarcity of common export kinds has prevented much being done this week. 2,148 bags heavy shot Malabar, sold at proportionately low prices, viz., 3d to 3d per lb. Few sales are reported privately. The deliveries are steady.

OTHER SPICES.—Nothing of importance has been done in nutmegs or mace this week. 400 brls Jamaica ginger brought 27 11s to 31 16s, with a few very fine 8/ 11s to 10/ 13s. 110 cases Malabar were bought in at 20s to 32s per cwt.

RUM.—A steady business has been done in Jamaica this week at previous rates. Leewards have sold at 1s 5d per proof gallon.

SALTPETRE.—The sales in rough East India by private treaty have been limited, at previous rates, and market is rather quiet. Stock at the close of last week, 2,652 tons, against 3,173 tons at same date in 1850.

COCHINEAL.—146 bags Honduras were chiefly disposed of at last week's rates: from 2s 10d to 3s 1d for silvers, with a few lots ordinary black at 3s 4d. 17 bags Mexican blacks realised rather higher rates, owing to their scarcity, viz., 3s 7d to 3s 8d per lb. The stock shows a further increase.

LAC DYE.—The large public sale this day has prevented business being done by private contract.

DRUGS.—Some large supplies of gum Olibanum brought upon the market this week have sold at rather lower rates, from 47s to 51s 6d for fair to good pale quality. Yesterday the public sales passed off fairly, and castor oil went rather lower. China rhubarb sold at 1s 4d to 1s 10d per lb, for round and flat.

OTHER GOODS.—67 bales Bengal safflower, consisting chiefly of the new crop, nearly all sold at steady prices, ranging from 5l to 7l 10s for good ordinary to good. 636 bags Cutch sold at 6d decline, fair bringing 17s 6d to 18s. Gambier continues scarce, and 16s 6d per cwt demanded.

METALS.—There is no change to report in the iron market, nearly all kinds being dull as last quoted. The sales in Scotch pig are rather limited. Spelter a dull, at 14l on the spot. Last week the price of British copper was raised 4d per lb on sheets, &c, and other kinds in proportion. East India tin is firm and few parcels offering at the quotations. British remains without change: Tin plates are rather dearer than last week.

HEMP.—Clean Petersburg and other kinds are dull, with rather a downward tendency in prices. Jute remains without further change, 670 bales selling at 10l 15s to 12l 5s per ton. Manilla is still much wanted.

OILS.—Nearly all kinds of common fish remain the same as last quoted, with rather a limited demand. Some business has been done in new cod at 35s, a which there are now few sellers. Sperm is steady. Linseed oil has given way about 9d, several sales being reported at 30s on the spot; one transaction for forward delivery reported as low as 29s per cwt. Rape quiet and rather lower. Palm dull. Cocoa nut is held firmly; 125 casks Cochin being partly sold at 34s 6d to 35s 9d per cwt.

LINSEED, &c.—The sales this week are confined to a few parcels Petersburg and East India for export. Black Sea is quoted 46s per qr. English cakes very dull at 7l per ton. American in fair demand at 7l 7s 6d to 8l 5s per ton.

TALLOW.—The large quantity on the way here from St Petersburg has caused the trade to operate with much caution, and prices have given way fully 6d since last Friday, last sort new Y. C. on the spot being quoted at 37s 6d to 38s; there are sellers for arrival to the end of the year at 37s 6d per cwt. The stock on Monday consisted of 38,291 casks, against 27,774 casks at same date in 1850, when prices ruled 3s higher. Delivered last week 1,924 casks.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was an active demand for consumption to-day, and rather higher rates paid in some instances. 1,396 casks West India sold, making 5,114 casks for the week. Mauritius—657 bags realised rather higher rates than on Tuesday. Bengal—2,959 bags all sold; Benares at extreme rates; Mauritius and grainy rather dearer: low to good white Benares, 37s to 41s; low middling to fine Mauritius kind, 33s 6d to 37s; grainy yellow, 38s to 39s; good to fine yellow Cossipore, 41s to 41s 6d. Manilla—6,513 bags were taken in chiefly at 29s for soft unclayed brown, a few lots clayed 31s 6d. Refined was firmer.

COFFEE.—148 casks 20 bags plantation Ceylon were partly sold at previous rates; 79 casks good ordinary native sold at 40s 6d. 158 bags Costa Rica taken in at 43s 6d to 45s; also 366 bags La Guayra at 45s 6d for good ordinary; and 361 bags good Bombay at 60s to 65s per cwt.

COCOA.—216 bags Trinidad were mostly bought in at 40s to 46s per cwt.

RICE.—8,300 bags Madras about half sold at 7s 6d to 8s 6d for common to middling pinky white, being rather rates. 500 bags Bengal sold: good white, 10s to 10s 6d; broken 8s to 8s 6d per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—550 bags were taken in: Bengal refrac 11 to 13, 25s 6d to 26s; LAC DYE.—Of 973 chests offered to day about 300 chests sold: good to fine marks brought 1s to 2s 0d; low and ordinary went at 4d to 7d, being rather cheaper; various other qualities at intermediate prices.

SAFFLOWER.—114 bales Bengal sold rather cheaper, from 5l to 7l 17s 6d per cwt.

OIL.—A few lots seal sold by auction at 30l to 31l 10s per ton, for brown to tinged.

TALLOW.—322 casks Australian about half sold at easier rates, from 35s 6d to 38s. About one-third part of 359 casks South American were disposed of from 35s 6d to 37s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been very animated this week; the sellers have obtained 6d advance, making it 1s from the lowest point. The bonded for loaves is very firm, with a considerable demand for 10lb loaves. Crushed remains steady. About 300 tons of Dutch tilters and loaves have been sold at 23s to 24s. About 1,000 tons of Dutch crushed at 22s 6d to 25s f. o. b. in Holland.

DRY FRUIT.—Three cargoes of new Patras currants have arrived. The market continues very inactive: importers firm at 40s, which is barely remunerative, and buyers holding back in expectation of further decline. The Valencia raisins is in much the same position: holders firm at 35s, which is about cost price, and no purchases being made. Though there is not any alteration in any article, there are symptoms of an approaching brisk demand for all descriptions.

