

The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor :

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. IX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1851.

No. 390.

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The Political Economist.

THE NEW PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

MR. DISRAELI'S motion is at once a novelty and a curiosity in finance. Stripped of its luxuriant verbiage, it may be thus stated:—

1. He assumes that, prior to 1846, the landed interest had great privileges and immunities under the system of protection. 2. That in consequence of those privileges and immunities they voluntarily subjected themselves to a system of finance which bore unduly upon their interests, and which was only compensated by the advantages which they otherwise enjoyed under the law. This system of finance prejudicial to the land is thus stated:—

1. The External Revenue or Customs Duties.—Under this head the articles of tobacco and sugar yield a revenue of about 8,000,000*l*; it is therefore contended that this amount of Customs revenue is dependent upon restrictions imposed on the cultivation of tobacco and sugar at home.

2. The Internal Revenue, or Excise.—It is contended that, whereas malt and spirits yield a revenue of about 14,000,000*l*, that therefore *two-thirds* of this branch of income is derived from the produce of the land.

3. Local Taxes.—It is asserted that *seven-twelfths* of the amount of all local contributions, which are estimated at 12,000,000*l*, are derived from the land.

In addition to these supposed restrictions or burdens, it is contended that tithe is a burden on land; but more especially, that the principle on which it was commuted for a fixed money payment is unfair and prejudicial; and, lastly, that the property-tax bears unequally on real property. And therefore it is demanded that a re-construction shall take place in our financial system, in some way to compensate the owners of land for the loss they have sustained by the withdrawal of protection. Such are the extraordinary premises, conclusion, and proposals submitted by the Protectionist leader. Let us examine them point by point.

First, we will admit that there did exist, prior to 1846, a system which at least affected to afford to land high privileges and immunities. We will not here inquire how far it succeeded in its object, or how far the attempt proved of any real value to the land. But there is a very important consideration which of necessity arises out of Mr Disraeli's propositions, when he

contends for a connection between any existing arrangement in our financial system and protection to land, viz.: Did it apply alone to land, or is land alone the interest which has been deprived of its aid?

What were really the facts in 1815, when the most stringent Corn Laws were enacted, and prior to that period? In the days when Adam Smith wrote, it was the manufacturing, and not the landed classes that practically enjoyed an efficient protection. But take 1815. Then the silk trade, the glove trade, the iron trade, the sugar cultivation, the coffee cultivation, shipping, and many other branches of industry were all practically strict and absolute monopolies. To manufactures of all kinds a high protection was extended; and to the linen trade, there was not only a protection against foreign rivals at home, but there was even a large bounty on exports to enable our manufacturers to compete in foreign markets. Was the system of protection, then, peculiar to land? Or had the land a right to contend that it bore its share of the public burdens in consequence of the protection it enjoyed, any more than the silk-weaver, the glove-maker, the iron-master, the ship-owner, the sugar-planter, the linen-manufacturer, or any other protected interests, that their respective shares of public burdens were borne only as a condition of the advantages they enjoyed under protection?

Well, but what has become of all these other protected interests? One by one, from 1823 down to 1846, has been deprived of the artificial prop which supported it in 1815. The land was among the last. But have any of these numerous interests ever obtained, or even asked for, compensation for the withdrawal of protection, by a re-adjustment of, or exemption from, any portion of taxes which pressed upon them? If the argument is good for the land, it is good for all other classes. These considerations alone might be considered a sufficient answer to this curious and novel demand; but there is so much delusion and fallacy concealed in the details of the propositions as enforced by Mr Disraeli, that they are worthy of some notice.

The first and all-pervading fallacy which runs through the whole argument is, that the producer, and not the consumer, pays the tax; an error, much akin to that constantly made by the Protectionists when they affirm that the foreigner pays our import duties. We had scarcely expected to find so worn-out a theory revived in 1851. But passing over this, let us shortly consider the illusory and impracticable character of the plans, or rather the suggestions of Mr Disraeli.

First, then, as to the asserted restrictions on the growth of tobacco and sugar. These two articles give a revenue of 8,000,000*l* together. Let it be remembered that Mr Disraeli disavows protection. At the present time there is no restriction on the growth of beet-root sugar, except an Excise duty, the same as the Customs duty levied on that produced in our colonies. In France, which Mr Disraeli quotes as having a superior privilege, it is exactly the same. Beet-root sugar pays an Excise duty exactly equivalent to the duty on their colonial sugar. But the manufacture has been tried in England and does not answer; it is therefore abandoned. With regard to tobacco, the growth is no doubt, on revenue considerations, prohibited. But what is the value of the whole tobacco consumed in this country irrespective of duty? No more than 500,000*l*, although a revenue is obtained from it of more than 4,000,000*l*. But it is certain that if home-grown tobacco is to be charged with the same duty as that paid on foreign, none could be produced, even if permitted, except with a view to defrauding the revenue. No doubt if sugar and tobacco are intended to be produced at home, free of duty altogether, while colonial sugar pays a duty of 11s a cwt, and tobacco of 3s 6d a lb, while the first cost is only about an eighth of that sum, both cultivations might be very extensively introduced. But what monstrous fact does such a proposal imply? To transfer from the Exchequer 8,000,000*l* a-year to the pockets of the home-growers of tobacco and sugar; and this by a party who are disclaiming protection! But then the question would arise, how would the deficiency be made good? Not by Customs duties, because an interference with the new

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commercial system is disclaimed. How then? The only alternative is a property or an income-tax of 8,000,000*l* a year, as the price of the privilege of growing sugar and tobacco at home, under such circumstances as would render the proposal in the slightest degree practicable.

Then as to the Excise. The malt-tax and the duty on spirits are called burdens on land and restrictions on cultivation. Is there a farmer in the whole country who will believe that he pays either the one or the other, except so far as he consumes those articles? Or who does not know that if those imposts were given up to-morrow, the effect would be a decrease in the price of beer and gin, and not an increase in the price of barley and oats? Mr Disraeli draws greatly upon the credulity and simplicity of the agricultural mind in stating such a proposition. But then he says if the price were lower, the consumption would be greater and the demand would correspondingly increase. No doubt. But is the same objection not equally good against a tax applying to any commodity whatever? The grocer and tea-dealer pay enormous duties on the articles they sell. But they charge them again to the public as the maltster charges the tax on malt. But have they not an equal right to reply,—we are injured, because these high duties restrict consumption and limit our trade? But if a greater demand for barley and oats existed, who would supply it? Already our consumption exceeds largely the quantities of those grains produced at home. A further demand would therefore only lead to larger importations. But then it is said that foreign barley is injured by the voyage, so that it "won't malt." But if the malt-tax is removed, then the prohibition against foreign malt will be removed also, and if barley cannot be imported at least malt will. Again, if the spirit duty at home were removed, foreign spirits (as protection is disclaimed) must also be admitted duty free. In that case oats and barley would not be imported, but the better and cheaper spirits of Holland and France. But how again is this 14,000,000*l* of revenue to be made good? Not by import duties, for they are disclaimed. The only alternative is another property or income-tax to that amount. So to relieve the consumers of beer and gin of the present duty, a property or income-tax to the amount of 14,000,000*l* must be submitted to. Is this the comfort which Mr Disraeli has for the "owners and occupiers of land?" For the privilege of growing tobacco and sugar, and for the relief of beer and gin-drinkers, a "comfortable property-tax" of 22,000,000*l*!!

Then we come to Local Rates. Mr Disraeli computes them one way and another at 12,000,000*l* a year. How he makes up that sum we know not. But take the calculation as it is. In the first place, land pays only the same proportion of these burdens as is paid by all other real property. But land is stationary in quantity, and improves comparatively slowly in value; while other property, houses, canals, railways, factories, &c., increase so rapidly, that the share borne by land is constantly diminishing. Mr Disraeli computes land at 7-12ths of the whole, or more than a half. But his figures are as ancient as his theories. That no doubt was the proportion at one time. It is not so now. According to a return presented to Parliament this week, we find that in 1815 and 1848, the relative annual values of land and other real property in England and Wales were as follow:—

	1815.	1848.
Land.....	34,330,453	42,347,876
Other property, houses, railways, &c. ...	19,164,912	52,190,692
Total.....	53,495,375	94,538,472

In 1815, therefore, land represented 64 per cent. of the whole; in 1848 only 45 per cent. Of the assumed 12,000,000*l*, then, in 1815 land paid 7,700,000*l*, and other property 4,500,000*l*. But in 1848, from the increase of other property, land paid only 5,400,000*l*, while other property paid 6,800,000*l*. Thus, during that period, land has been relieved, from this cause alone, of local burdens to the extent of 2,300,000*l* a-year. Railways alone are now rated to the amount of 5,790,386*l*. But then, it is contended that personal property should contribute to those rates as well as real property. But how could the farmer be benefited by that? In rural parishes he is almost the only possessor of personal property. And the only effect would be to relieve the tithe-owner, the occupiers of houses, and small traders of a portion of the burdens they now pay, and increasing the proportion paid by the farmer. Such, again, is the comfort which this ingenious financier has for the "occupiers of and."

But the tithe is a great burden, and the mode in which it was commuted to a fixed payment is intolerable. No doubt the tithe is a great charge on land; so is rent, so is the interest of a mortgage, so are family settlements. But, when a man buys an estate he pays only for 9-10ths of it—1-10th is reserved. If, also, he buys the 1-10th, or the tithe, he has then no longer the impost to pay. But is there justice in demurring at the right of a co-proprietor to the extent of 1-10th, if only 9-10ths have been bought? The farmer, too, undertakes to pay rent, and he undertakes to pay tithe. If both are in the same hand, he pays so much more rent, and no tithe. The title to the tithe is therefore at least as good as the title to the rent. But then tithe has been commuted according to an average price of grain for the preceding seven years. Of course, in all

averages, the rate at any one time will differ from the actual price of the moment; sometimes it will be lower and in favour of the farmer, sometimes higher and against the farmer. Now it happens to be the latter. The average price of wheat for the last seven years is 51s 7d; the actual average of 1850, 40s 3d. But in 1847, the seven years' average on which tithe was computed was 56s 4d, and the actual average obtained by the farmer 69s 9d. So also in the years 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, the tithe averages were respectively 52s 6d, 52s 2d, 54s, 55s 10d, and 59s 6d; while the actual averages obtained by the farmers were 55s 10d, 64s 7d, 70s 8d, 66s 4d, and 64s 4d. One year with another, therefore, it is quite plain the farmer suffers nothing on this score. On the contrary, if any one has a right to complain of a system of reduced prices, it is the tithe-owner, whose tenth of the produce of the soil has been commuted into a fixed sum regulated *only by price*. The landlord and tenant may both be compensated for lower prices by larger crops. But no matter what the crop may be, whether *sex quarters* at 30s or three quarters at 60s, it is the price alone which determines the amount of rent-charge in lieu of tithe. If either party, then, have a right to ask for a re-adjustment of an old bargain, it is the tithe-owner; not the "owner or the occupier of land." Mr Disraeli will then not help his clients by exposing this weakness in their case.

If such, then, be the result of all the ingenuity and sagacity of the Protectionist leaders, well may their followers say—"Save us from our friends." Yet stripped of all the verbiage of a three hours' speech, Mr Disraeli proposes nothing more nor less. We must leave the "owners and occupiers of land" to estimate the value of such proposals. Whatever that may be, the country at large will look upon them only as a covert effort to reverse all that has been accomplished in our commercial policy during the last ten years. It means that, or—nothing!

ALLEGED INSUFFICIENCY OF OUR STANDING ARMY. OBJECTIONABLE NATURE OF A MILITIA FORCE.

GOVERNMENT is placed between two fires. On the one hand Mr Cobden, Mr Hume, and the Financial Reformers abuse them for the extravagance of their army expenditure, and loudly demand a reduction in our naval and military force; while Sir Francis Head and the *Quarterly Review*, backed, as they affirm, by all the great authorities in both professions, declare that our standing army is wholly inadequate for our defence, and ought to be immediately augmented. The subject has of late occupied a large share of public attention, and now that Parliament has met, probably demands still more. Various projects for supplying the alleged deficiency in our national defences have been suggested by Sir Francis Head and his Reviewer, by Mr Frederick Hill, and more recently, by Lord Kinnaird; and we think therefore that we shall be doing good service by presenting to our readers a few facts and considerations with a view of proving—

1. That, with regard to all standards of comparison, our military expenditure is the reverse of extravagant; and that the case of America, which superficial economists are so fond of recurring to, is greatly misconceived.

2. That of all modes of supplying the deficiency in our standing army, if any such exist, the proposed plan of a militia force is about the worst that could have been devised.

The regular standing army of Great Britain at present consists, *with* the ordnance force, but *without* the East India Company's troops and the native West India regiments, of 135,000 men. Of these 30,500 are in the employment and in the pay of the East India Company, and may therefore be thrown out of our estimate; 23,500 more are serving in our American, African, and Australian colonies; and 8,000 in outlying military stations in Europe. Including our colonies, therefore, we have an effective force of 104,500; excluding them, we have available for home service and the defence of Great Britain only 73,000 men. The following table (for 1849) will enable us to compare our forces with those of other great States:—

Countries.	Population.	Regular army.	One soldier to every
France	35,500,000	408,000	87
Russia	54,600,000	674,000	80
Austria	35,800,000	405,000	88
Prussia	16,000,000	121,000	133
Germanic Confederation, exclusive of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria	10,700,000	193,000	56
Sardinia	4,500,000	146,000	32
Spain	12,400,000	119,000	105
Great Britain with her Colonies	32,000,000	104,000	308
Great Britain without her Colonies	28,500,000	73,000	390

But even this comparison is by no means fair towards Great Britain;—for Prussia, besides her regular army, keeps her *reserve* and the first ban of her landwehr (the constitution of which we shall presently explain), comprising 228,000 men, in constant readiness to meet an enemy; Austria also has a landwehr in reserve by which she can raise her effective force to 600,000 men; and France has her enormous organisation of national guards, trained, armed, and accoutred, amounting to 2,500,000 men. Against these formidable forces Great Britain has only to set her yeomanry amounting to 13,440 men; her enrolled pensioners, many

of whom are wholly superannuated, amounting to 30,000; and 8,000 dockyard men, occasionally drilled.

But the example of America is the one most often thrown in our teeth by the advocates of economy at any cost, or, we should rather say, of retrenchment at any risk. The United States, we are told—with a population of 20 millions, with a territory of enormous area, with a powerful neighbour on their northern, and a hostile neighbour on their southern frontier, and with many tribes of turbulent and unsubdued Indians within their boundaries,—still find a standing army of 13,000 men sufficient for their needs. It is quite true that the army of the Federal Government at Washington only numbers 12,386 men; but to represent this as the whole military force of the Union is a very disingenuous proceeding. *It is only a small fraction of it.* In the first place, we must observe that the Americans scarcely need an army at all for the purposes of self-defence. They have nothing to fear from any of their neighbours, except the wilder outlying tribes of Indians. They are secure against all attack, except such as they bring upon themselves. The Canadians have an ample and yet unpeopled territory; and the Mexicans have shown themselves as powerless to commit, as to repel, aggression. In the next place, the standing army of the United States is merely the military force of the Central Government, which, as we know, is the mere head of a vast federation, each individual member of which furnishes and maintains its own independent military contingent. To say nothing of the numerous volunteers who muster so promptly in all quarters at the bare rumour of war, plunder, or piratical expeditions,—each State maintains a regularly organised and enrolled militia, amounting in the aggregate to 2,008,068 men;—a great proportion of whom are regularly trained and drilled, most of whom are well armed, and nearly all of whom are admirable and practised marksmen. Six States have each an enrolled militia exceeding the whole regular and yeomanry force in the pay of Great Britain;—viz: New York, 261,452; Pennsylvania, 276,070; Virginia, 124,200; Illinois, 120,220; Louisiana, 438,348; Ohio, 176,455. We have no means of knowing what the estimated cost of these two millions of men is; but assuming that the arms and accoutrements and ammunition of each man cost him (including interest on the first outlay and repairs) 3 dollars a-year—and we do not see how it can be less,—and supposing, moreover, that one-fourth of this number are called out annually for drill and manœuvre for one week only—and a shorter period certainly would not suffice to give them even the outline of military discipline,—thence, since the average weekly earnings of these men in America is at the lowest estimate 3 dollars a week, which will be lost to them, or paid to them by the State, during the period of drill, we reach at once an average annual cost during peace of at least 7,550,000 dollars or 1,562,500*l.*

All this we shall be told is mere guess-work. So it is; but will any one pretend that a militia force of two millions can be armed, accoutred, supplied with ammunition, trained and drilled to ever so limited an amount for so small a sum as we have specified. Whether this sum is expended by themselves or by the State; whether they are paid by their respective Governments for their loss of time, or themselves incur the loss of the sum they would have earned in that time in their respective avocations, is, in an estimate of the national expenditure, a matter of no consequence whatever. The sum is actually expended, whoever be the paymaster. But in this matter we are not left wholly to conjecture. The recent report of the American Secretary to the Treasury abounds in significant indications of what the real military expenditure of the United States now is, and is likely to be, since their army has become something more than a mere name. In the first place we are told that the recent war with Mexico raised the aggregate expenditure of the Federal Government from 21,278,000 dols to 41,734,000 dols *while it lasted*, and to 38,974,000 dols *since its close*. In other words, the excess of the war over the peace expenditure was 4,261,650*l.* per annum; and although the war has now ceased for three years, the *increased expenditure during these three years of peace*, as compared with the three years before the war, is not less than 3,686,600*l.* per annum. Nor does it seem very likely that this drain on their finances will diminish; for the Secretary's estimate of the military expenditure for the three quarters ending June 1851, is not less than 11,361,000 dols, or 3,156,000*l.* for the whole year; besides which he asks "a specific appropriation" (as we should call it, "a special vote") for the *arming of the militia*, fortifications, and other military purposes, of 12,595,000 dols; making a total military budget for the year of 5,780,000*l.* sterling. So much for the economy of the American army expenditure! The Hon. Secretary closes this branch of his report with the following instructive sentence: "Thus we have as expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the said war, and the acquisitions of territory consequent thereon, the sum of 217,175,575 dols (45,250,000*l.*), which, however, does not include many claims presented, and to be presented, arising indirectly from the war,—*their great variety forbidding even an approximation as to either number or amount.*"

II. While we are far from giving in our adhesion to those who advocate an augmentation of our standing army, as necessary for the defence of the country; we object in the strongest terms to the proposal of providing for that defence by the embodying of

the militia, or by any other of the suggested substitutes for a regular military force. Our objection to the expedient of the militia is threefold; first, its *inefficiency*; secondly, its *costliness*; thirdly, its *collateral and incidental mischiefs*.

1. In the military art, as in every other, division of labour is necessary to perfection. A man who is half a soldier, half a peasant, half an artisan, will be a poor soldier, a clumsy labourer, an unfinished artisan. To be *good* in any calling, a man must devote himself to it altogether. More especially is this the case in the military art, where the value of the man depends upon the perfection of his discipline. A few weeks' drill in the year, though it may enable men to go through common manœuvres without blundering, can do no more; and this is only a part and the smallest of the education requisite to make an available soldier. Even Mr Stuart, admirer as he is of the system in the United States, speaks thus of their trained militia:—"I have already had opportunities of seeing parties of the American militia at drill; and certainly they do not appear to me more effective-looking than the awkward squads of the Edinburgh volunteers 30 or 40 years ago." "A modern army (says Mr Laing) is a machine composed of artillery, cavalry, and infantry..... Artillery and cavalry, the most essential parts of it, can scarcely be formed at all in less than three years, as we are told by the most experienced officers who have written on tactics; and in these services a man is part and parcel of his horse, or of his gun. He has not, like the infantry soldier, a value independent of other things; but out of connection and practice with the identical gun, horse, and squadron he is trained to work with, he is but as *part* of a tool, the stock of a firelock, the handle of a hammer. It is evident there can be no perfection in these two important branches of military power in a militia force." Yet these are the two most indispensable. Battles and campaigns are every year more and more habitually decided by the relative strength and skill of the ordnance department of the contending parties. Every year, therefore, the superiority of regular over occasional soldiers becomes more signal and indisputable. A mere marching and manœuvring foot-soldier may be improvised in a comparatively short time; the formation of a good artillery-man is the work of years and of constant practice.

The following remarks from the pen of a military writer will explain far better than we can do, the nature and operation of a soldier's discipline:—"While a recruit who has just joined the army is apparently only learning—very much against his will—how to hold the back of his head up, his chin in, and especially to keep his mouth shut;—how to stand with his thumbs uncomfortably touching the seams of his trousers; now at the word of command to advance, in goose-step, with his left foot, to turn to the 'right,' 'left,' 'right about,' 'halt,' 'eyes right,' 'attention,' 'stand at ease,'—by which time he is usually sick to death of the whole process—his *mind* is undergoing an invisible change; namely, by following the will of his drill sergeant instead of his own, *he is learning obedience*. After having been taught, throughout various marchings and counter-marchings, always to touch his left-hand man, by which simple arrangement the squad is kept comparatively together, he is instructed in the dexterous use of his musket, which he learns first to carry without injuring his comrades, and then, within his small allotted space, to load, prime, make ready, present, fire, fix bayonets, and charge. In the course of about six months' instruction of this sort, he is usually reported competent to 'join the ranks;' and after about six months of regimental drill he may be considered a *young soldier*. But in this year's purgatory or probation there has been effected a moral change far greater than that which has deprived him of his stoop, and has given lightness, smartness, and activity to his movements. In his room, as well as in the dry, gritty precincts of his barracks, he has observed among his comrades occasional displays of physical strength and of daring courage which have silently instilled into him, not a vain conceit of his own powers, but a reasonable confidence in that of the company to which he belongs; and, above all, in the regiment of which he is but a unit; and as his officers are a set of high-spirited men, evidently 'up to anything,' he becomes animated with a manly conviction that it will take a good deal to make 'our fellows' turn tail! With this exalted but not inflated estimate of his regiment's power, he embarks for foreign service, where he joins a brigade, and finally a division, the irresistible strength of which, by a similar process of reasoning, he teaches himself to appreciate..... The difference between old soldiers and young ones, at sight of the enemy, needs hardly to be described. Though the men of a regiment on parade appear nearly all alike, and although, as we have stated, they have learned to move and act in unison, yet in temperament there remains a latent, invisible, moral difference, which the fire of an enemy tends very strongly to develop. Some of the young soldiers get angry; some, it needs not be concealed, become alarmed; the great mass are eager to advance; and the word is no sooner given than the artificial bands of the year's discipline proving not strong enough to hold together the various degrees of impetuosity and other feelings we have described, the regiment, officers and men, from over-excitement, dash on too far, until they not only suffer from their imprudence, but do infinite mischief. By expe-

“ rience, however, the various feelings which over-animate young soldiers become subject to self-control. The habit of command on the one side and of obedience on the other, begets not only mutual confidence between officers and men, but, on the part of the latter, that determination to obey, fearless of all consequences, the orders they receive, without which the evolutions of an army cannot possibly be directed.”

The Peninsular Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington abound with expressions showing his strong sense of the immense superiority of old soldiers over young ones. In September 1813 he writes to the Secretary of War: “ I must tell you that, in this country in particular, one old soldier is worth five new ones.” What then must be his value as compared with half-trained militia? It can only be called *incalculable*.

Even in the Prussian service, where every soldier remains in actual training in the ranks, much of the same imperfection is found to exist:—

It is quite certain that in everything that regards the perfection of a military force, the Prussian system is very inferior to the English. It can never make either as perfect an individual soldier, nor as effective and wieldy an entire army. There may be more national enthusiasm; there may be a purer and higher moral tone; there may be a superior standard of education; there may be greater sympathy with the citizen, and an intense love of freedom; but there cannot be the same *esprit de corps*, not the same thorough discipline and subordination, nor the same perfect formation of soldiery ideas and habits. “ Three years’ continuous service in the ranks of a regiment may, no doubt, be quite sufficient to train the soldier in all that regards drill, manoeuvre, appearance, and what may be called the physical attainments; but what is of more importance, the *morale* of the soldier, his habits, mind, and character, if formed, cannot be kept up in civil life after his three years of service expire. The soul and spirit of military life, the tie between the soldier and officer, the knowledge of and confidence in each other, the tie of comradeship between soldier and soldier, the ties of attachment to the corps, its character, its honour, its colours, cannot be formed, or, if formed, cannot be kept up, by six weeks’ parade and review exercise. The officers (who belong of necessity to the permanent army) become a distinct class, having no interest in the men of whom they lose sight after three years’ service; and their regard and partiality naturally fall on the enlisted soldiers of their regiments who are always under their command.”

The autocratic Government may place men of such incongruous stations and culture in a row, and call them an army, but it cannot amalgamate them into an efficient body for ordinary warfare. A war of enthusiasm, indeed, such as that of 1813-1814, may fuse such discordant materials into one mass so long as the heat is kept up. But wars of enthusiasm are among the rarest in history; and it is discipline, stern discipline, that is alone worth anything when enthusiasm is wanting.

All these considerations combined,—the want of adequate drill and training, both in manoeuvring and in the use of arms; the want of comradeship, and the confidence which this only can give; the want of a permanent tie between officers and men; and the want of a regimental *esprit de corps*; and perhaps more than all, the want of skill in artillery practice,—will always make a militia force, however large and respectable, a very poor substitute for a regular army amounting only to one-fifth their numbers. There is no military man who would not rather have at his disposal for the defence of his country a standing force of 50,000 men adequately provided with artillery, to at least 250,000 of the best trained militia ever embodied; and this of itself is decisive of the point. We will only quote further the cautious declaration of the Duke of Wellington uttered three years ago: “ I shall be deemed fool-hardy in engaging for the defence of the empire with an army composed of such a force as militia. I may be so, I confess it: I should infinitely prefer, and feel more confidence in, an army of regular troops.”

II. Bearing in mind then this fact that 50,000 regular troops are at least as effective a force as five times their number of well-trained militia, let us now bring together a few facts which may enable us to form some approximate judgment as to the relative cost of the two armaments. The pay of a foot-soldier amounts to 18*l* a year; his arms, ammunition, lodging, and that portion of his clothing with which the country supplies him, added to other incidental charges, reach about 12*l* more. The total cost of a foot soldier is, therefore, in round numbers, 30*l* a-year, and of a horse-soldier about 45*l*. In the year 1847, we find the total charges (for all ranks) for 11,000 cavalry of the line put down at 496,000*l*; and of 113,000 infantry of the line at 3,256,000*l*. Taking the cost as stated above, an addition to our regular force of 50,000 men, may be set down as follows:—

40,000 Infantry at 30 <i>l</i>	1,200,000
10,000 Cavalry at 45 <i>l</i>	450,000
50,000	1,650,000

This would include *all ranks*; but as these additional troops would not require new officers, but merely the transfer of a sufficient number from the “non-effective” to the “effective” army, or from half-pay to full-pay; the total added outlay would probably not exceed annually one million and a half, unless new barracks were required, which would be an expenditure once for all. Sir Francis Head states the annual cost of maintaining 100,000 men (officers included) of all ranks and services at 3,670,000*l*, exclusive of arms and barracks, but he does not state whence he derives his calculations. We will, however, to make the case more certain, take a medium between his estimate and our own, and set down the addition of 50,000 men to our regular force as costing 1,750,000*l* a year.

Now, what would be the entire expense to the country of 250,000 militia regularly trained and armed? These must consist of

200,000 infantry and 50,000 cavalry; and to be effectively trained must be called out, disciplined, and manoeuvred for at least three weeks every year. We find, from a Parliamentary return in 1836, that the yeomanry (cavalry troops) which are still called out annually (and which during the war were drilled and practised for three weeks), amounted to 18,200 men, and were considered to cost 100,000*l* per annum, or 5*l* 10s each. The infantry of the militia would be composed of men of all classes, but principally we must suppose of the labouring population, whether peasants or artisans. Still as many of a higher class, shopkeepers, farmers, &c., would be mingled with them, we cannot fairly calculate their weekly cost—that is the weekly earnings they would have to forego while absent from their work and under drill—at less than 20s a-head;—the earnings of peasants varying throughout England from 8s to 16s; those of artisans from 12s up to 40s; those of shopkeepers, farmers, and those of higher rank still, (say) from 20s up to 5*l* a week. The cost of the men, then, for three weeks’ drill, would be 3*l*; and to this we must add for arms, accoutrements, &c., at least 1*l* more;—making a total expenditure of 4*l* a-head, exclusive of all cost arising out of collateral losses, and evils that we shall speak of presently. The account would then stand as follows:—

200,000 Infantry at 4 <i>l</i>	800,000
50,000 Cavalry at 5 <i>l</i> 10s	275,000
	1,075,000

But, as we have shown, a militia force only trained for three weeks in the year never could by any possibility be really an effective army when brought into the field; and yet we find it would cost in time of peace within a half a million of the sum which would be required to add 50,000 troops to our standing army, or to raise the number now retained for the defence of the British Islands from 73,000 to 123,000 men. But these militia, if ever called into the field, would, we must remember, cost man for man, just as much as regular soldiers, or for the whole number 8,250,000*l*. That is, a militia force would, when unemployed, cost only half a million less, and when employed, 6,500,000*l* more than an equivalent force of regular troops!

We have one fact in our history, and so far as we know, only one, which we can appeal to as showing that this estimate is no wild assumption, but a sober and moderate calculation. During the greater part of the last war the number of our embodied militia was kept at 80,000 men; but in 1804 under the expectation of an invasion, it was raised to 110,000, exclusive of 347,000 volunteers, who were regularly drilled and trained. None of these, be it observed, were called into actual service; only a comparatively small portion were kept constantly under arms; but they were disciplined and manoeuvred for a certain period, and expected to hold themselves in constant readiness, if summoned. Now, what do our readers suppose was the vote borne on the records of the House of Commons in that year for the militia alone, exclusive of the army and the ordnance? Why not less than 6,159,000*l*! or more than would have been required for the maintenance of 150,000 regular troops.

The Prussian system is often pointed to as uniting all the effectiveness of a large standing army with all the supposed economy of a militia force,—to which, as a military engine, it is unquestionably far superior. The Prussian Government requires every man to be a soldier, but presumes that he cannot be made into one in less than three years’ actual service. It may be thus briefly stated:—

There is a small permanent standing army, which is composed of those officers and men who have embraced the military profession, and which forms the nucleus of the vast military force of the country, and its training-school. “Every male, without exception, in the whole population, is bound to serve three years, between his twentieth and twentieth-fifth years, as a private in the ranks of a regiment of the line. Property, rank, occupation, business, give no claim to exemption; and no substitutes or *remplacants* are admitted, as in the French conscriptive system. Every man must serve as a private in the regiments of the line, whatever be his social position. . . . After three years’ service in the line, the young man is turned over to his district *landwehr* regiment of the *ersten aufgebots*, or, as we should call it, first for service. This division of the *landwehr* force is considered the army proper; it is liable, like the standing army, to serve in or out of the country; but in time of peace, to save expense, it is only embodied for manoeuvre and exercise for a few weeks yearly. Its staff only is in constant pay. The division of the second *aufgebot* consists of all who have served their three years in the line and their two years in the first division of the *landwehr*, and are under forty years of age. These are considered trained soldiers, and men settled in peaceful occupations; and are, therefore, in time of peace, only assembled in small divisions, and in their own localities, for a few days’ exercise in each year. The *landsturm* consists of all not in the service, or discharged from it by the completion of their term of service in the other divisions; and it is mustered and organised as well as the other divisions of the *landwehr* force. The principle of the system is, that every Prussian subject, without exception, shall pass through a military training of three years in the ranks of a regiment of the line, and shall then be available during his whole life as a trained soldier in one or other of the divisions of the *landwehr* force, according to his age and fitness for military duty. The perfection of all the arrangements of this vast and complicated system, and the general fairness, impartiality, and economy, with which it is worked, must raise the admiration of every traveller.

