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## POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALTA.

Every succecding account that arrives from California brings fresh proofs of the great commercial vitality possessed by the young and enterprising Anglo-Saxon community that has so suddenly sprung into existence on the Western coast of the American continent; and their rapidly increasing communication with China, the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and those of the South Pacific, suggest, in the most forcible way, the urgent necessity which is imposed upon this country to leave nothing undone which can facilitate our own direct intercourse and trade with our possessions in the East, and the foreign markets which we possess in those seas. It is only about two years ago that the new settlement in California was first heard of. Before the close of the first year, notwithstanding the distance, it possessed no less than 100,000 inlubitants. During the second year of its existence it has been admitted as a separate state of the Great American Union; and before the close of the present year it is estimated that it will contain a population of upwards of 300,000 souls. The golden realities of California have already attracted to San Francisco a large number of Chinese. The direct and easy communication between that portion of the United States and all the markets in the China and Indian Seas-when looked at in connection with the facilities, which are rapidly being realised, in the communication between the states on the shores of the Atlantic and this new and vigorous state on the shores of the Pacific-point to the certainty, that at no distant day a large direct trade will spring up between the Western coast of America and those great Eastern markets which this country has hitherto considered as especially its own, and with regard to which we have till now possessed advantages of a geographical kind over our competitors in the Western hemisphere. It is true that of late years our own facilities of intercourse with the East have been greatly and rapidly increased; and what is now going forward in the United States only tends to show the wisdom and the prudence of those measures which have been taken, with so much spirit and expense, to shorten the distance between this country and our Eastern
empire and Eastern markets. But it is quite plain that it will require all our efforts to retain the advantages which we have already secured.

Such are the reflections naturally suggested by a perusal of the correspondence, which took place in the present year between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the East India Company, with reference to a proposed plan for steam communication with our Australian colonies, and embracing a much more perfect communication with ali our Eastern markets. That subject, important at all times, has acquired a new urgency from the considerations to which we have now referred ; and certainly to no portions of British interests, more than to those which are immediately connected, whether politically or commercially, with British India. To them it is a question of vital and urgent importance whether the great highway to our Australian colonies, and to the islands in the Southern Pacitic, shall be direct through our Indian possessions, or whether it shall be through the 1sthmus of Panama, affording a fresh stimulus to the efforts which will be made by the people of the United States to divert the trade of the East into that channel. In addition to these considerations, the growing importance of the direct communication between India and China, and between India and Australia, is of itself sufficient to give a peculiar interest in the subject to those intrusted with the Government of India.

In point of mere distance, $i t$ is computed that the ronte for a steam communication with Australia, would be shortest through the Isthmus of Panama. By that route the distance is computed at 12,690 miles ; and the route through the Mediterranean, by Suez and Singapore, is computed to be 13,288 miles. But there are many obvious advantages, which, at least at present, recommend the latter route in preference to the former. Politically, it recommends itself, by uniting in one system several ports of the British empire ; commercially, by making our communication more perfect with several important markets besides Australia, and by connecting those growing colonies with our Eastern possessions, in which none are so deeply interested as the East India Company.

That a steapr postal communication should be established between this country and our Australian colonies is a matter upon which pablic opinion has for some time been unanimous. About a year ago tenders were invited by the Goverument for that service. It only requires that we should look at the map to discover the numerous advantages, and the great economy which would be secured, by connecting that service with the steam communication which we already enjoy with our possessions in the Indian Seas. Accordingly, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company made a tender to convey the mails to Anstralia in steamers of a suitable class, in connection with their existing contract for the conveyance of mails to the East; but in order to secure the greatest economy, their proposal involved some modification of existing arrangements, to which it was necessary to obtain the concurrence of the East India Company. The true merits of this question, and the discussions which arose out of it, will be best understood if we first state what are the existing arrangements for the convevance of the mails to the East. We need not refer to the route from London via France to Malta, as it is not proposed in any way to alter that. We will therefore confine our observations to the route from Southampton.

1. From Southampton to Malta the mails are conveyed by the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
2. From Malta to Alexandria they are conveyed by the steam ships of the Royal Navy, at a cost of $10,000 \mathrm{l}$ a year.
3. From Suez to Bombay they are conveyed by steam ships belonging to the Indian Navy, at an assumed, cost of $100,000-$ of which the British Government pays 50,000 , and the Indian Government is expected to pay $50,000 l$; but it is understood that the cost being somewhat more than was expected, the share paid by the Indian Government is at least 55,0001 . This arraugement is fixed for a period which will expire in 1802.
4. From Suez to Calcutta, calling at Ceylon and Madras, there
is a monthly communication, carried on by contract with the Pe ninsular and Oriental Steam Company.
5. From Calcutta to Singapore and Hong-Kong there is also a monthly communication, in connection with the last mentioned, and conducted under the same contract. For these two services Government and the East India Company between them pay at present $160,000 l$ a year. This contract expires in 1852.

Through these various agencies then-of the vessels of the Royal Navy, of those of the Indian Navy, and of those of the $\mathrm{Pe}-$ ninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company-we have at
present two communications monthly with India, one with Ceylon, and one with Singapore and China.
For the sake of simplicity and clearness in considering the real question which was at issue between the East India Company and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the correspondence recently tract of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of the mail from Suez, via Ceylon, direct to Calcutta, with a branch to China, as it is not proposed, in the meantime, to make any change in that route, nor is it proposed that any new contract now entered into with the same Company shall in any way prevent the Government from dealing with this existing contherefore, as it was proposed to interfere with existing arrangements, such interference would apply only to the conveyance of the mail from Southampton to Bombay, which, at present-as-
suming the cost from Suez to Bombay to be no more than $100,000 l$ -costs the two Governments 110,000 l, of which the British Government pays $60,000 l$ (that is, $10,000 l$ from Malta to Alexandria, $50,000 l$.

Having thus described the existing arrangements, we will now state the offer made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company. The immediate object in view, was to establish steam communication between this country and the Australian colonies.
In almost a direct line from England to Australia, we had already secured the advantages of steam communication, as we have already described, as far as Singapore. The most natural mode then of extending it, was by a branch service from that station, in immediate connection with the line of steamers now runBut a reference to the map will at once suggest one rather important disadvantage in that course. It involves the loss of a considerable period of time, occupicd in sailing from Cape Como-
rin up the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta, and back again to the Straits of Malacca, making the distance from Ceylon to Singapore nearly double what it would be in direct sailing from Columbo. No doubt this is a delay to which we are at present exposed in our commmication with Singapore and China; but considering
how important and extensive the intercourse is between those stations and Calcutta, that diversion from the direct route has never been complained of as a grievance. In the case of Ausin the correspondence referred to, lont to us it appears that the Australian colonies would have good ground for complaint if their commulic: tion with England were thus lengthened by some
twelve or fitteen days in steaming up and down the Bay of Bengal, in place of taking a direct route from Singapore round Cape
The proposal made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, among other advantages, obviated that objection. But as the only means of securing the greatest possible efficiency combined
with economy, the proposal was accompanied with a stipulation that they should have they whole service from Southampton to the various points mentioned in the East, in one unbroken line. The
economy of management, and the greater profit derived from the economy of management, and the greater pront derived from the
conveyance of light packages and passengers, in a long unbroken chain of intercourse, compared with a system involving frequent changes and various admini-trations, are too obvious to require dwelling upon. On cond tion, therefore, that the whole distance
should be performed "in their own vessels without any break in the line," that Company proposed :-

1. To re-establish a fortnightly communication from Southampton, which was discontinued about three years ago, and to own ve:scls, instead of the portion from Malta being, as at present, performed by the Royal Navy.
2. To convey in thicir vessels, in place of those of the Indian

Navy, the mails between Suez and Bombay once a fortnight.
3. To continue the line from Bombay direct to Singapore, calling at Ceylon; thus aroiding the delay of going to Calcutta.
4. To establish a brauch line from Calcutta to Singapore, by Penang, to join the direct route from Bombay at Singapore, thus giving to Cacutta all the advantage of all this additional inter-
course.
5. To continue a line from Singapore to Hong Kong and China.
6. To continue another line from Singapore direct to Australia.
By this complete and comprehensive system of communication, By this complete and comprehensive system of communication,
we should secure the following striking advantages :-

1. Two departures from Sonthampton monthly, in place of one.
2. A direct intercourse from Suez to Ceylon, Singapore, and

China, and from Calcutta to Singapore and Chiua, twice in each month in place of once, as at present.
3. The great and important object of steam communication from this country to Australia once a month, via Singapore, avoiding the loss of time of calling at Calcutta, but having alll all by the branch line of steamers from Singapore, as well as the similar advantage with regard to Hong-Kong. A more perfect and complete system of communication between the British, and all our important foreign markets in that part of the world, could not well be imagined.
Well, all these extraordinary advantages the Peninsular and Oriental Company proposed to secure to the country for the annual payment or the two Governments for the present comparatively imperfect communication with India and China, and without any communication with Anstralia whatever. In place, therefore, of a pense, we should, by the propesed arrangement, for $5,000 l$ less than is now expended, not only accomplish that very desirable Southampton in the month, in place of one ; two direct communications from Suez to Ceylon, Singapore, and China in the month, in place of one ; and two direct communications from calcutta to
Singapore and China, in place of one. All these were to be accomplished for $105,000 l$; whereas, for the present limited and in.
efficient service, the two Governments pay at least 110,0000 -in efficient service, the two Governments pay at least $110,000 \mathrm{l}$-in
the proportions of $60,000 \mathrm{l}$ by the British Government and $50,000 \mathrm{l}$ by the Indian Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the sum of 105,0007 , to be paid to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, should be divided between the two Go-
vernments, in the proportion of $70,000 l$ by the British Government and $35,000 l$ by the Indian Government; thus making a direct saving to the latter of $15,000 l$ a year, independent of all the increased facilities embraced in the plan, and at an increased cost
of only $10,000 l$ a vear to the Imperial Government, securing all the advantages which we have described.
But in order to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to complete that advantageous arrangement, it was necessary that the British Government should give up the portion of the line now
performed by the Royal Navy from Malta to Alexandria, and that the Indian Government should relinquish the portion of the line from Suez to Bombay now performed by the Indian Navy, With regard to the former, no opposition was offered. All expe-
rience has shown that the mail service can be performed by private companies, under contract, both better and cheaper than by the Royal Navy. But the only obstacle that stood in the way
was the refusal of the East India Company to give up the line from Suez to Bombay. In doing so, we cannot agree with those who attribute to the East India Company an indifference as to the important objects to be obtained, and, much less, a desire to
impede the accomplishment of those objects. On the contrary, the East India Company offered to make considerable pecuniary sacrifices in order to retain the present arrangement, and to con-
tribute to a direct branch establishment from Singapore to Australia, in connection with the other arrangements as they now exist. Still we believe the opposition of the East India Comimmediate interests, and that the best interests of the empire at large were not sufficiently borne in mind. Moreover, as their present contract with the Government will last only until 1852 , subject, to object to an arrangement now which at so early a period can be completed without their concurrence.
The only ground upon which the East India Company based their opposition to the plan, was that it would be injurious to the
efficiency of the Indian Navy :- "The Court frankly admit that "their chief anxiety, upon the main question involved in this cor"the Bombay and Suez line in the hands of the East India Com" pany is essential to the efficiency of the Indian Navy. "The value of that force to the empire of India has been "quently manifested and acknowledged, that the Court would " of considert to that point as now, more than ever, deserving "taken place in our line of coast on the North West." No one will deny the importance of the Indian Navy to the interests of the empire at large, or will refuse to acknowledge the essential services
which it has often performed, and at no time more than during the war with China. But we think it must be obvious to all, that no more imperfect arrangement could exist than to employ a portion need, in another service, which at such a moment, less than at any other time, could be dispensed with. It is not, surely, to be said, to infer, that if disturbances were to break out in any part of India requiring the use of the full naval power of the Company, the mail service between Suez and Bombay must be sus] and that at a moment when rapid and liberty for other sc would be of more importance than at any other time. The slight-
est consideration will show how incompatible the one is with the other-the service of the Post-office with the more legitimate objects of a State Navy. The whole of the argument of the East India Company is based upon the erroneous assumption of the compatibility of the two services. But even were the views of the East India Company correct in this respect, we think there can be no doubt that the proposal of the Peninsular and Oriental Company involved considerations more than sufficient to induce them to make the supposed sacrifice.
As it is, it would, however, appear that the only way of geting over the difficulty that is presented by the East India Company, during the short unexpired period of their contract with the Government, will be to establish a branch line from Australia to Singapore, under some temporary arrangement, until effect can be given to the far more complete and comprehensive plans proposed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. What is taking place on the Western coast of the United States, should convince the British Government, and especially the East India Company, that no effort must be spared to make our means of intercourse with the East as perfect as possible. In this view of the matter, there are political and commercial considerations which should overbalance, in the eyes of the East India Company, those which they urge in reference to the Indian Navy.