GREEN FRUIT.—The mild weather is in favour of consumption. A cargo of autumn oranges per Miranda, (American schooner) from St Michael, has been sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale; the quality being of a mixed character, the prices obtained were proportionate to quality. Black Spanish nuts are 3s per barrel lower. No alteration in Barcelona. Lemons are 2s to 3s per package lower, the great number of persons that have left London since the close of the Exhibition acting upon the consumption of this as well as other articles of fruit.

SEEDS are without alteration from last week's circular. Hemp and canary seed in good supply, the demand slow.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales, which are to commence

on the 23rd inst., will continue daily until the 15th November. The quantity brought forward will not exceed 40,000 bales.

FLAX.—Very quiet and few sales made; the auctions of Egyptian flax yesterday were abortive.

HEMP.—Scarcely any sales, the prices remain the same.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—Since our monthly-circular of last week no alteration has taken place in the leather trade; a moderate amount of business has been transacted at our quotations. At Leadenhall yesterday the attendance of buyers was small, and there was no article prominently in request.

TIMBER.—A large importation from the Baltic ports and Norway, and the stock of wood accumulates in consequence; but there is a large increasing consumption, which seems to require the augmented supply for use while the winter closes the ports of shipments.

METALS.—The past week has been quiet in the metal trade, and the transactions have been very limited in all descriptions except tin, which is somewhat more in request, although prices are without change.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar; 2,700 bags Bengal do. 300 bags Jamaica coffee; 77 casks do; 859 casks Ceylon do; 650 bags do. 143 bags white pepper. 50 cases Calicut ginger; 250 barrels Jamaica do. 300 serons Guatemala Indigo; 40 chests Kurpah do. 20 bales safflower. 20 chests lac dye. 4 tons ivory. 100 tons Sarah wood; 175 tons Lima do.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22.—1,393 baskets Java sugar. 563 bags Java pepper. 16 cases Java nutmegs. 1,628 bags Java rice. — bales E. I. and China raw silk.

THURSDAY, Oct. 23.—33 casks Jamaica coffee; 8,000 bags Rio do. 175 casks Jamaica ginger.

MONDAY, Oct. 27.—Cinnamon sales. In about 10 days,—72 cases Penang nutmegs. 44 cases Penang mace. 57 cases Penang cloves.

PROVISIONS.

The butter market looks healthy; a fair demand for all kinds; prices the same. The supplies of bacon, both Hamburg and Irish, very small, scarcely enough to supply present wants; prices are consequently kept up beyond anticipation.

Comparative Statements of Stocks and Deliveries.

Table with columns for Stock and Deliveries for Butter and Bacon in 1849, 1850, and 1851. Includes sub-section 'Arrivals for the Past Week'.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Oct. 13.—For the time of year, large supplies of country-killed meat have arrived up to these markets, in excellent condition; whilst those on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are extensive. Owing, chiefly, to the prevailing mild weather, the general demand is heavy, and last week's prices are barely supported. Since Monday last, nearly 2,000 carcasses of foreign meat have been disposed of.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17.—The arrivals of meat from the country being small, and the weather fine, the general demand ruled active, at extreme quotations.

At per stone by the carcass.

Table comparing prices of various meats like inferior beef, mutton, and veal.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 13.—Last week's imports of foreign stock into London were large, the total supply having amounted to 6,618 head. During the corresponding period in 1850, we received 7,352; in 1849, 5,092; in 1848, 3,860; and in 1847, 3,893 head.

Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market exhibited a falling off, both as to number and quality, it was again seasonably extensive. The attendance of both town and country buyers being large, the primest Scots, Herefords, &c., moved off steadily at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last; but all other breeds met a slow inquiry, at barely late rates, and a total clearance was not effected. The highest quotation for beef was 3s 6d per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire Leicestershire, and Northampton-hire we received 2,900 shorthorns. The arrivals from other parts of England were confined to 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, to 17 horned and polled Scots.

The supply of sheep being on the increase, and the arrival of country-killed carcasses up to Newgate and Leadenhall large, the mutton trade was in a very depressed state. Prime Down qualities changed hands slowly, at barely stationary prices; but most longwooled gave way in value 2d per 8lbs.

Notwithstanding that we were but moderately supplied with calves, the veal trade ruled heavy, at barely last week's currency.

Prime small pigs were the turn dearer. Otherwise the pork trade was heavy.

SUPPLIES.

Table showing supplies of Beasts, Sheep, Calves, and Pigs for Oct. 15, 1849, Oct. 14, 1850, and Oct. 13, 1851.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17.—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. The primest breeds moved off steadily, at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade was in a very sluggish state. There was rather more inquiry for sheep—the supply of which was comparatively small—at fully Monday's quotations. The primest old Downs sold at 4s per 8lbs, and a good clearance was effected. We had an increased demand for calves, and late currencies were well supported. Prime small pigs advanced 2d per 8lbs. In other qualities of pork very little was doing. Milch cows sold heavily, at from 14s to 18s each, including the 1s small calf.

Per nine to sink the offals.

Table comparing prices of various meats like inferior beasts, second quality do, and prime sheep.

POTATO MARKET.

WATERLOO, Oct. 16.—This market was fully supplied to-day, and the demand upon an average. Regents, from 70s to 80s; Shaws, 50s to 60s; Middlings, 25s to 35s; Foreign, 50s to 70s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 13.—The choicest descriptions of Mid and East Kent hops continue to meet with a fair demand, at fully previous rates. Other sorts are heavy at a trifling decline. Sussex pockets, 112s to 126s; Weald of Kent, 126s to 147s; Mid and East Kents, 140s to 120s.