The system no doubt looks admirable upon paper, and, as far as military efficiency is concerned, is second only to a permanent army. But is it as economical as is supposed? It is true that you have thus an available trained force of 500,000 men, of which little more than one-fifth are in receipt of regular pay. But we find that, though Prussia is a peculiarly cheap country

to live in—the style of life, and the necessaries of life, being little more than half as costly as in England—yet in 1835, a time of profound peace, the budget of the Minister at War reached 3,520,000*l.*, while all the other State expenses (exclusive of the debt) did not exceed 2,900,000*l.**

This does not look like great economy in the Prussian system. But this is very far from being the whole cost of it to the country, as is thus admirably explained by Mr Laing:—"The financial resources of every country depend upon the productive industry of the people, out of which alone taxes proceed; and, if the productive industry of the people be diminished by three years of their time and labour being taken up in military service, by so much are the means of the State diminished. The productive, as well as the military time of a man's life, begins at twenty, and ends about fifty years of age. These thirty years are his capital stock; and whatever he contributes to the finances of the State directly or indirectly, must be earned within these thirty years. If one-tenth of this time be taken from him, and consumed in military service, he is so much the poorer, and the State is so much the poorer. The indirect loss to both is probably as great as the direct loss; for a man cannot turn at once from the habits of a military life, to the habits of steady industry, and the sedentary occupations of civil life. If he has gone through an apprenticeship, and learned a trade, before beginning his three years' service in a regiment, he must almost have to learn it over again, after three years' disuse of his working tools and working habits. He can never become an expert, quick workman in any handicraft. But, besides his three years' of continuous service at the age most important to form the habits of the working man, his time is broken in upon, and his industry deranged every year by his six or eight weeks' military service in his landwehr regiment. One-sixth, probably, of his year is consumed before he can return to his working habits. All this is a dead loss to the State as well as to the individual. It diminishes the capacity of the aggregate body of individuals—the nation—to furnish the taxes necessary to move the numbers embodied and kept up as a landwehr in any military operation." It is not easy to say how much of the inferiority of the continental to the English workman, in almost every department, is to be attributed to the mischievous interruption of his working education and his industrial habits.

Mr Laing shows in another work that the Prussian system takes from every man in the course of his life 1,417 days, or four years:—that is, every Prussian, however poor, pays to the military force of the State *the entire earnings of four years*, or on an average one-tenth of his working life. These days thus given to the State, too, are always selected out of the most valuable season of the year, the summer.

Now, in 1849, our army and ordnance expenditure was 8,880,000*l.*, and our adult male population 7,500,000. Thus every adult male contributed to the military force of the country 1*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* per annum. A Prussian, however, contributes on an average one-tenth of his time, or more than five weeks' earnings, which may be taken certainly at not less than three rix-dollars, or nine shillings a-head for all ranks; his military contribution, therefore, amounts to 2*l.* 5*s.* a-year, or nearly double, for a far poorer country. To make the comparison clearer, we may say that a Prussian contributes thirty working days per annum, and an Englishman only seven.

III. So much for the relative economy of a permanent armed force, as compared with a militia or landwehr. Let us now look at a few of the collateral disadvantages of the latter. These disadvantages will be greater in precise proportion to the completeness of the military training, and the time bestowed upon it; *i. e.*, the collateral evils of such a force will increase exactly in the proportion in which its objects are attained. In Prussia, where it is carried to the greatest perfection, the mischiefs which result from it are most obvious and most irreparable.

1. In the first place it entirely prevents those subject to it from attaining first-rate excellence in their respective civil occupations or branches of industry. "It is" (says Mr Laing) "an enormous pressure, a ruinous tax, upon the industry of the nation—a reckless waste of the time and labour which constitute the property of the labouring and middle classes. Take, for instance, a lad of two-and-twenty, who has just learned his business as carpenter, smith, weaver, or other handicraft, and then for three years—the three most valuable years of his life for acquiring steady habits of work, and manual dexterity and skill in his trade—put him into a regiment of the line in a distant part of the country, to live the idle life of a soldier, away from the advice and controul of his friends, and without seeing or handling the implements of the trade he was bred to. What kind of operative tradesman, or head of a family, is such an education likely to produce? His habits of industry and steady application to work, his knack or skill in his trade, are necessarily deranged; and in this sense his military service demoralises him for civil usefulness. The operative, taken away from his factory to be drilled and lead a military life for three years, and afterwards for several weeks in every year, returns with his habits, mind, and hand out, as workmen express it, when they resume their tools after long disuse. He is no adequate competitor against a workman in the uninterrupted exercise of his handicraft all his life."

2. But the man's character, as well as his manual skill, is

* We have just attained some little insight into what the cost of the German landwehr really is when called out for even the chance of active service, though not a blow be struck. In 1850 the Prussian Finance Minister asked for, and of course obtained, a vote of 18,000,000 rix-dollars for "extraordinary war expenses." This, he now informs the Chambers, was expended in putting the landwehr in a state of preparation; and he further demands a second vote of 15,000,000 dollars, to cover expenses incurred for the same purpose. Even if this should prove to be the whole sum required, which we greatly doubt, the recent demonstration will have cost Prussia in a few months, in addition to the regular army expenses of the year, no less than 33,000,000 dollars, or within a fraction of five millions sterling;—that is, her militia force will have cost in a few months considerably more than half the sum which covers the entire army and ordnance expenses of the British empire for a whole year.

necessarily changed, and to some extent—often to a great extent—injured by the derangement of his regular life. It has been well observed:—

The demoralisation of the youth of a nation by three years' service in a regiment of the line is one of the greatest evils of the system. Soldiers are not necessarily immoral men; but the enlisted soldier engaged for life, or for a long term of years, is generally a man whose character and conduct have ejected him from the ordinary occupations of civil life. His habits of steady application and industry are gone. He is demoralised in all that makes the useful, quiet, respectable citizen. He is too often a man given to debauchery and excess, when it does not interfere with his military duty. Think of a father or mother, in some country village, who have brought up a son in moral and religious habits, in innocence of evil, and in ideas suitable to their station and to the humble trade he is to live by, being compelled to send him for three years, at his outset in life, to join a regiment of the line in a large dissipated city like Berlin or Cologne, to associate with such companions! The moral tyranny of the system exceeds what was ever exercised before by any European Government, and may well excite the discontent of the Prussian subjects.

3. A permanent standing army, recruited, as ours is, by enlistment, has another signal advantage over the landwehr or militia system, which may be thus stated:—

In every country there are a number of unquiet spirits, men of turbulent tempers, unruly passions, idle and dissipated habits, who, if left at large, would be a constant source of trouble and disturbance to the community, and many of whom would go to augment the criminal population; but who, when drafted in the army—where their violent dispositions find, if we may say so, a legitimate vent—and subjected to that severe discipline which alone is adequate to subdue and utilise their wilder qualities, become really serviceable members of society, which they could not be made in any other line, or under any other system.

By this means you not only make good soldiers out of those who otherwise might be bad citizens; but you have the immense gain of composing your army out of the least valuable part of the population,—out of those who, in case of disasters, can be best spared, and most readily replaced. The loss is simply the loss of soldiers. In the case of the Prussian landwehr, on the contrary, the property, the industry, the productive skill, the intelligence, the influence of the country are in the ranks of the army. Here, in case of a disastrous campaign, or a sanguinary battle, the loss would be the loss of the most promising and efficient men in the country, of fathers, husbands, sons,—of men on whom the interests and enterprise of the country hinges,—of the most useful and influential classes in it,—not merely of the unconnected, the idle, and the turbulent, of whom an ordinary standing army is mainly composed. "The loss by a victory (says Laing) would be greater to Prussia in a political and economical view, than the loss by three defeats of ordinary troops. The affairs of society would be more deranged; a greater amount of useful life would be destroyed. The loss even of time and labour to all the productive classes, the destruction of all manufacturing industry and enterprise, by calling out the army of reserve, composed as it is, for actual service for a campaign or two, would be such a sacrifice of all social interests, as only the most imminent danger could justify."

The sentence we have just quoted was written in 1842; and the events of the last year have amply proved its sagacity. A few months since the King of Prussia called out the whole landwehr—as was thought for actual service,—as it now appears, merely to aid him in his negotiations with Austria. They remained in the field for several weeks, and in fact are still only in process of disbanding. They *did nothing*; never fired a shot; did not lose a single man,—but the social mischief and the individual injury will take years to repair. All commercial and industrial transactions were utterly deranged. Houses of extended trade and connections were compelled, almost at a day's notice, to suspend operations, because all their clerks, and in some cases the principals also, were called out to military service. Manufacturing industry in the same manner was crippled or stopped. In fact, 500,000 men, in the prime of life and strength, were suddenly ordered to forego civil occupations and to stand idle for many weeks—a proceeding attended of course with an almost incalculable loss of income. But even this is not the worst. Vast numbers of these militia, when they returned home, found their *places filled up*—the ground cut from under them—the bread taken out of their mouths. Many are now living on private—many more on public charity. And all this national loss has been incurred, all this individual ruin inflicted, because the Prussian Monarch was incompetent, insincere, and ambitious, and because the Prussian military system enabled him to indulge these qualities at the cost of disorganising a whole people.

A fourth objection yet remains, which applies equally to the conscription and the landwehr system—to any system in fact which sends back the soldier, after a limited or brief period of service, to mix and be absorbed into the rest of the community. His habits and character are formed by his military career—irrevocably formed if he has seen war, or served for seven years. He brings back habits and ideas wholly unsuited to the pacific and industrial occupations of civil life. He brings back the manners, the language, the desires of the garrison or the camp, and helps to diffuse these among his fellow-citizens, till the whole nation is at length leavened with the noxious influence. It is true that he also brings with him habits of order, neatness, and regularity, which are serviceable and compensating qualities; but carries back with him, likewise, as the most formidable enemy to the peace and well-being of society, warlike ambition, readiness in organisation, and military skill. The country is overrun with hundreds of thousands of men admirably trained "for treasons, stratagems, and wiles," fit to bear their part in any civil war, fully competent to drill, discipline, and lead their fellows, and in case of tumult, riot, or insurrection, able to meet the forces of the Government and the friends of order on equal terms. An insurrection in England is put down by the military (in those rare cases where the civil authorities are unable to cope with it) easily, promptly, and almost

without bloodshed or resistance. An *emete* in Paris or Berlin becomes a bloody battle, because the malcontents are either themselves disbanded soldiers, or find thousands who are, to organise and lead them. On the Continent, an insurrection soon swells and degenerates into a civil war. We cannot have forgotten the commentary on this truth which was afforded by the sanguinary contest which deluged the streets of Paris in June, 1848 (and, indeed by almost every tumult which has ever taken place in France), as well as by the scenes in Berlin two years ago. It is no doubt true that this universal military training will enable a people the more effectively to resist despotic encroachments on the part of their rulers, as well as legal restraint and justifiable authority; but this object, as the experience of England shows, may be attained in a safer and a wiser way; and it is not easy to see how any Government can be safe under the continental systems, until sound knowledge, sober views, and love of peace and order shall be as widely diffused among the people as military organisation. As Mr Laing justly remarks, "military organisation, extended beyond a class, and spread over the whole population, has ended, as it deserved to end, in making them dangerous subjects without making them good soldiers. The people, trained to be an army, are a people with wrongs to redress, and in a position of discipline and armed antagonism to their autocratic Governments. The *landwehr* system, is, in reality, a step backwards both in policy and civilisation, replacing society in the nineteenth century on the ground on which it stood in the middle ages. . . . Where the Parliament holds the purse (and where the Mutiny Bill is an annual enactment), as in our Constitution, the danger of a sovereign or military commander using the standing army as a tool for the subversion of liberty is altogether visionary. We are two centuries past such a possibility. The advantages of a standing army, as compared with a *landwehr*, are obvious: it sets free other classes of society from military services. Standing armies, instead of the personal military service of the whole able-bodied male population, are, in fact, one of the great steps in the progress of modern civilisation."

5. The militia is an essentially partial and unfair system. Rich and poor are alike liable to the ballot; but as personal service is not essential, the poor man is torn from his home, and the rich man pays for a substitute. "In point of fact (says Mr McCulloch) the militia degenerated into a sort of capitation-tax; with this oppressive and unjust peculiarity, that it fell with as much severity on the poor as on the rich, so that while it imposed only a trifling sacrifice on the latter, it compelled the poor man to become a soldier. In consequence it became exceedingly unpopular; and it is not probable that the hardship and injustice inseparable from it will be again submitted to."

We hope we have now succeeded in proving that a permanent standing army is, of all modes of providing for the defence of the country, the most efficient, the least costly, and the least productive of collateral mischief; and that, if our land forces should be deemed insufficient to provide for our security, an addition to our regular troops would be far preferable in every point of view to any modification of the militia system. We have shown that our army is, relatively speaking, very small: we are, however, far indeed from expressing any opinion in favour of its augmentation; and we cannot conclude without observing that it is not to her *army*, whether large or small, that England should trust as her guarantee against invasion. If once a hostile force were landed on our shores, no standing army that we ever shall, or ought, permanently to maintain, would suffice to save us from an amount of loss and suffering which it is frightful even to fancy. It is the province of our navy to take care that no such force shall ever set foot in Britain. That branch of our service—which is always popular—which is so mighty for good, so impotent for evil—which never can be employed against our liberties or turned to unconstitutional and oppressive purposes—should be, and we hope will be, maintained in such force, and in such a state of readiness and efficiency, both as to materials and men, as to preclude the possibility of any foreign troops ever landing on our shores. Humanity and policy alike dictate such a course. It is better to prevent than to cure.

THE REJECTION OF THE DOTATION.

ANOTHER contest has taken place between the President of the French Republic and the National Assembly, and the President has again been defeated. His transition Ministry presented a bill to grant him a supplementary sum of 1,800,000*fr.* His opponents in the Assembly, exulting in their late achievement, or affronted at his presuming to act without taking his Ministers from them, immediately resolved to defeat it. They mustered their forces, first in the bureaux, where they obtained an overwhelming majority; the report was accordingly unfavourable, and was even rudely worded and rudely defended by M. Piscatory, of Greek celebrity, the reporter. The Assembly followed this lead, and on Monday rejected the bill by 396 to 294 votes, leaving the President and his Ministry in a minority of 102. The majority since the last great decision has decreased 21, and the minority has increased eight votes. Several distinguished members abstained from voting, still there is no immediate probability of the majority being on the other side. Again, therefore, the two Powers that divide the Government of France betwixt them have come to a dead lock, and the Constitution—the latest effort of human genius in that direction—the result of all the wisdom of the French and other nations—has pointed out no mode by which the machine can be set in motion. It will be necessary to appeal to the people for fresh instructions, who will be compelled, whether it were so intended or not, to continue active politicians.

The subject of dispute in this instance is by no means favourable to the President. The French have become—we know not that they were ever otherwise—an excessively frugal and even penu-

rious people. They still remember with disgust and indignation the extravagance of the late courts while they were undergoing great privations. His opponents could scarcely have found a topic on which to oppose him likely to be more popular, except amongst the immediate tradesmen and dependents of the Elysee and a few of the inhabitants of the capital, than that of limiting expense. At no time could it have been wise in him to risk his power in a contest for pecuniary advantages to himself. The dotations for the Orleans family helped amazingly to hurl them from the throne. In the present temper of the French, the President's demand, however urgent the cause which dictated it, was imprudent. As M. Montalembert, his great advocate, said, it should never have been made. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the President, though defeated, has gained, and his opponents, though triumphant, have lost ground with the public. They, as the same orator said, should not have refused the demand when it was made. The manner of the refusal, too, was insulting; and it has more than compensated the imprudence of making the demand. It has injured the Assembly in public opinion, and made a cordial reconciliation between the President and its leaders impossible.

It was proposed to raise a subscription for him; he has courteously, but firmly and with much dignity, refused it. He has begun to curtail his establishment, to adapt his conduct to these altered circumstances, and he will probably convince France that he sought not his own gratification, but to invest his high office with that splendour which they love, though they hate its cost. He turns his failures to advantage; at least he learns wisdom from them; and though the day of hero-worship has probably gone by in France as in England, in contrast with the Assembly, his character rises daily in public esteem and he gains in power.

The French begin to understand their modern great men. M. Thiers seems generally recognised as the incarnation of active mischief. M. Montalembert, in a telling speech, spoke of the fatal course adopted by the Assembly. "The men whose suggestions it obeyed (he said) had spent their lives in caressing certain passions. The Restoration had succumbed, because respect for authority had been destroyed, not by *emetes*, but by political men in high stations. Louis Philippe had been overturned by the same means and the same men, who now were actively engaged in sapping the authority of Louis Napoleon. Those collisions might have charms for certain minds. These were their *premières amours*, and they always returned to them. The two Powers had too long waged an impious war on each other, to the detriment of the peace, labour, and credit of the country."

It is loudly proclaimed, then, that the politicians—the men in high station—are the real authors of disorder and insurrection; and the people—whom they pretend to govern and keep in order—whom they constrain and restrict and harass, on pretence of preserving the peace of society—are simply the victims of their heartless intrigues and their insatiable ambition. M. Montalembert spoke out a truth which pervades all France, we may almost say all Europe, and its avowed existence indicates no inconsiderable progress, while it is no unfavourable augury for the future.

It is impossible to recollect the comparatively short period which has elapsed since France was completely convulsed by the throne of Louis Philippe being overturned, and the large part of the period that has been passed in perfect order and tranquillity; and to recollect the long period of anarchy and bloodshed and horror that followed the first revolution, without perceiving that the French are in a fair way of working out their own political improvement. They may not proceed after our method. They may go by leaps and bounds rather than by a slow steady pace—they may like *coups de theatre* and displays of power—they may require to be dazzled with splendour and to have their honour piqued rather than their interests satisfied; but though they proceed differently from us their progress is remarkable. The democracy has gained both power and wisdom. If they now need internal peace, it is hard to conceive that they should not be able to command it. Though the two Powers established by the Constitution be shut up, as is said, in a cage, without the means of getting out, the nation cannot, therefore, and will not, be balked of its desire. If the Assembly or the President find no solution of the difficulty, the nation will. Some pungent joke, perhaps, some *calembourg*, some smart saying may suffice to wither with contempt the mischievous men whom M. Montalembert has denounced. Without looking for any superhuman abilities in the President and his advisers, his calm demeanour, the name he bears, the existing forms of administration and the existing laws adapted to a monarchy, the manners of the people formed on the same model, the little influence of the Assembly, and its want of connection with the people, all point to the success of the President as the result. The essential fact is the disposition of the people. If they really desire tranquillity and order, and we believe they do, and if they have begun to form, as they obviously have, correct opinions of those who would continue political strife, there can be no doubt but they or their leaders will find the means, be it the restoration of the Empire in form, or the consolidation of the Republic in name, to attain their object. After the preservation of peace in Germany, because it was commanded by the wants and disposition of the people, in spite of

the armaments and hostile family interests of the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, we cannot despair of the preservation of order and tranquillity in France, if that be the will of the people, whatever may be the letter of the Constitution, or the views and quarrels, the intrigues and the ambition of rival and jealous leaders.

THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS FOR 1850.

IN our present number we publish the returns for the entire year 1850. Want of space precludes us from giving our usual analysis of these tables. But we shall have occasion soon to refer to them at greater length. The exports of the year, for the articles included in the table, amount to no less than 65,756,032*l*, against 58,910,883*l* in 1849, and 48,946,325*l* in 1848. The exports of the last year of British produce and manufactures, including all articles, exceed the unprecedented sum of 70,000,000*l*. Meantime we refer our readers to the tables.

SOMETHING ASTOUNDING.

WE have often been amazed at the looseness with which some men make statements, and the readiness with which others listen to them, even when these statements are, on the face of them, self-refuting and absurd. We do not know that we were ever more struck with this rashness in speaking and credulity in believing, than in reading last week the account of a debate in the French Chamber on the Rights of Labour.

A deputy named Nadaud, himself an operative mason, disgusted at a report on the subject presented by a Committee of the House, affirmed that "there were 18 or 20 millions of workmen in France whose wages were insufficient for the maintenance of their families!"—the total number of adult males of all ranks in France, scarcely exceeding 9 millions, as a few moment's calculation would have assured him. He proceeded to show the misery which thinned their numbers and ground them to the dust, by calling on the Assembly to ponder well the statement of M. Blanqui, "that of 21,500 poor children born in Lille, not less than 20,700 die before they reach the age of 5 years." This was rather too bad: the Minister of the Interior, M. Vaisse, could not pass it by; he contradicted the statements of M. Blanqui in general, and added, "that as for the fact of 20,700 children out of 21,500 dying in infancy, *that related to Manchester, not to Lille!*"

This is portentous: and might give us a strange idea of the knowledge of French Senators and French Ministers as to the condition of our country. Fortunately a better authority than either M. Nadaud or M. Vaisse was at hand to set them right, in the person of a previous Minister of the Interior, M. Leon Faucher, who gives his version of the story and its origin in a letter to the *Journal des Debats*.

"Let it not be said on the other side of the Channel that we know so little of Great Britain as to speak of it as we should scarcely speak of China." And he then quotes, from a work of his on England, published in 1843, during a period of extreme depression, the original of the three black crows. "Out of 1,000 children born in Manchester belonging to the working class, 570 die before their sixth year." In the imagination of M. Vaisse, 57 per cent. has become 96 per cent.; and in that of M. Nadaud, Manchester has become Lille.

EDUCATION.—We have a letter on the National Public School Association, from Mr Hickson, in type, with some remarks on the same subject, which a pressure of other matter compels us to hold over.

Agriculture.

TURNIP GROWING.

THE breadth of turnips grown on any farm, and the weight per acre of the crop, may generally be taken as fair measures of the skill and enterprise of the occupier. On light soils the consumption of turnips on the land by sheep forms the most important means of advancing fertility, and on the heavier soils, though the roots cannot often be advantageously consumed on the land, roots in considerable quantities are indispensable to good farming. It is in this department of husbandry that the Scotch farmers mainly excel their English brethren, and the advantages of a large turnip crop go through the whole rotatio*n*. It must be remarked, however, that in the moister climate of Scotland turnips can be grown more easily than in the southern parts of England, where the want of moisture o*ften* renders it difficult to obtain a plant in due season, while early sowing, in three seasons out of four, proves unsuccessful from the turnips becoming mildewed. In the South, especially on the strong lands, farmers would find it judicious to substitute mangold wurzel for some part of their turnip crop. We have now before us a paper which affords evidence of the importance the Scotch farmers attach to the turnip crops; it consists of the report of Inspectors appointed by the Lockerbie Farmers' Club for the turnip crops of the members in Middle and Upper Annandale. The inspection was made between the 4th and 11th November last. There is a tabular statement, showing the width of the drills, the number of turnips on ten yards, the weight per acre, both Scotch and imperial,

the quantities and kinds of manures used, and the date of sowing on each of forty farms. The chief period for sowing is in May, and all sowings in June are considered late; in England swedes sown so early last year were invariably mildewed. There are some comparative results shown by this table that are well worthy of notice, and have a general application. For instance, exorbitant dressings of manure do not seem to produce any corresponding increase in the crop. Thus on Hardgrave farm 15 cubic yards of farm-yard manure, with 2½ cwt of Peruvian guano, applied per acre to swedes, produced 40 tons 6 cwt to the Scotch, and 31 tons 19 cwt to the imperial acre; while on Hillside farm, 30 cubic yards of farm-yard dung, 1½ cwt of Peruvian guano, and 2 cwt of dissolved bones, produced 32 tons 11 cwt Scotch, and 25 tons 16 cwt imperial acre. In the first case the sowing was from the 23rd to the 28th of May, and in the latter on the 18th of May. But there was this other important difference in management. At Hardgrave only 24 turnips were left in 10 yards' length, while at Hillside there were 37 in the same space. Possibly the land was better on the first than on the second farm; but making every allowance for such a difference there was clearly a waste of manure, so far as regards the turnip crop in the latter case. Indeed, it has been proved by experiments, made by Mr Pusey, that manuring beyond a certain point does not materially increase the root crop; and that frequent and moderate dressings are most profitable.

The following are some of the deductions drawn by the Inspectors. As to the general produce of the turnip crop:—

In 1849 it was stated that the average of the weighings represented a fair sample of the whole district. But this year the inspectors do not consider that it does so; because in the district generally, although the best managed, manured, and early sown crops are at least equal to those of last year, yet many fields on colder land were later sown, and these, as well as where weakly manured (especially without guano), are all inferior to last year. The inspectors would say, therefore, that the general produce of the district would be nearly correctly represented, were the average struck without including the five farms of heaviest produce, and it would then stand thus, per Scots acre—Swedes, 29 tons 10 cwt; yellow, 23 tons 15 cwt; common, 28 tons 8 cwt.

Then with reference to the time of sowing, they say:—

This year shows still beyond last the great advantage of early sowing. In the case of swedes, the variation of time from 15th to 25th May, seems not important, but, when sown any later, the probabilities of great weight decrease. In common white, red, and green, large crops are produced with sowing in the first and second weeks of June; after the 15th chances of weight diminish. But if any sort is to be deferred till after that date, the white globe is the kind best adapted for late sowing. . . . The sowing a portion of common turnips even before swedes in May, may therefore be very necessary on these farms, where it is important to have turnips for consumption in September. The condition of the land at the time of sowing being however at all times very important.

As to the width of drilling and hoeing, they report:—

The width of drill varying from 26 to 29 inches, according to the condition and quality of the land, seems to be generally adopted, and even for the greatest crops no greater width is necessary.

The precedent of Mr Elliott's thin hoeing of last year attracted general attention; and it will be observed that on six or eight farms where the greatest produce is shown, the turnips are all at 11 to 13 or 14 inches apart, while in most of the smaller crops they are only at 7 or 8 inches; and where experiments have been tried in the same field, the weight is greatly in favour of thin hoeing, as far as at least as 13 or 14 inches. It is only therefore in the case of poor land, late sowing, or weak manuring, that the inspectors would hesitate to adopt the thin hoeing; in these exceptional cases alluded to, they have yet to see more experiments made, and seasons of different character; and they may remark that the advantage of thin hoeing has been more decidedly proved to them in regard to swedes and white turnips than in the case of yellow bullock, of which there have not yet been shown many examples of thin hoeing to compare with the ordinary mode.

The purest kinds of seeds are generally the best; and therefore swedes and white turnips are, and are likely to be yet still more preferred to the yellow or hybrid sorts.

With reference to the kinds and quantities of manure, they say:—

In comparing the result of the different sorts of manuring in this and last year, it appears that the farm-yard manure, when applied alone, had less effect in 1850 than in 1849, and that to raise good crops, extra manure, in considerable quantities, was necessary, showing that in different seasons the relative effects of manure vary. The regularly great crops over extensive fields of 30 or 40 acres each, raised on Hardgrave, show the good results of a variety of manures applied together, with even only a limited portion of farm-yard manure. The benefit of the application of a mixture and variety of manures at once is also exemplified at Prestonhouse, and in the few other cases wherever tried. The extraordinary produce of very extensive fields also at Dalisbille, prove more than the advantage of previous very high condition on soil of superior quality, and of early sowing and general perfect culture, than of any peculiarity in the kinds and quantities of manure. Dissolved bones may, it would appear, be generally used as a substitute for guano at the present relative prices; and Peruvian guano, to the extent at least of 3 cwt per Scots acre, may always be profitably used in addition to 20 yards of dung. Some especial cases show the great inferiority of Patagonian to Peruvian guano. While, however, many cases show that good crops of turnips can be raised with guano and dissolved bones, the inspectors beg to remark that in regard to many of the arable farms of the district, ground bones should constitute a considerable portion of the extra manure purchased, as being more permanent in their effects. But, above all, the greatest attention should be paid to the increase of farm-yard manure, as being most essential to permanent fertility, more especially to the maintaining of good pasture grass in the rotation.

That such an annual inspection and report must exercise a most beneficial influence over the district cannot be doubted.

HINTS TO TENANT-FARMERS.

THE following hints, taken from a letter addressed by the agent of Mr Lewis Lloyd and Lord Overstone to their Northamptonshire tenants, have a much wider application than to that particular estate, and serve to indicate some of the causes why many farmers are somewhat uneasy under low prices—they want arrangement and economy, and do not effectually execute many of the most essential operations of husbandry. Take as specimens. Mr Beasley says:—

You who never have your land free from a heavy crop of twitch, of charlock, and other weeds, will neither increase your produce nor lessen your expenses—these will exhaust the soil and keep it unproductive, and all the labour you bestow upon it will be thrown away. Half doing anything never succeeds, and half cleaning land is like rolling a stone up a hill: unless you get it to the summit it will roll down again. Unless twitch and other weeds are exterminated, much if not all the labour has to be done over again; and I have no doubt that to make land thoroughly clean, and to keep it so, is much cheaper than to partially clean it from year to year. Land that is always growing weeds unquestionably requires more manure than land that is kept clean.

Others want systematic arrangement:—

The want of system in cropping the arable land is a great drawback to the farmer. Every farm is best managed upon some system. It is of vast importance to have the same quantity of fallow and the same amount of manure, which can only be done where the farm is cropped upon a system.

Draining is often badly done, and the outlets afterwards not carefully kept open.

As to ploughing, he says:—

I believe if much land was ploughed deeper than the plough has yet been allowed to penetrate, fewer ploughings would be necessary; the land would drain more quickly, be easier kept clean, and far more productive. Considering the great improvements that have been effected in ploughing in this and almost every neighbourhood, it is a miserable spectacle to see the manner in which some ploughing is done.

And food may be economised:—

The food produced upon a farm would often go much further if greater pains were bestowed upon regularly and systematically distributing it. The consumption of much hay in the fields, the trampling of the pastures, and the waste of the manure left upon them, are, I think, inconsistent with good management. The manner in which thistles are allowed to increase upon pasture land is, I believe, of more importance than is generally supposed. No field will graze evenly and well that produces many thistles.

Again:—

Where the same kind of crops are grown upon different parts of the farm there is a great increase of labour. A little arrangement would enable every farmer to have all, or nearly all, his fallows together, and as a natural consequence, all his succeeding crops. Perhaps an increased attention to some of these subjects may make a difference to some of you of another ten per cent., and this will be no trifle.

Now here we have abundant cause for ill success in farming, in the neglect of all those efforts of care, intelligence, and economy, without which no other industrial avocation in this country could succeed. Why then should the occupier of land expect to thrive in spite of mismanagement?

AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND.—We are requested to state that the "two" extracts descriptive of the operations on Myremill and Cuning Park farms, in the neighbourhood of Ayr, contained in our agricultural article of the 25th ult., though taken by us from the *Aberdeen Herald*, originally appeared in the *Ayr Advertiser* in April and August last.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Feb. 13, 1851.

No warning from the country could deter the Assembly from their hostility against the President of the Assembly. The coalition of the Orleanists, Legitimists and ultra-Republicans was maintained, and they rejected, by a majority of 102 votes, the demand for an increase of the Presidential dotation.