SINISTER SIGNS.-A COMING WAR.
DEEP gloom, the forerunner of darkness, begins to overshadow the polical world. A few days ago there were reports of a change of ministry in Hesse Cassel, and of the probable restoration of concord between the Elector and his subjects; thus stifling that germ of a European quarrel and of more revolutions which were spront ing from their protracted contest. Yesterday we were informed from Berlin of October 22, "that the prospects of reconciliation " between Austria and Prussia are again disturbed. Austria rejects the proposal to submit the affairs of Hesse Cassel to a congress "of princes. Military movements have again commenced. "Prussian troops are said to have left Erfurt for Cassel, vith Prussian troops are sald to have left Erfurt for Cassel, with "Bavarian troops have approached closer to the frontier."
On Thursday the Tines startled us with an announcement that the Cabinet meeting, held on Wednesday, referred to the protracted quarrel in the North of Europe. "The Cabinet," it said, "which would not otherwise have assembled till the 6 th of next month, met yesterday at a very short notice, on a question of "considerable urgency. The disgraceful conduct of Prussia in "helping to protract the Schleswig-Holstein war, not only in spite " of a treaty of peace with Denmark, but actually under cover of "the treaty, and by means of it, has led to a very natural-we might almost say legitimate-consequence. The Governments of Russia and of France have jointly proposed to the Government of this country, that the three Powers shall peremptorily require Prussia to fulfil her recent engagement with Denmark, and withdraw the support she still continues to give to the Schleswig-Holstein army. In the event of Prussia hesitating to comply with this reasonable demand Russia and France are prepared to back it, not by an unprofitable march to the territory under dispute, but in a way more congenial to their tastes -by an invasion of the Silesian provinces of Prussia on the one side, and the Rhenish on the other. In the first instance, how" ever, they require the co-operation of England in the remon"strance with Prussia, without which they are not prepared to "move at present. The answer of the British Government may "perhaps be anticipated. It declines to join with Russia and "France in such a note as we have described, but proposes that all three Powers shall separately remonstrate with Prussia on " her present breach of faith with the Danish Government. Whe"ther their triple remonstrances will be of more avail than all the "rest of the diplomacy that has been lavished on this affair, is a "question on which we will not venture to give on opinion."
The news had an unfavourable effect on our funds ; and, in spite of the fact, that the payment of the dividends must now set loose a large sum of money to seek investment, the funds fell $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. In France, too, the money market has commenced a downcent. In France, ton, the money market has commenced a down-
ward cours. A change has begun there in the Ministry, which looks like a triumph of General Changarnier over the President; rumours are afloat of the resuscitation of the party of the National, headed by General Cavaiguac, resolved to win back power by siding with the ultra-republicans, and betokening coming contests in France. But the substantial fact, that the three great PowersRussia, France, and England-are at variance with Prussia, and that two of them propose, in case she hesitates to comply with their wishes, to occupy one her Rhenish and the other her Silesian provinces, overbears all rumours and all other considerations, and fixes at once the public attention on the possibility-on the alarming probability even, if such a course be entered on-of Europe becoming the seat of a most disastrous and universal turmoil.
That the continuance of the war between Denmark and the people of Holstein is a disgrace to the great Powers who have long ago assumed the control of all Europe, and taken on themselves the responsibility of preserving peace, we have more than onceasserted. That the King of Prussia is more to be blamed than
the other Powers for the continuance of this unmeaning contestthat he has fomented the war and prevented an accommodation for his own purposes, is the assertion of the partisans of Denmark; but there is no other proof of that than the fact that many of his subjects, being Germans, have taken part in the contest, and he has not adopted the same view of its relations as the other Powers. Surely some means might have been found, were this representation strictly correct, to have settled such a petty squabble without taking Prussia into consideration; and if she had then chosen to begin a war rather than allow of a reasonable peace between Denmark and the Duchies, the European world would have supported the Powers in putting her down and bridling her
for ever.
We have never shown ourselves friendly to Prussia-we have continually spoken of her as grasping and unprincipled-we have expressly, on more than one occasion, disconntenanced the idea of looking to hor for the political improvement or regeneration of Germany; but her defaults, though they were ten times greater than they are, can never afford the slightest justification of the other sovereigns, should they turn on their ally and convert the petty squabble between Denmark and the Holsteiners into a contest with her, certain to end in a European conflagration. Their conduct hitherto, in regard to this affair, has bronght them much into discredit with all reflecting, peace-loving men, and they will never be forgiven should such be the result. They hold powerthey are still respected and preserved, because they are supposed to be the means of keeping peace and maintaining order; and if, in addition to their other many faults, of which the world begins to be keenly sensible, they commence war and introduce amongst us all its terrible licentiousness and woes-if they bring about general turmoil-stopping trade and arresting the hand of prosperous industry-setting the people to slaughter each other, and starving them from leaving the ground untilled-they will sign their own doom. If Europe be convulsed by their means, they will be destroyed.
We are happy to believe that from this ultra policy England holds aloof. She has forfeited, we think, some reputation-certainly she has lost popularity-by helping to extend the power of Prussia over Germany, and she would be undoing all that was done at the settlement of Vienna, she would lose all that Waterloo gained, were she now to countenance a movement that would dis member Prussia, giving France the control of the Rhine, and planting Russia in Germany, with the command of the Oder and of all the Baltic provinces of Prussia. Nor would the French, however much they might be gratified by extending their boundary to the Rhine, see with satisfaction the advance of Russia into Germany. A large party in that country would regard the move ment as the advance of despotism against liberty, and they would not hesitate to risk again, as they have risked before in their own cause, all the horrors of a revolution. From the war, Red Republicanism would arise more fierce and destructive than ever, and France would pay for the dynastic ambition of its President with its internal tranquillity.
Latterly the Revolutionists have been slumbering. We have heard of vague rumours of meetings at London and other places, to tell their numbers and suggest their plans ; but we can imagine the delight with which they will receive the news of Russia and France attacking Prussia. Their emissaries will immediately communicate with Rome, Vienna, Paris-with every capital of Europe, to prepare their followers for the event ; and the first news of the march of armies, which would be a death-knell to the hopes of all the peaceful and prosperous, seople of Europe, would call into life and activity their destructive zeal. The injury they have already done, by making mankind prefer dull despotism th their sanguinary disorder, called liberty, is irreparable. To them we are mainly indebted for the ascendancy which the old and stupid tyrannies of the Contiuent have recovered; but the mischief they have already wrought is as nothing to that they will work, if a quarrel amongst the conservators of peace places in their ex asperated hands the chance even of recovering power.
We decply regret to sce an extreme policy coming into operation. In the pride of his heart at temporary success, the Infallible Man at Rome has recently been mapping out England into Bishops' sees. It is plainly perceived that a rival church, which teaches nearly all the principles on which he founds his power cannot be relied on to resist his arrogant pretensions ; and men naturally exalt the civil power into an undue supremacy, or take refuge in irreligion, to be saved from so humiliating a reflection as that he should lave power over our country. Now we have Rus sia and France uniting to threaten Prussia with dismemberment if their particular views are not acceded to, and
pretensions threaten us with renewed revolutions.
As our Peace Societies seem inefficient to their end, it would seem right that the moderate and peace-loving men of all parties and all countries-the masses of industrions merchants, manufac turers, and artisans, whose welfare is bound up with peace-the shipowners, who dreal the interruption of trade and the capture of ships-the peaceful working men, who will be forced, by cons scriptions and landwehrs, by militia ants, and peir quiet homes,
to quit their remunerative employments and to quit their remunerative employments and their
for the horrible and degrading occupation of war,-it would seem right that all the peaceful, prospering, trading, industrious world,
whose best interests are at stake, should now bethink themselves Whether they can find no better security for the continuance of peace than confidence in Czars and Presidents-in ambitions soldiers and irresponsible statesmen. A firm and avowed determination on their part to have peace preserved, at whatever cost to the pride of diplomacy or the dignity of thrones, might do more to turn the gloom which begins to deepen on the world into light than all the conferences of monarchs and their ministers. That peace should be preserved is, we believe, an almost universal resolve; and if it be expressed, it will give uurivalled power to any statesman who should make that principle the guide of his policy.

THE DANGERS OF THE EXHIBITION
We are disposed to regard with much favour every one who contributes to the success of the Great Exhibition, though it be only by warning us in time that some dangers impend over it. He enables us, if possible, to guard against them. Such is the case with a Philosopher," who draws, he says, his knowledge from the Book of Nature, and tells us that what follows "is one of her 4 great laws, verified by the concordant testimony of all ages « throughont the world.- 'Great, sudden human gatherings, domi" ciliated in a confined space, are liable to be followed by pesti" lence in the compound ratio of the diversity of the sources from is whence they come, the diversity of breed, habits, and diet, and "the length of their sojourn in such given confined space,-a u liability scarcely to be obviated at all, if such accumulation be "protracted, and, even if continuing for a few weeks, demanding "special regulations for the public health.'"
If this statement express a general fact, there is enough in it to demand attention, and the illustrations supplied by the author show pretly clearly the origin and the extent of the danger. He says, addressing Prince Albert :-

You have near you good and truly learned men, who will refer you to the historic proufs that the most widely-spresding and most exterminating pestilences of Great Britain followed upon, and were tracesble fas andden and enormous influx of foreigners. But if you will judge for your welf, read the reigna of Edward III, and there you will trace the tragio conseguesces of such influx at the founding of the order of the Garter. What fol luwed at Windeor? That freak of Edward cost Eoglaud more than a third of The population.
Again, in 1483, Richmond brought with him, to deliver his country from a so-ealled tyrant, a motley army of aliens, and thus introduced the Sweating Sickase, developed ia Haven. In some towas one-half of the population perished by it.
sept those brought together from distant parts to join in the praise of the ex er in the defenoe of religion? Ask History again, and she will answer yoit Whether of yore, in the temple of Solomon, or in our own time, on the plains of Giadostan, sach popular collections, ever found to be dangerous, have derasnded classification and division by the Jews in the one instance, and secured the intervention of the Indian Company in the other.
The piety of the good St. Louis availed not to save him and a great part of his army from a similar catastrophe. If you require modera documents for modern calamities, you can have them from your India House, from your Board of Control, froin your Army and Navy Medical Boards. That the sun shines at ma-day is not clearer to our minds than the embryo danger of your monster Exhibition, however noble that monster is intended to be. It is that same law Which influenced the introduction of the pestilence of $1483,1485,1506,151$ The writer further states that a 66 pest developed itself at the great conference at Marpurgh, between Luther and Zuinglius, on transubstantiation;" that the rate of mortality was increased in London by the influx of foreigners in 1814; and at Paris in 1803, when a miniature exhibition took place. Thus brought before the public, this matter must be fairly looked at, the source of the danger examined, and, as far as possible, obviated.