WORCESTER, Oct. 11.—We have again a liberal supply of new hops, and 1,376 pockets were weighed with 1,306 during the week. There is a good demand for fine qualities, but inferior are heavy of sale, at prices in favour of the buyer.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 73s to 75s; inferior ditto, 55s to 60s; superior clover, 86s to 88s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; straw, 21s to 23s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—This market to-day was rather short, and the demand slow. Best meadow hay, from 60s to 70s; inferior ditto, 35s to 65s; best clover, 165s to 85s; inferior ditto, 35s to 60s; straw, 21s to 30s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 13.—Buddle's West Hartley 15s—Carr's Hartley 15s—Hasting's Hartley 15s—Holywell 16s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorpe 15s—North Percy Hartley 14s 6d—Ord's Main 14s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 15s—Tanfield Moor 13s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d. Wall's-end: Acorn Close 15s 3d—Hedley 16s—Hilda 15s 9d—Walker 16s—Eden Main 16s 9d—Bradyll 17s 3d—Hedley 17s 6d—Haswell 17s 6d—Lambton 17s 3d—Russell's Hedley 17s 3d—Stewart's 17s 6d—Whitwell 15s 9d—Caradoc 16s 6d—Kloe 17s—South Hartlepool 17s—Cleveland Tees 15s—Tees 17s 6d—West Cornforth 15s 9d—Hartley 14s 6d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 20s 6d. Ships at market, 116; sold, 60; unsold, 56.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.—Chester Main 14s 9d—Hasting's Hartley 14s 9d—Howard's West Hartley Netherthorpe 14s 9d—Redheugh Main 12s 3d—Tanfield Moor 13s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 13s 6d—West Wylam 14s—Wylam 15s—Dewentwater Hartley 14s 9d—Hartley 14s—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 20s 6d. Wall's-end: Bradyll 16s—Cassop 16s—Hough Hall 15s—Kelloe 15s 9d—Whitworth 14s 6d—Adelaide Tees 16s 6d—Tees 17s. Ships at market, 149; sold, 61; unsold, 88.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is not much doing in any kind, but prices are without change. The arrivals continue light, except from Portugal; of them the receipts have been rather large.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Since Tuesday the transactions in grain have been unimportant, and without any change in value; buyers taking sparingly, and holders refusing to give way in price. To-day we had a pretty good demand for wheat and flour at prices rather below the quotations of Tuesday, and the sales made were at a reduction of 1d per bushel and 3d per barrel respectively. Oats and oatmeal were scarce; the former sold at full prices, and the latter at an advance of 3d per load. Indian corn barely maintained late prices, and other articles were unaltered in price.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There is a better business doing in Staffordshire iron at previous rates; and for Welsh bars there has also been more inquiry for India. In Scotch pig iron there is no change to notice, and prices remain unaltered. The shipments from the Scotch ports, up to the 30th September, appear to have exceeded those of last year for the same period about 150,000 tons. Tin plates are still drooping in price. No change in other metals.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, OCT. 4.

FLAX.—A parcel of 120 tons second dealer's 9-head and 6-head, has been taken at 100 ro and 90 ro; and about 60 tons Brothers Ardamatsky's 12-head and 9-head, at 127 1/2 ro and 112 1/2 ro. At 100 ro for 9-head, there are ready buyers.

HEMP.—About 1,200 tons, mostly clean, have been done during the week, at 86 ro to 87 1/2 ro,—82 ro to 84 ro,—and 73 ro to 74 ro,—for the three sorts respectively.

LINSEED.—About 8,000 chets Kama, Kazan, and Saratoff, have been taken at 29 ro to 28 ro, and there are sellers at these prices; and at 20 ro to 21 ro for Rjef.

TALLOW.—Several hundred casks 1st Y. C. were done early in the week at 113 1/2 ro to 113 ro, after which, 112 ro to 111 1/2 ro was accepted for 1,000 to 2,000 casks,—the market closing a little firmer. 200 casks last year's tallow were taken at 110 ro; and 200 Siberia, at 111 ro; and some exchanges against next year are reported.

The Gazette.

Friday, Oct. 10.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Nichols and Oldham, Tooley street, p. tato salesmen—Smith and Brodrick, Bermondsey New road, soapmakers—Maitland and Fawkes, Great Tower street, colonial brokers—Jones and Co., Chapelfield within Pilkington, Lancashire, ironmongers—Coles and Bulbeck, Portsmouth, draper—Roberts and Co., Liverpool, linendrapers—T. and A. Mann, Gloucester, wine merchants—Birsting and Co., Broad street buildings, merchants—J. and S. Blackman, Hoop and elsewhere, Sussex, farmers—Moule, Gillan, and Co., Liverpool, agents—Twydy and Haslam, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—Machryde, Micklezie, and Co., Watling street, wine merchants—J. and L. Hart, Somerset street, Whitechapel, cigar manufacturers—Colbourn and Growcutt; as far as regards the Bankfield Works, Sedgley, Staffordshire.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Leicester Loan and Discount Company, Leicester place, Leicester square; as far as regards J. Last—Marshall and Allen, Birmingham, hotelkeepers—Lloyd and Mason, Cottingham, Yorkshire, coach makers—Rugby and Parsar, Sheffield, ironmongers—Jones Lloyd and Co., bankers; as far as regards C. W. Taber—Saunders and Millard, Southampton, ironmongers—F. H. and C. Garrad and N. Jones, Paddington street, St Mary-bone, coach painters—Mason, B. dman, and Sharp, New London street, Fenchurch street; as far as regards R. W. Sharp—Greenaway and Wright, Wine-office court, Fleet street; wood engravers—Bodington and Kench, Dudley, Worcestershire, millers—Davenport, Brothers, Birmingham, general factors—Worthington and Co., Leek, Staffordshire, silk manufacturers—Puest and Wicke, Gower's walk, Whitechapel, sugar refiners—Storey and Bates, Borwick, Lancashire, tailors—Wilson and Co., Liverpool, wine merchants—Ashton and Galton, Leadenhall market, provision merchants—E. and W. Lovatt, Bilston, Staffordshire, grocers—Jukes and Blaine, Tisbury, surgeons—Hughes and Miller, Bishop Stortford, well diggers—Roberts and Wood, Chancery lane, surveyors—Timewell and Son, Dover—Small and Co., Old Jewry, merchants; as far as regards S. Neave—Keller and Manly, Sherborne, lane, eating-house-keepers—The Norwich Union Reversionary Interest Company, Edinburgh; as far as regards J. Crawford, jun.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

G. W. Hinchcliffe, Sheffield, manufacturer—second div of 4s 6d., on the 25th inst., or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

W. H. Osborn, Sheffield, wine merchant—second div of 1s 2d, on the 25th inst., on any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Freeman's, Sheffield.

BANKRUPTS.