It had been reported that a national subscription would be resorted to as a protest against the refusal of the Assembly, and as a testimony of confidence towards Louis Napoleon. It was said that the Parisian bankers had promised to contribute for one million, the manufacturers of Rouen for 600,000*f*, and those of Lyons for a similar sum. But the success of this subscription was very problematical, and Louis Napoleon was determined to refuse it. There was in the *Moniteur* of Tuesday last a communication of the following tenour:—

"Numerous subscriptions have been organised for the case of the refusal which has just taken place of the expenses of representation. It was an imposing and manifest testimony of sympathy and approbation of the President's conduct. He is deeply moved with it, and he heartily thanks all those who had such a thought. But he believes that he must sacrifice personal satisfaction to the repose of the country. He knows that the people do him justice and it is sufficient for him.

"The President refuses accordingly any subscription, however spontaneous and national its character may be."

This refusal of the President was very praiseworthy, and it had a favourable effect on the public, but the note which announced it was criticised as implying the rancour of Louis Napoleon against the Assembly.

Some of the President's friends have not abandoned their plan of a subscription, and they have announced in their paper that Louis Napoleon could not hinder them from opening a list in his favour, but as the subscription is not openly countenanced by the Elysée it has no chance of success.

The President has already announced that he will cease his weekly *soirees* of each Thursday, and he will diminish his expenses in order to remain within the limit of the constitutional and legal credits of 1,200,000*f*.

This result of the dotation affair has great political importance, as it will be considered as a proof that the Assembly will not consent to a revision of the Constitution. They know that the President desires a revision, because he might obtain the abolition of the article which forbids a re-election of the same President before an interval of four years has elapsed. The difficulties of Louis Napoleon to get his prolongation are then more serious than ever towards the Assembly. It is true that he has got more popularity and the public opinion has espoused his cause rather than the Parliament's. But if on the

general election for the Presidentship, Louis Napoleon were returned by a large majority, his election would be certainly annulled by the Assembly under the plea that the Constitution forbids positively his re-election.

Many persons apprehend that moment. They fear a civil war between the adherents of Napoleon and those of the Parliament and the Constitution. But I am persuaded that material tranquillity will not be disturbed on account of this election. If Louis Napoleon obtains in this movement a sort of popularity, it is because every one looks up to him as to the preserver of peace. But he will be abandoned as soon as it becomes evident that his claims are inconsistent with the public peace, and the candidate proclaimed by the Assembly in lieu of him will meet with no opposition.

The refusal of the dotation will not decide the President to change his Cabinet, and name a definitive Government. He announced that he had been obliged to take a Cabinet of transition, as a majority of coalition was no real majority, and the same coalition has continued in existence. But if the Elysée were now to take other Ministers, it would certainly choose them from among M. Lamartine, M. Billaut, and the statesmen of that opinion, in preference to the men of the Right side of the Assembly.

It has been reported in public that Louis Napoleon himself desires the repeal of the new Electoral Law of May 31, which has excluded nearly one-half of the electors. However, the new Minister of the Interior, who was questioned about the intentions of the Government, declared that it accepted that law for the presidential elections, as well as for the election of the representatives. It is certain, however, that the President would accept with pleasure a return of the Assembly to the universal vote, as many, who have been deprived of their electoral rights, are quite favourable to him; and no candidate could possibly, with the restricted Electoral Law, obtain two millions of votes, so that the Assembly would be called upon by the Constitution to choose the new President among the candidates. If the Government do not propose the repeal of the Electoral Law, it is only because they know that they would arouse the jealousy of the Assembly, and they would not obtain it.

M. de Germiny, the new Minister of Finance, has presented to the Assembly the Budget for 1852.

The receipts for that year are valued at	1,342,663,416
The expenditure at	1,372,978,828
There is a surplus of.....	9,814,888

But these figures are established for the ordinary service, and the extraordinary expenses for public works must be added, besides the supplementary credits which are voted each year after the Budget has been fixed.

The total sum of the deficiency amounted at the end of 1850, to 646 millions of francs, and to the 1st of February last the floating debt amounted to 577,000,000*f*. The *Bons du Tresor* entered into that sum for 113 millions.

The report which M. d'Argout read to the Assembly of the proprietors of the Bank of France was published on Saturday last.

The discount of bills during 1850 amounted to 1,175,000,000*f*, and on the preceding year to 925 millions. But the average of the days discounted had decreased in Paris from 45 to 39.6-10th days, and in the departments from 45½ to 36½ days, so that the net benefit accruing from the discounts decreased in 1850 compared with 1849, by 380,206*f*.

The reserve of the Bank in gold, which was limited at 7,800,000*f* at the end of 1849, amounts at this moment to 46 millions of francs.

The dishonoured bills which had amounted in 1848 to 56 millions of francs, in consequence of the political and commercial crisis, are nearly paid. There remains but a balance of 4,355,674*f* 5*c*.

One bill only discounted by the Bank of France for payment has been dishonoured during the year 1850, and none at all for the departments.

The following are the variations of our securities from Feb. 5 to Feb. 12:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents varied from.....	87	95	58	25
The Five per Cents	96	50	97	5
The Bank Shares	2	25	0	2245
Northern	476	25	482	50
Strasbourg	365	25	388	75
Nantes	250	0	257	50
Orleans	673	0	692	50
Rouen	675	0	672	50
Havre	277	50	279	25
Bale	163	75	162	50
Central	415	0	400	0
Bordeaux	411	25	400	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The prices of our funds were rather declining, in consequence of an Elysean paper having announced that a subscription was opened in favour of the President, the amount to be employed in the purchase of the palace of La Malmaison, and an *epargne* in gold. It is apprehended that it will increase the hostility of the Assembly against the President.

The 3 per Cents. varied from 58*f* 25*c* to 58*f* 5*c*; the 5 per Cents., 97*f* to 96*f* 80*c*; the Bank Shares, from 2245*f* to 2240*f*; Northern Shares, from 478*f* 75*c* to 481*f* 25*c*; Strasbourg, from 388*f* 75*c* to 383*f* 75*c*; Nantes, from 256*f* 25*c* to 255*f*; Orleans, from 896*f* 25*c* to 897*f* 50*c*; Rouen, from 672*f* 50*c* to 670*f*; the Central Line, from 420*f* to 423*f* 75*c*.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday*:—Bill to extend Jurisdiction of County Courts, read a first time. *Monday*:—Address to the Crown respecting Lord Shaftesbury's resignation, agreed to. *Tuesday*:—Petitions. *Thursday*:—Bill to amend the Practice in Indictments for Felony, read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday:—Leave asked to introduce the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill; debate adjourned. Monday:—Adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—leave for a bill to repeal all penal enactments against Catholics, refused. Tuesday:—Mr Disraeli's motion for Agricultural Relief; debate adjourned. Wednesday:—Adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Thursday:—Mr Disraeli's motion for Agricultural Relief, negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, Feb. 7.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

In reply to Lord Stanley.

The Earl of Minto entered into some further explanations touching his innocence of any knowledge of the Pope's intention to invade the independence of the English church when on his mission in Italy.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 10.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved an address to the Crown to the effect that the house deeply regretted the misfortune of the Earl of Shaftesbury's inability from infirmity any longer to execute the duties of his important office, as chairman of their lordships' committees, a post which he had filled for 36 years, that his necessary absence was a most serious loss, not only to the house in particular, but to the public at large, and that the house earnestly begged leave to recommend his lordships' eminent services to her Majesty's most gracious consideration.

Lord Stanley seconded the motion; and, after a few words of panegyric from Lord Brougham, on his own behalf and on that of Lord Lyndhurst, the address was agreed to.

The Earl of St Germans presented a petition from C. P. Measor, lately a clerk in the money-order department of the Post office, complaining of his dismissal, as alleged, in consequence of addressing a memorial to the Postmaster-General.

The Marquis of Clanricarde defended the course taken by the Post-office in the matter; and, after some observations from the Earl of St Germans, in reply, expressive of his hope that his noble friend would reconsider the matter, the motion was negatived without a division.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The House of Lords sat for a short time, the business done being limited to the presentation of petitions.

Lord Abinger, after laying on the table an address upon the Papal aggression, took occasion to criticise the ministerial proposition, and stated his own persuasion that it would be altogether inoperative.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

Lord Campbell laid on the table a bill, which was read the first time, providing that if a prisoner, upon an indictment for felony, be acquitted of the felony, he may be found guilty of misdemeanour if the evidence warrants such a conclusion.

Some other business was transacted, after which their lordships adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 14.

The House met at 5 o'clock, and was for some time occupied in receiving petitions and in replies to unimportant questions.

[LEFT SITTING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Feb. 7.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

After some further preliminary remarks, Lord J. Russell proceeded to say that two plans, modelled upon the practice of other countries, had been proposed for new acts. One was to enact that no bulls or writings from Rome, of a nature prejudicial to the kingdom, should be allowed to enter it; another to subject all such writings to the scrutiny of some civil authority, without whose sanction they could not obtain currency. After briefly detailing the inconvenience that might result from the adoption of either of these plans, the noble lord referred to the principles laid down when the Emancipation Act was passed, and accepted then by the Roman catholic clergy, that no titles should be assumed in the hierarchy of that church bearing any aspect of rivalry with the protestant establishment. This principle it was now designed to carry out. For this purpose to protect the catholic laity from aggression, and to guard against the absorption of endowments, the measures he designed to introduce would forbid the assumption by Roman catholics of any titles taken from any territory or place within any part of the United Kingdom, and would contain clauses rendering void any acts done by any parties under those titles, and annulling any bequest made to them, which should at once fall into the power of the Crown to administer according to its discretion. This measure, he contended, would repel the offered insult and secure the independence of the kingdom. It was in his hope that the Pope would prudently accept the intimation and withdraw his claim. But if angry councils should prevail at Vatican, an arduous struggle might ensue, throughout which, for his own part, the conduct he should pursue would be in accordance with the principles he had always advocated, embodying the desire for perfect liberty of conscience with the most jealous repugnance to any interference of ecclesiastics with the temporal supremacy of the Crown. The noble lord concluded by a brief vindication of his consistency as a veteran champion of religious toleration.

Mr Roebuck contrasted the vast premises laid down by Lord J. Russell alleging invasion and insult, with the insignificance of the measure he had founded on them. He controverted the applicability of the comparisons drawn from catholic countries, referring as a better example to the United States, where the catholic religion was not acknowledged, and yet the Pope was not feared. The best answer to an usurping bishop was, "We know you not;" the best repellent of insult was ridicule; and the best safeguard against future danger, to spread education amongst the people. The measure of the Government he believed not to be inspired by fear of the Papacy, but was a truckling to prejudices out of doors, and the opinions of members on the opposition benches.

Mr J. O'Connell acknowledged the temperate character of the ministerial proposition, and felt himself able to support the measure, though he believed it would prove inefficient and paltry.

Mr H. Drummond, though no catholic, rejoiced that a church existed which still, in matter of faith, presented a bulwark against the advances of infidelity and latitudinarianism. But in matter of practice he denounced the domination of the priesthood, the slavery of the laity, and the daring assumption by the Papacy of authority over principalities and powers.

Mr E. B. Roche looked upon the bill and the speech of the Prime Minister as essentially mischievous, and inspired with the evil spirit of bigotry. It was opposed to the policy of Lord Stanley when in power, and of Lord

Clarendon now, who had recognised the titles of Roman catholic bishops in Ireland. He should oppose the extension of the measure to that country.

Mr Moore argued at much length against the right of the state to interfere in matters of opinion. Such a course was restrictive and persecuting. The Minister might choose between alliance and non-intervention. If they listened to the popular cry in England demanding revenge, why should they close their ears to the popular cry in Ireland where the measure was hated and would be disobeyed?

Mr Bright commented upon the inconsistency between the tenor of Lord John Russell's letter, where the progress of high church principles was set forth as the most threatening danger, and his conduct in omitting all mention of that danger in the royal speech, and now proposing a trivial measure in which it was not touched. But he believed that this would be but the beginning of measures, if the precedent of interference were once established. Catholicism was said to be progressing. In numbers the catholics, especially in Lancashire, were increasing by immigration from Ireland; but proselytism to that faith was almost entirely confined to clergymen of the established church. On the other side, we had attempted for some centuries to proselytise the Irish catholics by force, and now maintained a church in Ireland with a vast array of power, patronage, and wealth, ostensibly for the purpose of conversion; but the catholics were still neither exterminated nor converted. The establishment in Ireland, united as it was with the civil power, had worked ill for protestantism; and in England had contributed to the formation of a home or national popery. The hon. member concluded by enunciating the principle that an act of church discipline was not a subject for legislation; adding that the present attempt to legislate upon it would be impotent and useless.

Mr Disraeli announced his intention of voting for the measure, which, however, he declared would utterly disappoint the country, and proceeded to dilate upon the ministerial letter, the official synods, the solemn deputations, the innumerable gatherings, and universal excitement which had led up to the anti-climax of a paltry bill, providing a remedy purely technical, and doing nothing more than prohibiting a few ecclesiastics from assuming a few titles. In his speech Lord J. Russell laid much stress on the proceedings of the synod of Thurles, and in his measure introduced no clause that could affect that or any other synodical action. In his letter the noble lord had called the Papal act an insult; he now discovered that it was only a blunder. The course that the Government were taking was disappointing for the present and dangerous for the future. Having stirred up the agitation, and in effect created the crisis, the Prime Minister shrank from his duty of adequately meeting it. In voting for the bill, the house would pass the severest condemnation on the Government, by proving that, after saying so much during the last three months, they could do nothing.

Mr M. J. O'Connell denied that the Papal act would cause any Roman catholic to violate his loyalty to the Queen.

Sir R. H. Inglis entered into a warm defence of the established church against the bill of indictment which he said had been preferred by Mr Bright. He would not at the present stage discuss the proposition of the Government, but he felt more inclined to thank the Prime Minister for his letter and his speech, rather than for the measure, which, so far as could be now ascertained, would prove insufficient.

On the motion of Mr Reynolds, the debate was then adjourned, and the house rose immediately, at ten minutes past twelve.

Monday, Feb. 10.

In reply to Mr Mackinnon, Sir G. Grey announced that a bill was in preparation, and would shortly be introduced, founded upon the report of the committee recommending the removal of Smithfield Market.

The adjourned debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was then resumed by Mr Reynolds, who traced the whole excitement that had been stirred against the alleged aggression to the extreme jealousy of the Irish church to preserve its temporalities. He argued that the bill was a violation of the compact sealed in 1829, by which civil liberties, and the free exercise of ecclesiastical functions were secured to the catholics. The official recognition of the catholic bishops in Ireland by their territorial titles dated back to the visit of George IV., eight years before the Emancipation Act, and was renewed so recently as last week at a levee held in Dublin Castle by Lord Clarendon. The measure now before them was an Algerine act, forced upon the house by a cabal under the pressure of a bigoted agitation out of doors. It would, moreover, prove a dead letter, defying the power of any ministry, whig or tory, to carry into effect.

The Attorney-General, perceiving that honourable members were inclined to debate a bill whose formal provisions were not before them, thought that he might do service by giving them some information on the subject. The bill was designed to prevent the assumption of territorial jurisdiction by the court of Rome, and was limited by the principle that no remedy ought to exceed the wrong it was intended to cure. Distinguishing between the spiritual and the secular topics embraced by the bill, and limiting his argument to the latter, as alone falling within the scope of parliamentary control, the Attorney-General showed what would be the legal consequences of various acts done, or bequests made, under its tenor, and then proceeded to argue that the simple prohibition contained in the ministerial bill would effectually obviate all danger, while it was at the same time merely an extension of a clause in the Emancipation Act, which it had not been found difficult to enforce. The effect of the prohibition to assume territorial titles would actually be to prevent the existence of the sees themselves; the prelates who possessed no local designation would become merely bishops *in partibus*, according to the Roman canon law.

Lord Ashley wished to state the present emergency in all its magnitude. It was nothing less than an attack upon the independence of the English church, such as had never been attempted even in the most palmy days of catholicism. There was no force in the argument that the Papacy was weak; a power materially weak might be strong and dangerous from its spiritual authority. He commented upon the encouragement that must have been given for the act of aggression by the division in the Anglican church, and the approaches of a large section of its clergy and laity to the doctrines and practices of Rome; and predicted that if those tendencies were unchecked, a collision was inevitable between the ecclesiastics and the laity of this country.

After a speech from Mr Henry Grattan in opposition to the proposed measure, and from Mr Conolly in favour of the principle that if the temporal power of Rome was aimed against the religion of this country, it was their right as free Englishmen to maintain and protect what their ancestors had won.

Mr Page Wood, in an energetic address, supported the proposed measure, contending that the course pursued by Cardinal Wiseman was clearly illegal, that what they had to do in Parliament was to embody in the great corporate voice of the nation the voice of all those assemblies which had re sounded from one end of the kingdom to the other, to require that some step should be taken to stay this act of insolent aggression.

Mr McCullagh earnestly condemned the course taken by the Government, contending that the noble lord at the head of the Government, notwithstanding his display of ability, had made out no case for the interposition of Parliament. The noble lord had complained of the synodical functions of the catholic church,

and had charged the promulgated document of the Synod of Thurles as containing a violent *pronunciamento* against the Queen's colleges and the system of land occupancy. On the other hand, he (Mr M'Cullagh) contrasted the self-denying charities of the parish priests with the carelessness and even cruelty of the landlords during the period of Irish famine, and deplored a measure that formed so lamentable an end to the dream of union and the promise of equality between England and Ireland.

Sir G. Grey reminded the house that they were debating, at great length, a bill which, though prepared, was not yet before them. He hoped, nevertheless, that they had succeeded in somewhat clearing the way for future discussions. Among the propositions that had been established, he reckoned, first, that the measure of the Government was simply defensive. Secondly, that the Papal act was clearly illegal, though falling under the prohibitions of statutes which had been so long disused; that like many other acts still retained among the laws of the country, no minister could think it discreet to prosecute upon it. Thirdly, that the late missive assumed somewhat more than a spiritual jurisdiction, and was, in fact, truly designated an act of aggression and invasion. Turning to the charges brought against the ministry, and especially the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Home Secretary at much length detailed the facts, and vindicated the conduct pursued by Lord Clarendon, in treating the catholic prelates and clergy with courtesy; by the Government generally in recognising their episcopal titles; and by Lord Minto, when in Rome. The only charge to which they were really obnoxious, and which must be shared by their predecessors, was that they acted in a too confiding spirit towards the Roman catholics, leading to presumption on the part, not of the whole body of that class of the community, but of a small minority who were inspired by foreign influence.

On the motion of Mr P. Howard that the debate be adjourned, followed by a remonstrance from Lord J. Russell against any further delay in allowing the bill to be printed, some lively conversation ensued, principally among the Irish members. The motion being pressed to a division, there appeared—For adjourning the debate, 59; against it, 364; majority, 305.

Mr E. B. Roche renewed the motion for postponing the debate, but Lord John Russell consented to the adjournment, and Wednesday was fixed for proceeding with the bill.

Mr C. Anstey moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of all enactments against the religious profession or discipline of the Roman catholics.

Sir R. Inglis briefly opposed the motion, which

Sir G. Grey also declared to be inopportune.

Major Beresford moved that the motion be adjourned to that day six months. The house divided on this motion—Ayes, 175; noes, 35; majority, 140. The introduction of the bill is consequently negated.

The house then adjourned at one o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Mr Disraeli moved a resolution to the effect, that the severe distress which continues to exist among the owners and occupiers of land, lamented in Her Majesty's speech, renders it the duty of the Government to introduce without delay measures for their effectual relief. He did not propose to retrace our steps; but if all the estimates upon which the changes of system had been founded were wrong, and all the calculations erroneous, and if a most important class continued depressed amid the general prosperity, it was the duty of Parliament to investigate the subject in a charitable spirit, and to adopt the course which reason and policy dictated. The object of his motion was not to dispute the fact of the general prosperity of the country, or to attack the new commercial system, but to adapt the condition of the owners and occupiers of land to that system. What was the reason why the cultivator of our soil could not compete with the foreign producer? It was the amount of taxation to which he was liable, and which had been allowed to press unequally upon him in consequence of the artificial state in which agriculture was formerly placed. The great mass of our general taxation was supplied from three sources—external imposts, inland revenue, and local contributions. Nearly one-half of the first was raised by not permitting the cultivators of this soil to produce a particular crop, or loading it with a peculiar impost; two-thirds of the inland revenue were raised by a colossal tax upon one crop of the British agriculturists; while of the 12,000,000*l.* of local contributions 7,000,000*l.* was paid by them, and the whole was levied upon a very limited class. Mr Disraeli entered into the details of these several burdens, urging at much length the hardships they inflicted upon the landed interest; and with respect to the last referred to the proposal he made last session for relieving the land in the matter of local taxation—a question which had been since much advanced. He urged in addition the severity with which the tythe fell upon owner and occupier, not merely in the commutation but in the incidence of the charge itself, which Mr M'Culloch thought justified an adequate countervailing duty upon foreign corn. All these facts proved that the British farmer was overweighed. But it was said that the land enjoyed exemptions. The amount of these exemptions Mr Disraeli endeavoured to show was comparatively small or illusory, and he opposed to these exemptions the land tax. It was only by that powerful instrument, the property and income tax, that our present financial system was upheld, and from the returns of that tax it appeared that at least one-half was levied from the owners and occupiers of land—from owners whose rents were reduced and from occupiers without profits. What these classes required was only severe justice; they did not shrink from competition, but they asked not to be forced into it manacled.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite ready to discuss this subject with calmness and temper, but Mr Disraeli had asked no distinct opinion of the house upon anything, throwing into the hotch-potch of his speech all the subjects which had occupied it for the last five years. Sir Charles justified the opinions he had expressed in past years respecting the effects of the change in our commercial policy; he had never concealed his apprehensions of the difficulties which agriculture, like manufactures, might experience upon the withdrawal of protection, but he thought still that it would revive and stand upon a sounder foundation than before. The anticipations of the advocates of free trade had not proved more exaggerated than the gloomy forebodings of its opponents. The distress alleged to exist among our agriculturists was paralleled in France, notwithstanding its large exports of corn to this country and its importing none. The diminished price of meat here was the result of increased production, and cattle were produced at a cheaper rate. Mr Disraeli had dealt only with the owners and occupiers of land; but though it might be very inconvenient to ignore that important fact, the agricultural labourers—whose condition was on a former occasion made the point upon which the whole question turned—were never in more prosperous circumstances than at present. In Ireland as well as England the numbers of able-bodied paupers were rapidly diminishing. Wages, in relation to prices, were higher than during the war. In almost all the articles of a poor man's consumption the fall of prices during the last ten years had greatly exceeded the fall of wages. While the labouring classes were thus benefited there had been no reduction of rents commensurate with the diminution of prices. Sir Charles then reviewed the several burdens alleged to fall peculiarly upon the land—the tythe, the prohibition to cultivate tobacco, the Excise duties on agricultural products (which were paid by the consumer—a fact overlooked by Mr Disraeli), and local contributions,—which he justified or palliated. The assertion that seven-twelfths of the local taxation

were paid by the agricultural classes was an error, and Mr Disraeli had confused with the owners of agricultural land other landowners who have no title to relief from such burdens. He next passed in review the objections which Mr Disraeli had offered to other remedies than his own, and, assuming that that gentleman, if he meant anything, asked to be relieved from the Custom's duty on tobacco and the Excise duty on malt, hops, and spirits, asked him, how would he provide for the public expenditure? It could only be by reimposing those duties which, with so much advantage to the country, had been repealed. Before that course was pursued and our present policy reversed, let the house consider what had been the result of that policy. Since 1841 the revenue had increased 4,726,000*l.*; the taxes repealed amounted to 10,763,000*l.*, from which, if the taxes imposed (5,655,000*l.*) were deducted, the balance of relief was upwards of 5,000,000*l.*, with an augmentation of revenue nearly to the same amount. Sir Charles read statements of our foreign trade, showing, he said, an increase of our exports perfectly unexampled, and asked whether it was possible that a legislation which had produced such results, could be wrong? No protected interest ever lost protection without transient suffering; agriculture had not been the only interest protected; the others had recovered from their depression, and now flourished beyond precedent; the application of capital and improved processes of cultivation would produce the same result in agriculture, and enable the British farmer successfully to compete with foreigners. He called upon the house, therefore, to reject this motion.

Mr Hodgson detailed some country histories belonging to his own neighbourhood of Carlisle, showing that rents were declining and agricultural distress increasing. He urged, as the only remedy, a large retrenchment of expenditure and reduction of taxation, promising to support every motion proposed for that purpose from any side of the house.

Mr Grantley Berkley complained that the agricultural was treated as a subordinate interest, which might be kept waiting upon the prosperity of manufacturers.

Mr Sanders accused the ministry of repeatedly deceiving the country with assurances that the crisis of depression was exceptional, and would be transitory, assurances which the event had continually falsified.

Mr Brown having briefly vindicated some calculation of the cost of freightage of corn from America which he had ventured and Mr Disraeli impugned.

The debate was then adjourned to Thursday, on the motion of the Marquis of Granby.

The house rose at half-past 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The adjourned debate upon Ecclesiastical Titles was resumed by Mr P. Howard, who opposed the bill. He denied that the country was unanimous in this cause of intolerance, and he inveighed against the bitter terms employed by the First Minister, and the spirit manifested by 26 English bishops towards the creed of one-third of the subjects of the Queen and of many of Her Majesty's family. The Minister had admitted that the law had not been violated; where, then, was the aggression? Yet the charge of aggression, though not based upon any infringement of the law had been reiterated by the Attorney-General and Sir G. Grey, to whose *dicta* Mr Howard opposed the deliberate opinion of the Earl of St Germans and the testimony of other authorities.

Mr Napier thought it strange that the house, after having assured Her Majesty that it would legislate upon this subject, should be discussing the question whether any measure whatever should be laid before it. The act of the Pope, though palliated and excused, had not been justified; that act was alleged to be incompatible with the British constitution and with the law of the land: upon this issue was joined, and the house was asked merely to make the law clear and explicit. He took his stand upon the act of 1829, and he would oppose the measure if it contravened its spirit. It was objected that the measure violated civil and religious liberty, whereas he argued that to maintain the principles of the constitution was the best guarantee of that liberty. He contended that too much had been conceded to the Papacy and to the Roman catholics of Ireland, and that those concessions had invited aggression.

Mr Keogh animadverted with much severity upon the speech of Mr Napier. With respect to the measure in question, he opposed it because he disputed every one of the grounds upon which it was based. He denied that the Queen's prerogative had been interfered with, that there was an assumption of territorial power, or that an insult had been offered to the Sovereign or her subjects. There was nothing in the common or statute law to prevent the creation of sees, or that made the act of the Pope an invasion of the prerogative. That act was no assumption of territorial power, at least beyond what was sanctioned by precedents, several of which he cited; and he complained that the Government for a series of years, had been leading the See of Rome to believe that the act would be acceptable.

Mr Anstey said, Mr Keogh had made out an unanswerable case for excluding Ireland altogether from the bill; the Roman catholics had both the will and the power, as he showed from their past conduct, to resist foreign aggression; though the bill, therefore, might be necessary in England, to which the letters apostolic alone referred, it would be oppressive and intolerable in Ireland. As concerned England, the bill could do no good, since territorial titles were not essential to hierarchical or synodical action; as regarded Ireland, it would produce unmixed evil. He should not oppose the motion, but would move the omission of Ireland from the bill, which he should propose to amend by making it operative for the protection of English Roman catholics in their property, liberty, and rights.

Mr Spooner tendered to Lord J. Russell his hearty thanks for his letter, and for his manly and constitutional speech, though the bill, as explained, failed to inspire him with confidence.

Mr A. Hope had heard many arguments for legislation upon this subject, but not one in favour of the proposed bill, which he believed would be inoperative.

Colonel Thompson said, if the Roman catholics had conducted themselves with the same wisdom as the Wesleyans, they would not have been molested; but there had been an aggression on their part, and though he repelled the charge of bigotry and fanaticism, he should have been glad if the bill had proceeded further in the way of penalty than it did.

Mr Hume was surprised at such a declaration, breathing persecution, from one who had been a friend of civil and religious liberty. He deplored the measure, though he wished the bill had been laid upon the table, for, from the explanation given by the Attorney-General, it appeared that it would be a different measure from that proposed by the First Minister, whom he accused of obeying a "No Popery" cry, and making a retrograde movement that would replunge Ireland into anarchy.

Mr Oswald said, he represented the county of Ayr, the stronghold of the Covenanters, where not a syllable had been uttered to encourage Lord J. Russell in this crusade against the religious liberty of one-third of the population. In this measure, in which the noble lord had renounced every principle of his life, he would find no support in Scotland. The act of the Pope Mr Oswald believed was a purely spiritual act; he disregarded the nice logical distinction between spiritual and ecclesiastical. Would any Scotch member say that the Pope had exerted one whit more of spiritual power in this act than the Free Church of Scotland had done? The bill would either prevent the synodical action of the Romish church in this country, or not. If, as the Attorney-General said, it

would, was the analogous action of the Free Church of Scotland to be similarly restrained? Was it fair to do one and not the other? If it did not prevent synodical action, the bill would be worthless.

Lord J. Russell made a brief reply with the view of bringing the discussion to a close; but

Mr Fagan, claiming a right to be heard, moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr Lawless seconded the motion, and was speaking in support of it at 6 o'clock, when the house of necessity adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The adjourned debate upon Mr Disraeli's motion in reference to agricultural distress was resumed by

The Marquis of Granby, who dwelt upon the depreciation in the value of agricultural property, a result which he attributed to free trade.

Sir James Graham admitted that the depreciation of agricultural produce had been greater than he had expected, but hinted that the real remunerative price of corn had perhaps never been ascertained, for he remembered that in 1815 80s was mentioned as such price, while in 1827 it was declared at 60s, and in 1842 at 56s, and now he believed the agricultural interest would be very thankful for 46s or 48s. But let the price be what it might, the time had arrived when corn must be left to find its own level. The condition of every member of the working classes was far better than it had been a few years ago, and those classes perfectly knew the reason why; and he therefore warned gentlemen near him that they might agitate and convulse the country, but no power could enforce an increase in the price of food.

Mr Booker (a new member) argued that such financial prosperity as was alleged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to exist arose from other causes than those he assigned.

Mr Labouchere said that, apply to the condition of the country whatever test hon. members chose, there was but one result, namely, incontrovertible proof that the great mass of the population was in an improved and prospering state.

Mr Cayley went into a lengthened array of figures to show that the alleged prosperity of the country was unreal, and, consequently, that the free trade system deserved none of the praises which had been lavished on it.

Mr Cardwell addressed himself to the demolition of the statistics of the preceding speaker. He read trade circulars of weight and authority to show the flourishing and improving condition of various branches of commerce, and expressed a hope that similar fortune was in store for agriculture.

Colonel Dunne announced that he should support the motion, and Lord Jocelyn made a similar intimation, as did also Mr Cochrane.

Mr Cobden said that this motion could have but one real object, that of protection, under one name or another. Sir James Graham had exhausted the subject, but he would add, in answer to Mr Disraeli, that his assumption, that on the repeal of the corn law there had been a species of contract that corn should keep at some certain price, was untenable. The only object and effort of the free-traders had been to obtain corn at the natural price of the world: that object was gained, they were satisfied, and so was the country. The real way to relieve the farmers was by reducing the amount of Government expenditure, and by encouraging them to come to proper arrangements with their landlords.