The writer properly says, that the Government, which has been at least instrumental in promoting the Exhibition, "is un${ }^{4}$ questionably bound to look to the means of accommodation, and "sce that the number does not exceed it." "Having, by public st invitation to all and divers nations, adopted a course which will 4 bring the contingencies and liabilities to pestilence on a footing ${ }^{4}$ with those of Ostend and Venice, when those ports were the 4 great marts of the world, and with Malta in our own time, it 4 becomes the Home Government to take all precautions against * the calamities which history has indicated; for never was there 4 any human gathering in either of those places, or in any other "t town in the history of the civilised world, near so extensive or " so motley as that which London may expect for 1851." The pablic writers who have joined in recommending the project are bound to look at the subject under this point of view, and we must state openly that if we thought the writer's fears were well grounded, we should deem it our duty to oppose as strenuously as we have hitherto supported the coming Exhibition.

It is obvious that the character of the classes coming together, sid their object, will not be without its influence on the general bealth. The cases alluded to by the Philosopher, were congregations of comparatively filthy men, indulging themselves, and having with them vassals and retainers who indulged very largely in debauchery; or they were half-brutified soldiers, destitute of all accommodations, and given in no ordinary degree, when opportunity afforded, to rapacity and licentionsness. Nor were the

- The Putlosopher's Mite to the Great Exhibition of 1851. Houlston and Stone-
ana, Paterioster row.
troops of pilgrims and religious controversialists, who have carried pestilence in their train, very different. At least they were ignorant of the consequences of assembling a multitude of persons, and took no precautions against disease. All the multitudes re, ferred to were gathered together by ignorant superstition, or they met for purposes of contention, strife, or debauchery.
The persons who visit the Exhibition will, with few exceptions, be the select of all clasees in the civilised world. The most in telligent artisans and mechanics-the most skilful manufacturers and machinists-the most advanced of artists-the most learned and intelligent of the aristocracies and princes, from all quarters, will be our visitors in 1851, and the naturally chosen representatives of all the world. They will come for the enlightened purpose of gaining and imparting instruction and improvement; they will be, as the rule, orderly, well-conducted men, given to run about and see everything that is to be seen, and not given to low debauchery. They will not remain long in a place, and certainly will not neglect to spread themselves to some extent over the whole country. In general, too, they belong to the opulent classes, and will bring the means of paying for all necessary comfort and accommodation which will surely be provided. These circumstances are so different from the circumstances of the gatherings quoted by the Philosopher, that we have no reason to suppose that our Exhibition will have the same disastrous effects as they had.

The number of persons expected to visit the metropolis in 1851 is calculated at $1,000,000-\mathrm{an}$ immense number-but let us suppose that it is $2,000,000$. They will not be here all at one time. They will be spread over the three months during which the Exhibition will be open. Scarcely one of the vast multitude will increase the dense population of Bethnal green or Rateliff highway. They will all go to the West end of London, or will seek temporary habitations in the airy suburbs around the metropolis, all of which have, or will have, ready communication established with Hyde park. If we suppose a third of the $2,000,000$, or say 600,000 , visitors to be here at one time-which is probably a far greater number than will actualiy be present-will not the healthy and airy suburbs of Camberwell, Peckham, Clapham, Kennington, Bayswater, Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Clapton, Hackney, Bow, \&c., \&c., be able to find comfortable quarters for the large army? We believe they will, without being as closely packed together as is the habitual condition of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Tothill street
This is not a case of forced quartering of soldiers or of invading pilgrims, but of opulent people, who are invited, and whom other opulent or well-to-do people will be glad to receive. Thousands, looking to the visitors as a source of profit, will readily give up their houses to them. Many families will leave town to make way for the strangers; others will send away their children; and whatever number of strangers may arrive, the population will at no time be equally increased. With such a disposition to accommodate, and with such large means of comfortable accommodation as exist in our vast outstretched suburbs, there is not the slightest reason to dread the consequences predicted by the gloomy imagination of the Philosopher.

The priaciple on which his observations are founded, and from which all the pestilence in question flowed, was crowding too many people in an insufficient space. "The most aftlicting and "a appalling mortalities experienced throughout Europe have arisen "from over-animalisation, inseparable from immense accidental influx." "It matters not how large the habitation or how small the hovel, or how large the town or how small the village, if both are over-animalised, the solitary hovel is less dangerous "than the metropolis." In the over-animalisation, therefore, lies the source of the danger; and had our Philosopher borne in mind the peculiarities of London, as compared to ships and barracks, where a more than the average freedom from disease prevails, of as compared to Paris, to Vienna, to Edinburgh (the old town), to Milan, perhaps, and to several of the palatial and yet halfdeserted cities of Italy, he would have found that their normal condition is that of a more intense over-animalisation than will take place in our metropolis with the addition of a whole million of strangers. The almost sporadic mode of building our towns, which we inherit from our Saxon or Friesland ancestors, has expanded London over comparatively an enormous space, contributed, perhaps, to bring into use our wonderful means of communication, and given our metropolis a power of accommodating, without injuring health, an immense additional number of people.
A paragraph lately went the round of the journals, and must therefore be familiar to the public, which is very instructive on the subject. It appeared in our journal last week, and was entitled the "Cities of Paris and London Compared." By this paragraph it appears that the total surface of London is $210,000,000$ square metres, while that of Paris is $34,379,016$ metres ; the population of London is put down-which is somewhat too small a number -at $1,924,000$, that of Paris at $1,053,879$; and it is roughly stated that in London there is one inhabitant to every 100 metres, and in Paris one to 34 ; or one inhabitant of London has three times as much space as one inhabitant of Paris. To make the population of London, therefore, as dense as that of Paris, it must be increased threefold. Or, instead of an addition of one million, it might have an addition of four million ; or collect $i_{n}$
the same space six million people to bring it, in respect to animalisation, to the normal and not usually unhealthy condition of Paris.

There is another test. In the figures given in the paragraph, the number of the inhabitants and the number of houses do not correspond. There are not 34 inhabitants to each house in Paris, according to the figures, but 51 . We conclude, however, that the mistake is in the number of houses, which is put down at ten times less in Paris than in London. Taking, therefore, the proportions stated in the paragraph $-7 \frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants to each house in London, and 34 to each house in Paris-it is perfectly clear that we might double the population of the metropolis and find more house accommodation, without being so crowded and so much anemalised as are the people of Paris in their habitual condition. We conclude, therefore, that the apprehensions of the Philosopher, all resting on the single fact of over-animalisation, are not justified, and that there is not the slightest reason for the alarm which he, aided by some Protectionist journals, has endeavoured to propagate.

How the increase of people is to be supplied with provisions and water, is for us a more important matter than how they will be accommodated with lodgings. But we believe that both may be safely left to private enterprise and private interest. There can be no question but that the multitudes of shopkeepers and merchants, each one vying with another, will obtain the requisite supplies of food of all kinds. Nor can there be any doubt but that the water companies will then be prepared to increase to the that the water companies will then be prepared to increase to the
extent necessary the supply of water. If is were otherwise, if extent necessary the supply of water. If ie were otherwise, if
such an influx of people shonld be supposed to make it necessary such an influx of people should be supposed to make it necessary
for the Goverument to interfere with the supply of either food or water, oc exen make it necessary for the Govermment to look after the health of the people, instead of merely informing them, so far as they may require information, how they may take care of themselves, we should regard the moral results of the Exhibition as more likely to be disastrous than beneficial. For all the repttation that may accrue to our country from the Exhibition, for all the impulse it may give to civilisation, we would not exchange the reliances on private enterprise to supply us with food and water, which is now the privilege and the right of the inhabitants of the metropells.

THE DUTCH NAVIGATION LAWS.
Fbom the remotest periods navigation has had great influence on the policy of nations. The Phenicians, the Pirate or Sea Kings of the North, the hardy mariners who discovered America and were the pilots to all the European emigration to the new continent, are three examples, at periods remote from each other, which illustrate the general fact. Mariners are not only the means of communication between distant nations, they give help to foreigners in war, and carry on their commerce in peace. More than any other class of persons, they are the connecting links betireen near and distant nations, and convey the feclings and interests of one to the other.

It is obvious that any regulations for the agriculturists of the United States must be of much less immediate interest to us than regulations for their marine. We are not surprised, therefore, that the recent alterations in our Navigation Laws, some of which are actually made contingent on reciprocal enactments in other countries, should have had the effect of speedily inducing other nations to look at their own Navigation Laws, and modify them in the sense that ours have been modified.
Thongh we have attained great maritime eminence, in spite of the well-meant, but nevertheless unsocial and injurious, laws which impeded our trade, when it was ascertained that they were a complete failure, and there had arisen a necessity to alter them, other nations could but profit by our experience, and alter their laws too. Our predominance as a maritime nation, meeting the vessels of all other nations in all the parts of the world, constrained them to follow our example, and the change they have almost immediately made in their Navigation Laws is another example of the influence which navigation has over the policy of nations.

May we not add, too, that shipping is that part of society which is the most removed from the control of legislation-that part, therefore, which is most certain to be placed first and immediately under the influence of natural laws, to be regulated by them, and to lead the way in obtaining equal and universal freedom. The maritime nation that attempts to put fetters and restrictions on its shipping, is soon taught its error when its vessels come into competition with shipping free from restriction ; and this circumstance, the influence of which we felt throngh the vessels of the United States before we altered our laws, is now makiug its influence felt in other nations.

In our journal of the 14th ult we gave, from a correspondent, a complete outline of the new laws which were begun in Holland almost as soon as the agitation here against the Navigation Laws acquired the characteristics of success. Though the laws were passed When we referred to them, the time was not fixed for their coming into operation, which was to be fixed by the Executive Government. September 15 for the kingdom of Holland in Europe, and the beginning of the ensuing year in her colonial possessions, were sub-
seqnently appointed. Already, then, other nations enjoy all the advantages these new laws will confer on them in Holland, and will ebjoy them in the Dutch colonies after the close of the present year.

The alterations made refer to ships, duties, and colonics. With some slight exceptions, such as the coasting trade and fishing, the shipping of all nations which treat the shipping of Holland on the same footing, will have equal privileges with Datch shippingi thus throwing open a protected trade. Hitherto, while few or no differential daties have existed on commodities, the prodncts of different places, all imported end exported goods were snbject to ten per cent. higher daties when conveyed in foreign than when conveyed iu Datch vessels. Oin grain, the advantage bestowed on Dutch vessels was 2 f per last of 30 bushels. These duties will now be equal for all vessels.
The tonnage duties on Dute'r vessels is 45 cents. per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes the first voyage, and 45 cents. per ton at the beginning of every subsequent year. The tonnage duties, which were higher for foreign vessels, are henceforth to be equal for all vessels, and it has been proposed, with some prospect of suceess, that tonnage duties shall be altogether abolished. The Dutch papers express a hope, too, that the rates of pilotage will undergo revision. So far as shipping is concerned, all the existing legislation in favour of Datch ships is done away, and all goods imported directiy from the Dutch colonies, the importation of which was hitherto confined to Dutch ships-except refined sugar, molasses, and tea-may now be imported by ships of all other nations, which wilt also be allowed to liberate their cargoes on entrance, when composed of goods free of duties, a privilege heretofore coufined to Dutch vessels.
As to duties, the daty on tea was levied in three modes, according to the place it came from and the manner of importation. It is now reduced to one equal duty of $20 f$ the 100 kilogrammes, payable on importation. The import duties on the chief materials for ship-building, on anchors, coals, and machinery, are reduced generally to one per cent. ad valorem. The object of these reductions is evidently to enable the Dutch shipping to compete suecessfully with all the shipping of the world.

To attain the same end, foreign-built vessels have been admitted to registry in Holland on a payment of 4 per cent. ad valorene. Foreigners, too, may be captains of sach vessels ; and foreigners who have had a fixed residence for one year in Holland, may obtain the registry of such vessels, and are in this respect to be considered as iuhabitants of the Netherlands. This liberal regulation has, we apprehend, been brought about by the superiority of the English in the building and managing steam vessels, and the regulation is probably made to facilitate the use, already common, of British-built steamers on the waters of Holland, and the employment of British engineers and others to manage them.