John and Edward Leach, Waterbech, Cambridgeshire, builders. Edward Ritherdon, Mill-wall, Poplar, ship builder. James Morison Wilson, Eton, book-eller. Edward Jones, Church street, Blackfriars road, carrier. Sidney Sherlock, Liverpool, wine merchant. John Reid, Huddersfield, merchant. William Williams, William Williams, jun., and Thomas Robert Williams, Newport, Monmouthshire, bankers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Buchanan, Glasgow, shawl printer. J. Boyd, Glasgow, commission merchant. A. Dallas, Glasgow, coach builder. A. and D. Christy, Glasgow, soap manufacturers. D. Stark, Glasgow, wholesale grocer. J. Taylor, Glasgow, merchant. M'Call, Jackson, and Patterson, Edinburgh, straw bonnet makers. W. J. White, Glasgow, merchant.



COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add Five per cent to duties, &c. on spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, & timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 26s 0d 27s 6d Montreal 26 0 27 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 29 6 30 0 Montreal 29 6 30 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. Trinidad per cwt 37 0 50 0 Grenada 32 0 40 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 27 0 32 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 36 0 43 0 good and fine ord 44 0 49 0 low to good middling 50 0 60 0 fine middling and fine 65 0 80 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 40 6 42 0 plantation kind, triage and ord 35 0 44 0 good to fine ord 44 0 49 0 low middling to fine 50 0 60 0

Mocha, fine cleaned garbled 66 0 72 0 ord and ungarbled 46 0 52 0 Sumatra 34 0 35 0 Padang 36 0 38 0

Batavia 38 0 48 0 Manila 38 0 45 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 33 0 35 6 fine ord and colour 37 0 35 6

St Domingo 38 0 40 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 37 0 43 0 fine ord to fine 44 0 60 0

Costa Rica 40 0 65 0 La Guayra 38 0 54 0 Cotton duty free

Surat, per lb 0 2 1/2 0 4 1/2 Bengal 0 3 0 4 Madras 0 3 0 4 1/2

Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowd Georgia 0 5 0 6 New Orleans 0 5 1/2 0 7

Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Black per lb 3 3 4 9 Silver 2 9 3 8

LAC DYE D T per lb 1 8 0 0 Other marks 0 4 2 4

SHELLAC Orange per cwt 43 0 55 0 Other sorts 35 0 45 0

TURMERIC Bengal per cwt 15 0 17 0 China 16 0 18 0

Java and Malabar 11 0 16 0 TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 17 0 18 0 Gambier 15 0 15 5

Dyewoods duty free LOGWOOD Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10 Honduras 5 0 5 0

Campachy 6 10 7 0 FUSTIC Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10 Cuba 6 10 8 10

NICARAGUA WOOD Lima per ton 13 10 14 10 Other large solid 10 0 13 0

Siam and rough 9 0 10 0 SAPAN WOOD Bimas per ton 5 0 11 10

Siam and Malabar 8 0 10 0 BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

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

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 8 2 10 bitter 2 1 0 0 Currants, duty 15s per cwt

Zante & Cephal, new 0 0 0 0 old 1 0 1 1/2 Patras, new 2 0 0 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 1 17 3 5 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new

Prales, duty 7s, new d p 1 5 0 0 Raisins duty 15s per cwt

Denia, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Valencia, new 1 18 0 0 Smyrna, black 1 5 0 0

red and Elemo 1 4 1 11 Sultana, new, nom 2 16 2 17 Muscatel, new, 2 15 3 10

Flax duty 1s ee Riza, P T R per ton 42 0 48 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0

9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 52 0 Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean, new per ton 31 0 0 0 outshot, new 29 10 0 0

half cleaned 27 0 28 0 Riga, Rhine 31 10 0 0

Manilla, free 43 0 46 6 East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0 Jute 16 0 0 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb B A and M Vid, dry 0 4 0 6 1/2

Do, & R Grande, salted 0 3 1/2 0 4 Brazil, dry 0 3 1/2 0 4 1/2

dry salted 0 3 0 3 1/2 salted 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 Rio, dry 0 4 0 6

Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 4 0 6 Cape, salted 0 2 0 3 1/2

New South Wales 0 2 0 2 1/2 New York 0 0 0 0

East India 0 4 0 9 Kips, Russia, dry 0 8 0 9 1/2

S America Horse, p hide 4 0 6 3 German do 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free Bengal per lb 2 2 6 2

Oude 2 9 4 2 Madras 2 0 4 2

Manilla 0 9 4 0 Java 4 4 6 8

Carracas 2 10 2 0 Guatemala 2 3 4 9

Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 8 1/2 0 11

do 50 65 0 11 1 1/2 English Butts 16 24 0 10 1 1/2

do 25 36 1 0 1 1/2 Foreign do 16 25 0 10 1 1/2

do 28 36 0 10 1 1/2 Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 1/2

do 40 60 1 0 1 1/2 Dressing Hides 6 8 1 1

Shaved do 0 9 0 12 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 0

do Spanish, per hide 6 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3 1/2

do East India 0 8 1 4 Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 1/2 0 0

Bottoms 0 10 1/2 0 Old 0 8 1/2 0 8 1/2

Tough cake, p ton 2 8 4 0 Tile 83 0 0 0

IRON, per ton West India, &c. British 5 7 1/2 0 0

Nail rods 6 12 1/2 6 15 Hoops 7 15 8 0

Sheets 8 10 0 0 Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 1/2

Bars, &c. 4 15 0 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 1 0 0

Swedish, in bond 11 15 0 0 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 2 1/2 0

sheet 18 5 0 0 red lead 18 10 0 0

white do 24 10 0 0 patent shot 20 0 0 0

Spanish pig, in bond 16 7 1/2 16 10 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 14 15 15 0

in faggots 15 0 15 5 SPELTER, for, per ton 14 0 14 5

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt. For 6s English blocks, p ton 8 4 0 0

bars 85 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, num. 79 0 0 0

Straits do 79 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 30s 6d 31s 6d

Coke, 1 C 24 0 24 0 Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d

West India, d p, per cwt 12 0 14 0 Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 20 0