Mr Moore would support the motion.

Lord John Russell said that higher matters than the mere embarrassment of a ministry were at stake upon this motion. The real object of the motion was protection, carefully as that object had been concealed during a great part of the mover's speech. It was most dangerous, as well as most unfair, to start such a topic, and yet not to take either one side or the other. After drawing further pictures of the mischiefs which the re-agitation of the corn-tax question would produce, his lordship contended that land did not bear the peculiar and weighty burdens alleged by the supporters of the motion, and declared that the burdens which did exist were steadily diminishing.

Mr Disraeli replied, recapitulating the terms of his motion, and declaring that the subject he had brought forward had not been that under discussion that night. He asked the house whether he had not proved his case as to the burdens upon land, imposed when protection was law, and bearable only while protection existed. None of his statements had been upset, but not a hope or a promise of redress had been held out—nothing had been heard but a boast of prosperity, arising out of injustice to the agriculturist.

Mr Muntz briefly explained that he should support the motion.

Mr Greenall said a few words to the same effect.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 267; against it, 281; majority 14.

Friday, Feb. 14.

In reply to a question from Mr Cardwell,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was his intention to make his financial statement on Monday night, and in Committee of Ways and Means to propose the re-imposition of the income-tax, and the Irish stamp duties. He should also then take a vote if the house would allow him.

After some further questions on this point,

Mr Fagan rose to resume the adjourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. And was

[LEFT SPEAKING]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

- Colonial possessions—records—Part 2 (session 1850).
- 601 (Session 1849). Salaries, pensions, &c.—return.
- 2 Public income and expenditure (balance sheet)—account.
- 11 Capital punishment (Colonies)—further return.
- Ceylon—papers.
- Turnpike trusts (England and North Wales)—general report of the Secretary of State.
- Turnpike trusts (England and Wales)—income and expenditure.
- Groves (British claims)—convention.
- Danish possessions—conventions.
- Sweden and Norway (communication by post)—convention.
- Sardinia—convention.
- St Domingo—treaty of peace, amity, &c., &c.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family left Windsor Castle on Wednesday afternoon, for Buckingham Palace, where Her Majesty and His Royal Highness arrived at a quarter before five o'clock.

On Tuesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at half-past two o'clock at the Castle. Her Majesty pricked the list of sheriffs for the different counties of England and Wales for the present year.

METROPOLIS.

[Press of matter obliges us to condense our news into the smallest compass.—ED. ECON.]

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The regulations for the admission of visitors are now published. The charges will be, season tickets for a gentleman, 2l 3s; season tickets for a lady, 2l 2s. On the first day season tickets only will be available; on the second and third days the price on entrance will be (each day), 1l; on the fourth day, 5s; to be reduced on the twenty-second day to 1s. From the twenty-second day the prices will be, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, 1s; Fridays, 2s 6d; on Saturdays, 5s.

THREATENING THE PREMIER.—On Thursday the detective police effected the capture of a man named Charles Gill, who stands charged with having threatened to shoot Lord John Russell. It is believed that the man is insane.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says—"A gradual increase in the mortality is represented by the following number of deaths returned in the last three weeks: 556, 1,041, and 1,109. In the ten weeks of 1841-50, corresponding to that which ended last Saturday, the average number was 1,063, which if corrected for comparison with the mortality of the present time, by assuming the annual increase of population at 1.55 per cent., becomes 1,160. The births of 848 boys and 756 girls, in all 1,604 children, were registered in the week."

PROVINCES.

THE SAILORS' STRIKE.—Affairs have become more involved at the northern ports during the last two or three days than ever they were before. At Liverpool, too, 2,000 sailors have struck, and have organised a committee, as well as the shipmasters and boarding-house keepers, in order to carry out their opposition to the Mercantile Marine Act.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—Mr Hatchell has been returned for Windsor without opposition.

PONTEFRAC ELECTION.—The following is the state of the poll at the close on Wednesday:—Lawley, 429; Pöllington, 115; majority for the free trader, 314.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—A candidate to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lord Brackley has already appeared, Mr Smith Child, of Rownall, who comes forward under conservative auspices.

SCOTLAND.

FALKIRK BOROUGHS ELECTIONS.—Mr Baird, conservative or Peelite candidate, has carried these boroughs against Mr Loch, the ministerialist, by a majority of 55.

IRELAND.

REPORTED ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF LORD CHANCELLOR.—In the hall of the Four Courts on Saturday, some sensation was created by a report that a measure is in contemplation for abolishing the office of Irish Chancellor, appointing the present Chancellor (Right Hon. Maziere Brady) to the office of Vice-Chancellor, and giving to suitors the right of appeal to the Court of Chancery in England, in the first instance, with ultimate appeal, as at present, to the House of Lords.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—The registry for the borough of Clonmel closed on Thursday. The new Parliamentary constituency amounts to 378, of which 5 only are freemen. For the borough of Cashel the numbers registered as occupiers over 8l were 112, while not a single freeman has been placed on the roll.

STATE OF CLARE.—While in almost every other part of the kingdom there is some symptom of recovery from the fearful calamities of the three years preceding the present, the county of Clare alone shows no sign of amendment. The poor's rate continues at the "confiscation" point; the workhouses overflow with pauperism, and in many districts, as the consequence, tillage is wholly neglected, and the land lying waste.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

HESSE CASSEL.

A letter from Frankfort, of Feb. 6, says:—The military convention between Austria and Hesse Cassel is, we learn, near its completion, if not already concluded. It is substantially as follows:—The whole military force of Hesse, with the single exception of the body guards, will be sent in divisions, following quickly one after another into Bohemia, to be replaced by an equal number of Austrian troops, but not necessarily of the same arm, in the electorate. It is said here that M. Manteuffel will protest.

HOLSTEIN.

Letters from Hamburg of the 10th inst. say that:—The fortress of Friedrichsort has been occupied by the Danes.

Immediately after the occupation of the fortress of Rendsburg by the Federal troops the citadel of that place was given over to the Danes, and garrisoned by 2,000 of their troops.

The Austrian General has published an order exhorting the soldiers under his command to treat and to consider the Holsteiners not as enemies and rebels, but as brethren and fellow-countrymen.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 5th inst. say that M. Bravo Murillo, the president of the Council, had declared in the Committee of the Budget on the preceding day that a reduction of 5,000,000 reals, should be made in the Budget of the Minister of Finance.

The reductions made in the Budget of Public Expenses for this year amount to 40,000,000 reals, viz.:—in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1,000,000 reals; Justice, 500,000 reals; Commerce, 1,500,000 reals; Marine, 7,000,000 reals; War, 12,000,000 reals; Finance, 11,300,000 reals; Interior, 2,000,000 reals.

SAXONY.

We learn from Dresden that the committees are in the act of terminating their debates, and that the plenary meetings are about to commence. The *Karlsruher Zeitung*, says that the meetings and deliberations have hitherto been void of anything like a satisfactory result, especially with regard to the reconstruction of the German Constitution.

Respecting the Austrian scheme for a custom's union it is stated that the

most influential journals are indefatigable in their efforts to instruct the public mind in the true principles of political economy, and to show the benefits of free trade; and even the organs of the landed aristocracy, of the admirers of homeopathic constitutionalism, are opposed to Schwarzenberg's policy. Some excellent pamphlets, too, are placing in a colloquial form the principles and results of free trade.

AUSTRIA.

The idea of an approaching intervention in Piedmont and Switzerland is as rife in Vienna as in Berlin.

The budget for the third quarter of 1850, that is, for the months of May, June, and July, has been published, and shows a further deficit of 18,926,767 fl. The expenses of the War Department were 28,674,789 fl, and this, with the outlay for the preceding six months, makes a total of 90,776,983 fl.

The Customs' conferences have hitherto proceeded to the satisfaction of all parties. The Minister, who has yielded on some matters of minor importance, has put the deputies from the Chambers of Trade into a good humour. A fierce struggle is, however, expected on the "cotton" question, which has been postponed. The manufacturers will, as they tell me, do battle for prohibitive duties; but this the Minister will never consent to. Yesterday, after a warm debate, "crude" iron was disposed of agreeably to the spirit of the tariff—that is, at an import duty of 45 kreutzers (9d) per Customs' cwt for pig iron in general, and 1 florin (2s) "for that coming by sea or from foreign Italian States.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin correspondence is of the 11th inst.

The Archduke Leopold has returned to Hamburg.

The Ministerial paper reiterates its former statement, that Prussia will not by any means consent to the Austrian Customs' Union. It adds that the negotiations on this subject may be considered as terminated.

France has protested against the entrance of all the Austrian states into the German Bund. The note containing the protest arrived at Berlin on the 5th, and at the same time at Vienna.

The Ministerial papers announce that measures are being taken to enforce the restitution of Neufchatel and the expulsion of political offenders from Switzerland.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York are to the 29th ult. Mr. Clay's motion for more stringent barriers against the pursuit of the slave trade to Brazil by American ships had been carried by the Senate.

On the 28th, in the House of Representatives, an amendment was moved to a deficiency bill by Mr. Strong, seeking to establish a much higher duty on iron, and also an increased, though not proportioned, duty on the rates on woollens, &c. Some slight discussion ensued after the presentation of the amendment, but the House shortly closed its sitting without forming any decision.

Numerous launches of clipper ships, &c. are announced.

Philadelphia accounts state that all the funds required for the semi-monthly screw steamers line to Liverpool had been subscribed. Four ships were expected to be on the line by Midsummer.

INDIA.

The overland mail brings letters from Bombay of the 17th, Calcutta of the 8th January.

The works of the Bengal Railway were suspended, in consequence of the incompetent powers of the committee.

A continued system of canals is to be carried out towards the north-west frontier and the Punjab.

Sickness continues to prevail in Lahore, and cholera exists among the native population of Bombay.

Some important failures have taken place among the native merchants. Commerce was still. Money scarce.

Sir G. Gomm left Calcutta on the 7th of January for the north-west provinces.

CHINA.

From Hong Kong, dates are to the 20th December:—The Chinese journals announce the suppression of the insurrection in the province of Kwangsee and the reported death of Lin Tsih Su, the Imperial Commissary sent to quell the insurrection.

Fever continued at Hong Kong. Commerce dull in all its branches. Freight of tea to England from Canton as low as 30s.

Money continued scarce, which lamed commercial transactions.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 45 Eaton place, the Lady Margaret Milbanke, of a son and heir.

On the 11th inst., at Quernmore park, near Lancaster, the wife of William James Garnett, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Hartlebury castle, the lady of the Rev. Edward Winnington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., by special license, at St Peter's church, Pimlico, by the Rev. John Yonge, rector of Newton Ferrers, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harris, incumbent of Ter Mohun, Major the Hon. James Colborne, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, to the Hon. Charlotte De Burgh, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Lord Downes.

On the 10th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, by the Rev. T. Cooke, Edward Tyrwhitt, Esq., son of the late Sir T. Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart., to Mary Jane, daughter of Richard Ford, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Footscray place, on the 8th inst., the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, aged 84.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Standen hall, near Clitheroe, in the 72nd year of his age, John Aspinall, Esq., senior magistrate of the Blackburn hundred, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

On the 11th inst., in his 80th year, William Whelan, Esq., of 8 Montague street, Russell square, and Heronden hall, Tenterden, Kent.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the first yearly meeting of the Royal British Bank just held, Mr John McGregor, M. P., in the chair, the profits were stated to amount to 7,097 l, out of which 2,000 l was appropriated to a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, while 2,000 l was carried to a reserved fund, and 3,097 l to the credit of profit and loss.

A bill is about to be introduced into Parliament entitled, "A Bill to enable the Commercial Dock Company to purchase and enlarge the East Country Docks, to construct a tramway to connect their docks with the Deptford Branch Railway, and for other purposes."

It is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined on proposing in Parliament some measure for preventing the fraudulent adulteration of coffee.

We have now in our possession a hank of threestyle yarn, apparently about No. 16, spun entirely from flax, and not only very superior to any we have previously seen produced on cotton machinery from flax alone, but superior also in evenness and smoothness to any of those mixtures of cotton and flax which we have described on former occasions.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The success of the steamer Director in accomplishing the ascent of the San Juan river and making her way into Lake Nicaragua is confirmed, and she is described as a vessel of 120 tons, and capable of carrying 400 passengers.

A public dinner is about to be given to Mr Macready by some of his admirers, on his retirement from the stage. Sir E. L. Bulwer will occupy the chair on the occasion.

A subscription is on foot for the purpose of raising a "Nineveh Fund" to enable Mr Layard to carry on his researches for the British public in Assyria, Babylonia, &c., the funds placed at the disposal of Mr Layard by the British Government being already exhausted.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have memorialised the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the abolition of the duty on paper.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We have just received a programme of the arrangements for the ensuing season. The theatre is to open early in March with an Italian version of Auber's opera of "Gustavus," in which Madame Fiorentini, Middle Feller, and Signor Calzolari will appear. Middle Caroline Duprez will appear the first week in April, and Madame Sontag immediately after Easter. The company will include our old favourites, Parodi, Giuliana, Ida Bertrand, Gardoni, Sims Reeves, Coletti, Lablache, and likewise Alboni, with whom an engagement has been made for a limited number of nights. Several other performers of continental fame, hitherto unknown in England, are announced; particularly Madame Barbieri Nini, Middle Alaymo, Signor Scotti, Signor Ferranti, Signor Scapini, and Signor Casanova. Among the new works to be produced in the course of the season are—a grand opera by Thalberg, the *libretto* by Scribe; an opera by Auber, now composing expressly for Middle Alboni; a new opera by Meyerbeer; and a posthumous work of Donizetti.

Literature.

THE COTTON AND COMMERCE OF INDIA; With Remarks on Railway Communication in the Bombay Presidency. By JOHN CHAPMAN, Founder and late Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. John Chapman, 142 Strand.

This book will go far to forestall the inquiries to be instituted by Mr Alexander Mackay for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and to make his mission unnecessary. It is a very complete examination of the circumstances that influence, and particularly of those that impede, the cultivation of cotton in India. Mr Chapman does not deal in vague generalities; he examines the subject in detail, gives ample reasons for his deductions, and impresses the reader with a conviction that he has sought the truth unbiassed. His work is marked, too, by sound good sense, akin to the highest wisdom of the statesman. He institutes, for example, this comparison between the imports of cotton into this country from India and the imports from the United States. Till the year 1813, the enormous freight from India made any comparison preposterous:—

IMPORTS OF COTTON.

Taking the four years from 1842 to 1845, both inclusive, (so as to avoid on the one hand the year 1841, when the closing of the China market threw an additional quantity on England; and on the other, the year 1846, one of peculiar depression from drought and other causes) our average import from India was 73,500,000 lbs per annum; that from America for 1822-25 (the same years relatively to 1793) was 118,000,000 lbs. In viewing this as some indication of the relative capability of India to grow cotton fit for English use, it must be remembered that the American growers had hardly any rivalry to keep down their export, while the export of India had to rise against the powerful and practised opposition of America, already in chief possession of the market—that America was within a distance of England short and easy in comparison with that of India—that American cultivation was often upheld and extended by the direct aid of English capital, an advantage never enjoyed by the cotton cultivation of our eastern fellow-subjects—and that mechanical and scientific aids of all kinds were at the command of America, but not at the command of India. Notwithstanding these great advantages on the side of America, she overran India, in 20 years, only in the proportion of 118 to 73½.

The export from India, like that from the States, was extended, in spite of continually falling prices. In 1813, the price of Surats at Liverpool was from 1s 3½d to 1s 8d per lb; in 1846, from 4½d to 6d. The fall of price was met by a fall of freights equivalent to 2d per lb; a fall in exchange 2-21d; a fall in the cost of carriage, chiefly occasioned by the pacification of India, 2-40d; a diminution of cost by change of route, 0-36d, or a total reduction of 7d per lb. From these facts the inference is drawn:—

CAUSE OF THE INCREASE.

That the origin and extension of the export of cotton from India to England, and the magnitude it has now attained, of 60,000,000 lbs per annum, are not to be attributed to any extra-official efforts of the government, however costly, persevering or judicious, but entirely to the spirit of mercantile enterprise, and to the influence of ordinary mercantile considerations, operating in an improved state of India, which was brought about by the government, acting in its own proper character of conservator of the public peace and of private security.

From which we are taught to conclude, that it is only by the spirit of mercantile enterprise, and the Government confining itself to its duty of securing to its subjects their property and freedom to use their industry, that a further progress can be made. That is sound good sense, and quite consistent with it is the remark, that "our best help to India will be found in measures which raise the hopefulness, the intelligence, and efficiency of its rural industry," or the industry, the intelligence, and the hopefulness of the bulk of the people. The effects of merely introducing British capital and British agents into the country—being at most a few thousand persons, a few hundred thousand pounds, and a few European instruments—must be inconceivably trifling compared to arousing, in the many millions of natives, the spirit of hopefulness and of improvement. That would tend to increase the wealth and happiness of the great multitude, and give

the manufacturers of England, in the bulk of the industrious people, many millions of customers.

In the same liberal and comprehensive spirit, the author—looking beyond mere petty regulations, which are much more gratifying to individual vanity, than influential either for good or evil over national welfare—shows that the supply of cotton from India is altogether a commercial question, and depends on the cost and the market, and that for England to obtain a large and continuous supply, the market must be assured, and the cost, now amazingly enhanced by the charge of conveyance, be reduced. He says, with respect to—

THE MARKET FOR COTTON.

The local native demand for cotton is always greater than that for export except in a very few districts. In Guzerat, apparently, the growth must be chiefly for export; so to some extent must it be in some parts of the South Mahratta country; but I think hardly in any other parts of India. What we receive, therefore, is merely a fraction of that produced for another and a very different market; and as our demand for Indian cotton, always fluctuating and uncertain, from its subordination to the chances of the American supply, becomes extremely fitful and capricious by the time it has reached the cultivator in the interior of India, nobody is there induced to lay out his means in providing for it. The native consumption of cotton has been estimated at quantities varying from a little under 1,000,000,000 lbs to 3,000,000,000 lbs per annum, while the demand for Britain has been but 60,000,000 lbs; and the total export from India, including that to England, China, and all other places, has not been much more than 150,000,000 lbs, or from one-eighth to a twentieth of the whole growth; and this, being chiefly drawn from particular districts, favourably situated for the purpose, has left the greater part of the country wholly unaffected by the demand, and other parts only fitfully affected by it, and that in slight degrees.

Under these circumstances, it seems more surprising that we should obtain any cotton from India than we should obtain so much less than we want; and we may be little astonished that that which we do obtain, conforms in quality and cleanness, rather to the more slovenly requirements of its greater and nearer market, than to the higher and more precise conditions of our own.

Only one element of the cost shall we advert to as supposed to be within the power of the Government, but which it will be seen is very little so.

THE LAND TAX.

The land tax is frequently held, and as frequently denied, to be the great obstruction to the growth of cotton in India. Without attempting to discuss this great question in its general bearings, it may be rendered tolerably clear that this impost is not the cause of the scantiness of our receipt of the staple; or, at least, that that scantiness may be accounted for on more certain grounds. Guzerat, as I hope to show, which really requires in justice a reform of its land tax, and is probably obtaining it, has long grown cotton for us, nearly to the utmost of its ability, and yet supplies but $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of our consumption; Coimbatore and Tinnevely, limited like Guzerat, in area of soil suitable to the purpose, could not afford us, at the utmost, so much as double that quantity in addition. The rest of India (except the great cotton field in its centre, to be afterwards adverted to) has never grown such cotton as we can use, whether under native or British rule,—whether under light or heavy assessments; and its failure hitherto is attributable to natural causes, to the exclusion of any necessity, or perhaps opportunity, for supposing it to be occasioned by others of a fiscal nature—to cause remediable, perhaps, but not merely or chiefly by improved revenue arrangements. The great cotton field of central peninsular India, where the staple is produced in any quantity, at prices varying chiefly from 1½d to 1¾d per lb, is for the most part under native government, and its land tax is beyond our control;—there that impost is excessive, capricious, and exceedingly detrimental; nevertheless, that country grows cotton better and more cheaply than any other part of India, and has always done so.

We can neither quote more nor extend our comments. For the subject treated of, this is the most important work that we have ever met with. In addition to his own personal observations on the spot, without which he would have wanted a clue to his investigations, the author has consulted and epitomised numerous reports and public documents, and has given the public the most complete book we have for some time met with on any subject. He naturally, but scarcely exaggeratingly, rates very high the advantages of improved modes of communication. If railroads can be made on commercial principles to yield a profit, they will undoubtedly be the most effectual means that can be devised of improving the character, cultivation, industry, and habits of the people of Hindostan.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SHIPPING FOR EMIGRATION: in a Report to the Canterbury Association. By WILLIAM BOWLER, Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

WE recommend this well-written, business-like, brief report, to the notice of all who wish to learn something of the progress of improvement, and the reduction of charges, in the art of sending emigrants to the islands of the Pacific. Being in general persons wholly ignorant of seafaring matters, it is greatly for the advantage of emigrants to have some persons whom they can trust to make the necessary provision for them. If those persons, as is usual, provide for a great number, the accommodation will be superior, as well as cheaper. Mr Bowler states accordingly, that the Commission for founding South Australia, having a large number of persons to send out, and a considerable fund at its disposal for the purpose, laid the foundation of the improvements that have since taken place. The New Zealand Company and the Company for the formation of the Canterbury Settlement have followed in the same course, and, by employing respectable persons connected with shipping, they have brought about the improvements narrated by Mr Bowler. At the same time, where emigration is so large as to introduce amongst the shipowners a brisk competition, as from Liverpool and London to New York, private enterprise has done much, both in lowering charges and securing good accommodation. Until the foundation of South Australia the common charges for one person were in the steerage from 25s to 30s, in the cabin from 70s to 100s. The rate of passage money actually paid in eight ships sent out by the Canterbury Company has been—for adults, first class cabin, 42s; second class, 25s; steerage, 16s. Persons under 14 years of age pay half; babies under 12 months old pay nothing. Thus in fifteen years the charges have been reduced nearly 100 per cent., and the comfort of the passengers increased pretty nearly in

the same proportion. One especial advantage they all enjoyed—to the saving of money, time, and temper—was that the ships dispatched by the company all sailed on the very days advertised. To learn how much can be done by judicious management—and in embarking a large number of persons, there is no alternative between careful management and vast confusion—we again recommend Mr Bowler's judicious report to all persons connected with emigration, or regulating the sending of passengers by ships.

FAMILIAR THINGS: a Cyclopædia of Entertaining Knowledge. Illustrated by Wood Engravings. No. 1. January, 1851. Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25 Paternoster row.

ONE of the remarkably cheap publications of the day. A cyclopædia, at least in name, published once a month for twopence. The reader will understand its nature, if we mention that in the present number "A Book," "The Kaleidoscope," "The Needle," "Our Cup of Tea," are described, and a succinct description is given of the manufacture of books, including an outline of the history and art of printing, the manufacture of needles, and historical notices of the art of needle-work, and an account of the growth and preparation of tea, and of the manner of cultivating it. The work reminds us of some admirable lessons we saw prepared for children a great many years ago, describing, for their instruction, the household and familiar things around them, and how they are procured or made; this book is such lessons, but more extended. It will compete successfully, we should think, for popular favour with many of the similar productions that now issue from the press. If our people be not the best educated in the universe, it will not be for want of books and teachers.

THE ROYAL PARDON VINDICATED. By SIR GEORGE STEPHEN, Barrister-at-Law. John Crockford, Essex street, Strand.

THIS is a remarkably able, well-reasoned, interesting pamphlet, reviewing the case between Mr Barber—whom our readers will remember was sentenced to transportation in 1844, and afterwards pardoned, on the charge of assisting Fletcher in his forgeries—and the Incorporated Law Society, which has opposed Mr Barber's readmission to the rolls. A more interesting case has not occurred in the administration of the law in modern times, and it loses nothing in the hands of Sir George Stephen. For us at least the pamphlet is more interesting than a romance or a history, and we recommend all who wish a very cheap pleasure to read it. We will not undertake to say what may be the reader's conviction concerning Mr Barber at the end of the perusal, our own is—and like Sir George Stephen we formerly entertained an unfavourable opinion of him—that he is an innocent, and consequently a much injured man. In addition, therefore, to the pleasure of perusing a most interesting case, many readers will have the satisfaction of correcting an error, and rectifying their judgment of a man who has been a great sufferer by a conviction that now appears to have been wholly unwarranted. What more can we say in favour of any book than that it is highly entertaining, vindicates innocence, and dissipates error.

THE SPANISH PROTESTANTS, AND THEIR PERSECUTION BY PHILLIP II.: A Historical Work. By SENOR DON ADOLFO DE CASTRO. Translated from the Original Spanish, by THOMAS PARKER, Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate street Without.

THE original of this work and the translation are published at the same time. It is, therefore, entirely new. It refers to a most interesting and very little known portion of Spanish history. That Lutheranism spread from Gerinany through Flanders into Spain, is attested by the establishment and the records of the Inquisition; and how it was suppressed, is known from the history of the same bloody tribunal. Neither sex nor age, neither rank nor calling, neither services to the state nor to religion, neither learning nor wisdom, could save the Unfortunates suspected of Lutheranism from the fangs of the Holy Office. That the heir to the throne, Don Carlos, was put to death by its agents, is not asserted; but that he died in confinement, that he was arrested and imprisoned for wishing well to his father's persecuted Protestant subjects of the Netherlands, and meaning to help them, and that the manner of his death is involved in complete obscurity—the Holy Office and his father sharing between them the suspicion of being his murderers—are certain facts. If the Archbishop of Toledo, the celebrated Fray Bartholomé de Carranza, did not share a similar fate, it was owing to his influence over the Pope, who took his cause into his own hands, and probably saved him from the stake. A crowd of less distinguished, but yet very distinguished, persons, both men and women, perished in the brutal *autos-de-fe*, or were strangled and then burned as an offering to the Deity worshipped by these brutal inquisitors. The heathen Indians, the Aztecs, and the Mexicans, and the milder Peruvians, whom the Spaniards were about that period extirpating for their cruelties, will bear a very favourable comparison, even for their worst vices, with their savage conquerors. In truth, the cruelties perpetrated in the New World by the Conquistadores, were but the continuation of the cruelties practised in Spain. In the whole range of sacrifices to superstition, from those offered to Moloch to those in Mexico, the following example of what was done in Spain, on pretence of serving Him who shed his blood that others might not die, surpasses all brutal and cruel things:—

A PUPIL OF THE INQUISITION.

To such an extreme did the ferocity of some Catholics arrive in the destruction of Lutherans, that one gentleman of Valladolid, in 1581, denounced to the Holy Office his own two daughters as professors of the reformed religion. Desirous of converting them to Catholicism, he contrived, through the great confidence the inquisitors had in his blindness, that both these young creatures should be removed from the dungeons of the Inquisition to the paternal roof. There the fanatical father, assisted by various of the clergy and friars, attempted to turn away the minds of his daughters from what he believed to be erroneous principles. Both, however, were unmovable in the true Protestant faith, and his efforts were abortive.

Burning with rage to see that his entreaties were in vain, as well as his threatenings and persecutions, he took them back to the Inquisition, and informed the judges that both of them still defended reform with the greatest pertinacity. In fine, on the solicitation of their father, both of these unhappy women were condemned to be burnt. This pompous old man, indignant that his blood should be stained by Lutheran principles, and overcome by a fanatical monomania, went to a certain forest on his own estate, in search of branches from some of the largest trees, and trunks of smaller ones, and cut them into suitable pieces, in order to kindle the flames which were to devour the bodies of his own children. This barbarous fellow, worthy to have been born among cannibals, then returned to Valladolid with these spoils from his woods, and presented them to the Holy Office. The inquisitors praised his greatness of mind, and set him forth to the patricians and to the plebians, as an example worthy the imitation of all who would increase and serve that faith which they imagined they were defending by the flames.

But the man was not even satisfied with having cut the wood; for, probably incited by the applause of his friends both secular and ecclesiastic, and with a view of spreading greater consternation through Valladolid, he actually petitioned to be the murderer of his own flesh and blood. After becoming his own enemy, and throwing his daughters into the loathsome cells of the Inquisition, nay, bringing his own wood to construct the burning pile, he asked permission of the inquisitors, to set light, with his own hand, in a public *auto-de-fe*, to that same heap which was to reduce to ashes the delicate frames of these his unhappy girls, unhappier still in having known such a father.

The inquisitors who saw in this barbarous wretch a model of slaves, received most graciously his petition; and in order to the exaltation of the Catholic faith, proclaimed with cymbals and trumpets, not only the inhuman demand, but their permission to comply with it.

The two unfortunate girls accordingly perished at Valladolid in 1581.

That such a nation, with such teachers and such a faith, ever advanced a step in civilisation, cannot be due to themselves. One is tempted to suppose, on remembering the kindred horrors of St Bartholomew, and the bloody executions in our own Henry the VIII's time, that cruelty was then a general phase of the human mind, and that the progress towards humanity is due to some general cause superior to man, distinct from his reason, his religion, or his faith. The Spaniards have got rid of their Inquisition from this cause, as we have got rid of the two hundred and more statutes that at the beginning of this century ordained the punishment of death for as many separate and distinct offences. How numerous were the cruel crimes then perpetrated in Spain, in the name of a merciful religion, may be learned from this book. It is rather a collection of biographies of a great number of distinguished persons, who suffered for Lutheranism under Phillip II., than a connected history of the progress and extent of Protestantism in that country at that period. It seems impossible that so many distinguished persons, including clergyman of all ranks, could have been converts, without many of the common people having shared their creed, and profited by their instruction. That part of the subject, however, has yet to be explained. Senor de Castro's book, as far as it goes, though in places a little puerile and a little redundant with repetitions, is truthful, and gives a darker view of the condition of Spain under Phillip II., and of the character of that monarch, than most other publications. Such tyranny, followed by equal and continued imbecility, is quite enough to account for the relative decline of Spain, which began then and has ever since continued.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Progress of the Nation. (A new edition.) By G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S. Murray. Francia; a Tale of the Revolution of Paraguay. By Clarence Shephard. Bentley. The Saxon in Ireland, &c. Murray. Sir Phillip Hetherington and Genevieve. (Parlour Library.) Sims and M'Inyre. Select English Poetry, &c. By Edward Hughes, F.R.G.S. Longman and Co. Outlines of Physical Geography, &c. By Edward Hughes, F.R.G.S. Longman and Co. An Introductory Atlas of Modern Geography. By Edward Hughes, F.R.G.S. Longman and Co.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

C. P., Manchester.—The Dutch sugar law is so complicated, that it is impossible to say how far it operates as a bounty for exportation; because it is constantly varying according to the proportions manufactured, consumed in Holland, and exported. Our impression is, that on the whole, it is not of much advantage to the Dutch refiner; and that opinion is supported by the comparatively small proportion which comes here for consumption.

To the first question of Mercator, the only answer we can give is, the British Museum. To the second, the answer is, the Gazette.