But the most important change in duties is the suspension of all shipping duties on the Rhine and the Yssel, and the total abolition of all transit daties. For the commerce of Germany, and all the interior of that part of the Continent, this will be emi-
nently advantageous.. It has been forced on the Dutch by the extension of the railway system in Belgium, which threatened to deprive Holland of the transit trade. Belgium will be forced, as a measure of self-defence, to make its navigation as free as that of Holland; and the world will derive benelit from the competition of states, as it derives benefit from the competition of individuals.
To the colonial trade of Holland the shipping of other nations having colonies will henceforth be admitted, on the same terms as the shipping of Holland is admitted, to share in their colonial trade. The object of the now law is to obtain for the Dutch flag in foreign colonies, and insure for the foreign flag in the Dutch colonies, equal advantages to the national flags. That will throw the colonial trade open to our shipping. The coasting and fishing trade, however, of the colonies are secured to their inhabitants or to the Dutch; and the colonies, which seem hitherto to have imposed duties on imports for their own purposes, are henceforward to refer all such duties to the home authorities. In the Dutch colonies in Java, for example, different duties are payable on goods imported, as they are the produce or manufacture of Holland or of other comntrics, and in these duties no alterations have been made, but a hope is held out that they will be altered. Under the restrictive colonial system of the Dutch-the whole trade of her Indian possessions having long been monopolised by one company, and carried on in Dutch vessels-her colonics
have not thriven, and the competition they have experienced from our possessions has made them sensible that they can only expect improvement from setting the colonial trade free. Most probably the interests of the colonists will, ere long, bring about an equalisation of duties in the colonies on the produce of all nations.

Competition is manifesting its beneficial effects everywhere Competition has made the sagacions Dutch place the shipping of all other nations on a fair footing with their own, and competition lass
abolished the transit tolls, and will soon make Belgium and France follow the example of Holland as to shipping. Between Holland and the Hanse Towns, having at their command the Elbe and the Weser, there is already a generons rivalry, and their united competition must, ere long, bring all Germany over to the side of free trade. By the alteration of our Navigation Laws, exemplifying the principle stated at the outset, the policy, first of the United

States, next of Holland, speedily of all Europe, and final!y of all nations which have commerce or colonies, will be influenced, and the free trade we have established will, partly by the instrumentality of our shipping, be made the rule of all the civilised world.

## IMPROVEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW.

We are not without hope that the Frimley burglary, followed by murder, will have several good effects. The unusual-we are happy to say, for the credit of England, the very unusual-nature of the occurrenee has caused great alarm and has excited corresponding attention. If the lives and properties of the gentlemen and clergymen of England were not in general very completely protected, the burglarious invasion of one house, and the death of ne corman, would not excite 50 much surprise and consterna tion. If burglars, besides being in the habit of breaking into country mansions that have generally one or two male domestics, were in the habit of taking life, instead of fleeing with alarm whenever discovered, the lamentable occurrence at Frimley would have been no novelty, and would have been thought less of than a murder in Ireland. While the alarm at the occurrence is really a testimony to the habitual security enjoyed against such attacks, it seems likely to be followed by the great advantage of very forcibly directing public attention to the efficiency of our police egulations, and the whole system of our criminal jurisprudence.
We may also remind the public, great as has been the alarm, that the death of Mr Hollest was not one of those cold-blooded murders which affrights us at the criminality of our common nature. It was not a treachero:3 administering of poison in an hour of confidence, like the diabolical deed of Tawell. It was not a deliberately concocted strangling of a sweetheart. It was not a planned murder, perpetrated in disguise by a man familiar with the habits of his victims, and almost daily in communication with them, like the crime of Rush. The crime planned and contemplated was robbery, but undesigned murder was the consequence. In the facts of the case there is criminality enough, without exaggerating the unanticipated result into the magnitnde of one of those fearful crimes which make every man shudder, and against which the law can scarcely supply a safeguard.

Already this great offerice, in conjunction with others, has re ceived the attention of one high judicial authority. The Recorder of Birmingham, Mr M. D. Hill, in his address on the opening of the Borough Sessions there, yesterday week, thus alluded to it After referring to a burglary with violence, recently perpetrated in Birmingham, where a well-organised police exists, the honourable and learned gentleman said :-
We shall be reluctant to excuse ourselves on the plea, unfortunately but too well founded in fact, that at the present moment the land is rife with crimes evincing degree offerocily and a definice of the lavo which we had fondly hoped were no characteristic of our age or cunniry. In Surrey, the home of a clergyman has been Tiolated and himself murdered, and in the adjolning county of Kent the house of ten clergymen have been robbed. The importance of these offences will expand bour view when we rehect hat heey have been conmitled apona class who俍 never obnoxious to those prefuaices which not uafrequently place one order or mat be the exponenta of $f=$ greater number base ever been bright inder our notioe. What has produced this sudden development of tcechness is ot, ns far as I know, understood. It is plain, however, that far more must be done for the repression of crime than we have hitherto accomplished, before we can reflect with any satisfaction on the results of our labours.

In these remarks, however, Mr Hill appears to us rather to forget the caution habitual to judicial minds. From one or two acts of violence he infers a "sudden development of wickedness." Supposing the ten robberies in Kent to be as is asserted-and we believe they rest on no other authority than that of an anonymous letter-writer in one of the morning journals-they have not all been committed within this day or two. They are spread over a considerable time; and, supposing them all burglaries, it is only in consequence of a particular class being attacked-ten clergymen robbed-that can give them any very great degree of importance. Ten burglaries in the large county of Kent is not an alarming number. Far from the inhabitants of the county, however, sharing Mr Hill's alarm, we are assured, by those who live in some of the least protected districts, that they have not been less subject to alarm for a long time. Corresponding, too, rather with the general state of the county than with one or two ex ceptional acts of plunder and violence, our journal stated last week, that at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for Somerset, M W. Miles, M.P., the chairman, stated that a general diminution of crime had taken place throughout the county. Last year 740 persons were committed for felonies, this year there has been only 588-a diminution of 152. A material diminution, too, had taken place in the "graver offences." Mr Hill began his charge, too, by stating that there was a steady diminution in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial, not only in the town of Birmingham, but in the country at large. The learned Recorder seems, therefore, in the passage above quoted, to have caught a portion of the exaggerating spirit of the caterers for the journals, rather than to have spoken in the calm and sober temper that befits a judge.
The learned gentleman, being so sensible of the increase of crime, naturally proposes a plan which he thinks may check it,
not struck out in the heat of the moment, but which for years has occupied "no small portion of his thoughts." The subject is of such pre-eminent importance, and the authority of the learmed gentleman deservedly so great-though it be slightly vitiated by the exaggeration we have noticed-that we must lay the plan before our readers. Mr Hill said :-
 Tndividually to the officers of justice as persons who follow crime as a calling, and to their nefarione means of subsiatence than the remuneration which belong several years, they follow this calling with impunity, because no opportunity has been found to bring home to them any particular act of crime. That the must, of necessity, commit offences daily, is jast as woul known to the police in it is known to us that the psosengers whom we meet in the streets must daily ei and drink, although we do not follow them to their homer, and are not able to aver that they have taken food of any particular kida or at any particular moment. more credib hat I woald propose is, that when by the evidence of two a believing. wheessef a jary has been nally bediat there th good ground for addieted to mhary or thef so to deserve the sppellation of thief hed called upon in defect prove himself in possession of means of ubbail bo lawfully ontained, either from his property, his labour, or from the aidence of his friende. On the failure of snch proof, let him be adjudged a reitan thief and put under high recognizances to be of good conduct for some slium period, or in default of responsible bail let him suffer imprisonment for the sex term. And ss in matters of such moment it is always sdrisable to prosed with great caution, I would, until the experiment has been tried and foum successful, confine the operation of the law to persons who have already been convicted of a felony, or of ouch a misderceanour as necessarily implies dishonesty in the guilty party, st, for instance, obtaining money or goods under false pre tences. As the testimony against the accused would only amount to a presumption of guilt, so it should seem but rensonable that such testimony might be met by a counter presumption, arising out of the fact, that his wants did not place him under any overwhelming temptation to commit the crimes in which he was snpposed to be ongaged. By mis course of proceeding, he would be relieved from the danger of undue embarrasment in his defence. A party the enjoyment of an honeat means of subsistence can have litie dificuity ia proving the fact. Doubtlens a law so framed would leave some thieves suil al large, because it would be too much to assume that none are in the habir of stealing who have obber sources of mainatenance, yeth would argue very little
 whon who now roam at large.
Almost all such plans look well as they are proposed, and that almost all of them have turned out bad upon trial, is the testimony of crowds of objectors to almost every part of our system That is a prima facia reason for suspecting and closely scrutinising every such plan. If it will not prevent crime, why should we give trouble and annoyance to the officers of justice, to juries, and the parties suspected, and put the public to expense? It is frequently, we are afraid, though it ought never to be, forgotten, that all such plans are per se evil, and are only to be tolerated -whatever may be the delight of the imagination in concocting and the hope of approbation in proposing them-when it is quite certain that they lessen some greater evii. We regret to have to repeat such a trite truth, but it is necessary, in discussing this subject, never to lose sight of it.
Mr Hill's proposal, besides the evils inherent in all such plans, would create a new crime. It does not merely forbid or punish theft ; according to it, not to be in the possession of the means of the subsistence will be a crime. That is the gist of the offence created-the fact to be proved, one way or the other. The man is suspected, and believed to be addicted to robbery; but if he can show that he possessss the means of subsistence-for how long a time Mr Hill does not state, whether a day or a month-he will be discharged. If he cannot show this, he is to be put under high recognisances or imprisoned for some limited period. Apart from the vagueness of such a description, it would increase the number of crimes on the statute book; and one of the strongest objections made at present to our criminal jurisprudence is, that it turns too many actions, perfectly innocent of themselves, into crimes. As poverty already suffers here much more than its own inherent punishment, to make the destitution, perhaps momentary, of a suspected man a crime, would certainly add to the moral evils of poverty, and might increase the temptation to get unduly the means of subsistence.