Do export (on board) 5d 11 0 14 0 Oils—Fish £ s £ s

Seal, pale, p 25 gal d p 32 10 52 15 Yellow 31 0 31 15

Seeds Caraway, for, old, p cwt 28 0 22 0

Eng. new 34s 36s, 0 0 0 0 Canary per qr 38 0 40 0

Clover, red per cwt 47 0 54 0 white 46 0 56 0

Coriander 13 0 15 0 Linseed, foreign, per qr 45 0 50 0

English 56 0 0 0 Mustard, br, p bush 9 0 12 0

white, 5 0 8 6 Rape per last of 10 qrs £19 0 £22 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 13 0 16 6

Cossimbuzar 9 0 16 0 Gomatec 9 0 16 0

Comercolly 12 0 17 0 Bauleah, &c. 5 0 14 0

China, Tsatlee 16 0 21 6 RAW—White Novil 23 0 25 6

Fossombrone 21 0 24 0 Bologna 18 0 21 0

Friuli 18 0 21 0 Royals 18 0 20 0

Do superior 20 0 23 0 Bergamo 22 0 24 0

Milan 22 0 24 0 ORGANZINES Piedmont, 22-24 26 6 27 0

Do 24-28 25 0 26 0 Milan & Bergamo, 18-22 26 6 27 0

Do 24-26 24 0 25 0 Do 28-32 23 0 23 6

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 25 0 26 0 Do 24-28 23 0 24 6

BRUTIAS—Short reel 14 6 13 6 Long do 11 0 11 6

PERSIANS 8 6 10 0 SPICES—PIMENTO, duty 5s

per cwt, per lb bond 0 5 0 5 1/2 PEPPER, duty 6d p lb

Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2

light 0 3 0 3 1/2 Fumatra 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2

White, ord to fine 0 6 0 10 1/2 GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s

Bengal, per cwt, bd 16 0 50 0 Malabar, d p 21 0 90 0

Jamaica 36 0 180 0 Barbadoes 28 0 24 0

CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 2d ord to good, p cwt, bd 100 0 104 0

fine, sorted, 105 0 114 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d

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

third and ordinary 0 9 1 9 Cloves, duty 6d, per lb

Amboyana & Bencoolen 0 7 1 6 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 0 6 1/2

MAICE, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 6 2 9 NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d

small to fine, per lb 2 0 3 9 shrivelled and ord 0 9 1 3

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

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

30 to 35 2 6 3 6 fine marks 4 0 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 1 9 1 11 30 to 40 2 1 2 4

Leeward I., P to 5 O P 1 6 1 7 East India, proof, 1 4 1 5

SUGAR—REF. centd. bd s d s d

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

Crushed No. 2 27 6 0 0 Dutch superior 28 0 0 0

No. 1 26 0 0 0 No. 2 24 0 25 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 25 0 0 0 Pieces No. 3 25 9 0 0

Bastards 19 0 21 0 Treacle 13 0 0 0

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

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 35 0 36 0 St Petersburg, 1st Y C 37 6 27 9

N. S. Wales 36 0 38 0 Tar—Stockholm, p brl 15 9 17 6

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

Congou, ord and cem bd 0 9 1/2 0 10 midding to good 0 10 1/2 1 0

fine to finest 1 1 1 6 Souchong, ord to fine 1 0 2 9

Caper 0 11 1 6 Pekoe, Flowery 1 6 3 6

Orange (scented) 1 2 1 9 Twankay, ord to fine 0 11 1 6

Hyson Skin 0 10 1 6 Hyson, common 1 2 1 4

midding to fine 1 5 3 6 Young Hyson 0 11 3 2

Imperial 1 3 3 4 Gunpowder 0 10 3 6

Timber Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.

Dantric and Mamel 6r 5r 0 to 65 0 Riga 69 0 0 0

Swedish 46 0 50 0 Canada, red pine 55 0 60 0

yellow pine 50 0 60 0 New Brunswick, large 75 0 85 0

do small 50 0 52 0 Quebec oak 90 0 120 0

Baltic 70 0 110 0 African—duty free 160 0 200 0

Indian teak duty free 210 0 210 10 Wainscot logs, 18ft, each 50 0 85 0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per 100d. Norway per 120 of 12ft 17 10 22

Swedish 140 18 21 2 Russian, Petersburg standard 13 15

Canada 1st pine 14 16 2nd 10 16 1/2

spruce, per 120 12ft 15 17 1/2 Dantzig deck, each 13s to 23s

Staves duty free Baltic per mile £120 to 140

Quebec 60 0 Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d

Maryland, per lb, bond 0 5 1/2 0 9 Virginia leaf 0 4 0 9 1/2

strip 0 7 1 1 Kentucky leaf 0 3 1/2 0 7

strip 0 8 6 10 1/2 Negrohead, fine 1 2 2 6

Columbian leaf 1 3 2 0 Havana 1 0 5 0

Havana cigars, bd duty 7s 7 0 14 0 Turpentine duty For Spirits 5s

Rough per cwt d p 7 5 8 6 Eng. Spirits, without cks 33 0 35 6

Foreign do, with cks 35 0 35 6 Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lb

Pieces, No. Down Hags 134 0s 132 10s

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 11, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Oct. 11 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.   
 Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
<b>British Plantation.</b>						
West India	64,699	68,611	61,467	51,646	19,577	25,780
East India	32,741	29,575	34,553	30,386	15,013	15,073
Mauritius	25,646	23,609	26,881	19,278	4,333	7,808
Foreign	...	...	22,850	30,066	...	...
	123,126	121,777	145,781	130,776	37,023	46,661
<b>Foreign Sugar</b>						
Cheribon, Siam, & Manila	9,497	5,053	2,259	3,360	8,150	5,147
Havata	16,367	21,062	11,768	3,023	16,219	20,832
Porto Rico	5,447	8,976	1,426	231	3,630	5,672
Brazil	9,104	19,324	4,482	4,280	9,987	15,244
	40,415	54,415	19,942	11,443	38,046	46,895

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

	From the British Possessions in America	Mauritius	East India	The average price of the three is
	22 9/8	23 5/8	24 2/8	22 10 1/2

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	7,786	5,242	5,868

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	1,417,005	1,361,970	852,705	655,605	1,033,965	850,050	1,568,080	1,249,425
East India	240,993	259,290	279,475	284,400	33,550	39,375	3,564	274,500
Foreign	110,520	39,015	86,240	51,480	315	3,735	152,190	99,585
	1,748,520	1,660,275	1,218,420	991,485	1,067,830	893,160	2,025,910	1,623,510