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 8th day of Feb. 1851:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,638,220	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,908,553
		Silver bullion	29,667
	27,638,220		27,638,220

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	14,145,696
Reserve	3,239,356	Other Securities	11,834,247
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,723,916	Notes	8,463,135
Other Deposits	9,360,278	Gold and Silver Coin	639,944
Seven Day and other Bills	1,205,472		
	35,083,022		35,083,022

Dated the 12th Feb. 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation Inc. Bank post bills	20,341,557	Securities	25,426,943
Public Deposits	6,723,916	Bullion	14,278,164
Other or private Deposits	9,360,278		
	36,465,751		39,705,107

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,239,356l, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of	£431,100
An increase of Public Deposits of	672,788
A decrease of Other Deposits of	427,337
A decrease of Securities of	112,113
A decrease of Bullion of	69,233
An increase of Rest of	4,243
An increase of Reserve of	385,677

THE present returns show a decrease of circulation, 431,100l; an increase of public deposits, 672,788l; a decrease of private deposits, 427,337l; a decrease of securities, 112,113l, the decrease being of private securities; a decrease of bullion, 69,293l; an increase of rest, 4,243l; and an increase of reserve, 385,677l. The great increase of the public deposits, and the consequent decrease of circulation, are only what now may be expected. The decrease of bullion is of trifling importance, though small quantities continue to go out of the country; and the increase of reserve shows no justification of the design imputed to the Bank of intending to raise its rate of interest.

The Money Market is somewhat tighter than it was. The terms are a shade higher. On call, 2½ is given, and the paper that was easily discounted last week at 3 per cent. cannot now be done on those terms. As usual, whenever there is a prospect of a rise, parties like to keep their money at their command, and at present prefer lending for short periods.

Yesterday, it was very generally believed that the Bank meant to raise the rate of interest, and the belief had a sensible effect on the Stock Market, but the report turned out to be unfounded, though the stocks scarcely recovered the depression. The foundation for the report is said to be rather an anticipation of foreign Governments coming into our market for loans than a deficiency of capital for domestic purposes. Though business is very great and trade extensive, there are symptoms, such as the great absence of bills on foreign countries, that for the present the race will become less rapid. A somewhat slower progress is anticipated than of late, unless an additional impulse should be imparted by the delayed budget, the postponement of which has caused considerable disappointment. Profit has a perpetual tendency to decline, as society has, it is supposed, a perpetual tendency to be clogged—a tendency that is continually relieved by new discoveries in art, by opening up new sources of trade, by improvement in cultivation, remissions of taxation, &c., and of late the progress has been so rapid that some delay may be expected. Under such circumstances, and considerable accumulations of capital having taken place in the last two years, it seems probable that capital will be abundant for our own immediate purposes, and that the probability of foreign, rather than extensive domestic demands, was the foundation of the rumour.

There is no alteration on the exchanges this week of the least importance. Bills on foreign countries are unexampledly scarce, and the rates of exchange are the same.

Silver, as we mentioned last week was probable, has declined in value. Mexican dollars are ¼ cheaper, and as the news from India is considered unfavourable to a further demand for silver from that quarter, it is expected that the price of silver will decline a little more.

The Stock Market opened flat this morning, it afterwards recovered, and again before the close went back. The narrow majority last night in the House of Commons gave a little shock to the confidence of the public in the proceedings of the Legislature, and was not without influence on the Stock Market. Through the week, till yesterday, the prices were pretty steady, then they declined. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing prices of Consols every day of this week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
Saturday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Monday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Tuesday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Wednesday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Thursday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Friday	96½	96½	96½	96½
Closing prices last Friday.				
3 percent consols, account	96½	96½	96½	96½
— money	96½	96½	96½	96½
3½ per cents	98½	98½	98½	98½
3 per cent reduced	97½	97½	97½	97½
Exchequer bills, large	56s 8s	56s 8s	53s 7s	53s 7s
Bank stock	214 15	214 15	214 15	214 15
East India stock	255 7	255 7	265 6	265 6
Spanish 3 per cents	38 ½	38 ½	37 ½	37 ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	33 4	33 4	34 5	34 5
Mexican 5 per cents	33 ½	33 ½	33 ½	33 ½
Dutch 2½ per cents	88 9	88 9	58 9	58 9
— 4 per cents	91 2	91 2	91 2	91 2
Russian, 4½ stock	97 8	97 8	97 8	97 8

The settlement to-day in the Railway Share Market went off satisfactorily. There were no defaulters, though very high rates of interest, from 25s to 27s on North Western shares for a fortnight, or equivalent to 25 per cent., were given. The market opened flat, and it closed flat, the highest prices for the present having, it is supposed, been reached. In the course of the day some considerable purchases were made of Caledonians, which were done at one time at 13. We are informed that the agreement some time ago entered

into between the Manchester and Liverpool Canal proprietors and the proprietors of the North Western and Lancashire Railways, relative to dividing the traffic between them, has been found by the former not satisfactory, and they some time ago gave notice to terminate the arrangement. Within a day or two that notice has come into effect, and the canal has begun to carry goods at reduced rates, which will compel the railroad companies to reduce their charges. The following is our usual list of the prices of Railway Shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.		Closing prices this day.
Closing prices last Friday.		
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	29 30 ex int	28 1/2 9 1/2
Birmingham and Dudley...	8 9 pm	27 5
Bristol and Ex-ter	80 2	84 6
Caledonians	10 1/2	12 1/2
Eastern Counties	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2
Great Northern	17 1/2 18 1/2	18 1/2
Great Western	91 1/2	89 90 ex div
Lancashire and Yorkshire	57 1/2	57 1/2 8 1/2
London and Blackwalls	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	94 1/2 5 1/2 ex div	97 8
London & North Western	130 1/2 1	132 1/2 3
London and South Western	87 1/2 9	89 90
Midlands	57 1/2	61 1/2 2
North British	8 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 1 1/2
North Staffordshire	7 1/2 1/2 dis	6 1/2 1/2 ex div
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	16 1/2 ex new	18 1/2 1 1/2
South Eastern	24 1/2	25 1/2 6 1/2
South Wales	25 6	26 7
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	11 1/2	20 1/2 1
York and North Midland	23 1/2 1/2	24 1/2 1/2
FRENCH SHARES.		
Boulogne and Amiens	9 1/2	9 1/2 1/2
Northern of France	15 1/2	15 1/2 1/2
Paris and Rouen	27 1/2 1/2	27 1/2 1/2
Paris and Strasbourg	5 1/2 5 dis	5 1/2 1/2 dis
Rouen and Havre	11 1/2	10 1/2 1 1/2
Dutch Rhentish	4 1/2 1/2 dis	5 1/2 1/2 dis

The Americans, it appears, surpass us in the number of miles of railway they have constructed. According to our most recent parliamentary returns the rails in use in the United Kingdom, at the end of 1850, were of the length of 6,398 miles. In the United States, on January 1st, 1851, the number of miles of railway in operation was 8,797, exceeding the extent of railways in the United Empire by 2,399 miles.

The last mail packet, which arrived at New York with the mails from California, the Falcon, bringing news to Dec. 15, brought only 20,000 dollars of gold dust, and 325 passengers. The papers say that "considerable excitement prevailed at San Francisco, in consequence of a judgment lately delivered in the Supreme Court, in which the powers of the old ayuntamiento and alcaldes of this town to dispose of corporate property is seriously questioned. The question is still pending before the court, and the whole bar of San Francisco is invited to a joint conference to argue it. If the judgment should hold good, it will invalidate the present title to two-thirds of the property of the city."

The following has been published as an account of the gold and silver coined in the mints of Mexico, for the eighteen months terminating the 30th of June, 1849:—

	Gold, dols.	Silver, dols.	Total, dols.
Chihuahua	.....	332,208	332,208
Guadalajara	21,652	938,890	960,542
Guadalupe y Calvo	.....	1,045,185	1,045,185
Guanajuato	861,490	10,681,609	11,543,099
Mexico	125,920	2,430,778	2,556,698
San Luis Potosi	.....	2,052,268	2,052,268
Zacatecas	.....	7,129,920	7,129,920
Durango	25,057	1,483,569	1,508,626
Culiacan	317,307	929,571	1,246,878
Total	1,351,416	27,003,989	28,355,405

The amount produced and not coined, but fraudulently exported, is supposed to amount to 10,000,000 of dollars, making the whole amount extracted during the period upwards of 38,000,000 of dollars. The mines of Mexico have latterly been worked very successfully, and the discovery of quicksilver in California will give an impetus to the operations in future.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	Sight
Paris	Feb. 13	25 85	1 month's date
Antwerp	13	24 82 1/2	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	11	11 77 1/2	3 days' sight
Hamburg	7	11 70	2 months' date
St Petersburg	7	m. 13 4 1/2	3 days' sight
Madrid	9	13 2 1/2	3 months' date
Lisbon	Jan. 29	28 3-16d to 28 1-16d	3
Gibraltar	26	50 65-100d	3
New York	29	54 1/2 to 54 1/2	3
Jamaica	14	5 1/2	60 days' sight
Havana	18	10 to 10 1/2 per cent pm	30
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 15	2 per cent pm	60
Bahia	31	1 1/2 per cent pm	90
Pernambuco	17	9 per cent pm	90
Buenos Ayres	Nov. 5	30d to 30 1/2d	90
Valparaiso	26	46d	90
Singapore	Dec. 6	4s 8d to 4s 9d	60 days' sight
Ceylon	Oct. 15	2 1/2 per cent dis	1
Bombay	Jan. 2	2 1/2 per cent dis	3
Calcutta	Dec. 24	2s 2d to 2s 2 1/2d	6
Hong Kong	Nov. 28	5s 0 1/2d to 5s 1d	1

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS						
	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	...	214 1/2 15 1/2	215 1/2 16	215 1/2 16 1/2	215 1/2 16 1/2	215 1/2 15
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	97 1/2	97 1/2 7	97 1/2 7	97 1/2 7	97 1/2 7	97 1/2 6 1/2
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	96 1/2	96 1/2 1/2	96 1/2 1/2	96 1/2 1/2	96 1/2 1/2	96 1/2 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2
New 5 per Cent.	...	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2	98 1/2 1/2
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	7 9-16	7 1/2	7 1/2 13-16	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2 11-16
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	...	267	265 1/2	267	...	266 1/2 5 1/2
Do. Bonds, 3 1/2 per Cent 1000l.	...	63s 8s p	64s p	64s 7s p	66s p	66s p
Bank Stock for acct. Feb. 11.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Feb. 12	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	...	57s p	57s 5s p	57s p	57s 4s p	54s 7s p
Excheq. Bills, 1000l 1/4d.	57s p	57s 5s p	54s 7s p	57s p	57s 4s p	54s 7s p
500l	58s 4s p	51s 7s p	54s 8s p	57s p	57s 4s p	54s 7s p
Small	58s 4s p	51s 7s p	54s 8s p	57s p	57s 4s p	54s 7s p
Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Time	Tuesday.		Friday.		
	Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		
Amsterdam	short	11 15 1/2	11 16	11 15 1/2	11 15 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	11 17	11 17 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 17
Rotterdam	...	11 17	11 17 1/2	11 16 1/2	11 17
Antwerp	...	25 15	25 17 1/2	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2
Brussels	...	25 15	25 17 1/2	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2
Hamburg	...	13 6 1/2	13 6 1/2	13 6	13 6 1/2
Paris	short	24 22 1/2	24 97 1/2	24 95	25 25
Ditto	3 ms	25 15	25 20	25 17 1/2	25 22 1/2
Marseilles	...	25 17 1/2	25 20	25 20	25 25
Frankfort on the Main	...	11 5	11 7 1/2	11 5	11 7 1/2
Vienna	...	12 48	12 52	12 47	12 49
Trieste	...	12 49	12 53	12 49	12 51
Petersburg	...	...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Madrid	...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadiz	...	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Leghorn	...	30 45	30 55	30 47 1/2	30 52 1/2
Genoa	...	25 45	25 50	25 42 1/2	25 47 1/2
Naples	...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Palermo	...	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Messina	...	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Lisbon	90 ds dt	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Oporto	...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Feb. 10	London Feb. 12	Paris Feb. 11	London Feb. 13	Paris Feb. 12	London Feb. 14
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	96 85	...	97 0	97 75	57 20	...
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	58 20	...	58 25	...	58 40	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January	242 50	...	2250 0	...	2245 0	...
and 1 July	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	24 97 1/2	...	24 97 1/2	...	25 0	...
Ditto 3 months	24 80	...	24 80	...	24 82 1/2	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	...	92 1/2	...	...	...	91 1/2 5 1/2
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	91 1/2	...	...	89 1/2 1 1/2
Ditto New, 1843
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	51 1/2	...	52	51 1/2
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	...	101	...	...	...	104 6
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	65	...
Ditto 3 per cent	77 3/4
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	...	103 2 1/2	103 1/2	...	...	102 1/2
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	34 1/2 3 1/2	34 1/2	...	...	34 1/2
Equador Bonds
Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent	...	17 1/2 18	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825
Ditto ex over-due coupons	5 1/2	...	...
Guatemala
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent, 1849	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ditto Deferred	36	35 1/2 6 1/2
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	34 3/4	33 1/2 4
Ditto 4 per cent	...	33 1/2	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1843
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in Esterling	...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	114 113 1/4
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, from Nov. 1840	18 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ditto ditto 1841	...	15 1/2	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto 1849	...	18 1/2	...	...	...	...
Ditto Coupons
Ditto Passive Bonds	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds
Ditto Deferred	...	11	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. 5 st.
Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent	18 50
Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent	91 1/2 2 1/2
Ditto, 5 per cent
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	59 8 1/2	58 1/2 9	58 1/2 9	58 1/2 9	58 1/2 9	58 1/2 9
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	91 1/2	91 1/2	...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices.	Amer. Prices.
United States Bonds ... 6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	108 1/2	120
— Certificates ... 6	1862	...	—	104	116
Alabama ... Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—	—	90
Indiana ... 4	{1861 1866}	5,600,000	—	76 7/8	84
— Canal, Preferred ... 2 1/2	1861-6	2,000,000	—	33 1/2	44
— Special do ... 5	1861-6	4,500,000	—	—	16
Illinois ... 6	1870	1,300,000	—	—	63
Kentucky ... 6	1868	4,250,000	—	—	102 1/2
Louisiana ... Sterling 5	{1850 1852}	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	90	95
Maryland ... Sterling 5	1858	3,000,000	Jan. and July	88 1/2	94
Massachusetts ... Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	103 1/2	—
Michigan ... 6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—
Mississippi ... 6	{1861 1866 1871}	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—
— ... 5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—
New York ... 5	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	94	—
Ohio ... 6	1870	19,000,000	Jan. and July	106	115
Pennsylvania ... 5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	84 1/2	94 1/2
South Carolina ... 5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	89	—
Tennessee ... 6	1868	3,000,000	—	—	103
Virginia ... 6	1857	7,000,000	—	—	—
United States Bank Shares ... 10	1866	35,000,000	—	—	2 1/2
Louisiana State Bank ... 10	1870	2,000,000	—	—	—
Bank of Louisiana ... 8	1870	4,000,000	—	—	—
New York City ... 5	{1860 1863}	9,600,000	Quarterly	95 1/2	—
New Orleans City ... 5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	—
— Canal and Banking ... 6	1864	—	—	—	16 1/2
Camden & Amboy R. R. ... 6	1864	£225,000	Feb. and Aug.	—	—
City of Boston ... 6	1864	—	—	92 1/2	100

Exchange at New York 110 1/2.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	86
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	109	11 0 0	6 1/2
50,000	6/1 p c & bs	Do. Marine	23	5 0 0	6 1/2
24,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas	50	5 10 0	18 1/2
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
5,000	5/1 p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20
4,000	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	86
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	15
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6 1/2
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	11 1/2
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	General	...	5 0 0	5 1/2
20,000	5/1 & bs	Globe	Stk.	...	135 1/2
2,400	12/1 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	56
7,500	12s	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	235
15,453	1/1 sh & bs	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	18 1/2
50,000	...	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	47 1/2
10,000	11/10	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	2 1/2
20,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	45 1/2
3,500	10s	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4 1/2
31,000	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	17 1/2
10,000	15s p sh	London Ship	25	12 10 0	17 1/2
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Marine	100	15 0 0	...
25,000	5/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2 1/2
30,000	5/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	...
...	...	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
...	...	Pelican	...	...	155
2,500	1/15s & bs	Phoenix	100	10 0 0	30
200,000	5s	Provident Life	...	0 10 0	6 1/2
689,229	6/1 p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	215
...	6 1/2	Sun Fire	...	...	209
4,000	1/16s	Do. Life	...	...	48
25,000	4/1 p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	3 1/2
5,000	10/1 p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	4/1 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	22 1/2
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	42 1/2
5,000	7/1 per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	2/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	6/8 7/8 d 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 7/8 d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	17 1/2
50,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	27 1/2
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	8/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	...
4,000	8/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	15/1 per ct	Gloucestershire	...	...	...
4,000	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
...	6/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
20,000	6/1 & bs	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	...
8,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	...
15,000	...	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
315,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	8 1/2
2,065,668	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	142 1/2
1,038	1/1 p sh	East Country	100	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	110 1/2
200,000	3 1/2 p cent	Ditto Bonds	...	...	...
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	72 1/2
500,000	4 1/2 p cent	Ditto Bonds	...	...	...
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	9 1/2

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is 3 per mille discount, which, at the English mint price of 3/17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25/10; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25/00, it follows that gold is 0/40 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 423 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3/17s 10 1/2d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13/3 1/2; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13/5 1/2, it follows that gold is 0/64 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 1/2 per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23/40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0/67 per cent in favour of England; but, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate yields no 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
Spanish doubloons	0	0	0
Foreign gold in coin, Portugal pieces	0	0	0
New dollars	0	4	11 1/2
Silver in bars (standard)	0	0	0

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 10th Feb., AMERICA, per Asia steamer, via Liverpool—Prince Edward Island, Jan. 16; Halifax, 28; Montreal, 26; California, Dec. 15; Boston, Jan. 23; New York, 29.

On 10th Feb., HAVANA, Jan. 18, via United States.
On 14th Feb., per Electric Telegraph, via Trieste—Hong Kong, Dec. 30; Calcutta, Jan. 6; Bombay, 17.

Mails will be Despatched FROM LONDON

On 17th Feb. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.

On 17th Feb. (morning), for the WEST INDIES (inclusive of Havana, Honduras, and Nassau), VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., per Thames steamer, via Southampton.

*On 17th Feb. (evening), for SIERRA LEONE, ASCENSION, and ST HELENA, per H.M. steamer Sampson, via Plymouth.

On 20th Feb. (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, via Southampton.

On 21st Feb. (evening), for AMERICA, per Pacific steamer, via Liverpool and New York.

On 24th Feb. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, via Marseilles.

* Letters and papers intended to be forwarded per this vessel, must be specially addressed "Per H.M. steamer Sampson."

Mails Due.

FEB. 15.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
FEB. 21.—West Indies.
FEB. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
FEB. 22, via Marseilles.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
FEB. 23, via Marseilles.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
FEB. 24.—Brazil and Buenos Ayres.
FEB. 26.—America.
MARCH 5.—Mexico.
MARCH 5.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	92,885	87,975	27,623	59	5,966	1,464
Weekly average, Feb. 8.....	38 1	22 10	16 9	23 11	25 10	26 0
— 1.....	37 10	22 9	16 7	22 7	25 11	26 6
— Jan. 26.....	38 0	22 7	16 7	23 2	26 4	27 5
— 18.....	38 0	22 8	16 9	24 8	26 7	28 11
— 11.....	38 1	22 9	17 2	22 1	26 9	27 0
— 4.....	38 3	23 4	16 11	27 5	27 3	28 1
Six weeks' average.....	35 0	22 10	16 9	23 11	26 5	27 0
Same time last year.....	40 0	25 8	15 7	23 2	26 2	27 8
Ditto.....	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 Feb. 5, 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 meal
Foreign ...	61,736	18,842	7,118	...	1,725	2,823	2,257	...
Colonial ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	61,738	18,842	7,118	...	1,725	2,823	2,257	...

Total imports of the week 94,504 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The corn trade has again ruled dull at former prices. "Prime qualities of wheat (say Messrs Gillies and Horne) maintain their price pretty well, fine dry milling red wheat varies from 38s to 44s, and white from 44s to 48s, and even to 50s; inferior wheats, such as Egyptian, are from 24s to 30s and 35s, according to quality. Malting qualities of barley pretty steady, and vary from 26s to 30s, while grinding qualities are from 19s to 22s, and there is some Mediterranean not worth so much. For good wheat then the price is very fair, and it is the large quantity of bad wheat grown last year which beats down the averages. Flour continues dull of sale, a great quantity of inferior

French flour being pressed on the market. In addition to the circumstances noticed last week, as tending to check the consumption of bread at present, we must mention that vegetables of various kinds are unusually abundant; turnip tops, brocoli sprouts, &c., not costing above one-third of the price of ordinary years. Trifling as these circumstances may appear, they all help to bring about those low prices of which the Protectionists, as if they thought abundance a curse, so loudly complain.

The sugar market remains firm and quiet. Refined sugar is dull of sale and prices are something lower.

In coffee there is not much doing and no material change of price.

The dull market for cotton at Liverpool affected the market here as usual; of the cotton offered for sale here, only 600 bales found buyers, and a part of these bales were damaged. According to the circular of Mr William Mure, dated New Orleans, Jan. 18th:—"Advices from the interior, contradict the preconceived views of parties, who assumed that the crop would not exceed last year's. The important facts were overlooked, that the increased production neutralised, to some extent, the acreable yield on the high lands and sandy soils, which is certainly under an average; and that the extreme heat and drought of the summer had forced the maturity of the plant on the low lands, where the frost at the end of October, being unaccompanied by rain, had done much less injury than usual. I have reliable advices this week from the upper part of Red River, that the planters there are still busily employed in picking. The receipts out of the Red River last year were only 91,000 bales, whilst this year, I anticipate that they will reach at least 250,000."

Mr. Mure estimates the crop at near 2,300,000 bales than 2,250,000 bales. For the quantities imported into England and exported from the States to this time, we refer to our tables corrected to the latest accounts.

The Colonial wool sales, which began yesterday, were well attended, and prices are fully as high as last sales. To-day also the attendance was good, and prices about the same as yesterday.

The *Liverpool Mercury* makes the following statement:—"It, perhaps, may not be generally known that the additional duty of one-fifth imposed upon goods imported into this country in vessels belonging to nations which refuse reciprocal advantages to British shipping was not repealed by the legislative measures on the Navigation Laws. Belgium is one of the countries which yet refuses reciprocal advantages, and, in consequence, a cargo of refined sugar lately imported into Liverpool from Antwerp, was subjected to the extra duty of one-fifth, and the Lords of the Treasury refused to admit to entry the sugar so imported, except at the additional rate of duty."

The Lord Mayor having consented to preside at the public meeting to consider the subject of Tribunals of Commerce, it will be held at the Hall of Commerce, on Wednesday next, the 19th inst. The following members of Parliament have joined the Committee, of which Lord Wharncliffe is the President:—Sir James Duke, Bart., Joseph Hume, Esq., Robert J. Tennent, Esq., John McGregor, Esq., Arthur Anderson, Esq., John Williams, Esq., William Scholefield, Esq., J. Lewis Ricardo, Esq.

INDIGO.

The quarterly sales commenced on Tuesday last; the result obtained at the close of yesterday's (Friday) sitting is as follows:—

	Chests:
Total quantity declared.....	Chests, 16,413
Total withdrawn.....	6,126
—bought in.....	1,920
—sold.....	1,676—9,722
Leaving to come forward next week.....	6,691

The sale will be resumed on Monday.

The demand for indigo is generally without animation, in consequence of which prices of all sorts have given way, and now range from 2d to 6d per lb below the average rates of the last October sales.

COTTON.

New York, Jan. 29.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT

	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	
NEW ORLEANS, on.....	18	SOUTH CAROLINA, on.....	24
MOBILE.....	18	NORTH CAROLINA.....	25
FLORIDA.....	13	VIRGINIA.....	1
TEXAS.....	11	NEW YORK.....	28
GEORGIA.....	22	OTHER PORTS.....	25

	1850-51	1849-50	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1850-51	1850-51
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850.....	148,246	140,934	7,312	...
Received at the ports since do.....	1,148,942	1,125,918	23,024	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.....	314,744	321,543	23,201	...
Exported to France since do.....	152,613	118,410	34,203	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	31,784	26,182	5,602	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	52,073	41,672	10,401	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	581,214	507,867	73,407	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	553,501	510,697	42,804	...

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

	1850-51	1849-50
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	142,113	118,972

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1850-51		1849-50	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1850.....	...	148,246	...	140,934
Received since.....	...	1,148,942	...	1,125,918
Total supply.....	...	1,297,188	...	1,266,852
Deduct shipments.....	581,142	...	507,867	...
Deduct stock left on hand.....	553,501	...	510,697	...
Leaves for American consumption.....	1,034,715	...	1,018,504	...
	162,473	...	248,348	...

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gr. Britain	For France.	For other Po
At New Orleans.....Jan. 18	29	11	5
— Mobile..... 18	11	8	4
— Florida..... 13	2	1	2
— Savannah..... 22	6	1	2
— Charleston..... 17	9	3	5
— New York..... 25	18	6	69
Total.....	75	30	87

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 1/4d to 5-3/4d per lb. Exchange, 110 to 110 1/2.

Since our notice of the market for the Pacific, a week since, it has continued depressed, and prices may be quoted 1/4 to 1/2 of a cent lower—most of this decline has been established since our last; it should be remarked, however, that holders have shown but little disposition to press sales at these reduced figures. The receipts at all the shipping ports are 1,148,942 bales against 1,125,918 to same dates last year—an increase this season of 23,024 bales. The total foreign export this year is 73,407 bales more than last, say 23,201 bales increase to Great Britain, 34,203 increase to France, 5,602 increase to North of Europe, and 10,401 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from southern to northern ports are 79,773 bales less this season than last; and there is an increase in stock of 7,312 bales. The sales for the week ended Friday last were 7,200 bales; and for the past three days, 1,600—we quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida		Gulf Ports.	
	c.	e.	c.	c.	e.	e.
Inferior.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Low to good ordinary... 12 1/2	13	...	12 1/2	13	...	...
Low to good middling... 13 1/2	13 1/2	...	13 1/2	13 1/2	...	14 1/2
Middling fair to fair... 13 1/2	13 1/2	...	14	...	...	15
Fully fair to good fair... 14	...	...	...	...	...	15

LIVERPOOL MARKET, FEB. 14. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1850—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
Upland.....	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
New Orleans.....	6 1/2d	6 1/4d	7d	7 1/2d	7d	...	6 1/2d	6 1/4d	7 1/2d
Pernambuco.....	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2
Egyptian.....	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	11	6 1/2	7 1/2	9 1/2
Surat and Madras.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	5 1/2	6	6	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &C.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Feb. 14.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Feb. 14.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Feb. 14.		Computed Stock, Feb. 14.	
1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
125,931	224,586	132,740	162,488	5,190	6,690	442,780	526,650

The Cotton Market has been exceedingly depressed this week. Many holders of American have been very anxious to effect sales, and buyers of all classes have been unwilling operators, so that a decline of 1/4d to 3/4d per lb has been generally submitted to. Brazil and Egyptian have been in limited demand, and a decline of 1/4d to 1/2d has been conceded. East India must also be quoted 1/4d per lb lower. The sales to-day may probably reach 4,000 bales. There is less despondency in the market, and many are of opinion that prices will not decline further immediately. Vessels arrived and not reported—2 from North America, and 1 from Egypt.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From 1st January to 5th February, 1851, and the corresponding period in 1850. (Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

To—	Cotton Twist	Worsted Yarn.	Other Yarns & Threads	Cotton Goods	Wool-lens Goods	Other Piece Goods	Cotton Wool
	1850 1851	1850 1851	1850 1851	1850 1851	1850 1851	1850 1851	1850 1851
Petersburg...pkgs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg.....	1203	430	303	804	319	122	1572
Bremen.....	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
Antwerp.....	1152	456	496	58	267	126	249
Rotterdam.....	525	833	17	48	21	84	245
Amsterdam.....	11	27	4	4	15	17	118
Zwolle.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee.....	345	35	...	3	...	...	2
Denmk, Swed., &c.	50	...	1	1	2	...	9
Other Euro. Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other parts	...	...	...	10	...	...	141
Total.....	2033	2604	521	551	308	562	612
	1632	466	663	75	271	66	3054

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 13, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)

It is generally allowed that when any state of things gets to the worst an improvement must immediately follow; and confidence in this axiom is the only consolation our spinners and manufacturers can derive from the present state of our market; for certainly nothing short of a panic can be said to give a correct idea of the feeling that rules on "Change" since Tuesday last. The

little business that has been done in yarn and cloth since our last report is at prices that would not be listened to last week, and the buyers' success seems only to cause regret that they had not offered 4d per lb or 6d per piece less. When we consider the enormous business transacted in this market during the month of December, so large that after an interval of six weeks' inactivity we find the stocks in the producers' hands comparatively light, our present panic-struck state is very extraordinary, to say the least of it. As regards the cause of our present extreme depression, all parties seem to be agreed in assigning it to want of confidence in the present prices of the raw material being maintained. How far the cause justifies the effect we will not presume to decide, but many whose opinion we value think the effect an exaggeration. There can be no doubt but that cotton has been more affected by the circumstances of the Bank of England raising their rates of discount, and the error in the estimated stock in Liverpool, coming together as they did at the close of a month's large business, than by any authentic accounts we have received respecting the coming crop. We hear many spinners speak of the staple of this year's crop as being decidedly inferior, which is certainly anything but confirmatory of a large crop, and as there is no better guide than the quality of the staple to form an opinion by respecting the crop, consumers can easily ascertain how far this is the case. In the week's business there is nothing that requires more particular notice, there being no exception to the rule of depression. Next week we hope to be able to report more activity. There is no foreign news that calls for notice.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Feb. 13, 1851.			Price Feb. 1850.			Price Feb. 1849.			Price Feb. 1848.			Price Feb. 1847.			Price Feb. 1846.		
	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q	s	d	q
RAW COTTON:—																		
Upland fair.....per lb	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do good fair.....	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	4	0
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0
Do good fair.....	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0
No. 30 WATER do do.....	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	10	5	4	10	5	4	7	4	4	2	4	4	7	4	4	8	4
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	9	6	5	9	6	5	5	0	5	9	5	5	9	5	5	7	5
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	0	8	9	7	9	7	6	8	8	3	8	8	0	8	8	0	8
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	3	9	9	8	3	8	0	9	0	8	7	10	3	9	10	3	9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz.....	11	1	10	6	9	0	8	9	10	1	1	9	11	1	10	11	1	10
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	8	7	7	7	6	9	7	4	8	0	7	6	8	7	7	8	7	7

BRADFORD, Feb. 13.—There has been nothing worthy of comment during the week in wools. Spinners are shy buyers at present prices, and the staplers offer no inducement for increased operations. Noils and brokes are taken off the market as made, at firm prices. There is no new feature for the better in yarns; the trade is as bad as it can be; the cost of the materials and yarn being so nearly alike, leaves little margin for labour, and the result is ruinous. In pieces there is no improvement in the demand for Orleans and Coburgs, and fancy goods are only done in limited quantity.

LEEDS, Feb. 11.—We have had a dull market at the cloth-halls to-day, and there is little change to notice in the woollen trade since our last report. In the warehouses a little more has been done, but business is not brisk.

HUDDESFIELD, Feb. 11.—There has been a fair business transacted to-day in the cloth-hall among the lighter goods of a low make for the American market. Most of the warehouses have been fit during the week. There is not much doing in the wool market, the manufacturers only buying for immediate demand, although there is not any likelihood of a reduction in price, as the lots that will be put up at the approaching London sales are not very large.