Mr Hill infers that destitution supplies the temptation to commit crime, and raises a presumption against the suspected man. The suspected man might show, he says, "that his wants did not place him under any overwhelming temptation to commit the "crimes in which he was supposed to be engaged"-a principle that might have saved Mr Sirrell from suspicion, and would exonerate Macguire and almost every member of the swell mob in the kingdom-a principle that would give license and encouragement to the bold plunderer, seeking or living in luxurious enjoyment, and fall heavily on those whose wants were extremely small. Poor prowlers about stores and docks might be reached by such an enactment; but burglars-men who empty silversmiths' shops of their contents,-men who clear out bankers' safes-and all their confederates, would be no more restrained than at preIf it The measure, evil of itself, would not do any equivalen If it were, as Mr Hill supposes, "to enable the ministers of justice "to withdraw from society nine-tenths of the criminals who now "roam at large," while it would not sensibly diminish the temptation to commit crime, it would compel a wonderfully enlargement of the gaols, and a corresponding increase of the gaol population;
consequences, as we already find it extremely difficult to dispose
of our criminals, worth more consideration than Mr Hill has given them.
To the enormons increase of power which such a provision would give to the police, to the professional zeal they would display in taking up suspected persons, to the wrong they would necessarily do, "inflicting destraction on the innocent," some of our contemporaries have called attention, and we need not go over the same ground. To place a man, once convicted of an offence, under an exceptional law, as is recommended, supposes that human jurisprudence is perfect, and forbids every act which ought to be forbidden, and forbids none which ought not to be forbidden. Were that so, a perpetual exclusion of men, once criminal, from the rest of society-penning them apart-might be reasonable, could it be practicable from their numbers; but, under an imperfect law, to doom a man for life to exclusion from all communication with honest men, is only to create and perpetuate a distinct race of criminals at war with society. The rule in France, once a convicted felon, always a felon, is an effectual bar to every felon's reformation, and his return to an honest life. Experience does not justify the plan of nourishing in the midst of society a marked band of perpetual outcasts.
Mr Hill, in the following observation points out the principle, of his plan. He says--"If a man can be secured from embar"rassment in his defence, no ground will remain why we should "forbear from calling on a party to defend himself against a "charge arising out of a course of conduct any more than from a "charge arising out of a particular act or acts." That throws down the barriers between crime and innocence. They will no longer be distinguished by tangible and certain acts, which contradict some positive and well-defined rules; but by a multitude of acts, each, perhaps, innocent of itself, which others may interpret erroneously or maliciously. In private life, indeed, the basis of all our judgments of others ought to be, and generally is, their course of conduct. But precisely because our moral opinions are formed from a multitude of acts, and carry with them, in our approbation or disapprobation, a reward or punishment, there is no occasion for the law to sit in judgment on a course of conduct. That wonld be doing necessary work twice over, for the people cannot be prevented from doing it. The distinction, we apprehend, between the moral oversight we all maintain over each other, and the oversight of the law, is, that the latter shall be limited to certain definite acts, which we agree to place under its dominion, while the former is general and cannot be limited. To extend that dominion, which implies specific rules and specific actions, to a course of conduct, scems to confound things essentially distinct, while it would convert the law into an intolerable inquisitorial tyranny.
We have no hope that any improvement can arise from Mr Hill's proposition; nor have we much hope that the improve ment of criminal jurisprudence can come from members of his profession. In common with him, they "deeply venerate the principles of our jurisprudence." For them, in common probably with him, the "sudden development of wickedness" will principally mean "defiance of law ;" and, in common with him, we are afraid that, regarding the law as the perfection of reason, they snppose the gist of offences is less a violation of laws of nature than of the laws of the land. We can comprehend and pardon their professional zeal. That each man should prize above everything his own occupation, is such an admirable means of making us contented in our respective spheres, that we are more ready to admire the veneration of lawyers for jurisprudence, than regard them as authorities for what jurisprudence ought to be. In fact, they are rather notoriously bad legislators, except as they adapt some new measures of detail to legal details already in existence.
It is to be inferred, from the failure of all our schemes of punishment, that we now require to find out some principle and follow some method which lies beyond the law; and that principle professional men, enamoured of the law to which they are wedded, are not likely to find out. They are thoroughly convinced that the principles of our jurisprudence are excellent, and we know nothing more fatal to improvement than such a conviction. To suppose that all is known which can be known concerning crimes and jurisprudence, is fatal even to inquiry. Particularly in this case, in which the question is to correct human fallibility, we are not likely to be successful by relying on human pride. Self-satisfied conceit seems the very concentrated essence of the frame of mind which requires to be corrected. Till the public cease to trust lawyers implicitly on such a subject, and till they look beyond the principles of our jurispradence for a remedy, there will be little rational ground for hope that our laws will increase our security by lessening our crimes.

## THENEW STAMPACT.

The following notice from the Times suggests one of the chief causes of the deficiency in the revenue of the last quarter, and also the probability that in the current quarter the same source will be more productive than was expeeted. From what we already see, the changes introduced in the New Stamp Act, are likely to exert a more remarkable and beneficial influeuce than was expected by its most zealous supporters:-
"It has been already stated that great activity has prevailed at "the Office of Stamps and Taxes, at Somerset house, for the last " month, in preparing to meet the demands that were expected "from the alteration under the New Stamp Act for deeds, leases, transfers, agreements, and other stamps, reduced ander the new scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which has given so "great an impetus to legal business throughout the United King"dom. The demands for stamps under the new act have been so "great for the country districts that the Commissioners are still obliged to keep the employes in full work from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m in what is called the 'dry department,' in stamping the nume"rous parchments sent in. It will be at least another month before the quantity required to be completed can be transmitted to the parties. In London there have been upwards of $1,000,000$ "stamps already delivered to the different solicitors, law agents, \&c. The average number of postage stamps sent to the post office is $12,000 l$ per week, besides those for the country."

## sariculture.

RENTS AND REVALUATIONS.
Farmeus and landowners having now become convinced of the folly of expectivg a return to "protection," and a great many of both classes, having become satisfied that protection was never of much use to them, are regarding, with more of purpose and earnestness than heretofore, the cconomical condition of their farms, and the existing relations of landlords and tenants. That such condition and such relations will be very generally found to be unsatis factory and untenable to a degree neither class will readily or at once admit is certain. In the mean time, farmers are expectiug and demanding reductions of rent; and there can be no doubt that all else remaining the same, and prices having become permanently lower than when rents were fixed -and fixed in reference to higher range of prices-the case for reductions of rent becomes a very strong one. At the agricultural meetings of the present autumn and elsewhere, tenant-farmers are beginning to speak out on this point and on allied topics, with a decision they have never before exhibited. They also constantly refer to the increased value of the landlord's income, by reason of the low prices of all articles of necessity and convenience. On the other hand, landlords no longer shrink from attending these meetings as they have done for the previous two years, and many of them fully acknowledge the necessity for instance, at the L-ominster Agricultural Society, the Vice-President of the society, a tenant farmer, said :-
No class of people in the country are more bencfited by free trade than the landlords. If a gentleman calts in his steward or housekeeper and examines his bills, he will find that he saves 50 per cent upon the articles which are consumed in his establishment. In sugar, tea, candles, \&o., there is a difference take peast 49 if not 50 per cent. in favour of 1850. A great reduction has also taken place in the prices of mercery and drapery gonds; cotton prints which, pior 13 years ago, cost 10 and 152 yard, can now be purchased at 25 the ford (yr Pe state upon the authority of a highly reepectable draper in Here ments, is elling at that goor calico, such sa gentemen ase Look also at the reduction in the cot of clothing. About sixteen years ago I gave 284 in London for a hat ; now I get one for 346 d; a pair of trousers for 1236 d , and a coat for 238 , instead of $3 l 8+$ a* 1 formerly used to pay. I maintain, then, that the reduction in the price of these snd other articles is at least 40 or 50 per cent; and such being the case, I hope that a good, kind and honest feeling will prevail between landlord and tenant, and that the difficulties of the latter will be met by a permanent reduction of rent, instead of tempora.
system.
And the reductions in the cost of living here alluded to are unde niable, though not perhaps quite so great as the Herefordshire tenantfarmer would make out. That speech, however, drew from Lord Bateman a statement of the "way in which he meant to enable his tenants to meet the times." The plau he intended to adopt was this :-
He was making a thorough valuation of the whole of his property - whether he should be a gainer or a loser he could not then tenf, but arter the valuation would be equitable with the present prices. He bad entrusted the valuation to a man competent to the duty, and one who was no free trad $\mathbf{r}$; in many cases that gentlem?n assured him that he should have to make a reduction in his rent, and this he wat prepared to do. If the landiords of Eogland generally would do as he was doing-and he believed that in many cases they were ready to do so-viz., examin e thoroughly into the state of their farms with the view of ascertaining that the tenants did not pay more rent than they ought to do, and see tlut the buildings tere in such a state as to enable the farmang operations to be carricd on in a proper manner, without any waste of the valuable article of manure-if these things were done, and the landlord and the tenant co-operated and went hand in hand, it was his opiaion the latter might be enabled to meet the times.
So th. Marquis of Granby, at the Waltham (Leicestershire) Agricultural Meeting, told the farmers that his father the Duke of Rutland had appointed two local surveyors to revalue all his tenants farms, and took credit for the appointment of surveyors acquainted with the district, instead of valuers from other localities. The obvious remark on this is, that if the revaluation is offered as a concession to the demands of the tenantry for reduction, there should have been a vaiuer appointed by and acting on the part of the tenants, in conjunction with the landlord's valuer; but if-as is probably the case-the revaluation is made in order to correct accidental inequalities in the rents charged to different tenants, and to enable the proprietor to judge, from the report of his own valuers, how far it
will be prudent on his part to resist or grant demands for reduced
rents, there is no reason why the owner should not solely select his rentuers. And other proprietors have stated the intention of having their estates revalued.
Again, there is the Marquis of Excter, who offers to each tenant, who may have demanded any reduction of reat, the option of a revaluation or to give up the farm. But by far the major part of the landed proprietors, who take any heed of their tenants' complaints about rent, meet them by making temporary abatements on their last halfyear's rent, usually $10 l$ per cent. The Marquis of Westminster, however, is stated to have "lowered his Cheshire rents 10 per cent, and presented his tenauts with $5,000 l$ worth of bone manure." This seems to be a permanent reduction of rent. Now a simple revaluation of an estate, for the purpose of ascertaining the present value to let of each farm, is clearly inadequate to the exigencies of the times, and in most eases will operate unfairly against the good farmer, Tho has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; while the inferior farmer, whose land is utterly unimproved, will probably obtaia such a reduction of rent as will enable him to drag on his miserable system a short time longer.
Present moderate prices, with the prospect of their continuance, form only one of the elements in estimating the amount of rent which may be fairly fixed on the actual occupiers of farms. What is required, is a comprehensive review and consideration of all the circumstances of an estate. And in undertaking such a review, the proprietor must make up his mind whether he means to regard the amount, security, and permanence of his income as matters of primary importance; or whether he is prepared to regard his income os of secondary concern to the maintenance of a system of yeariy lettings, a large head of game, and tha like. It will be necessary, also, to consider the case of ench tenant who farms indifferently, and to see whether he does so from sheer poverty or want of skill, or whether his farm may not be too large for his capital, or the deficiencies of buildings, drainage, and so forth, such as to render it difficult to farm well without a preliminary improvement of the farm by permanent outlays, which it is never the tenant's province to matse, and which as a yearly tenant, it would be most imprudent in him to undrta. There are many farmers now farming badly and coneequently paying their rent - be it high or low-with diff elty, we would mang one of land they now mapy with comparative pase and profit; while there re others who would be able to cultivate well their present farme, if such farms were put into a permanently good state, as repard byildings roads drainage and pe like, by hood stare, In gards there are roads drainage and the ike, by the landiord. In short, there are viry many farmers who have capital sufficient bo farm less land than they now occupy, and very many more who have the reprofitably and likewise to execute landlord's improvements
On most large estates there are some tenants who have farmed well, and improved their farms by permanent expenditure, and on whom it would be the height of injustice to fix rents simply with reterence to the present actual value of their farms. Yet, on a revaluation the sarveyor cun only value each farm as it stands. These tenants would usually be quite satisfied to continue in their occupations, and probably at their present rents, if leases of 21 years, without the absurd restrictions and game reservations which leases of former times contained, were granted ; and in some places liberty to remove fences and trees, to break up second-rate pasture land, and perhaps some extra buildings for stock would be required.
The smaller and inferior tenants should also have the security of leases, us soon as their farms had been adjusted to their means of cultivation.
A rather extensive and personal inspection of the agricultural districts of England recently made has satisfied us that, looking at the actual conditions on which yearly tenants hold their farms, the defective state of farms for want of outlays of fixed capital by the proprietors, and the very prevalent practice of undertaking a farm too large for the farmer's capital, present rents cannot continue to be paid ander the existing arrangements between landiord and tenant; but we are also convinced that, by judicious management, moderate outlays on the part of landowners, and the granting leases to tenants able to manage cheir land, there need be ittle, if any, permanent re ductions of rent. In some of our finest districts, where there is much grass land, rents, however, have been somewhat unduly enhanced by the competition of men who have undertaken to farm with small ca pitals, relying on the profit to be derived with small cost from the grass land; and the comparative value of grass land, either for feeding, rearing, or the dairy, has of late years been much reduced by the increased and increasing application of arable land to such purposes. Inshort, what is now wanted is not a mere revaluation of farms or tem. porary abatements of rent, but an entire re-adjustment of the con sracts between landlords and tenants for letting aud hiring farms, ex cluding therefrom all that semi-feudalism of which they have hitherto so largely partaken, and adopting the sound, sate, and practical principle, that a contract for a farm is simply an exchange of equivalents.