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Br. Plant	12,311	21,239	477	340	16,025	11,920	7,626	16,232
Foreign	7,828	5,393	5,405	4,391	1,632	2,665	9,078	5,380
	20,139	26,632	5,882	4,731	17,657	14,585	16,704	21,612

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1850		1851		1850		1851	
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
Br. Plant	13,100	11,766	958	3,748	9,930	6,674	11,802	16,868
Ceylon	192,848	185,870	22,060	45,970	158,743	138,338	211,135	197,087
Total BP	205,948	167,636	23,028	49,718	168,673	145,012	222,937	202,955
Mocha	10,627	21,742	1,434	1,824	11,233	17,770	10,320	16,623
Foreign EI	8,969	9,444	10,515	3,502	4,929	6,953	15,908	15,985
Malabar	276	633	...	...	114	127	291	738
St Domingo	5,308	1,453	4,722	2,871	187	281	1,827	2,917
Hav. & P. Ric	2,479	2,347	2,239	975	508	1,735	4,743	5,640
Brazil	42,584	90,399	24,991	43,881	5,293	25,551	31,203	64,998
African	666	8	...	...	7	35	61	636
Total For.	76,749	126,017	43,991	53,054	22,291	51,732	64,953	107,537
Grand tot.	276,697	293,653	67,019	102,772	190,964	196,744	287,910	310,492

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI	8,261	11,015	1,761	2,738	8,575	8,794	18,491	19,305
Foreign EI	559	1,931	496	226	965	382	1,211	1,449
Total	8,820	12,946	2,257	2,964	9,541	9,176	19,702	20,754

PEPPER

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White	1,078	1,786	203	139	2,218	2,865	2,276	2,221
Black	40,087	24,665	24,793	15,752	21,972	19,899	39,569	45,802

NOTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	964	1,431	351	377	219	808	194	853
Do. Cult.	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...

CAS. LIG.

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
...	12,532	3,708	10,050	5,022	1,229	1,301	2,140	984

CINNAMON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
...	6,714	5,955	5,147	4,222	665	788	3,182	3,662

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
...	10,937	8,654	3,453	13,174	2,815	2,899	8,587	3,402

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
...	14,654	13,260	...	...	11,184	13,705	7,701

LAC DYE.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
...	4,152	5,138	...	...	4,323	3,972	4,256

LOGWOOD.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
...	4,937	3,910	...	...	4,961	4,217	1,447

PUSTIC.

	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,715	2,444	...	...	1,515	1,759	665

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	23,612	29,379	...	...	25,690	20,923	26,955
Spanish	2,421	7,130	...	...	2,780	6,769	738

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	8,823	6,431	...	...	8,811	6,378	3,173
Nitrate of Soda	2,292	1,135	...	...	2,636	2,394	2,040

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	3,117	1,700	...	...	3,182	1,305	276
Brazil	175	4	...	...	179	...	105
East India	36,192	50,449	...	...	59,228	45,919	28,311
Liverpl., all kinds	1,311,020	1,480,432	192,700	264,090	1,116,000	1,199,800	476,500
Total	1,350,504	1,532,585	192,700	264,090	1,178,589	1,247,024	505,192

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR OCTOBER. Amount per Share.

Railways.	Date when due.	Already paid.		Called.		Number of Shares.	Total.
		£	s d	£	s d		
Great Luxembourg, 10/	15	10	0 0	1	0 0	60,000	60,000
Great Luxembourg, 8/	15	8	0 0	1	0 0	60,000	60,000
Leeds Northern preference	5	4	0 0	1	0 0	15,325	15,325
5ths, 2nd issue	1	25	0 0	3	6 8	77,245	257,143
Midland, 5th	1	9	0 0	1	0 0	16,065	16,065
West Cornwall	20	17	0 0	1	0 0	250,000	250,000
Paris and Strasburg	20	17	0 0	1	0 0	250,000	250,000
							598,873

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

SOUTH DEVON.—The shareholders have just received their first dividend, at the rate of 1 per cent., since the first commencement of the line, now some six years since.

BELFAST AND GALWAY.—It appears that measures are about being taken to form a railway communication between Belfast and Galway, and for this purpose it is proposed to use the Ulster Railway from Belfast to Armagh, a distance of 36 miles. From the Ulster line at Armagh a new line of railway is to be constructed of about 80 miles in length, passing through Clones and Cavan to the Dublin and Galway Railway at Mullingar. The Belfast town council, it is stated, are in favour of the scheme, and it is believed that the line can be constructed at a moderate expense.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic receipts on the eight metropolitan lines for the seventeen weeks ending the 3rd of May last amounted to 1,879,970, and for the corresponding period of 1850 to 1,723,933; showing an increase of 156,037, or 9 per cent. The increase on the Great Northern amounted to 85,229, with an increase in the mileage of 93 miles; on the Great Western, to 6,995, with an increase in the mileage of 42 miles; on the London and North Western, to 14,241, increased mileage, 48 miles; on the London and Blackwall, to 3,182; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, to 15,235; on the South Western, to 9,471; and on the South Eastern, with an increased mileage of 27 miles, to 21,684. On the Eastern Counties Railway there was a decrease in the traffic to the 3rd of May of 24,304. The Great Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May, and, for the 22 weeks ending the 4th of October, the traffic receipts on those lines amounted to 3,565,646; and at the corresponding period of 1850, to 2,794,183; showing an increase of 771,463, or at the rate of 27.6 per cent. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway was 15,566, or 4.6 per cent; on the Great Northern, 170,011, or 17.84 per cent; on the Great Western, 150,464, or 38.3 per cent; on the London and North Western, 242,131, or 22.6 per cent; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, 27,301, or 9.9 per cent; on the Blackwall, 6,948, or 28.5 per cent; on the London and South Western, 82,667, or 29.9 per cent; and on the South Eastern the increase was 76,295, or 23.8 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1850. The following table shows the traffic receipts from the 3rd of May to the 4th of October, inclusive:—