MACCLESFIELD, Feb. 11.—We have no improvement whatever to notice in the demand for manufactured goods, makers being more inclined to hold than to do business at present offering rates. Some houses have commenced working short-time in anticipation of the present general flatness continuing. The throwing mills are working full time, although the demand for thrown silks continues inactive. Prices, however, remain very firm, and we hear of no disposition to do business except at full rates. No alteration in raw silks—quotations remaining the same as for some time past.

ROCHDALE, Feb. 10.—There has been a very flat market to-day in flannels, and the merchants have purchased very sparingly at low prices. There has been considerable inactivity in the wool market; the dealers have been eager to sell, and prices may be quoted rather easier.

HALIFAX, Feb. 8.—The trade in our piece-hall is pretty much as it has been for the last few weeks. Damasks are in good request; and low lastings are not made in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. In the state of the yarn and wool markets there is no change, except that the unwillingness to operate seems to increase; and prices are stationary.

CORN.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at last Monday's market was a very short one from both Essex and Kent, and a great portion of it was in very poor condition. Selected samples met a good steady demand at the rates of the previous week, whilst damp parcels were taken very slowly at low rates; many being unfit for grinding were taken for the manufacture of starch only, and for that purpose a great reduction is generally accepted. The imports of foreign wheat were quite moderate, consisting of 1,300 qrs from Alexandria, 130 qrs from Caen, 361 qrs from Carentan, 95 qrs from Ebeutoft, 1,650 qrs from Galatz, 70 qrs from Hamburg, 500 qrs from Lugon, 800 qrs from Lysekhyll, 730 qrs from Rostock, 525 qrs from Rotterdam, and 1,000 qrs from Taganrog, making a total of 7,761 qrs, and the trade for good samples was confined to small parcels for immediate use, which brought previous quotations. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,421 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,947 sacks, and from French ports alone 2,981 sacks: there was no quotable variation in the value of prime marks, with a moderate sale of such. The arrivals of barley from our own coast only amounted 5,486 qrs, with 205 qrs from Scotland, whilst the imports of foreign reached 16,275 qrs, principally from Denmark, from whence the vessels have sailed earlier than usual from the openness of the winter, and the captains having been tempted by a good rate of freight for venturing to sea so soon: choice English malting qualities being scarce, brought full prices, but all other sorts receded about 1s per qr; brewers and distillers are reaping the benefits of low prices and are no doubt amongst the flourishing part of the community. There were 1,773 qrs English oats, 5,242 qrs Scotch, 3,280 qrs Irish, and 19,374 qrs foreign, offering a good selection of quality, better on one market day than for some time past; really choice corn supported prices, but middling and inferior sorts gave way generally 6d per qr, and in some instances a decline of 1s per qr was submitted to; the consumption of the metropolis is now large, and

will increase steadily for some time to come, so that the additional supply will all be wanted.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were limited. The trade was dull at a decline of 2d per 70lbs on nearly all sorts of wheat: average, 41s 1d on 253 qrs. The demand for flour was slow at 1s per sack and barrel reduction.

There were good deliveries of wheat from the farmers at Hull; the best parcels commanded previous rates: average, 37s 1d on 811 qrs. The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were quite moderate, but prices receded 1s per qr: average, 40s 3d on 2,807 qrs.

There were very limited fresh arrivals of English wheat at Mark lane on Wednesday, but a fair quantity of barley and oats, with a considerable addition of the last article from Ireland, and liberal imports of foreign wheat, barley, oats, and flour. Much activity prevailed in every department of the trade, but no quotable change took place in the value of good wheat and barley, whilst from the abundance of oats on sale, inferior samples were about 6d per qr lower, and the business transacted was mostly confined to the consumers. Good French flour was taken steadily at Monday's currency.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 38s 1d on 92,886 qrs wheat, 22s 10d on 87,975 qrs barley, 16s 9d on 27,623 qrs oats, 23s 11d on 59 qrs rye, 25s 10d on 5,966 qrs beans, 26s on 1,465 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets were well supplied, and the tendency generally downwards.

There was a fair trade at Birmingham for wheat, and prices were maintained: average, 40s 1d on 1,098 qrs.

At Bristol a short quantity of wheat was brought forward, and that market was dull at former prices: average, 37s 3d on 246 qrs.

There were limited deliveries at Newbury, and wheat was dull and rather cheaper: average, 36s 11d on 928 qrs.

The quantity of wheat offered at Uxbridge was short, yet the demand was slow at last week's prices, average, 43s 4d on 515 qrs.

Friday's market in Mark lane was poorly supplied with English wheat, but with barley and oats fairly, while the fresh arrivals of Irish oats were rather large, and there were good imports of foreign grain and flour. No change occurred in the value of good wheat; very little English was offering, and foreign was only taken in small quantities, for immediate use, at Monday's currency. Flour of fine quality was in steady request. Barley realised previous rates, with a fair sale for malting qualities. There was no change in the price of good oats, and a moderate demand to the consumers was experienced.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	1,989	41	1
Barley.....	2,312	24	1
Oats.....	2,524	17	1
Rye.....	3	26	0
Beans.....	833	24	6
Peas.....	638	29	0

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat, Qrs.	Barley, Qrs.	Malt, Qrs.	Oats, Qrs.	Flour, Per quarter.
English.....	3,150	3,140	4,570	4,570	1,930 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	19,829	.....
Foreign.....	11,879	8,730	.....	10,510	3,510 sacks brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	s	d	q	Per quarter.	s	d
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new.....	38	4	2	Old.....	40	4
Do do white do.....	40	4	4	Do.....	44	4
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do.....	36	4	2	Do.....	40	4
Northumberland & Scotch do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.....	44	4
Rye...Old.....	23	2	6	New.....	24	2
Barley...Grinding.....	20	2	2	Distilling.....	23	2
Malt...Brown.....	42	4	5	Faleship.....	48	5
Beans...New large ticks.....	26	2	7	Harrow.....	28	3
Do do.....	30	3	1	Do.....	32	3
Peas...Grey.....	28	3	0	Maple.....	30	3
White, old.....	27	2	8	Boilers.....	29	2
Oats...Lincoln & Yorksfeed.....	17	1	8	Short small.....	19	2
Scotch, Angus.....	19	2	2	Poland.....	20	2
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black.....	15	1	7	New.....	15	1
Do, Galway 14s 16s, Dublin & Wexford feed.....	18	1	9	Potato.....	19	2
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport.....	19	2	0	Do.....	20	2
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry.....	18	1	9	Fine.....	20	2
Flour...Irish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c.....	28	2	9	Do.....	20	2
Tares...Old feeding.....	24	2	5	Town.....	38	4
				Winter.....	32	3

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white.....	45	5	0
Do do mixed and red.....	43	4	5
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red.....	41	4	6
Silesian, white.....	39	4	4
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do.....	38	4	0
Do do do, red.....	35	4	0
Russian, hard.....	36s	3	7s
French, red.....	39	4	2
Canadian, red.....	41	4	2
Italian and Tuscan, do.....	41	4	3
Egyptian.....	25	2	6
Malze...Yellow.....	28	3	0
Barley...Grinding.....	19	2	2
Beans...Ticks.....	24	2	6
Peas...White.....	25	2	9
Oats...Dutch brew and thick.....	20	2	1
Russian feed.....	18	1	9
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed.....	17	1	9
Flour...Danzig, per barrel 21s 22s, American.....	21	2	2
Tares...Large Gores 3s 36s, old 23s 25s, new.....	26	3	0

SEEDS.

Linseed...Per qr rushing, Baltic 44s 48s, Odessa 46s 48s.....	Sowing.....	64	6
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 24s 25s, English.....	Fine new.....	26	2
Hempseed...Per qr large.....	Small.....	30	3
Canaryseed...Per qr 46s 50s Carraway per cwt.....	Trefoil.....	16	2
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown.....	White.....	6	8
Cloverseed...Per cwt English white new.....	Red.....	40	6
Foreign do.....	Do.....	34	5
Trefoil...English do.....	Choice.....	19	2
Linseed cake, foreign... Per ton 6s to 7s 15s, English per M 8s 10s to 8s 10s			
Rape do.....	4s 0s to 4s 4s, Do per ton.....	4s 6s to 4s 4s	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been rather a better feeling in the sugar market this week, the reduced stocks attracting some attention, but the refiners are buying much less than usual, and we cannot quote any improvement in prices. West

India, owing to the moderate supply, has brought stiffer rates, and about 1,300 casks sold yesterday (Thursday). 176 casks Barbadoes offered by auction, sold at 40s 6d to 44s for middling to fine; and 60 casks 47 brls St Kitts, good brown to middling, 37s 6d to 40s 6d. The deliveries showed some increase last week, being computed at 3,516 tons of all kinds, and the stock on the 8th inst, was 20,838 tons below that of 1850 at corresponding period.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday, 3,999 bags were sold at extreme rates: fine yellow, 42s 6d; good, 41s 6d to 42s; low to middling, 38s 6d to 41s per cwt. There has been more inquiry by private contract. The deliveries last week were larger than for some time past, and the stock is 2,330 tons less than in the previous season.

Bengal.—The sales in the early part of the week, comprising 4,000 bags, went off steadily at full prices: middling white Benares brought 42s to 42s 6d; good, 44s; good to fine Dhubah, 43s to 44s 6d; Dacca, 43s 6d (about 1,000 bags of the latter kinds bought in). Arrivals have been large.

Madras.—1,213 bags partly sold at previous rates: soft yellow, low to middling, 32s to 35s; one lot, 38s; brown taken in at 30s 6d per cwt. The stock continues large.

Refined.—Since last Friday the market has been flat, prices having again given way in some instances, and the lower class of goods at 48s 6d to 49s, show a decline of nearly 2s from the highest point this year. The importations of Dutch are still very large: low goods have sold at 48s to 48s 6d; middling to fine, 48s, 49s to 52s. Wet lumps and pieces are rather lower. Bastards and treacle dull; the latter is selling at 12s 6d to 17s. Crushed sugars in bond are flat; fine English is held firmly at 29s to 29s 6d. Loaves are quiet, but prices unaltered; 6 lb, 32s 6d to 33s per cwt.

Foreign.—Some rather important sales have been made this week by private treaty. About 1,000 cases Bahia are reported at 37s to 38s for brown, with white 40s, and 2,000 boxes yellow Havana, 39s 6d. The sound portion of 873 cases, 151 casks Bahia, was withdrawn at 34s to 39s 6d for low to fine brown, some washed bringing former rates.

MOLASSES.—Sales in West India to the extent of 400 puncheons are reported at 15s to 16s 6d for St Vincent's and various other islands.

COFFEE.—The market remains quiet, as the trade do not appear to have much confidence. Native Ceylons must be quoted at 6d to 1s lower than last week; about 2,800 bags good ordinary having sold at 47s to 47s 6d (half in public sale). There were not any public sales of plantation to yesterday, and the transactions by private contract very limited without alteration in prices. The deliveries for consumption are steady. The stock on the 8th inst, was 7,079 casks in excess of last year's at same time, but showed a deficiency of 11,634 bags. Mocha has been dull. Common kinds of foreign meet with a limited inquiry. Some ordinary Bahia has sold at 45s. 151 bags Costa Rica in public sale brought 51s to 52s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—Importers have demanded rather higher rates, as the stock is getting very low. Yesterday, 253 bags Trinidad were offered and the sound portion withdrawn above the value. Also, 155 bags Grenada at 44s to 46s for low to good red. 160 bags Guayaquil were taken in at 33s per cwt.

TEA.—The market has been exceedingly dull since our last report, and large supplies still coming forward, prices have a downward tendency. Fine congous are heavy of sale at 3d to 4d under the opening prices; medium to good qualities have met with a moderate inquiry: for fair common the importers' price is 11½d, but speculators' parcels, with short prompts, were selling at 11½d per lb. Some fine green teas, by the late arrivals, have brought high rates, being wanted. Canton hysons and gunpowders have been selling at lower rates, but the qualities are rather inferior. Two more vessels have been reported since the 8th instant.

RICE.—A limited business has been done in East India, and the market continues quiet. Some parcels of Madras have brought 8s to 8s 6d. The better kinds of white Bengal met with some inquiry at previous rates. Stock on the 8th inst, 21,032 tons, against 22,250 tons at same date in 1850. Cleaned rice is dull at the quotations.

PIMENTO continues scarce, and business to some extent has been done by private treaty at full prices, said to be 5½d to 5¾d per lb. The deliveries are small.

OTHER SPICES.—No public sales of nutmegs or mace having taken place, the transactions are unimportant. Cloves have been quiet. Cassia lignea is bringing higher rates for small parcels.

PEPPER.—The transactions in black have been confined to a few small parcels, at fully previous rates, and the stock is very moderate.

LAC DYE is quiet. 160 chests low and ordinary marks only partly sold at easier rates, from 7½d to 11d per lb.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been flat this week, and scarcely any business reported by private contract. Some fine Bengal has sold at 29s 6d, being a full price. The deliveries are steady. Stock on the 8th inst., 3,071 tons, or about 600 tons less than at same time in 1850.

NITRATE SODA is flat at 14s 6d to 15s per cwt.

ROC.—The market has been very dull, and few sales effected this week.

COCHINEAL.—70 bags Honduras offered on Wednesday were chiefly taken in at previous rates, from 3s 6d to 3s 8d per lb for low to middling silvers. The stock consists of 8,485 serons, &c., against 4,816 serons, &c., at same date last year.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday contained a small supply of the leading articles, and went off quietly without any alteration worth notice. Castor oil sold at previous rates; seconds to fair pale qualities, brought 4½d to 5½d per lb. Some few trifling parcels of East India gums went at the late prices. A large business has been done in gambier at 14s 6d to 15s, which is rather higher. Cutch has been quiet at 18s 6d per cwt.

SAPAN WOOD.—240 tons Eimas Sapan sold at 10l 10s to 12l 5s per ton, being lower rates.

TIN.—East India continues firm at the recent advance, and there appears to be few sellers. Banca has brought 88s cash. British rather scarce.

OILS.—Nearly all kinds of common fish have been dull at the late decline in prices, but stocks are moderate, and the trade barely supplied. 120 tons of sperm offered by auction were nearly all taken in at 85l to 85l 10s, but since sold at a lower price. Since the American steamer arrived with some orders for line-seed oil the market has assumed a firmer appearance, and business to a moderate extent is reported at 33s 3d to 33s 6d per cwt on the spot. Some sales have been made in foreign refined rape at 36s 6d per cwt. Cocoa nut is dull, with a large stock. A cargo of palm has come in this week.

LINSEED.—Some parcels lately pressing for sale having been cleared off, the market is firmer, holders asking 47s to 47s 6d for fine Black Sea, and other kinds in proportion. Cakes are as dull as quoted for some time past: fine English made 7l to 7l 5s per ton.

HEMP.—Baltic kinds are dull of sale, with a downward tendency. Manilla is scarce, and rather higher. Jute remains quiet, but without further alteration in value.

TURPENTINE.—British spirits are rather firmer, the drawers asking 31s 6d to 32s per cwt, but the demand moderate.

TALLOW.—The improved feeling noticed in this market last week has not continued, and prices are 6d lower than on Friday, first sort St Petersburg

Y.C. having sold at 37s 6d on the spot, and the same for arrival in the next two months. The stock is still very large, amounting to 45,527 casks, against 42,864 casks in 1850. The deliveries last week were 2,433 casks.

METALS.—The iron market is rather firmer, some of the makers asking an advance, but the general demand is not very active. Scotch pigs have been quiet, and held at 43 6d to 44s per ton. A few sales are reported in spelter, at 16l 2s 6d to 16l 5s, which is about the price last quoted. Copper and other metals unaltered.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market was rather quiet to-day. About 319 casks West India sold by private treaty, and the week's transaction are 1,600 casks. 4,000 bags Mauritius were sold chiefly at Tuesday's rates, but the better qualities hardly sustained their former value. Bengal—460 bags sold at steady prices: white Benares, 42s 6d to 43s; soft yellow, 38s per cwt. Refined—Some sales were made in brown goods at 48s to 48s 6d per cwt, being again rather lower.

COFFEE.—There were buyers of good ordinary native Ceylons at 47s, but not much business done. Some Mysore sold at 43s to 43s.

RICE.—6,150 bags Java, chiefly found buyers at and after the sale at full prices, from 11s to 12s for good white.

SALTPETRE.—1,400 bags were taken in above the market value; refrac 3¼, 29s to 29s 6d; 10¼ to 7¼, 27s 6d to 28s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—74 bags were about half sold. Honduras silvers, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Mexican, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; black, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; Teneriffe taken in from 3s 8d to 3s 10d per lb.

SAFFLOWER.—24 bales were taken in above their value.

TALLOW.—The sales went off flatly at rather lower rates. 1,000 casks Australian about half sold. Of 323 casks South American only 32 casks sold at 32s to 37s 3d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar towards the end of the week has given way, and some considerable sales have been made at 6d to 1s reduction for the lower and middling qualities, in which wet lumps have participated. Bastard sugars and treacle remain without any particular variation. The bonded quite neglected. Some few sales of Dutch crushed in second hands have been made at rather lower than our quotations. Belgian without any alteration.

DRY FRUIT.—There is very little doing in any description of dried fruit. Prices generally are much lower than last year at this date, and as regards currants, 6s to 8s lower than two months ago. The clearances consequently have much increased. The importers of currants and raisins are not free sellers at present depressed prices.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market for oranges has slightly improved. Three cargoes from St Michael's, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, were at an advance of 1s to 3s per box. Messina lemons are nearly out of first hands, and a further improvement in price expected. Sound chesnuts are 5s per barrel dearer. A good inquiry for new Smyrna nuts, and from the scarcity of black Spanish, are likely to meet with a ready sale.

SEEDS.—We have but few fresh arrivals of seed this week; trade steady, as the quotations. All seeds are slow of sale, and the supply moderate.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales of colonial and other wool commenced last Thursday; there was a very large attendance of buyers, and the prices paid fully equal to those of the previous sales in November last; the quantity for sale will not exceed 16 to 17,000 bales colonial.

SILK.—The market, as is usual just before public sales, is dull. Prices without alteration. The public sales commence on the 19th inst.

COTTON.—During the past fortnight the cotton market has been dull, and no transactions reported. On Thursday 4,100 bales Surat, 1,700 Madras (mostly Northern and Western), 100 Bengal, and 300 American, were offered at public sale. As might have been expected from the state of the market, only 600 bales (half of which were damaged) found buyers at very irregular prices, consisting for the most part of small, and unsatisfactory parcels of seedy cotton, forming little criterion as to the actual state of the market. 100 bales good fair Northern Madras brought 4½d; a few good fair Bengal, 5½d; a few very middling Tinnevely Madras, 5¼d to 5½d. The decline during the fortnight is about ¼d per lb.

FLAX AND HEMP.—A few more purchases made in flax for exportation; the market firm. Hemp still very quiet and little doing.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The business of the past week in leather has been to a full average extent. The supply at Leadenhall was rather larger than for some weeks past, but all articles of light sole leather, dressing hides, shaved hides, shoulders, and bellies, sold readily at former prices. Calf skins under 40lbs per dozen are scarce and in request.

METALS have not changed in price since our last, but continue to participate in the general inactivity that prevails in most branches of commerce. Lead is very firm since the last advices from the United States, although not much business has been done. Copper is in fair demand for home consumption. Iron—Bars, owing to several large parcels having been forced on the market by speculators, have been done under our quotations. Makers, however, continue firm in price. Scotch pigs remain quiet. Tin, although quiet, is held firmly. Spelter very dull of sale and prices looking down.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar; 160 casks Ceylon coffee, 200 bags ditto ditto; 68 chests Manilla indigo, 255 serons Guatemala ditto, 15 ditto Carraccas ditto; 140 tons fastic.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.—East India and China raw silk sales.

PROVISIONS.

The stock of Irish butter is small and high prices are made. Very little fine in the market. Fine Friesland not so much in demand; the prices too high for shilling cut. Low qualities much in request, whether Irish or foreign.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849	50,199	7,085	2,308	1,537
1850	50,207	9,145	5,372	2,089
1851	30,323	10,369	4,018	2,299

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	2,162
Foreign do	6,148
Bale Bacon	1,509

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—From Scotland, as well as from most parts of England, the supplies of meat received up to our markets last week were large for the time of year, and of excellent quality. Those on offer killed in the metropolis continue seasonably good. Generally speaking, the demand is in a sluggish state, but we have no material change to notice in price.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—Mutton sold freely at an advance of 2d per 8 lbs. In other kinds of meat very little business was transacted.

Table with columns 'At per stone by the carcase' and 's d s d'. Rows include Inferior beef, Ditto Midding, Prime large, Prime small, Veal, Mutton inferior, midding, prime, Large pork, Small pork.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—Owing in a great measure to the continued mildness of the weather on the continent, the imports of foreign stock into London last week were unusually large for the time of year, they having amounted to 3,309 head, against 971 during the corresponding week in 1850, 260 in 1849, and 1,408 do. in 1848.

Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts on offer to-day's market exhibited a slight falling off compared with that shown on Monday last, it was more than adequate to the demand. The attendance of buyers was tolerably good; but all breeds of beasts met a very inactive inquiry, at unaltered quotations.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,500 Scots, short-horns, &c.; from the northern districts, 1,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 500 horned and polled Scots.

We were again tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with sheep for the time of year. For most breeds the inquiry was firm; and, in some instances, the currencies had an upward tendency. We may observe, however, that the extreme figure for the best old Downs in the wool was 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

We had a better inquiry for pigs, the prices of which were well supported.

SUPPLIES.

Table with columns 'Feb. 12, 1849', 'Feb. 11, 1850', 'Feb. 10, 1851'. Rows include Beasts, Sheep, Calves, Pigs.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—To-day's market was very moderately supplied with beasts, both as to number and quality. The beef trade ruled heavy at prices barely equal to those of Monday. The supply of sheep being on the increase old Downs produced 4s 6d per 8 lbs. The few lambs sold at from 5s 6d to 6s per 8 lbs. In calves little business. The pork trade at our quotations. Mutton sold at from 14s to 18s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

Table with columns 's d s d'. Rows include Inferior beasts, Second quality do, Prime large oxen, Prime Scots, &c., Large coarse calves, Prime small do, Total supply at market, Foreign supply.

POTATO MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

WATERSIDE, Feb. 15.—This market continues to be well supplied, and the demand nearly in proportion at the following rates:—York Regents, from 9s to 10s; Scotch ditto, 7s to 8s; Cambridge ditto, 6s to 7s; Kent and Essex ditto, 7s to 8s; ditto Middlings, 5s to 6s; ditto Chats, 2s to 3s; ditto Shaws, 6s to 7s; Kentish Red Kidneys, 7s to 7s; Cambridge Kidneys, 6s to 7s per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The better qualities of Kent and Sussex hops meet with a fair inquiry, at the quotations of this day week. The stock on hand is principally of low descriptions. Mid. and East Kent pockets 84s to 150s; Weald of Kent 72s to 84s; Sussex 65s to 78s.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—Selected samples of last year's hops are in steady request, at very full prices; but all other kinds move off slowly, at barely late rates. Factor's prices, viz., ready money:—East Kent pockets, 34 1/2s to 61 1/2s; ditto, bags, 34 1/2s to 51 1/2s; Mid Kent pockets, 24 1/2s to 31 1/2s; ditto, bags, 24 1/2s to 31 1/2s; Weald of Kent pockets, 24 1/2s to 31 1/2s; ditto, bags, 24 1/2s to 31 1/2s; Sussex pockets, 24 1/2s to 31 1/2s per cwt.

WORCESTER, Feb. 8.—We continue to have a good spring trade for hops, and late prices are fully maintained. Should the demand continue for the next two months as at present, we shall not have anything left to meet the next crop with.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—Bate's West Hartley 13s—Buddle's West Hartley 13s 6d—Chester Main 12s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 13s 6d—Howard's West Hartley Nesherton 13s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s—Original Windsor Pontop 12s—Ord's Main 12s 9d to 13s—South Peareth 11s 6d—Tanfield Moor 12s 9d—Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 6d—Townley 12s 6d—Walker Primrose 11s 6d—West Hartley 13s 6d—Wylam 13s 9d. Wall's end—Brown 1s 3d—Cresswell 13s—Gosforth 13s 3d—Gibson 12s 9d—Hartton 13s 3d—Hedley 13s—Lawson 12s 6d—Northumberland 12s 9d—Original Gibson 12s 6d—Walker 12s 6d—Wharcliffe 13s 3d—Bradly 14s 3d—Hetton 13s—Haswell 15s 3d—Lambton 14s 6d—Richmond 14s—Russell's Hetton 14s 6d—Stewart's 15s 3d—Caradoc 14s—Cassop 14s 3d—Heugh Hall 14s—Kelloe 14s 3d—South Kelloe 14s—Whitworth 12s—Adelaide Tees 14s 6d—Cleaveland Tees 12s 6d—St Helen's Tees 12s 6d—Tees 15s—Cowpen Hartley 13s 6d—Gors Goch Tees 21s—Harley 13s—Sydney's Hartley 13s 6d. Ships at market, 274; sold, 112; unsold, 162.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.—Bate's West Hartley 13s—Buddle's West Hartley 13s 6d—Chester Main 12s 9d—Holywell 14s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s—New Tanfield 13s 3d—Ord's Main 13s—Pelton Main 12s 6d—South Peareth 11s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Tanfield Moor B tees 12s 6d—Wylam 13s 6d. Wall's end—Brown 12s 6d—Bewick and Co. 13s 3d—Gibson 12s 6d—Hedley 13s 3d—Lawson 12s 6d—Riddell 13s—Walker 12s 9d—Bell 14s 3d—Belmont 14s 3d—Bradly 14s 3d—Hetton 15s 3d—Haswell 15s 6d—Lambton 15s—Richmond 14s—Russell's Hetton 14s 9d—Caradoc 14s 3d—Denison 13s 9d—Heugh Hall 14s—Kelloe 14s 6d—South Kelloe 14s—Whitworth 12s 3d—Adelaide Tees 14s 3d—Backhouse 14s—Brown's Deanery 13s 3d—South Durham 13s—Tees 15s 3d—Cowpen Hartley 14s—Derwentwater Hartley 14s—Sydney's Hartley 14s. Ships at market, 177; sold, 62; unsold, 115.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The aspect of the grain market remains unchanged, and, with but little business passing since Tuesday, that day's currency may be considered almost nominal. This morning there was no life in the trade, but quite as much demand for wheat as we have lately experienced, and Tuesday's rates were fairly supported. Oats, oatmeal, and flour, were in limited request at previous prices, and Indian corn was unchanged in value, and in moderate demand.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for all kinds of manufactured iron still continues in a very inactive state, with little business doing. The same dullness also prevails in Scotch pig iron, the prices of which are nominally without alteration. Lead, copper, and tin plates are firm with a moderate business doing.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, FEB. 1.

CORN.—Nothing doing for export; but oats are rising, the stock being considered short for local consumption.

FLAX.—Without transactions.

HEMP.—All the clean that was to be had at 82 ro., money, for delivery in June and July, no great quantity, appears to have been taken, and the dealers are asking 83 ro.,—87 ro. demanded, with 10 ro. down; but something might be bought at 86 ro.;—Half-clean at 70 ro. to 75 ro.

LINSEED.—1,000 Tchets. Morshansk, on the spot, taken at 31 ro. money. TALLOW.—The transactions have been limited, at 105 1/2 ro. to 106 ro. money, and 113 ro., 10 ro. down, for August delivery, with few sellers.

The Gazette.

Friday, Feb. 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hepton Brothers, Leeds, plumbers—Humphreys and Ackerley, Liverpool, merchants—Hardman and Walton, Bury, Lancashire, stonemasons—Willans and Sons, Ironmonger lane and Leeds, cloth manufacturers—Briggs and Hampson, Leeds, whitesmiths—Sparks and Co., Short street, Newington, house agents—Keoble and Denton, Queen street, Chelsea, bricklayers—Warren and Simpson, Stratford-le-bow, Essex, paper makers—Bainbridge and Noel, Upper and Lower Tooting, surgeons—Swan and Son, Morpeth, Northumberland, tanners—Haverve and Bodilly, Moorgate street, umbrella manufacturers—Ritchie and Hewitt, Chancery lane, law stationers—Shepherd and Co., Manchester and elsewhere, manufacturers—The Albion Mill Company, Birmingham, millers—Drake and Topham, Binley, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Tooth, Tinsell and Co., Mark lane, hop merchants—Miller and Co., Ingram court, Fenchurch street, wine merchants—Courtauld, Taylors, and Courtauld, and Courtauld and Co., Carey lane and elsewhere, silk manufacturers; as far as regards A. Taylor—Close and Huggin, Stock-on-upon-Tees, hay dealers—T. and H. Golding, Liverpool, corn dealers—Kilston and Co., Bishopsgate street and Sidney street, Mile end, medical fixture dealers; as far as regards W. Kilston—J. and T. Hill, Bradford, Yorkshire, joiners—J. and J. H. Nash, Chepping Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, attorneys—Birch and Morrall, Birmingham, jewellers—Carter and Howe, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton warp manufacturers—The North Shore Mills Company, Kirkdale, near Liverpool, cotton spinners—Bell and Nicoll, Glasgow, manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

R. Fairley, Sunderland, chymist—second div of 1s 6d, in addition to 5s 6d previously declared, on Saturday, Feb. 8, or any following Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

S. Brown, Sunderland, common brewer—first div of 4d (on new proofs), on Saturday Feb. 8, or on any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Simpson, Manchester, grocer—first div of 2s 9/2d, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

J. E. Taylor, Bakewell, Derbyshire, grocer—first div of 2s 3/2d, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

W. N. Procter and P. S. Hyatt, Manchester, cotton dealers—fourth div of 7 1/2d, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

W. Greenup, sen., Prescott, Lancashire, coal proprietor—second div of 5s 7/2d, on Thursday, Feb. 6, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

J. G. Geyelin, Liverpool, zinc worker—first div of 6s 3d, on Thursday, Feb. 6, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Leifchild and Blaxland, Moorgate street, auctioneers—Oakes, Dalgaifns, and Co., Austinferris; as far as regards R. P. Dalgaifns—Gent and Co., Northampton, grocers—Wright and Bennett, Rotherham, cabinet makers—Walstab and Green, Shot Tower wharf, Lambeth—Bright and Son, Maldon and Heybridge, Essex, merchants—C. and J. A. Bromfield, Conduit street, Hyde park, chymists—Hand and Clark, Walsall, coach builders—Griffiths and Banister, Birmingham, brass founders—J. and D. Bishop, Southampton, shoe makers—A. T. and W. Tebbitt, North crescent, Bedford square, mother of pearl manufacturers—Greaves and Sons, Sheffield, merchants—Smith and Peet, Birmingham, accountants—Stevens and Son, Southwark bridge road, gas fitters—Wills, Edmonds, and Wilson, Stamford, wine merchants; as far as regards J. Mills—Brooke and Worthington, Liverpool, commission merchants; as far as regards H. Brooke—Emerson, Brown, and Co., Batheaston, maltsters—Lonsdale and Co., Manchester and Halifax, carriers—Jones and Son, White Horse street, Ratcliff, auctioneers—Harrison and Strauge, Houndsditch, wholesale grocers—Lamb and Robinson, Middleham, Yorkshire, surgeons—Cotter and Sayle, Liverpool—Milne, Cruden, and Co., Spring gardens, Aberdeenshire, and elsewhere, flax spinners.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

H. Ashley, Fleet street, and Little Carter lane, Doctors' commons, carrier—first div of 1s 5d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

T. and E. Lyon, Birchin lane, stock brokers—third div of 2 1/2d, and first div of 6s 0 1/2d, on the separate estate of T. Lyon, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

R. W. Samson, Essex wharf, near the Strand, coal merchant—first div of 2 1/2d on Thursday next, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. Winn, Charlotte street, Blackfriars road, gasfitter—first div of 2s 10d, on Thursday next, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

E. Rust, Good Easter, Essex, brickmaker—first div of 2s 9d on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

R. Cooland, Union street, Whitechapel—first div of 2s 5d on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. A. Sirlton, Chandos street, Covent garden, grocer—third div of 4s on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

G. Morton, New road, Whitechapel road, draper—second div of 1s 11 1/2d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

T. Megoy, Love lane, Billings-gate, coal merchant—fifth div of 5d, on Thursday the 13th, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfield's, Basinghall street.