## HIGH FARMING in SUSSEX.

Oy all the ridiculous distinctions attempted to be drawn, nothing can be more absurd than that taken by the Protectionists between high farming and good farming. Thus Lord Stanley, at the Bury Agricultural Meeting, told the farmers that, if it did not pay to farm well, it would not pay to farmill ; yet, in the next breath, he told them that be was not going to recommend "high farming." Th fact is, that certain persons who have introduced or practiced some new methods in husbandry, and whose names have been very often before the public, busbandry, and whose names have been very often before the public,
are sometimes supposed to be representatives of the high farmers, and their particular practices are assumed to be exclusively " high farmMrg whereas high larming is nothing more than very good farming. Mr Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton, Sussex, is well known as a breeder of Southdowa sheep; and the report of a visit to his farm
read by Mr David Milne, before a meeting of the East Berwickshire Furmers' Ciub, shows that high farming is carried on by Mr Rigden as it is by the best farmers of most districts. The report contains many details which, though probably interesting to a Scotec audience, would scarcely be so to persons acquainted with Eaglish farmiug, and such we omit. It appears that Mr Rigden's farm is 740 acres, held under a fourteen years' lease, and consists light land not rcquiring to be drained. The average produce of wheat on this farm, in tho hands of the previous occupier was 28 bushels per acre-above the average of the county-whier Mr Rigden has raised to an average of 36 bushels per acre. Thi bespeaks rood farming. The rotation, previously to his com pation, was a six shitt, by which two-sixths were in grass, onesixth in green crop, and the other three-sixths in corn. The farm slape to the sea, and is exposed to S. W. gales, but derises so advape from seaweed, none being thrown on this part of the coast. Mr Ric den has one-half of the farm in green crops, and the other half in corn.
Some of the land is made to bear three crops in two years; thus: tares, rape and rye are sown in the autumn, which are cut or fed off in $A$ pril. The ground is thereafter ploughed up, to be planted with potatoes, turnips, or mangold in May ; and in autumn wheat is sown


740
My oats and barley (Mr Rigden observes) generally follow wheat. Iam aware this system is open to otjection; but as a geveral rule on the Southdowns, we cannot grow good barley after turnips. Our custom is to plough the wheat leybie as soon as posible aiter harvest, and to plough again when we sow bar is better calculated for wheat began barg of

Like most of the south farms it is neither incumbered nor protected by any fences.
The stock kept on the farm wan an follows :-
350 Southdown ewes,
29 Southdown rams,
150 Teggs (or female lambs) a year old,
21 Milk cows,

## 12 Heifers of diff

Pigs and poultry (a few).
The amount of capital expended by Mr Rigden on his farin is about 12,0002 In explanation of this amount of capital, Mr Rigden had to pay at his entry, according to the custom of Sussex, for "mendments" and "half-mendments," consisting of manure mode but not applied by the off going tenant, and for applied manure where its efficacy is considered not to have been exhausted. Ploughings are also paid for. At this time Mr Rigden considers that if he now left his farm he would receive, under the custom for such particulars, about 3,0002 Next he subsoiled nearly the whole of his land to the depth of twenty inches; he also chalked a large portion of the land, and he has ineurred considerable expense in forming a superior flock of Southdown sheep; for instance, he has given as much as seventy guineas for the use of a ram.
All these things have necossitated the outlay of so large a capital. He is fully repaid for his outlay on his flock by the high price he obtains for his ewes. The common brice of ewes in Sussex last year was from $25 s$ to $30 s$ each. The prices Mr Rigden realised wereas follow:-


The ewes are sold waen four years old, replacing them with an equal number of stock lambs. The wether lambs are sold as stores in August and September; the ewes, rams, and ram lambs are sold by auction on the farm about the end of September. The yearly produce of lambs is about 400, of which 250 are sold. When the cold weather sets in, the breeding ewes are brought into yards at night and fed with hay, feeding them on rape and turnips during frosy weather being apt to produce abortion. Each sheep clips about 4 lbs of wool. The cows are fed entirely in the house being turned out for two hours into a meadow they prodace on an averate 21 gallons of milk a day which is sold in Brighton for $10 d$ a gallon. The gatlons of more a which is sold in Brighton for 10d a gallon. The cows are curry-combed and brushed daily. They are fed on a variety of green food, roots, and brewers' grains; six are fatted off every year, and their places sup.
plied by heifers bred on the farm. The rest of the calves are sold, plied by heifers bred on the farm. The rest of the calves are sold, except whea the demand for milk is dull, and then some of them are k pt and reared. Few pigs are kept, which we think a mistake; but some people in Brighton are allowed to occupy an old quarry on the farm, where 70 or 80 pige are kept, the litter being supplied from, and the manure bronght back, to the farm. Seven of the twenty-eight horses kept are constant'y employed in taking produce into Brighton and bringing back manure. The labourers receive good wages, from 10 s to 13 , a week

The fellowing is the yearly outlay in this management :-
The following table, made up from the accounts of the year ending Martinmas, 1849, shows the chief items of expenditure and receipt :-

| Yearly Exprimiturk. | $\boldsymbol{l}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rent | 1,300 |
| Taxes. | 150 |
| Tradesmen's bills ......... | 353 |
| Sundries (ineluding insurance, losses, \&c.) | 100 |
| Wages to labourers and servants | 1,690 |
|  |  |
| Night soil .....esone | 686 |
|  |  |
| Brewery grains, for feeding cow |  |
|  | 150 |
|  | 4,529 |

Wheat sold
Yearlv Raceipts.
4,529
Barley do.
Stock and wool sold
Straw sold
Clover, tares, and rye, sold as ground......
Hay and oats sold rye, sold as green meat
course the foregoing table does not represent the fall amount of produce otually raised ; besides what is sold, much is consumed on the farm. The value of the total produce, on an average of the last two or three years, Mr Rigden eatimates at $9 l$ per acre.
The items of receipt were stated verbally by Mr Milne to the club, but he received them on the express condition, that they were not to be published, but taking the yearly produce as stated at $9 l$ per acre, it will give a total of 6,3601 , or a gross profit of $1,941 l$.

## cotton cultivation in Jamaica.

At a meeting of the gentlemen who have united for the purpose of testing the profitable cultivation of cotton in the island of Jamaica, held in the directors' room of the Jamaica Bank at Kingston, on the 25 th of last month, a report was adopted, of which the following is the most important portion:-
The committee appointed by the meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a company to test the cultivation of cotton in the island of Jamaica on the 26th ultimo report as follows:-

1. That in terms of the instructions of that meeting, they endeavoured to colleot subscriptions for the object, and that the sum now subscribed is 1,000 l. Lility of granting a considered the suggestion referred to them, as to the eligiWility of granting a portion of the subscriptions to small proprietors by way of re unanimously of opinion that it would be inexpedient, and be attended with many inconveniences to do so, and that the whole attention of the asociation ehould be limited to the cultivation of one property.
2. That they appointed a sub-committee of their own number to inspect certain properties in the neighbourhood of Kingston, to report on one which they might deem altogether most eligible for the objects of the association. That this aub-committee, after personal inspection and due consideration of circumstances, reported, that on the whole, they deemed Pembroke Hall the most euitable, and your committee, therefore, recommend that property as the proper object of the company 's attention, and that a lease of three years should be taken, terminable at the option of the aesociation, on three montho notice at the end of the first or seoond year.
Several letters, addressed to the committee by Mr James Sullivan, who has been experimenting on the growth of cotton, were then read, The annexed passages are from them :-
A fter a drought of sixteen months in this district rain fell about the middle I May, but I had to wait for labour until they planted their own grounds. In and it is certainly a very splendid and luxuriant sample. The most favoured of the sprouts are near six feet high, planted in the first week in June last. I have had no trouble in establishing this species, and from the produce of a tree a the garden about nine years oid, I consider the wool a very viluable article of commerce, though not so silky an the green seed kind. I sleo planted the first and second green seed in eeparate fieces, and I found them both very delicate in their growth, and difficult to establish. . . . . The eleven acres I planted and now growing cost me $24 s$ per acre, that is in falling trees, cleanag jungle, looping and beaping, and burning, clearing away old negro houses and useless old cross fences, reparing the outer fence with stake and rail and penguins, and then cleaning and moulding. I superintended this work moyself. fad I delegated my authority to others it would have coet me upwards of 308 or acoount of the stumpo On sugar estate the expenses will be maratively small and if one can be obtained it is far more profitable to any comparativery smatl, azdif ex eablishing an experimental cotton planta ion. There is no danger of a fulure from the climate and soil on the south side of this island, and native labour can be had at times for 1s a day for men and 9 d for women. But continuous labour will not be required fur cotton after the first three or four months, except in the picking seapon, and hat being very light work they will prefer it to the weary and laborions operation of the boe and the bill; and I expect some African immig ants, when I shall then hope to p'ant cotton on a larger scale, and make it my ex olusive occupation.
In respect to the supply of labour, Mr Sullivan points out that, though it is scarce in some districts, it is abundant enough in others. He says:-
I live within two or three miles and a half of Lime Savanna, Four Paths, and Smoky Hall districts, in which are located ebout four thousand negroes, and I have the greatest difficuliy in getting hands at is per day for men, and od for women. Their work is generally very unsatisfactory. They Work six, nometimes six and a laif hours a day, without using much exertion. The trongest men aad women will not do more than the weakest ones, and if you Wotk thelit own groatest part of chese people hever work for any one; they culcivate this atatement with the fact, that last Saturday I mentioned this to $\Delta$ gentleman living by Poras, who asured me that from that townahip he can get more labour than he requires for sixpence a day, and that he at times gets it at fourpence-halfpenny a day. At this place, Porus, there are located about thre
thousand people; It is on the confines of Clarendon and Manchester. The Iand is poor, clayey anvanns soil, and the patches that were formerly good are now labour for their bread, unless they get is by etealing and petty trafte. Whine and Clarendon Park are the only two estate in that vieintty which are aupplied with labour from Porus. If you get Clarendon Park eatate as one of your experimental cotton plantations, there is no danger that you will fail for want of labour, and jou will get it cheap.