Railway.	22 weeks ending		Increase.
	Oct. 4, 1851.	Oct. 5, 1850.	
Eastern Counties	352,353	336,787	15,566
Great Northern	265,413	55,322	170,091
Great Western	542,496	392,032	150,464
London and North Western	1,314,482	1,072,351	242,131
London and Blackwall	3,182	24,555	6,948
London, Brighton, and South Coast	303,562	276,201	27,301
South Western	35,902	276,235	82,667
South Eastern	397,195	320,900	76,295
Total	3,565,646	2,794,183	771,463

From the 1st of January to the end of May, which was prior to the running of excursion-trains for visitors to the Exhibition, the receipts on the Eastern Counties Railway showed a decrease of 30,966, as compared with the corresponding period of 1850. On the Great Western there was an increase of 16,673, being at the rate of 5.16 per cent.; on the London and North Western an increase of 22,697, being at the rate of 2.46 per cent.; on the London and Blackwall an increase of 4,160, or 27 per cent.; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast an increase of 15,699, or 8.7 per cent.; on the London and South Western an increase of 12,755, or 6.55 per cent.; and an increase in the receipts on the South Eastern of 35,901, or 17.3 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1850.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct 13.—The railway market was to-day principally affected by speculative sales, the parties operating in anticipation of a large decrease in traffic receipts now that the Exhibition has been closed.

TUESDAY, Oct 14.—The railway market has presented a rather heavy appearance to-day, and business up to the latest moment was not of a character to encourage purchases.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 15.—The railway market was heavy to-day, but a slight recovery took place towards the close of business. The dealers were in a measure engaged in the arrangement of the account, and, with the exception of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the various descriptions of shares seemed to be well supplied.

THURSDAY, Oct 16.—The railway market in the earlier hours of business was influenced by the position of Consols, but sales subsequently effected caused a tendency to reaction.

FRIDAY, Oct 17.—Railway shares have been weak and rather fluctuating, but the transactions are not large. The foreign lines are neglected.

KOSSUTH.—The charges brought against Kossuth by the Times have been successfully confuted by the author of the "Revelations of Rus-ia," in a letter to the Daily News; and Count Ladislav Vay, a native of the Comitat of Zemplin, where the delinquency is stated to have occurred. Count Vay says:—"The facts are briefly these: M. Kossuth, appointed at a very early age the trustee of an orphan's charity, although then as much addicted to the turf as to the bar, was seen on one occasion to play higher and more unfortunately than usual. It was reported (at Austrian instigation) that he had gambled with the trust funds, an investigation was called for, but on preliminary inquiry the fund was found intact, to the confusion of his accusers."

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

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

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Continuation of ordinary shares and stocks table.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

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

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

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

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

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

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

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

**Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters**

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

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

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

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

	under	not exc.
	oz	oz
	s d	s d
Aden .....	a1	10
— via Southampton .....		1 0
Alexandria .....	b1	8
— via Southampton .....		1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles .....	b1	3
Algeria .....	b0	10
Austrian dominions .....	b1	8
— via France .....	b1	5
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg .....	b1	7
Austrian Galicia and Silesia .....	ditto	b1 3
Azores .....	a1	10
— via Portugal .....		a1 9
Baden .....	b0	9
— via Belgium .....	b1	3
— via Holland or Hamburg .....	b1	3
Bavaria .....	b0	10
— via Belgium .....	b1	4
— via Holland or Hamburg .....	b1	4
Belgium .....	b0	6
— via France (closed mail) .....	b0	6
— via Holland .....		a0 8
Belgrade .....	b1	5
— via Belgium or Holland .....	b1	5
— via Hamburg .....	a1	4
Berbeece .....		1 2
Bermuda .....		1 0
Bevroust .....	b1	8
— via Southampton .....		a1 6
— via Marseilles, by French packet .....	b1	3
Bolivia .....		a2 0
Brazil .....		a2 9
Bremen .....		b0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail) .....	b1	0
— via Holland .....	b1	4
— via France .....	b1	3
Brunswick .....		b0 3
— via Belgium or Holland .....	b1	3
— via France .....	b1	8
Buenos Ayres .....		a2 7
California .....	a1	2 4
— via the United States (closed mail) .....	a1	2 3
Cape of Good Hope .....		a1 0
Cape de Verde Islands .....		a1 10
Canada .....		1 2
— via Halifax .....		1 0
Canary Islands .....		a1 10
Ceylon .....	a1	10
— via Southampton .....		1 0
Chill .....		a2 0
China, Hong Kong excepted .....	b1	10

**CURES FOR THE UNCURED.**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

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

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

(Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY

**CURE OF A BAD LEG of more than sixty years' standing.**

Mr Barker, of No. 5 Graham's place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and, however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone, after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty. N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr J. C. Reinhardt, 22 Market place, Hull.—Feb. 20, 1850.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand (near Temple bar), London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes at 1jd, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

**LETTERS FROM A LONDONER ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.**

No. 18.

**THE CLOSING WEEK.**

I promised in my last that I would speak With reference to the important closing week. And when I think on what I've seen and heard, And bear in mind how London streets were stirr'd, I feel myself in ev'ry way disposed To tell you how this "world of wonders" closed. I was, indeed, astonish'd and delighted To witness what a spectacle excited. "From morn to dewy eve," one moving mass Through London's devious streets were seen to pass. At ev'ry public outlet I beheld A scene of bustle not to be excell'd. Crowds throng'd our spacious thoroughfares, intent On this departing scene—this grand event; You cannot form the most remote idea Of that to which I call your notice here. To see the thousands moving up and down One might have fancied "all the world in town." How would our ancient "Cits" have been amazed. Could they on such a spectacle have gazed! In London's palmiest days they never saw A scene so fitted to inspire with awe. The nearer that the closing day drew nigh, The denser were the throngs that met the eye. And while astonish'd I beheld the same, The wonder was, 'whence all the people came.' The Exhibition on the closing day, Presented an unparallel'd display. A countless multitude, with eager view, Bid to the Crystal Hall a last adieu. I hinted in my last what this event In elegance of fashion would present, And all that I conjectured came to pass In what I witnessed at the Hall of Glass. I saw a spectacle in ev'ry part, Which plainly spoke of HYAM's noted Mart, The costly dresses which the ladies wore, And that of gentlemen from HYAM's store, Vied richly with a world's superb display, And added lustre to the closing day. A few years back, how alter'd would have been The dress adopted at the closing scene! The late additions and improvements made By Messrs HYAM in their thriving trade, Told wonders at the palace, and surpassed The show of beauty hinted in my last. The specimens of fashion here displayed Must gain for Hyam still increasing aid, No judging visitor, who here beheld How HYAM's stylish specimens excell'd, Could view the spectacle, and not admire The grace and neatness of such choice attire. A thought has struck me with regard to this, To which allusion may not be amiss: Although the Crystal palace shows no more The various treasures of its valued store, The Mart of HYAM with its rare supply Still shows its beauties to the public eye. Let this be borne in mind by all who seek Such dress as that which mark'd the closing week, And let the Mart of HYAM still be sought For garments well design'd and firmly wrought.