J. P. Graves, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, auctioneer—first div of 8 1/2d, on Thursday, the 13th, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfield's, Basinghall street.

S. Glenny, Liverpool and Newry, corn merchant—first div of 1s on Wednesday, the 15th, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.

H. Burton—fifth div of 8d on Tuesday, the 11th, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

G. C. Searle, Tyndal place, Islington, apothecary—first div of 5s on Tuesday, the 11th, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

A. Campbell, Regent street, army agent—third div of 1s 3d (on the separate estate), on Tuesday, the 11th, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

BANKRUPTS.

John Barugh, High Holborn, oil and colourman. William Leighton Wood, Charles street, Drury lane, pianoforte maker. Edwin Bliss, Barbican, brushmaker. Richard Rickwood Colman, Regent street, court milliner. John Murrells, Colchester, barge owner. Henry Durham Stevenson, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, merchant.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Peter Wooton, sen., and Peter Wooton, jun., grocers, Margate. Henry Hunt, merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull. Frangonis Pantoleon Platy, merchant, Broad street buildings. Joseph Manning, draper, Birmingham. Eli Tetlow, innkeeper, Leeds. Thomas Brighthouse, contractor, Liverpool. John Wilson, chemical manufacturer, St Helen's, Lancashire.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING. Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 29 0d 30c 0d Montreal 29 0 30 0 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 47 0 56 0 Grenada 44 0 50 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 29 0 32 6

Coffee duty B.P. 4d p lb. For 6d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 46 0 48 0 good and fine ord 49 0 52 0 low to good middling 54 0 65 0 fine middling and fine 70 0 100 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 47 0 48 0 plantation kind, triage and ord 40 0 46 0 good to fine ord 49 0 51 0 low middling to fine 55 0 60 0

Mocha, fine 65 0 72 0 cleaned garbled 60 0 63 0 ord and ungarbled 49 0 50 0

Sumatra 41 0 43 0 Shaved do 46 0 46 0 Batavia 47 0 52 0

Manilla 46 0 52 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 42 0 45 0 fine ord and colour 46 0 48 0

St Domingo 45 0 48 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 42 0 46 0 fine ord to fine 46 0 60 0

Costa Rica 47 0 63 0 La Guayra 42 0 54 0

Cotton duty free Surat per lb 0 4 0 5 1/2 Bengal 0 0 0 0 Madras 0 4 0 6 1/2

Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowd Georgia 0 7 0 7 1/2 New Orleans 0 7 0 8 Demarara 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 9 5 0 Silver 3 5 4 0

LAC DYE D.T. per lb 1 10 1 11 Other marks 9 8 2 6

SHELLAC Orange per cwt 43 0 51 0 Other sorts 38 0 50 0

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

Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0 TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegus, gd, p cwt 18 6 19 6 Gambier 14 0 14 6

Dyewoods duty free Logwood Jamaica per ton 3 10 4 0 Honduras 5 0 5 5 Campeachy 6 10 7 0

FESTIC Jamaica per ton 5 0 6 0 Cuba 7 0 7 10

NICARAGUA WOOD Lima per ton 13 10 15 0 Other large solid 10 0 13 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAFAN WOOD Bimas per ton 16 0 12 1/2 Siam and Malabar 8 0 12 0

BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s new 6 10 9 0 old 5 10 6 0

Barbary sweet, in bond 2 13 2 15 bitter 2 2 2 3

Gurrants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal new 2 0 2 2 old 1 17 2 1 Patras, new 1 17 2 3

Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 2 3 0 Spanish 1 8 1 10

Piams duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial cartoon, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 5 1 10

Raisins duty 15s per cwt Denia, new, p cwt d p 1 13 1 14 Valentia, new 1 18 2 0 Smyrna, black, new 1 10 0 0 red and Eleme, new 1 15 2 3 Sultana, new, nom 2 17 2 15 Muscatel, new 2 3 3 10

Flax duty free Riga, P.T.R. per ton 39 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, p ton 30 0 30 10 outshot, new 28 0 0 0 half cleaned 26 10 0 0

Riga, Rhine 31 15 32 16 Manilla, free 31 10 35 0 East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0 Bombay 0 0 0 0 Java 13 0 19 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb s d s d B A and M Vid, dry Do. & R Grande, salted 0 32 0 44

Brazil, dry, 0 4 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 4 1/2 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 6 1/2 Cape, salted 0 2 0 2 1/2

New South Wales 0 2 1/2 0 3 1/2 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 0 4 1/2

Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 9 1/2 S America Horse, p hide 5 6 7 0 German do 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free Bengal per lb 2 0 6 4 Oude 3 10 5 1 Madras 3 0 4 10

Manilla 2 4 4 0 Java 5 0 6 2 Carraecos 3 6 5 2 Guatemala 3 6 5 2

Leather, per lb Crop Hides 30 to 40 R 0 9 1 0 do 50 65 0 11 1 4

English Butts 16 24 0 11 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 11 1 1

Foreign do 16 25 0 11 1 1 do 28 36 0 10 1 1 4

Calfskins 20 35 0 10 1 1 8 do 40 60 1 0 1 1 2 do 80 100 1 6 1 4

Dressing Hides 6 8 1 1 Shaved do 0 9 0 12 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 0

do Spanish, per hide 5 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3 1/2 do East India 0 8 1 4 1/2

Metals—COPPER Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 1/2 0 0 Bottoms 0 10 1/2 0 0

Old 0 5 1/2 0 8 1/2 Tough cast, p ton 2 4 0 0 0 Tile 8 3 0 0 0

IRON, per ton £ s £ s Bars, &c. British 5 15 6 0

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

Sheets 8 19 0 0 Fig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 1/2 Bars, &c. 4 15 5 0

Fig, No. 1, Clyde 2 4 2 8 Swedish, in bond 11 15 0 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 10 17 15 sheet 18 5 0 0 red lead 18 16 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 kg 14 15 0 0

in faggots 15 0 15 5 SPELTER, for per ton 16 2 1/2 0 0

TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s English blocks, p ton 88 0 0 0 bars 89 0 0 0

Banca, in bond, nem. 88 0 88 10 Straits do 88 0 0 0

TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 32s 6d 33s 6d Coke, 1 C 28 6 0 0

Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For. 5 9d West India, d p, per cwt 14 6 17 6

Refiners, for home use, fr 13 6 18 0 Do export (en board) 12 0 14 0

Oils—Fish £ s £ s Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 33 10 34 0

Yellow 32 0 32 10 Sperm 54 0 85 0

Head matter 91 0 92 0 Cod 37 0 37 10

South Sea 33 0 33 10 Olive, Galipoli, per tun 43 0 43 10

Spanish and Sicily 41 0 41 10 Palm 98 10 29 0

Cocoa Nut 29 0 38 0 Seed, Rape, pale 35 0 36 10

Linseed 33 10 0 0 Black Sea p qr 47 6 48 0

St Petersburg Morsbank 48 0 59 0 Do cake, brown ton 7 5 7 10 1/2

do Foreign 5 0 7 15 Rape, do 4 10 0 0

Provisions—All articles duty paid. Butter—Waterford new 81s 6d 86 0d

Carlow 90 0 94 0 Cork 85 0 90 0

Limerick 80 0 84 0 Friesland, fresh 106 0 108 0

Kiel and Holstein, fine 90 0 105 0 Leer 70 0 0 0

Bacon, singed—Waterfd. 45 0 47 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0

Hams—Westphalia 50 0 70 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 44 0 56 0

Cork and Belfast do 48 0 52 0 Firkin and keg Irish 42 0 0 0

American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do 0 0 0 0

Pork—Amer. & Can. p b 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc 75 0 90 0

Inferior 0 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam 36 0 42 0

Gouda 26 0 32 0 Canter 20 0 0 0

American 42 0 46 0 Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s Bengal, white, per cwt 9 6 12 0

Madras 8 0 9 0 Java 8 0 12 0

Seeds Caraway, for. old, p cwt 28 0 32 0

Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32 0 0 0 Canary per qr 47 0 49 0

Clover, red per cwt 40 0 54 0 white 42 0 46 0

Coriander 14 0 20 0 Linseed, foreign, per qr 38 0 46 0

English 0 0 0 0 Mustard, br, p bush 16 0 14 0

white, 7 0 9 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs £24 0 £26 0

Silk duty free Surdah per lb 13 0 18 6

Cossimbuzar 9 0 18 0 Gonatea 7 6 18 0

Comercolly 13 0 19 0 Balaugh, &c. 5 6 15 6

China, Taitlee 18 6 22 8 RAWs—White Novl. 24 0 25 6

Fossombrone 23 0 26 0 Bologna 19 0 23 0

Friuli 19 0 22 0 Royale 20 0 22 0

Do superior 23 0 25 6 Bergam 23 0 26 0

Milan 23 0 26 0 ORGANIZINES Piedmont, 22-24 28 6 30 6

Do 21-28 27 6 28 6 Milan & Bergam, 15-22 28 6 29 0

Do 24-26 28 0 27 0 Do 28-32 24 0 25 0

TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 27 0 29 0 Do 24-28 25 0 26 0

BRUTIAS—Short reel 13 3 13 6 Long do 13 0 13 3

PERNIANS 2 0 10 6 SPICES—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt, per lb bond 0 5 1/2 0 5 1/2

PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy bd 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2

light 0 3 0 2 1/2 Sumatra 0 3 1 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 16 0 50 0

Malabar 13 0 118 0 Jamaica 50 0 210 0

Barbadoes 30 0 35 0 CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d ord to good, p cwt, bd 95 0 97 0

fine, sorted 98 0 100 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For. 6d Ceylon, per lb—1st 2 2 3 6

second 1 6 3 4 third and ordinary 0 9 2 4

CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb Amboyne & Bencoolen 0 10 1 6

Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 0 6 1/2 MACIS, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 8 2 9

NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d small to fine, per lb 2 3 0 0

shrivelled and ord 0 9 1 3 SPIRITS—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s 4d

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal. 2 6 2 8

80 to 35 2 10 3 4 fine marks 4 0 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 1 10 2 0

30 to 40 2 8 2 10 Leeward I., Pto 5 O P 1 9 1 10

East India, proof 1 7 1 8 Brandy duty 15s p gal (1845-50) 6 4 hd 5 6

Vintage of 1816 5 10 6 0 1st brands 1847 5 5 5 8

1848 4 11 5 1 1849 4 7 4 9

Geneva, common 1 10 2 0 Fine 2 6 0 0

Corn spirits, duty paid 9 8 0 0 Malt spirits, ditto 11 0 12 6

Sugar duty B.P. 11s or 12s 10d p cwt, For. 15s 6d, 17s, or 18s 1d

W.I. B.P. rd p, p cwt 27 0 39 0 middling 39 6 41 6

good and fine 42 6 46 0 Mauritius, brown 32 6 38 0

yellow 38 6 41 0 good and fine yellow 42 0 44 0

Bengal, brown 30 0 33 0 yellow and white 34 6 44 6

grainy brown 36 0 38 0 yellow and white 39 0 48 0

Madras, brown 29 0 32 0 yellow and white 34 0 47 0

Java, brown and yellow 26 0 0 0 grey and white 43 0 47 0

Manilla, low brown 30 0 33 0 current gal of cleyed 37 6 38 0

Pernam, brown and yel 34 0 39 0 white 40 0 44 0

Bahia, brown and yellow 25 6 40 0 white 41 0 45 0

Havana, brown & yel 36 0 45 0 white 48 0 55 0

Porto Rico, low & mid. 36 0 42 0 good and fine 42 6 45 0

REFINED duty Br. 14s 8d, For. 22s 8d

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 13s 9d, bastards 11s

Do loaves, 8 to 16 lb free 56s 0d 57s 0d Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 51 0 54 0

Titlers, equal to stand 49 0 52 0 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 48 0 48 6

Wet lumps 46 0 48 0 Pieces 39 0 45 0

Bastards 29 0 37 0 Treacle 12 0 20 0

In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0 6 lb loaves 33 6 34 0

10 lb do 32 6 33 0 14 lb do 32 0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d

Titlers, 28 to 32 lb 30 6 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 30 0 0 0

Crushed No. 2 29 0 29 6 Dutch superior 29 0 0 0

No. 1 29 0 29 6 No. 2 25 0 26 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 25 6 27 0 No. 2 25 0 0 0

Pieces 26 0 26 6 Bastards 19 0 20 0

Treacle 12 0 13 6 Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 35 0 37 0

St Petersburg, 1st Y C 37 6 39 0 N. S. Wales 35 0 37 6

Tax—Stockholm, p bri 19 0 19 6 Archangel 20 0 21 0

Tea duty 2s 1d per lb Congou, ord and com 0 11 1/2 0 11 1/2

middling to good 1 0 1 2 fine to finest 1 3 1 16

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

Pekoe, Flowery 1 6 0 6 Orange 0 11 1 9

Twankay, ord to fine 0 9 1/2 1 6 Hyson Skin 0 9 1 6

Hyson, common 1 3 1 4 middling to fine 1 3 3 6

Young Hyson 0 10 3 2 Imperial 1 2 2 2 Gunpowder 1 0 3 6

Timber Duty, foreign 15s, B.P. 1s per load Danzig and Memel 60 9 10 75 0

Riga 65 0 72 6 Swedish 57 0 57 6

Canada red pine 57 6 70 0 yellow pine 57 0 57 6

New Brunswick do, large 80 0 90 0 do, small 80 0 90 0

Quebec oak 90 0 100 0 Baltic 70 0 100 0

African — duty free 160 0 220 0 Indian teake duty free 200 0 210 0

Wainscot logs, 18ft, each 50 0 85 0 Deals, duty foreign 20s, B.P. 2s per load

Norway per 120 of 12ft 18 to 24 Swedish — 14ft 18 to 23

Russian, Petersburg standard 13 1/2 15 1/2 Canada 1st pine 13 1/2 14

2nd 9 1/2 9 1/2 spruce, per 120 12ft 15 1/2 17 1/2

Dantick deck, each 15s to 25s Staves duty free

Baltic per mille 115 to 160 Quebec — 62 1/2 65

Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d Maryland, per lb bond 0 3 1 0

Virginia leaf 0 4 1/2 0 10 — strip 0 7 1 5

Kentucky leaf 0 4 0 9 — strip 0 9 1 2

Negrohead, fine 1 2 2 0 Columbian leaf 1 3 2 0

Havana 1 0 5 0 Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 5 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s Rough per cwt d p 7 6 7 9

Eng. Spirits, without cask 31 0 31 6 Foreign do, with casks 33 0 33 6

Wool—English—Per pack of 240 lb Pieces, So. Down hogs 141 0s 157 0s

Half-bred hogs 14 10 15 10 Kent fleeces 14 0 15 0

S. Down ewes & wethers 11 10 12 10 Leicester do 11 0 1

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Feb. 8, 1850-1, showing the stock on hand on Feb. 8 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. If those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c. SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
West India	4,87	3,727	9,040	6,142	11,666	5,686
East India	16,014	7,102	5,456	5,357	19,502	15,789
Mauritius	2,548	2,199	2,682	1,835	6,409	3,838
Foreign	...	...	4,026	4,100	...	...
	17,049	13,028	20,604	17,434	37,577	25,313
Foreign Sugar.						
	Imported		Exported		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
Gheribon, Siam, & Manila	3,405	1,215	239	108	7,195	7,064
Havana	1,272	358	654	405	20,867	13,082
Porto Rico	..	82	149	2	4,25	2,560
Brazil	242	76	683	788	7,395	7,893
	5,019	2,411	1,725	1,303	39,660	30,600

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—
 From the British Possessions in America 29 2 per cwt,
 — Mauritius 26 10
 — East Indies 29 5
 The average price of the three is 29 2 1/2

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	705	150	850 | 680 | 4,863 | 5,499

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	121,410	116,100	114,300	65,250	200,160	179,955	1,844,460	1,275,345
East India	69,660	49,950	52,265	19,890	17,910	9,450	414,085	358,695
Foreign	19,260	13,815	6,840	18,225	90	...	141,255	111,375
	210,330	179,865	180,405	103,365	218,160	180,405	2,399,800	1,745,415

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.
Br. Plant	927	228	259	63	2,322	1,833	10,162	5,588
Foreign	726	983	1	82	31	210	8,981	7,733
	1,653	1,211	260	145	2,353	2,043	19,143	13,321

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.	1850 cwt.	1851 cwt.
Br. Plant	22	20	6	160	1,723	1,364	7,890	8,020
Ceylon	18,118	13,968	553	585	24,153	20,356	192,225	213,077
Total BP.	18,140	13,988	559	745	25,876	21,720	200,115	221,097
Mocha	448	7,465	208	303	2,013	2,830	10,666	17,560
Foreign EI.	614	...	1,048	486	924	1,032	21,147	15,478
Malabar	..	..	..	..	27	30	102	202
St Domingo	..	301	13	298	..	17	1,621	4,601
Hav. & P. Ric	130	3	97	1	711	28	4,993	5,275
Brazil	5,398	3,075	714	1,315	705	1,513	22,848	41,268
African	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	660
Total For.	6,835	10,844	2,080	2,406	3,780	5,450	61,319	85,044
Grand tot.	24,670	24,832	2,639	3,151	29,550	27,170	261,434	306,141

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 Tons	1851 Tons	1850 Tons	1851 Tons	1850 Tons	1851 Tons	1850 Tons	1851 Tons
British EI.	294	866	35	220	1,071	881	19,651	19,781
Foreign EI.	503	398	..	..	15	41	2,601	1,851
Total	797	1,264	38	220	1,086	925	22,252	21,632
PEPPER								
	Bags		Bags		Bags		Bags	
White	258	55	..	2	463	505	3,418	3,017
Black	1,213	5,149	525	1,525	2,733	2,758	44,021	54,572
NUTMEGS								
	Pkgs		Pkgs		Pkgs		Pkgs	
Do. Wild.	127	379	27	41	140	109	466	823
CAS. LIG.	..	21	..	..	26	27	1,017	536
CINNAMON.	426	678	621	300	106	131	586	1,852
	2,245	1,874	321	429	112	60	4,681	4,130
PIMENTO								
	bags		bags		bags		bags	
	1,120	2,785	96	837	315	335	4,597	12,387

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons		Serons		Serons		Serons	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
COCHINEAL.	1,721	1,869	..	..	817	1,499	4,816	8,465
LAC DYE.	569	710	..	..	493	440	3,717	5,584
LOGWOOD	270	783	..	..	457	673	1,175	1,843
FUSTIC	82	899	..	..	128	177	420	1,439

INDIGO.

	Chests		Chests		Chests		Chests	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
East India.	1,438	1,481	..	..	3,105	2,060	27,322	26,781
Spanish	122	569	..	..	111	233	408	1,341

SALTPETRE.

	Tons		Tons		Tons		Tons	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Nitrate of Potas	1,617	1,179	..	..	1,081	707	3,412	3,071
Nitrate of Soda	609	..	..	..	314	346	2,746	1,695

COTTON.

	Bags		Bags		Bags		Bags	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
American	1,114	391	..	..	44	..	1,272	420
Brazil	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	75
East India	4,597	5,611	..	..	2,258	4,549	22,499	48,951
Liverpl., all kinds	200,064	110,373	5,740	4,290	158,020	110,320	504,470	450,630
Total	205,775	115,775	5,740	4,290	160,822	114,679	628,346	500,676

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR FEBRUARY.

The following are the railway calls for the month of February. The largest item is for a French line:—

Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total.
	Already paid.	Amount Called.		
Monkland guaranteed 6 per cent	5	2 1/2	2,200	3,500
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton new 15/ preference	14	deposit	56,666	113,332
Paris and Strasburg	20	15	250,000	250,000
Total				£368,832

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

KENDAL AND WINDERMERE.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday week, at Kendal, Mr J. J. Wilson in the chair. The report stated that the receipts for traffic had increased 12 per cent. over the corresponding half-year of 1849, notwithstanding which a small diminution had taken place in the working expenses, and a further diminution in the working expenses was expected. The company was in a secure and satisfactory position, and all its engagements were now met. The bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest were either liquidated or being paid off, and the company had contracted its recent loans at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The directors recommended that a dividend of 5s per share for the half-year, being at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, be paid, clear of income-tax, out of the profits of 1,512, leaving a surplus of 395/ to be added to the reserved profit fund, making it 2,437/. The capital account showed that 200,619/ had been received, and 205,319/ expended, leaving a balance against the company of 4,700/. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 31st of December showed that 6,296/ had been received, and 4,784/ expended, including 1,202/ interest on loans, and 905/ on preference shares and unpaid accounts, leaving a balance of 1,512/. Resolutions were passed adopting the report, and approving of the dividend of 5s per share, clear of income-tax, on the ordinary shares of the company.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—It is expected that the Lancashire and Yorkshire dividend at their forthcoming meeting will be 2 per cent. per annum. This, besides leaving a reserve to meet the claims of the holders of fifth shares (should the decision on the question pending in a court of law be adverse to the company), will leave a very large surplus to be carried to the replacement fund.

MAILS ON RAILWAYS.—It appears from a return just issued that the amount paid by the Post office to the railway companies for the conveyance of mails during the year 1848 was 318,584/, and during 1849, 253,585/, and for other services, 82/ for each year.

HULL AND SELBY.—The statement of accounts for the past half-year, to be submitted to the proprietors at the general meeting this day, shows a net balance at the credit of the company of 32,246/, and after payment, as usual, of the interest on the quarter shares to the 1st of February instant, the directors recommend that a dividend be declared by the meeting of 2/ 7s on the whole, or 50/ shares, and of 1/ 3s 6d upon the half, or 25/ shares, subject in each case to the deduction of the income-tax. The net amount of the interest on quarter shares and of the dividends will be 30,290/, leaving a balance of 2,956/ in hand, as a reserve on account of the claim made by the York and North Midland Railway Company in respect of the interest on calls paid out of capital raised for the Bridlington branch line. This claim has not yet been finally adjusted, but the directors expect that it will be so in a short time.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—At the meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway held on Thursday afternoon, the resolution of the directors relating to the amalgamation with the Norfolk and Eastern Union Companies was negatived, and a resolution was passed appointing nine of the shareholders, who, after conferring with the directors, are to consider and submit a plan of amalgamation to a future meeting.

TAFF VALE.—It is stated that the forthcoming dividend of this company will be after the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The railway market was, on the average, pretty well maintained to-day. There was not much activity in business, owing to the indisposition of the speculators to operate. Bristol and Exeter were quoted at an advance.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.—The railway market was buoyant to-day, but more especially towards the close of business, and prices generally exhibited a further advance.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.—In the arrangements for the railway share settlement high rates of continuation were paid. The market, however, was well maintained throughout the day, and towards the close of business greater buoyancy was manifested, prices in some cases then being quoted at an improvement.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.—The railway market was in a fluctuating condition all day. At the commencement of business prices showed improvement, but when the false report respecting an advance in the Bank's rate of discount was circulated, there was a sudden, and in some cases a severe, reaction. Subsequently dealings again assumed a buoyant appearance, and quotations proportionately recovered from their temporary depression.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—Railway shares have been dealt in to a large extent, but upon the whole there is a good deal of fluctuation. Speculators are still very confident.

AN IRON MASTED VESSEL.—The Olivier Van Noord, a Dutch East India-man, Captain Kicoyt, lying in the Salt-house Dock, Liverpool, has her lower masts constructed of iron plates formed into cylinders, and firmly rivetted together. Inside, at various intervals, are cross-bars to maintain the shape of the cylinders, and to prevent bulging or other injury.

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of shares.	Amount of shares paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares.	Amount of shares paid up.	Name of Company.	London.		No. of shares.	Amount of shares paid up.	Name of Company.	London.	
			M.	F.				M.	F.				M.	F.
16600	50	Aberdeen	13	13 1/2	Stock 100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	57 1/2	59 1/2	52000	15 1/2	Shrewsbury & Birm. Class A	8 1/2	5 1/2
3200	8 1/2	— Preference	2	2 1/2	19500	25	— 1/2 Shares	14 1/2	14 1/2	52000	9 1/2	— Class B	5 1/2	5 1/2
95000	20	Ambergate, Not. & Boston	3 1/2	3 1/2	126819	20	— 1/5 Shares	4 1/2	4 1/2	19375	8	— New guaranteed	10 1/2	10 1/2
10000	50	Berks and Hants Extension (Great Western perpetual 5 per cent)	7	7	48444	20	— 20% preference	4 1/2	4 1/2	6006	26 1/2	Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	15	15 1/2
45000	31	Birkenhead, Lanc. & Ches. Junc.	7	7	71656	20	— West Riding Union	5 1/2	5 1/2	15000	13 1/2	— Halves	7 1/2	7 1/2
50000	20	Birmingham & Oxford Junction, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee	29 1/2	29 1/2	18000	50	Leeds and Bradford	99	99 1/2	2500	20	— Oswestry	11	12
35000	20	— without a guarantee	27 1/2	27 1/2	18400	50	Leeds & Thirk.	15 1/2	15 1/2	27600	10	— New	1	dis
...	20	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee	24 1/2	24 1/2	7411	20	— Pref. 5 per cent, No. 1	...	...	17500	10	— 8 per cent preference	14	14
...	15	— without a guarantee	23 1/2	23 1/2	3883	20	— No. 2	...	...	165000	20	Shropshire Union	13	13 1/2
55500	27 1/2	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	11 1/2	11 1/2	7645	20	— No. 3	...	...	20000	50	South Devon	3 1/2	3 1/2
12600	20	Boston, Stamford, and Birm.	11 1/2	11 1/2	10000	12 1/2	— Pref. Qrs., 1848, 7 p. ct.	7 1/2	7 1/2	20000	25	— Preference	17	17 1/2
Stock 100	100	Bristol and Exeter	55	55	111900	Av	1 1/2 London and Blackwall	7 1/2	7 1/2	78750	12	South Staffordshire	6 1/2	6 1/2
15000	33 1/2	— Thirds	17 1/2	17 1/2	Stock 100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	95 1/2	95 1/2	28000	32	South Eastern (Dover)	25	26 1/2
45428	17 1/2	Buckinghamshire	10 1/2	10 1/2	44252	9	— Guaranteed 5 per cent, late Croydon Thirds	11	11	42000	33 1/2	— No. 1	...	...
Stock 50	50	Caledonian	5 1/2	5 1/2	3219	50	— Pref. Con. 5 p c	60	60	Stock	30	— No. 2	...	...
74518	10	— Preference	5 1/2	5 1/2	1640	50	— Do. do. 1852, 60	60	60	Stock	10	— No. 3	...	...
9000	50	Clyde-side Junction	19	21 1/2	Stock 100	100	— New, guaranteed 6 p. c. 139	60	60	56900	50	— No. 4	...	...
42000	50	Chester and Holyhead	15 1/2	16 1/2	43077	Av	1 1/2 London and Greenwith	11 1/2	11 1/2	37500	20	South Wales	26	27 1/2
31256	15	— Preference	15 1/2	16 1/2	11136	20	— Preference or Priv.	24 1/2	24 1/2	14000	25	Sheffield, Rotherham, and Goole (N. div.), 5 p. ct.	...	...
18671	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction	23	23	Stock 100	100	London and North Western	13 1/2	13 1/2	26550	20	Taw Vale Extension	2 1/2	2 1/2
22800	25	East Anglian—L. and E. and L. and D.	3 1/2	3 1/2	168380	25	— 1/2 Shares	22 1/2	23 1/2	12500	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	5	5
10800	18	— E. and H.	2 1/2	2 1/2	65111	20	— 10/1 Shares	17 1/2	18	15000	50	Waterford and Limerick	...	...
34285	3 1/2	— E. and H., 6 per ct pref.	2	1 1/2	70000	10	— 5th Shares M. & B. (C.)	4 1/2	4 1/2	2186	50	Wear Valley, 6 per ct. guar.	24 1/2	26 1/2
Stock 20	20	Eastern Counties	7 1/2	7 1/2	Stock	100	London and South Western	89 1/2	90 1/2	2880	2 1/2	—	...	...
144000	6 1/2	— Extension 5 per ct. No. 1	7 1/2	6 1/2	46566	50	— New Shares	37	37	24106	25	Windsor, Staines, & S. Western	...	...
144000	6 1/2	— Ditto, No. 2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6000	40	— New	29 1/2	29 1/2	50000	16	Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth	43 1/2	42 1/2
57592	10	— New, guar. 6 per cent	11 1/2	11 1/2	6000	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	16	16	30000	50	—	...	...
16097	50	— Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent	58	58	82500	16	— 6 per cent	...	...	Stock	25	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	20 1/2	21 1/2
12200	12 1/2	— 1/2 Shares	50	50	Stock 100	100	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	1 1/2	1 1/2	126000	25	— Newcastle Extension	15 1/2	16
6156	50	— New	50	50	18000	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	30 1/2	33	159000	25	— G. N. E. Purchase or Preference	6 1/2	7 1/2
10800	25	Eastern Union, class A (late E. U. shares)	7 1/2	7 1/2	10640	25	— 1/2 Shares, No. 1	12 1/2	12 1/2	Stock	50	York and North Midland	24 1/2	25 1/2
38000	25	— class B and C	5 1/2	5 1/2	41200	12 1/2	— 1/2 Shares, No. 2	11 1/2	11 1/2	62950	25	— Preference	9	9
15000	20	— Scrip, guar. 6 per cent	19	18 1/2	8700	10	— 1/2 Shares, No. 3	11 1/2	11 1/2	Foreign Railways.				
35435	25	East Lancashire	13 1/2	13 1/2	43210	162 1/2	— New, 10/1 preference	11 1/2	11 1/2	44422	6 1/2	Anglo-Italian, late Italian & Austrian	...	...
34720	6 1/2	— New 1/2 Shares	...	...	Stock 100	100	— Manchester and Lincoln Union	1 1/2	1 1/2	75050	20	Boulogne and Amiens	9 1/2	9 1/2
46140	6 1/2	— 6 per cent Pref. 1/2 Shares	32 1/2	32 1/2	Stock 100	100	Midland	58 1/2	62 1/2	66000	20	Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon)	16 1/2	17 1/2
24000	25	East Lincolnshire	3 1/2	3 1/2	7539	50	— 1/2 Shares, No. 1	12 1/2	12 1/2	10000	20	Demerara	...	...
Stock 50	All	Edinburgh and Glasgow	32	34	14900	25	— 1/2 Shares, No. 2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100000	20	Dutch Rhinish	3 1/2	3
26000	25	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	6 1/2	6 1/2	Stock 100	100	— 1/2 Shares, No. 3	11 1/2	11 1/2	50000	20	East Indian	12 1/2	12 1/2
Stock 50	50	Glasgow and South Western	19	21 1/2	9850	20	— New	...	...	10000	5	Do do	...	...
10160	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	18 1/2	18 1/2	15000	20	— Guaranteed 5 per cent	18 1/2	18 1/2	38500	20	Great Indian Peninsula	5 1/2	5 1/2
197466	25	Great Northern	11 1/2	11 1/2	21000	5	— Guaranteed 5 1/2 per cent	5 1/2	5 1/2	150000	20	Do do	2 1/2	2 1/2
of 28/12	12 1/2	— 1/2 shares, A, deferred	6 1/2	6 1/2	60000	50	— Northern Counties Union	5 1/2	5 1/2	10000	7 1/2	Louvain la Sambre	...	...
each 12 1/2	12 1/2	— 1/2 shares, B, 6 per ct guar.	11 1/2	11 1/2	Stock 25	25	North British	9 1/2	9 1/2	5000	20	Do	2 1/2	2 1/2
93668	12 1/2	— 5 per cent preference	13 1/2	13 1/2	104352	5	— Preference	5 1/2	5 1/2	40000	20	Namur and Liege	8 1/2	8 1/2
50000	50	Great Southern & West (L.)	44	43 1/2	168566	20	North Staffordshire	10 1/2	11 1/2	130000	20	Northern of France	15 1/2	15 1/2
50000	6 1/2	— Eighths	3 1/2	3 1/2	30000	50	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolverhampton	16 1/2	19 1/2	80000	20	Orleans and Bordeaux	4 1/2	4 1/2
Stock 100	100	Great Western	92	94	14320	25	Preston and Wye	43 1/2	43 1/2	72000	20	All Paris and Orleans	36	36
69700	17 1/2	— New	15 1/2	15 1/2	16720	12 1/2	— 1/2 Shares (A)	19 1/2	19 1/2	250000	15	All Paris and Rouen	28	27 1/2
8000	50	All Hull & Selby	204	103 1/2	40000	20	Reading, Galleford, & Reigate	21 1/2	21 1/2	49000	20	Paris & Strasburg Constituted	10 1/2	11 1/2
8000	25	— 1/2 Shares	53	53	32000	8 1/2	Royston and Hitchin	8 1/2	8 1/2	31000	20	Rouen and Havre	11 1/2	11 1/2
8000	12 1/2	— 1/2 Shares	24	24	10664	6 1/2	— Shepreth Extension	3 1/2	3 1/2	80000	20	Sambre and Meuse	32	32 1/2
18000	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	73	72 1/2	Stock 25	25	Scottish Central	17 1/2	17	30764	20	Tours & Nantes Constituted	5 1/2	5 1/2
18000	16 1/2	— New	19 1/2	19 1/2	12000	25	Scottish Midland	10	9			West Flanders	5 1/2	5 1/2
...	4 1/2	Lancaster and Preston	78 1/2	78 1/2										