## the sugar drying machine.

## (From the Tobago Chronicle)

Considering it our duty to place before our readers an acconnt of any and every improvement which the experience and ingenuity of scientific men and of practical agriculturists have produced, in reference to the cultivation of the cane, and the manufacture of its juice into sugar, as recorded in the colonial or English papers; we have peculiar pleasure in stating that the great desideratum in the mansfacture of sugar seems at last to be attained, by the perseverance and skill of Mr Drumm, of Barbadoes, a name with which most of our readers are familiar, in consequence of the extracts copied into our columns from the Barbadoes papers, recently, relative to the progress he had made in bringing his sugar drying machine to perfection. In our present number we have copied the remarks of the Barbadoes Mercury, on Mr Drumm's application of centrifugal force to the dry. ing of sugar, and also a copy of the bill passed by the Legislature of Barbadoes, securing to him a certain per centage on the cost of the machine.
The invention is one of very great importance to the agricultural interest, but it is considered doubtful whether her Majesty can give her assent to the bill. We do not profess to know much regarding the laws affecting patents, but we feel a livelv interest in everything that holds out the slightest prospect of benefiting these colonies, and therefore hope for the best. A party in Eugland, Messrs Rotch and Finzel, have secured a patent for a machine of similar construction -so we are led to understand-but the exorbitant charge they demand for the use of the machine would almost debar the producer from availing himself of the use of an instrument which could not but prove of immense advantage to him. If there is any imperial law which secures to patentees in England, not only some reasonable remuneration for the expense, trouble, and anxiety consequent upon the introduction into the worid of some valuable improvement, but alse he power to demand something tantamount to a prohibition of its use, and thereby render the benefit to the parties chiefly interested-the public-nugatory, then that law should be, with as little delay as possible, amended, not only for the benefit of the producer, but also of the consumer and the patentee. The interests of the colonist cannot surely be so grossly neglected, even by the present Government, for any considerable length of time, as to permit our rivals in Cuba and Brazil-who labour under no necessity to submit to exorbitant charges -to benefit from the invention of MrDrumm, and at the same time virtually deny to the West Indian planter the use of an instrument of suck importance to him. Should the bill passed by the Legislature of Barbadoes not receive the assent of Queen Victoria, we can only conclude that the best interests of these colonies will be sacrificed to secure the support of the refining interests at home, who are, it is generally believed, staunch Free-traders. But Mr Drumm's application of centrifugal force to the drying of sugar is of very great importance to the British consumer of sugar. The advantage conferred by the machine is not onesided-in favour of the producer only-it is one of immense importance, in a variety of ways, to the United Kingdom. It has been generally admitted that, from various causes, the sugar shipped from these colonies to the mother country oses about 10 per cent. in weight on an average during the voyage. It would be impossible to ascertain the quantity of sugar lost by drainage, and pumped into the sea during the voyage home for many years past. By way of illustration, however, and with a view of aiding our readers in forming something approximating to a correct estimate of the loss hitherto sustained, in consequence of the imperfections attendant on the manulacture of sugar on estates, we subjoin a statement of the quantities of sugar delivered is Great Britain and Ireland, during the year 1849, from the Maurisus and British West India colonies, with the loss of weight iecurred during the voyage :-

Mauritius
British W
Indies
As the above quantity was delivered, after undergoing a drainage of 10 per cent., the quantity actually shipped from the colonies was $4,153,612 \mathrm{cwts}$, causing a loss to the proprietors of $415,361 \mathrm{cwts}$, which, $332,2 \times 8$ on the crop of 1849 .
Supposing that the enormous quantity of sngar lost-a loss that would have been avert-d had Mr Drumm's drying machine been completed, and in operation on the sugar-producing estates-had been saved, and the duty thereon duly paid, the imperial revente would be increased by $249216 l$, calculating the duty at 12 a per cw i The shipowner also is deeply interested in this mateer; he is a loser of about ten per cent. on his freight; but should he feel satisfied with the present rates, notwithstanding the decrease in the weight of his cargoes alluded to, he could afford to reduce the weight of ten per cent, or nearly 6d per ewt, on the rate of freight generally paid by
the planters of this island. The gross value of the sugar lost in the ocean last year, in consequence of its being imperfectly manufactured, would command in the English market little short of threequarters of a million sterling.
For an evil of such magnitude it appears that Mr Drumm has at last succeeded in finding an effectual remedy.

## SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Carliste, Capel, and Co.'t Cireular.) $\begin{gathered}\text { London, Oct. 22, } 1850 .\end{gathered}$
The arrival of the July mail shortly after the date of our last with accounts from Canton to the 22nd, and Shanghai to the 12 th of that month, gave a atimuias to our market, and relieved it from the drooping and nacive state which we then noticed as prevailing. The absence or sipmentan Canton, and the apparent indiap osition to open the market at prices so far beyond those current on this side, gave coutdience trobaye nad an leas, partly speculative, and partly from the trade, wan the immeaiate reeult. everything offering up to is 1 d was taken freely at the beginning of the month; everytag ofs $f$ ip the cas been less is attibutable. parlly to the divinclination of the country dealera to pay the increaced rates, aud partly from the desire of most of the importers to close sccounts in the finer deecriptions: in these the transactions have been to some extent, and at varying prices: a good demand has existed for Liverpool, but owing to the disposition to realise, the dealers from that market have been able to effect their purchases in some instances as low or lower than at any former period. The accounts just received from China must be looked upon as favourable for this clase, Lut the stock still left in first hands is too large to admit of any material improvement in prices. Scented teas, owing to the small quantity, have been in active request, and the recent arrivals of orange pekoes have been taken off at extreme prices; for capers the demand has not been so active, except for the dull leaf descriptions, which are much wante.
souchonga, and Oolongs we have no alteration to notice.
The green tea mariset has been better supported than last month, and as all the supplies of country kinds are now arrived, purchases have been made with more confidence. In hysons the common and medium descriptions have commanded full prices, but for the finer sorts the demand coninues limited. In young bysons the hate teavy arrivals have ruther depressed the market, and but of the has been done. Guapowders have been sold to some extent, but price of the ined to dexcriptions have beea very low, whilst che medium sorts have coninued to bring comparatively bigh rates.
limited extent, but the low point to which our stock is redured thas enabled limited extent, but the low point to which our stock is reduced has enabled
holders to obtain full prices. In Canton made teas a good business has been done at about last month's quotations for good common sorts, and st au advanco of $\frac{1}{d}$ to 1 d on the low qualities.

## From Messrs. Wn. Jas. Thompson and Sons' Circular,

The social prosperity of the country is becoming more manifest daily, and this is particularly evinced by the large deliveries and increasing consump. used by the masd of the people, while fureign produce which are chied facturing districte, and the gradual diminution of party and political differences, give every reason to hope for results as beneficial to the community at large as He deirable for our wn eonmerial a vainement.
The sugar market has experienced a great improvement; the large and increasing deliveriee, the diminished stocks, the reduced imports, together with the with confidence, and have produced a considerable demaud at rapidly increasing rates, both on the part of ppeculators and the trade. Importers also not having too freely breught forward their goods, prices about 18 dd for the low and medium qualties above hose of last month have been obtained; while for the grocery descriptions, which have been very scarce, still fuller rates have been given. A large amount of buesiness has been done in fureign, by private contract, both for parcel sond cinded, and che current rates shew a similar trade and speculators ha tred a very large business, at still ferth the hanced quotations, while the large dellserie on the demand there for $A$ merica, hare induced shippera operate to a very coneide able extent. In the beginning of the month, owing to the unfavourable counts received of the crop from Java, quotations contioued to adrance, and very large business was for a time being done at a rise of 3 s 6 d to 4 s for plantation Ceglon, from this, however, it declined 28 to $3 s$, but having again rallied, prices may now be regarded as being fally 58 per cwt above those ruling at the date of our last. For the native kinds there has been an animated inquiry chiefly of a speculative character, and although some slight fluctuations were at one time observable, the article is now quiet at 578 , being 1s to 18 dd below the highest point touched, and ss advance on the previous month's currency, I foreign, trankations continue to be upon an extensive scale, and several cargoes for the Mrediterranean have changed handa by private contract at rates showing a riee of about ss per cirt. hice is rather firmer at former prices. The demand for black pas beer whiche, and very full rates liave beed obtained, excepting for black pepper, which exhibita a decline of $\ddagger d$ per 1 lb . The general improvepany's sale, which went off spiitedly. Holders of salt retre or the Datch compadvance of Cd per cwt , but there are terly sales of indigo commenced one not now sellers at this increase. The quarprices ruled for Bengal at $10 d$ to 18 per lb above July rates, and 6d to Sd Pr ib for Madras, and 100 per 1 b for Kurpha. About 5 y rates, and 6 d to sd per of 17,100 cheets brought forward. In tea there has been a good businees done and prices of most qualities have materially advanced. Common con yous is no readily saleable at $180 \frac{1}{2} d$ per 1 lb . A sale of Java tea has just tsken place, and has attracted much attention ; the entire quantity offered has found buyers at fair prices.
(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)
The dulness in our market which we noticed in Manchester, Oct. 22. 1850, to the commencement of the present month, when last circular continued up consequent ou the arrival of the Bombay mail with tidings of the opening of the eeneon with considerable animation, and an advance in all our staple articles : the Calcutta accounts too, being more cheerful, added to this feeling of improvement. Since chat time we have had a fair amount of buiness doing, quite equal the carry or the production, and, in some cases, to considerably reduce our stocks, the aggregate of which are, at the moment, far from exeessive. The accounts
by the Calcutta mail, to hand yeaterday, are confirmstory of by the Calcutta mail, to hand yesterday, ara confirmatory of those just menhaving produced any decided adrance in prices. The china news by the arer, mail is not satisfactory, and will probably canse reatricted neration the same maining part of this year, more particularly as the shipments already made revery little ander those to the eame period in last year, as reapects shirtinge Generally our foreign trade is in a healthy state, and will undoubtedly be grealy. stimulated by the heavy advance which has recently taken place in almost every article of prodsce. Our home trade has been unusually quiet for some time
past; the stocks held are under
The aggregate salea aiderably beyond the production and 40 in. ehirting havo been largo compass ; in prices very flue chan alter our quotations from those of the previous month, indeed the same remar iqually applies to every other articie. The purchares made bave been (in 40 in hirting ) chitely for India and Ciina, the greater proportion for Bombay. Our printers have operated sparingly, and our country trade houses still more so. In 8.8 birtings the transactions have been to some extent at very full prices, on which an advance in now very generally demanded; stocks are light, and the production considerably lessened from what it was some monthe ngo. 78th print. lug cloths have had a fair share of inquiry, but not equal to what is looked for this seasoa, the bettr all king are lizht being for oft most part neglected, stocks of all kinds are light. Madapolams have gone ol ths continue to be the only heavy fabrio in demand, and of kupplies, Long at an adrance of $1 \mathrm{l}^{2}$ per picce on the rates ouling at the commences caleabie month. T cloths are very dull of sale, and do not keep pace in value with the cost of production, the uame may be said of domestice, which hare also bem Tery limited reque-t, and that almost exclusively for the lighter makes. A my large bueiness has been done in low jacconets, chicfly for the Bombay mare at rates 3 d per piece above thoce ruling at the close of last month; the stocks, which were then heavy, have been cleared off, and some large contracts entered into. White jacconeta, cambrice, and fancy muslins continue neglected. Fus. tiane, owing to the dull atate of the home trade, have had very little enquiry.

(From Witherby and Ha

London, Oct. 23, 1850.
Currants - At the date of our last report there had been no arrivals of new 7 th ingt the Shark, screw steara ship, arrived $26 t h$ Pit. in 22 days, butts, 323 carroteels, 343 barrels, and 70 boxes. A cargo has been received at Liverpool. We had received to this date in 1849 about 2,500 tons of new fruit, upon a ck of 2,500 tons of old fruit on soth September, whist as yet we have of below 20000 tore 1 . for this port, and several are close at band, there is liztle doubt of the reopective receipts of both sesons being equalised very thorty. To 30th October 1819 receipts of both seasons being equalised very
e had received 20 cargoes,
The first cargo of new fruit was sold at 458 per cwt, or 3 s sbove the opening The long absence of arrivals, and the receipt of further exciting neiss from the places of growth, both as regarde extent of rain-damage and advance in prices have since given a new feature to the market, and led to a brikk demand for old fruit. Two cargoes of Cephalonia were sold last week at 418, and parcels of Gulph fruit at 40 s , establishing su advance of 3 s to 4 s upon the quotations a of fine Coping of September. The stock of old fruid
The London clearances for home consumption from 19 th ult. to 18 th in-t.har been 1,075 tons against 1,010 tons in 1849, 1,215 tops in 184s, and 915 tons in 1817 daring the like period. Those at Liverpool, of the four weeks ending 15th
inst, shows 390 tons against 445 tons in 1849 , and 260 tons in 1818. The late ffisial returns show falling off of 1,360 tons in the consumption of the United Kingdom during the first eight months of this year as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.
It is obvious that the artice currants has assumed a feature quite different pectel oly pected only eix weeks ago. The extent of damage to the crop from rain fully the above deficiency in the country's consumption will be made up by increased deliveries befe Clritmas will depend upon the prises ruling during that the deliveries berore Curistmas will depon ut the prices ruling durlo tion amot the working clases who now constitute the great mase of con sumers.
Raisins-It our last report we announced the arrival of sixteen cargoes of Falentia raisins, and the price to have fallen from 453 , the opening price, to 42 and 40s. Fifteen cargoes have since arrived, making in all thirty-one cargo cargoes to 22nd October
At the clo-e of last month, in consequence of further unfavourable news from Siain respecting injury to the crop, extensive purchases of sound keeping fruit
 of which quality a cargo offered at public sale this day, snd taken in at 40 s , has
on been since sold at 39 s .