**HYAM AND CO, TAILORS, CLOTHIERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.**

West-end Establishment, London, . . . 86 Oxford street.  
City Establishment, London, . . . 36 Gracechurch street.  
Provincial Establishments:—  
Manchester—26 Market st. | Hull—17 Market place  
Manchester—63 King street | Bristol—42 Wine street  
Liverpool—63 & 65 Lord st. | Glasgow—48 Argyle street  
Birmingham—23 New st. | Dublin—30 Dame street  
Leeds—42 Briggate

**PARR'S LIFE PILLS**

are acknowledged to be the best medicine in the world. 30,000 boxes sold weekly.

The fine balsamic and invigorating powers of this medicine are truly wonderful; a trial of a single dose will carry a conviction that they are all that is necessary to invigorate the feeble, restore the invalid to health, and do good in all cases.

The heads of families should always have them in the house, as they may, with the greatest confidence, be resorted to at any time or in any case.

**BILIOUS DISORDERS.**—Parr's Life Pills are all-powerful in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels, such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, disinclination for active employment, and various other symptoms at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three doses of Old Parr's Life Pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual degree of serenity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels are restored to their natural functions, and returning vigour is the result.

**LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.**—The whole host of disorders denominated liver complaints, may be attributed to cold—anxiety—want of exercise—spirituous drinks—excessive use of mercury, &c.; these causes act powerfully on the liver, obstruct the due performance of its natural functions and secretions; and the healthy action of the liver is of such vital importance to the general health, that these interruptions, if not attended to, too often terminate fatally. Should jaundice occur it serves to remove all doubts with respect to this disease. Two or three of Parr's Life Pills every night, for a few weeks, will restore the patient to perfect health. The causes of these diseases are before specified, which, as a matter of course, should be carefully avoided.

None are genuine unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in white letters on a red ground, on the Government stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac-simile of the signature of the proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and CO., Crane court, Fleet street, London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s 1d, 2s 9d, and family packets at 11s each, by all chemists.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID**

MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient, it is admirably adapted for Delicate Females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

**PERMANENT BUILDING MATERIALS.**

To Merchants, Shippers, Emigrants, and Builders. **JOHNS and CO.** having effected very important improvements in the manufacture of their well-known materials, beg to offer them with every confidence to the notice of Exporters and all persons engaged in the building and beautifying of new or old Houses, Mills, Factories, Prisons, Railway Stations, Schools, &c.

**PERMANENT STUCCO WASH**, as used at St George's Hospital, Hyde Park corner, is an excellent substitute for the lime-wash or colouring in common use for stucco or brick-work. It is of a stone colour, but may be tinted to any other—does not wash off or vegetate—is free from size or other corruptible ingredients—is non-absorbent—perfectly dry in 24 hours, and 1 cwt will cover 200 yards.

**JOHNS and CO.'s STUCCO CEMENT.**—This cement, from the great reduction in price, and its suitability for internal as well as external surfaces, places it above all other materials of its kind; it has no caustic qualities; may be painted or papered in a few days; never blisters, cracks, or vegetates; soon becomes as hard as stone, and may be cleaned with a brush and water.

The merits of the **PAINT** are well known for its application to stucco work of all kinds, and external work generally. Numerous testimonials, prospectuses, and every information may be obtained on application to the Sole Agent,

**PHILIP HARE**, at the Warehouse, 22 STEEL YARD, UPPER THAMES STREET. A liberal allowance to shippers and wholesale dealers.

**HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.**

THE PERMANENT WHITE OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy, THE WHITEST OF ALL PAINTS.

retains its whiteness for years, being unaffected by bilgewater, noxious vapour from cargo, or from red heat on the funnels of steam vessels. Neither exposure to damp or to salt water, nor change of climate, act upon it. 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. In addition to its preservative properties, when applied to outside wood work, it is invaluable for iron ships and iron work exposed to salt water. By virtue of its galvanic action it enters the pores of the iron, and forms a species of amalgam of the two metals, which is a strong preservative.

Three years since the proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward various imitations.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminently.

In justice to the proprietors these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

**HUBBUCK'S PAINT** is entirely free from any injurious properties whatever, it is healthful in the manufacture, healthful in use, and healthful to occupants of rooms newly painted with it.

As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT,"

and if the cask has not been so marked, the reason is obvious.

"As improvement pursues its course, we are glad to hail a discovery really and tangibly possessing the recommendations of utility, healthfulness, and convenience, even though it approaches us in a less pretentious guise than those great and startling discoveries of science which command at once our admiration and astonishment.—Now, amongst the most hateful and unwholesome of domestic nuisances has been that irremovable accompaniment of 'house cleaning,' the abominable white paint, with its nauseous and pestilential odour. This nuisance is now in a fair way towards being abolished. We have had opportunity to observe the quality and the efficiency of the Patent White Zinc Paint introduced by Messrs Hub- buck, and we can conscientiously say that it is justly entitled to rank among those substantial blessings which chemical science has procured us. In beauty and durability, as well as in the minor consideration of economy, it presents advantages which, combined with the banishment of the consequences of the old disgusting 'paint poison,' place its application amongst the really 'sanitary improvements' of the time; and we shall be glad to see the British public making general use of the good service which it offers."—WEEKLY CHRONICLE, Dec. 14, 1850.

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of the Manufacturers, **THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,** Colour Works, opposite the London Docks. Specimens of the Paint may be seen at the Office of the ARTISAN Journal, 69 Cornhill.