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.				Name of Railway.	Week ending	RECEIPTS.			Miles open in
			1847	1848	1849	1850			Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	
			£	£	£	£			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
1,674,666	1,589,772	27.50	...	...	...	Aberdeen	1851	£ 572 0 0	550 0 0	1122 0 0	72	31
500,000	502,653	13.27	...	...	...	Belfast & Ballymena	Feb. 1	£ 339 19 2	266 12 0	546 11 2	454	37 1/2
2,200,000	1,990,408	18.79	2 1/2	3	5 26s	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Ches.	9	599 19 6	392 14 5	992 13 11	669	33
3,000,000	2,909,621	33.83	4 1/2	4	5 5s	Bristol and Exeter	2	2490 15 5	984 19 3	3475 14 8	3,665	40
5,400,000	5,150,030	34.70	...	...	...	Caledonian	Jan. 26	1932 0 0	4122 0 0	6054 0 0	5740	38
4,337,332	3,896,565	41.52	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	Feb. 2	1778 0 0	882 0 0	2660 0 0	1238	24
1,000,000	946,565	18.23	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	Dublin & Drogheda	6	731 3 11	177 3 10	908 12 9	760	17
450,000	442,060	55.23	7	7	7	Dublin & Kingstown	11	...	...	716 13 2	575	92
267,000	250,000	15.625	...	...	...	Dundee and Arbroath	2	182 18 3 1/2	165 4 1	348 2 4 1/2	21	16
790,000	849,499	17.725	8	6 1/2	1 1/2	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	8	259 2 7	381 13 11	620 16 6	595	20
1,445,400	1,315,955	19.352	...	...	...	East Anglian	9	...	...	523 13 6	757	7
3,000,000	2,889,218	49.814	3	6	3 1/2	Edinburgh & Glasgow	8	...	...	3232 3 2	2,299	55
3,333,612	2,708,129	38.143	...	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	9	809 3 0	1692 9 0	1901 12 0	1959	26
13,000,000	12,786,996	29.711	5	3 1/2	1 1/2	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	9	5931 14 7	6873 0 11	12804 15 6	13326	39
3,440,300	3,365,249	44.280	...	...	...	East Lancashire	9	1520 11 5	1831 19 0	3352 10 5	2536	42
2,416,333	2,098,638	22.091	...	...	...	Eastern Union	9	833 10 8	1032 6 5	1865 17 1	1836	19
4,200,000	4,087,198	23.763	6 1/2	3	2 1/2	Glasgow, South Western	1	...	...	3262 2 11	2735	19
866,666	866,666	30.155	3 1/2	3	2 1/2	Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock	8	538 0 10	314 19 1	852 19 11	807	37
8,200,000	6,329,963	96.821	...</									

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Years 1849 and 1850.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the Year 1850, compared with the year 1849.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	21,884	28,951	Free	Free	Cotton Manufac., not made up (con.)—East	45,545	68,933	Free	Free
Cows	17,920	17,757	—	—	India Piece Goods	246,301	297,176	—	—
Calves	13,645	19,754	—	—	Other Articles	40,911	44,315	17,790	20,799
Sheep	126,248	137,646	—	—	Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up...£	413,478	905,966	Free	Free
Lambs	3,018	5,852	—	—	Cotton Yarn	45,759	97,561	—	—
Swine and Hogs	2,653	7,287	—	—	Do	18,254	22,451	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	158,385	184,043	—	—	Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal	81,332	70,482	—	—
Barilla and Alkali	1,404	1,745	—	—	Indigo	13,585	18,124	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	368,582	380,674	—	—	Lac-dye	23,992	34,690	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	29,424	27,183	—	—	Logwood	92,736	100,248	—	—
Brimstone	845,388	664,630	—	—	Madder	161,986	161,613	—	—
Caoutchouc	5,228	7,617	—	—	Madder Root	12,590	12,929	—	—
Clocks	64,585	78,041	61,975	76,579	Shumac	6,283	4,585	—	—
Cocoa	7,805,335	4,478,328	3,233,135	3,103,926	Terra Japonica	2,173	1,172	—	—
Coffee:—Of British possessions	40,339,245	36,840,074	29,769,873	28,891,294	Valonia	16,671	15,526	—	—
Foreign	22,976,542	13,969,447	4,661,541	2,335,546	Embroidery and Needlework	104,700	136,198	63,194	75,442
Total of Coffee	63,315,787	50,809,521	34,431,414	31,226,840	Flax, and Tow or Cordilla of Hemp and Flax, cwts	1,806,673	1,821,578	Free	Free
Corn:—Wheat	3,845,378	3,754,593	4,507,626	3,778,435	Fruits: viz.—Currants	457,592	429,729	433,304	405,338
Barley	1,381,008	1,043,051	1,554,860	1,042,801	Figs	39,273	33,964	31,161	33,499
Oats	1,267,106	1,165,856	1,368,673	1,167,177	Lenons {	361,412	403,501	296,721	317,471
Rye	240,556	94,078	256,308	94,078	and {	44,551	60,415	45,201	60,415
Peas	234,366	181,419	285,487	182,559	Oranges {	3,094	3,575	10,860	13,115
Beans	457,933	443,306	485,430	449,493	Raisins	209,180	276,312	193,794	218,982
Indian Corn, or Maize	2,224,459	1,286,264	2,249,570	1,286,281	Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass not ex- ceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders	25,557	21,048	7,712	9,406
Buckwheat	307	297	308	296	All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered and Polished Glass of whatever thickness	68,106	122,391	62,103	89,522
Beer or Bigg	843	571	1,749	571	White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented...lbs	71,502	95,439	27,844	23,987
Malt .....	...	...	...	...	All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy ornamental Glass	733,717	884,998	575,088	663,904
Total of Grain	9,651,956	7,969,435	10,710,011	8,001,691	Hemp, undressed	83,438	116,926	Free	Free
Wheatmeal or Flour	3,349,839	3,855,059	3,936,514	3,855,332	Hides, untanned:—Dry	1,061,893	1,048,635	—	—
Barley Meal	225	106	224	106	Wet	142,897	150,575	—	—
Oatmeal	40,230	6,214	40,055	5,839	Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (ex- cept Russia Hides)	536,055	441,345	—	—
Rye Meal	18,468	966	24,735	966	Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace...value£	1,776,451	1,876,332	—	—
Pea Meal	300	66	300	66	Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Ca- shes: viz., Women's Boots & Calashes...pairs	85,243	80,857	79,482	70,537
Bean Meal	2	2	2	2	Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	20,399	22,346	15,329	19,776
Indian Corn Meal	101,684	11,401	102,181	11,401	Total of Flour and Meal	4,806	4,856	4,771	4,780
Buckwheat Meal	1,995	96	1,095	96	Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	...	...	...	...
Total of Flour and Meal	3,511,843	3,873,908	4,105,106	3,876,806	Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India	...	...	...	...
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	10,655,197	9,076,266	11,882,898	9,109,350	Piece Goods .....	...	...	...	...
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India	178,418	186,010	Free	Free					

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850		1849	1850	1849	1850
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather.....pairs	101,931	114,564	97,007	103,774	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin broad stuffs.....lbs	383,038	309,214	183,629	177,501
Men's Boots and Shoes	32,910	31,178	22,846	24,595	Ribbons	315,598	280,288	201,007	167,956
Other Sorts (children's)	1,335	1,698	442	529	Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs	6,575	6,848	5,793	5,349
Boot Fronts	538,790	603,302	545,202	600,358	Ribbons	45,383	44,531	47,154	42,796
Gloves	3,656,752	3,261,061	2,874,777	2,849,275	Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—broad stuffs.....	21	4	9	3
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated.....value £	4,639	5,289	4,040	3,928	Ribbons	3,512	2,511	3,598	2,498
LinenManufactures:—Lawns,notFrench	1,904	2,049	921	843	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	31,972	27,674	23,068	26,397
Cambrics and French Lawns.....pieces	28,736	30,334	28,195	28,256	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	51,803	16,675	48,775	16,043
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	15,130	17,852	10,033	16,653	Plush for making hats	165,963	138,909	145,892	135,029
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up.....value £	33,762	30,065	Free	Free	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	518,748	715,739	133,948	221,417
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up.....	13,453	8,534	7,554	7,212	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea.....lbs	472,693	988,017	83,500	97,539
Mahogany	29,012	32,778	Free	Free	Cinnamon	759,088	700,101	62,666	28,448
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus (entered under act 8 and 9 Vic. c. 90) .....	...	...	...	...	Cloves	274,713	749,625	134,881	159,955
Weight of Metal .....	...	...	...	...	Mace	45,978	76,365	20,640	21,997
Copper Ore (entered under act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 127, and previous resolutions)	47,433	45,930	47,085	45,705	Nutmegs	224,021	312,418	181,255	168,402
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ..cwt	51,808	97,706	41,155	84,626	Pepper	4,796,042	8,082,518	3,258,515	3,174,425
Iron, in bars, unwrought	29,396	34,066	Free	Free	Pimento.....cwt	25,037	20,448	3,421	3,564
Steel, unwrought	1,012	49	Free	Free	Spirits: viz.—Rum	5,306,827	4,188,639	3,040,398	2,902,206
Lead, pig and sheet	7,216	11,977	5,581	7,064	Brandy	4,473,549	3,237,598	2,187,801	1,861,043
Spelter	15,915	18,626	Free	Free	Geneva	471,236	337,042	26,958	28,273
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	35,827	33,332	16,679	21,768	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwt	6,256	2,000	6,384	2,064
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti ..tuns	20,012	21,328	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	2,833,656	2,582,162	3,059,889	2,738,377
Palm	493,331	448,589	Free	Free	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed	742	586	816	619
Cocoa-nut	64,452	98,040	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	897,072	1,002,726	1,006,879	1,061,475
Olive	16,964	20,783	Free	Free	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	70,818	43,680	85,611	46,181
Oil Seed Cakes	59,462	65,055	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	1,403,656	1,302,337	1,270,769	1,352,426
Opium	105,724	126,318	44,328	42,324	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	...	64	...	64
Potatoes	1,417,867	1,348,883	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	43,533	56,779	3,224	16,707
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwt	384,696	336,321	Free	Free	Not equal to white clayed	1,604,244	1,168,043	470,863	806,933
Beef, salted, not corned	144,682	123,662	Free	Free	Not equal to brown clayed, entered since July 11, 1848.....	77,372	127,654	23,946	87,475
Beef, or slightly salted	5,280	210,948	Free	Free	Total of Sugar, unrefined.....	6,937,849	6,286,031	5,922,386	6,112,321
Pork, salted	347,350	210,948	Free	Free	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	55,794	10,645	60,120	15,074
Fresh	924	299	Free	Free	Foreign	248,598	344,742	15,309	101,699
Butter.....	281,969	331,135	279,465	320,560	Molasses	1,062,837	905,054	813,058	918,293
Cheese	390,147	347,773	390,962	341,583	Tallow	1,465,629	1,241,781	1,420,066	1,216,101
Eggs	97,745,849	105,761,995	97,884,551	105,780,540	Tar.....lbs	15,206	12,096	Free	Free
Hams	11,751	16,268	9,477	11,657	Tea.....lbs	53,459,469	50,513,003	50,024,917	51,178,215
Lard	186,373	229,614	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Battien Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale	22	34	54	45
Quicksilver	2,682,592	355,079	536,453	435,961	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	469,096	436,679	483,258	467,730
Rice	976,196	785,692	30,661	36,430	Foreign	340,687	359,429	336,184	367,315
In the husk	31,828	37,154	Free	Free	Staves	79,917	82,588	Free	Free
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre	566,794	529,012	166,052	112,174					
Seeds: viz.—Clover	130,254	94,040	Free	Free					
Flaxseed and Linseed	626,495	608,986	Free	Free					
Rape	29,480	107,029	Free	Free					
Tares	30,623	27,298	Free	Free					
Silk: viz.—Raw	4,991,472	4,942,417	Free	Free					
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	12,757	15,600	Free	Free					
Thrown.....lbs	614,770	469,526	Free	Free					

Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Articles.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	579,506	620,308	8,926	9,498	Free	Free	241,902	246,497
Foreign	238,403	250,263	466,169	600,512	5,890,872	6,072,699	354,928	365,461
Tobacco, viz.—Unmanufactured	42,098,126	33,854,506	7,970,067	9,267,573	6,487,702	6,684,657	246,497	246,497
Manufactured, and Snuff.....lbs	1,913,474	1,332,829	6,745,259	5,934,793	Free	Free	241,902	246,497
Turpentine, common	412,042	434,621	75,113,347	72,674,483	—	—	354,928	365,461
Watches	86,305	97,245	1,655,300	1,652,295	—	—	5,890,872	6,072,699
			625,540	535,459	—	—		
			112,330	146,583	97,774	135,952		
<p>II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM. An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the year 1850, compared with the Exports of the preceding year.</p>								
Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.		Quantities Exported.			
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850		
Cheese.....cwt	6,248	5,407	Hides, untanned, dry.....cwt	109,363	83,799	Spices, viz.—Cassia Lignea.....lbs	525,798	753,915
Cocoa.....lbs	3,398,155	1,443,363	Wet.....cwt	46,772	29,778	Ginamon	623,935	610,495
Coffee, viz.—Of British Possessions.....	6,964,541	3,413,918	Tanned, tawed, carried or dressed.....	114,833	105,570	Cloves.....	98,219	215,342
Foreign	27,887,542	8,755,888	Leather M.ufactures: viz.—Gloves.....	783,773	401,009	Mace	32,604	46,438
Total of Coffee	34,852,083	12,169,806	Linen Manufac. viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper ..	13,543	9,483	Nutmegs	91,433	151,526
Corn, viz.—Wheat	370	4,560	Metals: viz.—Copper unwrought, & part wt. cw	12,727	16,685	Pepper	4,712,431	3,727,183
Barley.....	65	13,260	Iron, in bars, unwrought	5,996	5,996	Pimento	20,303	8,510
Oats	6,048	6,035	Steel, unwrought	1,208	649	Spirits, viz.—Rum.....proof gallons	1,618,485	1,188,032
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	19,442	25,443	Lead, Pig and sheet	5,151	3,218	Brandy	1,135,027	877,607
Cotton Manufactures not made up:—viz., East India Piece Goods	152,956	145,895	Spelter	4,537	3,423	Geneva	384,331	280,533
Do. ....value thereof	58,609	58,493	Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ..cwt	8,940	3,795	Sugar, unrefined, viz.—Of the British Pos- sessions in America	200	66
Other Articles	105,444	93,605	Oil: viz.—Palm	142,590	73,185	Of Mauritius.....cwt	48	126
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	23,432	23,667	Cocoa-nut	49,829	51,546	Of British Possessions in the East Indies... Foreign	686	625
Cotton Yarn	375,367	777,957	Olive	486	375	Total of Unrefined Sugar.....cwt	557,708	369,598
Do.....value thereof	39,169	81,014	Quicksilver.....lbs	113,154	87,451	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy; viz.— Of British Possessions	149	166
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs, viz.—Cochineal...cwt	14,179	9,859	Rice, not in the husk.....cwt	1,252,608	1,014,492	Foreign	198,068	90,386
Indigo.....	69,179	54,109	Silk, viz.—Raw	290,732	248,136	Melasses.....	4,427	5,252
Lac-dye	7,053	6,583	Waste, knubs & husks.....cwt	473	116	Tea.....	4,845,617	5,015,629
Logwood.....tons	2,307	3,721	Thrown.....cwt	132,662	75,190	Tobacco; viz., Unmanufactured.....lbs	14,992,277	7,245,763
Terra Japonica	1,451	930	Silk Manufactures of Europe; viz., Silk or Ribbons	113,170	557,310	Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	1,462,539	1,264,154
Cutch	767	385	Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	295	79	Wine, viz.—Cape.....gallons	1,582	2,543
Embroidery and Needlework	42,055	60,972	Ribbons mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs	12	4	French	183,653	173,005
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	17,916	11,604	Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin or any other materials, in less proportion than one- half of the fabric; viz., Broad Stuffs	4	21	Other sorts	1,506,532	1,570,121
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness...sq.ft.	17,868	32,408	Velvet Broad Stuffs	8,473	1,811	Total Wine.....	1,691,767	1,745,669
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	45,431	69,859	Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with do.	942	1,063	Wool, viz.:—Cotton.....cwt	882,978	915,008
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	210,444	187,202	Push for making hats	20,819	3,880	Sheep and Lambs'	12,324,415	14,054,815
Guano.....tons	16,203	22,575	Silk Manufactures of India; viz., Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs.....pieces	440,108	410,473	Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....lbs	126,082	333,859
						Wholly or in part made up...value ..	201,936	115,509
							14,583	11,584

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, in the year 1850, compared with the Exports of the preceding year.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Alkali : viz.—Soda	689,833	888,146	302,052	402,129
Beer and Ale	135,692	182,519	418,325	557,894
Butter	64,821	60,659	217,844	210,871
Candles	2,953,166	2,723,631	80,664	98,108
Cheese	6,759	8,632	24,921	30,604
Coals and Culin	2,828,039	3,347,607	1,987,122	1,280,341
Cordage and Cables	74,169	89,219	135,237	155,210
Cotton Manufactures :—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ... yards	1,337,536,116	1,358,238,837	18,794,964	20,528,150
Lace and Patent Net	105,277,529	114,095,554	485,165	563,538
Thread for Sewing	4,955,259	4,357,110	428,276	439,750
Stockings	303,507	234,163	119,453	104,434
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	243,188	236,058
Total Value Cotton Manufac. ....	...	...	20,071,046	21,871,930
Cotton Yarn	149,502,281	131,433,168	6,704,089	6,380,948
Earthenware	61,528,196	76,952,735	807,395	999,354
Fish : viz.—Herrings	336,400	259,539	328,702	218,740
Of other sorts .....	...	...	99,500	88,653
Glass Manufactures :—Flint Glass	18,184	24,063	84,964	106,191
Window Glass	17,386	15,518	24,196	20,079
Bottles, Green or Common	233,108	297,033	131,887	163,759
Plate Glass .....	...	...	13,303	18,317
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	254,350	308,346
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,192,168	1,470,304
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	2,201,315	2,639,728
Leather, Unwrought	16,395	32,112	115,907	181,976
Wrought : viz.—Gloves	15,038	31,770	9,880	18,821
Of other sorts	1,539,069	1,617,292	271,796	283,911
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	103,715	123,948
Linen Manufactures :—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread)	111,259,183	122,397,457	3,209,539	3,594,944
Lace of Thread	193,212	463,166	6,827	14,735
Thread for Sewing	2,874,038	3,361,922	269,178	330,328
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	8,285	17,728
Total Value Linen Manufac. ....	...	...	3,493,829	3,957,735
Linen Yarn	17,264,033	18,559,318	732,065	887,295
Machinery and Mill Work : viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	152,519	424,292
Of all other sorts .....	...	...	548,112	619,472

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, February 1851.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1849	1850	1849	1850
Metals : viz.—Iron, Pig	161,775	142,014	417,457	347,899
Bar, bolt and rod	492,200	469,071	2,605,247	2,795,226
Wire	3,442	4,035	82,604	86,644
Cast	16,549	21,201	174,452	215,396
Wrought of all sorts	117,431	136,514	1,386,867	1,507,971
Steel, unwrought	8,095	10,587	319,881	393,659
Copper, in bricks and pigs	146,997	154,778	625,621	663,579
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yel- low metal for sheathing)	256,537	253,758	1,097,719	1,103,858
Wrought of other sorts	6,069	13,773	36,169	71,981
Brass of all sorts	23,811	25,899	116,355	124,350
Lead	17,027	22,083	287,737	387,575
Tin, unwrought	35,292	31,663	141,562	124,801
Tin plates .....	...	...	709,788	928,181
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,732,720	3,292,166	279,407	413,620
Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	208,289	247,803
Salt	18,539,865	15,824,780	252,991	224,673
Silk Manufactures :—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Hand- kerchiefs and Ribbons	368,718	424,073	396,597	487,941
Stockings	16,593	12,268	32,919	20,256
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	142,278	186,288
Of Silk mixed with other Materials : Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	448,933	760,417	213,529	328,966
Stockings	2,160	4,482	1,569	3,327
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	11,759	23,867
Total Value Silk Manufac. ....	...	...	798,651	1,050,645
Silk, Thrown	106,869	69,874	81,150	53,175
Silk Twist and Yarn	369,801	475,636	118,532	161,631
Soap	101,222	124,038	159,675	201,374
Stationery .....	...	...	314,704	407,334
Sugar, refined	223,273	209,235	373,721	344,134
Wool, Sheep or Lambs	11,200,472	12,000,459	536,803	623,964
Woolen Manufactures :—Entered by the Piece pieces	2,391,184	2,778,724	4,642,582	5,388,062
Entered by the Yard	51,656,130	63,731,053	2,413,625	2,876,848
Stockings	165,645	119,873	86,755	74,482
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	199,791	250,467
Total Value Woolen Manufac. ....	...	...	7,342,723	8,584,859
Woolen Yarn	105,116	123,151	1,090,223	1,451,093
Total declared value .....	...	...	58,910,883	65,756,032

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

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

JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS' PRICE LISTS for CUTLERY and PLATED Goods can always be had at their London Warehouse, 37 MOORGATE STREET, CITY. The undermentioned are some of their principal manufactures:—

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

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.

The "Patent White Zinc Paint" becomes cheaper than the inferior paints hitherto used, from its spreading over a much larger surface. Two cwt of this paint covers as much space as is usually taken up by three cwt of white lead.

"Paralysis and painter's colic are entirely avoided by its use. Apartments may be immediately used without injury to the health of children or the most delicate persons."

"For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children, there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children on returning from the country to newly-painted houses have suffered in health. The reason is evident. The breath extracts the poison from paint, even after several months drying, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."

"Amongst other tests to which it has been subjected, has been that of painting the hold of a sugar vessel, which, after a voyage to St Kitt's and back, is found as white as the first day the paint was applied."—*BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER*, June 22, 1850.

"We trust that it will not be long ere the Royal Navy discards the injurious white lead paint for Hubbuck's healthy and otherwise valuable substitute."—*UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE*, August 17, 1850.

Each cask is stamped "HUBBUCK—LONDON—PATENT."

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.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK.

Goods for the "PACIFIC" cannot be taken after twelve o'clock at noon on FRIDAY the 21st February, nor can parcels be received after six o'clock in the evening of that day.

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

No berth secured until the passage money be paid.

The steam ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Captain WEST; PACIFIC, Captain NYE; ARCTIC, Captain LUCE; BALTIC, Captain COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Captain GRAFTON. These vessels are appointed to sail as follows:—

- From LIVERPOOL.
- PACIFIC..... SATURDAY, 22nd Feb.
- ARCTIC..... SATURDAY, 5th March.
- From NEW YORK.
- ARCTIC..... WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb.

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

The freight on goods from Liverpool is £7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

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

For freight or passage apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 74 South street, New York; or to BROWN, SHIPLEY, and Co., Liverpool.

- Agents in London—E. G. ROBERTS and Co., 13 King's Arms yard.
- Agent in Paris—L. DRAPER, JUN., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre.
- Agent in Havre—G. H. DRAPER, 44 Rue de Bordeaux.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—After the 1st of April next, the rate of Freight by these Steamers will be very materially reduced.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—After the 1st of April next, the rate of freight by these steamers from Liverpool will be materially reduced.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS.

Admiralty to sail between LIVERPOOL and NEW YORK, direct, and between LIVERPOOL and BOSTON, (the Boston ships only,) calling at Halifax to land and receive passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.

The following or other vessels are appointed to sail from Liverpool as under—

- EUROPA, for BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 15.
 - ASIA, for NEW YORK direct, Saturday, March 1.
 - CANADA, for BOSTON, Saturday, March 15.
- Cabin passage, including steward's fee, £35, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Dogs charged £5 each. These steamships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers at £20 each, including provisions. For passage or other information, apply to J. B. FOORD, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. CUNARD, Halifax; S. S. LEWIS, Boston; EDWARD CUNARD, Jun., New York; D. CURRIE, Havre; G. and J. BURNS, Buchanan street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'IVER, Water street, Liverpool.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular Monthly Mail Steam Conveyance for

Passengers and Light Goods to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONG-KONG.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports, by their Steamers starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month, and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this Company's Steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's Steamers, and from Suez by the Hon. E. I. Company's Steamers.

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

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

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and Oriental place, Southampton.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP.

For SHANGHAI, to sail punctually the 20th of February, the splendid, fast-sailing, clipper-built ship OLIVER CROMWELL, A 113 years, C. SMITH, Commander; loading in the St Katharine Docks. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs GLOVER and DUNN, 16 Chancery lane, Manchester; or to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin friars, or 54 1/2 Old Broad street.



REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIP to CALCUTTA,

to follow the Centurion, the very fine A 1 British-built ship PARADISE, 600 tons register, J. C. CLARE, commander, loading in the London Docks; will sail punctually on the 1st of March.

For passage, apply to Captain LUDLOW, 18 Cornhill; for freight or passage, apply to Messrs GLOVER and DUNN, 16 Chancery lane, Manchester; or in London to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin friars, and 54 1/2 Old Broad street.



FOR THE CAPE AND MAURITIUS,

(to sail on the 5th March), the very fine A 1 Aberdeen clipper-built ship, LORD HADDO, 340 tons register, GEORGE SMITH, Commander. Loading in the London Docks. This fast-sailing ship is well known in the trade, and has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs GLOVER and DUNN, 16 Chancery lane, Manchester; or to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin Friars, or 54 1/2 Old Broad street.



FOR LIMA DIRECT.—A

Regular Trader.—To sail in all March, the fine fast-sailing ship LOUISA, A 1, 1033 tons register, WILLIAM CARPENTER, commander; loading in the East India Docks. This ship has most of her dead weight engaged, and has good accommodation for a few cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board; to Messrs GLOVER and DUNN, 16 Chancery lane, Manchester; or to W. S. LINDSAY and CO., 8 Austin friars, or 54 1/2 Old Broad street.

DEPARTURE

OF THE

MAIN BODY

OF

CANTERBURY COLONISTS,

FOR 1851.



Under the Management of the Canterbury Association (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 13th November, 1849).

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, PRESIDENT.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| The Archbishop of Dublin. | Lord Ashburton. | W. Forsyth, Esq. |
| The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G. | Lord Woolhouse. | Ven. Archdeacon Hare. |
| The Marquis of Cholmondeley. | Lord Ashley, M.P. | Rev. Dr. Hook. |
| The Earl of Ellesmere. | Lord A. Hervey, M.P. | E. Hulse, Esq. |
| The Earl of Harewood. | Lord J. Manners, M.P. | Rev. H. W. Maddoc |
| Viscount Mandeville, M.P. | Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., M.P. | Captain Simeon. |
| The Bishop of London. | Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart. | A. Stafford, Esq., M.P. |
| The Bishop of Winchester. | Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P. | Hon. J. Talbot. |
| The Bishop of Exeter. | Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. | Rev. R. C. Trench. |
| The Bishop of Ripon. | Hon. Sir Edward East, K.C.H. | W. S. W. Vans, Esq. |
| The Bishop of St. David's. | The Dean of Canterbury. | F. R. West, Esq., M.P. |
| The Bishop of Oxford. | Lieut.-Colonel Archer. | Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce. |
| | W. H. Pole Carew, Esq., M.P. | |

Committee of Management.

LORD LYTELTON, CHAIRMAN.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
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| | Samuel Lucas, Esq. | |

Ecclesiastical and Educational Committee.

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| The Rev. Ernest Hawkins. | The Rev. Nugent Wade. |
| The Rev. Charles Martin Torlesse. | The Rev. James Cecil Wynter. |

The COUNCIL of CANTERBURY COLONISTS, forming the Main Body for 1851, hereby give notice that their first ships will sail from the Port of London for Port Lyttelton on Thursday, the 8th of May.

THE FIRST-CLASS SHIP

DOMINION,

Already Chartered, may be inspected at her berth in the East India Dock.

Information concerning freight and passage in the chief cabin, second cabin, steerage cabin, and steerage of these vessels, will be given on board the Dominion, and at the Shipping Office of the Canterbury Association, 74, Cornhill.

A limited number of Assisted Passages in the Steerage will be granted to persons of the Working Classes, being gardeners, shepherds, farm servants, labourers, and country mechanics for which application should be made at the Emigration Office of the Canterbury Association 9, Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

For the Council of Colonists,

CHARLES SIMEON, Chairman.

The First-Class Ship *Labuan*, now in berth alongside the *Dominion*, will Sail from the Port of London on Tuesday 8th April.