The total clearances of raisins at this port for home consumption from 10 th at.. (When the second cargo arrived) to 18 th instant have ben 1,300 ton Liverpol they parse October 1849, and what is atill more novel a feature in the trade the clearances of raisins at both ports exceed thase of currants. This may be atributable partly to the lateness of the arrival of new curanta : those interested exclusively in raisins indulge the hope that currants may have lost ground during the year, owing to the advance in pric ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ in spring, and that the public taste may be Therg to raisins. Of this the month of November will affurd a fair test. quality. Considerable sales of sultanas have been made at our quotations. Is other raisins no arrivals.

## (From Messrs Davison and Gordor's Circular.) 1850

Sugar. - The expectations which we noticed in our last circular, have been fuily reatieed, a very extensive demand has heen experienced for all descriptiona, he trade and exporters buying freely, whereas speculators have been than operators. Prices have steadily advanced, and are now 18 to 2 s dearer con this day month. The small quantity held by the trade, and the carg the ingdom, tends to increase the confidence of merchants in the stocks holders. The tock ha rances it is to 20 th instant shows a decrease of 13,500 tons ; as the seabon upward tendency. The sales made in West India vince our last amount to 8,930 hlids and tierces. Barbadoes ordinary to fine yellow, in public sale, brought 36 s 6 d to 45 s 6 d , grainy 42 s 6 d to 46 s . St Lucia brown 33 s to 37 s , grey and yellow 36 s to 92 s ; crystulised Demerara, white, fine and very fine 46 sd d , and St Kitts 1 market iss ben less freely hands, grainy and colourg kinds are the mont in request. Only 8,400 bags have been offered, which all wold, yellow and grey 36 s to 428 , brown 30 s to 36 s , very
dark 288 to 2986 d , graing yellow 37 s 6d to 428 6d, and brown 338 6d to 3886 d per cwt. Several parcels out of seoond hands have been sold at higher prices. The aupply of Bengal continues good; the demand, however, being fully equal to it, the whole of 30,300 bags, offered at public sale, found buyers,
white Benares and the grainy kinds contiouing acarce, have fetched extreme White Benares and the grainy kinds continuing acarce, have fetched extreme
prices, whilst other kinds have gone of with spirit. White Benares sas to prices, whilst other kinds have gone off with spirit. White Benares 39 s to 45 s
6 d , soft yellow 37 s to 42 s ; Mauritius kind dry and strong 39 s to 43 s 6 d , sofs $6 d$, soft yellow 37 s to 42 s ; Mauritius kind, dry and strong 39 s to 43 s 6 d , soft ditto 38 s to 41 s ; Date kinds, yellow and grey 36 e to 41 s , good and fine dry 145 to 4596 d . Dhobah No , mon brown 318 to 823 , and Tirhoot 33 s to 348 a By private contract about 10,000 bags Khaur have been sold at 00 to 31 s . My private contract about much attention, and higher prices are paid. The public sale have offered 19,700 bags: the chief portion consisted of the better desoriptions, which met a very active sale at high prices, good and fine grainy white 458 to 48 s , extra fine 50 s to 52 s , yellow 4086 d to 48 s , soft yellow Mauritius kind 3696 d to 40 s , fine white, like Benares, 45 s to 478, and ordinary to good darap brown and yellow 31s to 36 s . In other foreign East India descriptions a large business has been done, and prices are much higher. The public sales have offered 18,350 bags Manilla, clayed 3686 d to 38 s 6 d , and Muscovado 30 s 6 d to 3536 d , and 900 bage China white 408 to 418 . The private operations are 25,000 bags Manills, clayed at 388 to 3856 d , and 3uscovado at 308 6d to $358-1,300$ baskets Java at 248 9 d in bond. The market for all kinds of foreign sugar has been very active, both for parcels on the spot and afloat. Speculators and exporters have been large bules bales have ofered 1,180 chests Bahia, which were takea brown and yellow 68 d to 38s. 1,980 bags 80 chests Pernam sold, white 43 s , jellow ordinary to Havana were mostly taken in yellow 38 s 6 d to 45 s , brown 8686 d to 39 s . 450 boxes white, part sold at full prices. The private transactions are sa follows $-38,000$ buxes, partly afloat and partly landed at 3886 d to 45 s for brown and rellow, and 23 s to 25 s in bond. Six cargoes of brown Buhis afloat at 19 s 3 d to 20 s 9 d , one deliverable here at 37 3 3d. A cargo on the spot, 360 chests, at $88 s$ to 38 s 6d. Two cargoes Pername, 7,000 bags, one at 19 s 6d, and the other at 34s. A cargo of white Bahia for Amsterdam at $28 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}, 250$ chests on the spot at 403 to $42 s$, and a cargo of 250 casks Cuba Muscovado at 393 per ewt. The markets on the continent are in a healthy state, and prices are
looking up. Tise consumption in the Kingdom up to the sth September, accordlooking up. The consumption in the Kingdom up to the 5th September, accord-
ing to the Returns issued by the Board of Trade, shows an incresse of nearly ing to the Returns issued by the Board of Trade, shows an incresse of nearly
20,000 rons, ns compared with that of laet year, and the imports a deficiency 20,000 rons, ns
of 23,300 tons.
Coffer. - The speculative feeling which we noticed at the close of our last for Native Ceylon continued up to the middle of the present month, a large lusiness was done and prices rose $3 s$, the highest price paid being $88 s$ for current good ordinary ; after that time the demand fell off, and prices have receded to 5696 d to 57 s 6 d per owt. The private and public sal s since our last are esti-
mated at 45,000 bags. The trade and exporters throughout the month have mated at 45,000 bags. The trade and exporters throughout the month have
purchased very cautiously
s purchased very cautiously ss other descriptions are much cheaper in comparison.
For Plantation, is very active demand was experienced up to the end of the seFor Piantaticn, is rery active demand was experienced up to the end of the se-
cond week this month, extensive sales both by public s.nd private contract took place by speculators and the trade, with an advance of 3 s to 4 s , latter!y importers and second hand holders have brought forward more than the trade can take off, and as many parties became sellers a reduction from the highest point of the market during the month of 28 to 38 has taken place. In all, the public sales have offered 4,180 casks, 4,900 bags, and by private contract about 4,000 casks have been sold. The latest quotations paid were for good and fine bold coloury 70 s to 80 s , low middling and middling 62 s to 61 s , fine and fine fine ordinary 58 s to 61 s 6 d , good ordinary grey 55 s to 57 s , and pea berry 60 s to 75 s per having been brought forward, which partly sold at former terms. Mocha has been more in request, but owing to the high pretensions of holders only a small xtent of business has been done. The quantity offered at public sale was 750 packages, the greater portion was bought in above the market value. A few lots sold at 708 to 753 for middling yellow and brownish clean garbled. Of other kinds of East India the fransactions are of a limited character, owing to the small quantity to be met with. 700 packages have been offered, which old, Madrae 60 s to 70 s , ordinary 50 s , and ordinary broken to good ordinary pale Irom Calcutta 42 s od to 508 . The private sales are 2,000 bags Java, 508 to 52 s , have 1,500 bags Padang 48 to 48 per cw. The market for for continues to roa and good ordinary small 48 s to 50 s , fine ordinary to middling 518 to 56 c and ood 5636 to 58s; 600 barrele 100 bage Porto Rics and Cubs, and 1,600 bags Bahia were held for higher prices. By private contract 2,000 baga Porto Rico and La Guayra sold at 50 s to $548 ; 600$ barrels African at 478 ; 3,000 Costa Rica 54 s to 63 s 6 d ; five cargoes Rio afloat, for near porte, at 45 s to 50 s , and two cargoes St Domingo at 488 per cwt. According to the Board of Trade Reo turns for the eight months ending 5th September, there is a decrease in the import, at compared with the previous year, of upwards of $4,000,000 \mathrm{lba}$; the Quantity taken for oonsumption also shows a falling off of nearly $3,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, and for export of $14,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, the great deficiency being on foreign coffee.
The advices from all the continental porta continue of a satisfactory nature.

## yoreigu Cortsponoumc.

From our Paris Correspondent.
Paris, October 24, 1850.
It seems that Louis Napoleon's system is to announce his ambitious desires, in order to prepare the public opinion for the continuation of his power as President of the Republic, and even as Emperor, and afterwards to recede, and contradict all the reports to which his own conduct contributed to give rise. His intentions were not enigma-
tical when he travelled through France with a great pomp, when he gave military banquets and luncheons, when he applauded the cries of "Vive l'Empereur," and punished the soldiers who cried "Vive la Republique." All the Elyséean journals contained threats against the Assembly, in case the majcrity should refuse to grant directly the prolongation of his powers for ten years. But the Elysée has probably recognised that the Napoleon cause was compromised by such a compulsory system. All the legitimist papers had begun direct hostilitiea to the President, and some of the Orleanist organs were
also unfavourable to him. There were but two representatives in tho Committee of Permanence who supported the President; all the others attacked him with great violence, and M. Dupin, the elder, drew out the minute of the sitting of that commission in which s severe blame was reflected on the President.
Last week there was a report of a sort of treaty between M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and M. Berryer. It was said that the burgraves had decided to vote for the prolongation, but the report was contradicted by the friends of M. Berryer and of M. Thiers,
Louis Napoleon, who perceives that his dictatorial and havghty declarations increase the number of his enemies, has modified his tac ics. The papers have announced that he would be satisfied with a three years prolongation. He will accept any commission that will be granted him, and M. Louis Veron, who is considered as his off. cial counsellor, edited in the Constitutionnel in leading article, ad dressed to General Changarnier, who was by turn threatened and flattered. They promised to change General d'Hautpoul, whose hos. ilities with General Changarnier have been mado public, provided the Commander-in-chief of the Parisian army consented to abandon any idea of declaring himself a candidate for the next Presidentship of the Republic, and adopted the views and interests of Louis Napoleors.
General Changarnier answered nothing to this threatening article, but there were active negociations during several days. General d'Hautpoul went to the President with M. Veron's article, and complained of being sacrificed. Louis Napoleon pretended that he had not approved such a publication, though the article had been corrected by M. Fould; it was even promised to him that General Changar nier should be sacrificed, that his command should be divided into three divisions, in order to deprive him of his importance. But the President was at last prevail d upon to yield to General Chancrarnier and to sign the nomination of General Schramm, as Minister of War in lieu of General d'Hautpoul, who is temporarily appointed to the functions of Governor of Algeria. These decrees appeared to-d y in the Monitcur, and the nomination of M. d'Hautpoul is only temporary, on account of the law which prohibits the promotion of a representative to such functions.
Thus General Changarnier seems victorious, and the President has confessed the superiority of his rival. But I doubt that it will be any thing more than a truce. General Schramm is a brave soldier, who will enforce his own rights as Minister of War, and he will not easily yield to the claims of the commander of the $\mathbf{P a}$ risian army, so that the struggle between the Minister and the General will soon be renewed. It is reported that Louis Napoleon waits patiently for that moment, becuse his intentions are to sacrifice General Changarnier to General Schramm after sacrificing General d'Hautpoul to General Changarnier.
If Louis Napoleon does not obtain his prolongation from the Assembly, or at least from the universal vote, it will be his own fault, as the public opinion is admirably disposed for statu quo. The Count de Chambord is every day losing ground, and he has at this moment no chance of success. The private letters from Frohsdorff continue to represent the fusion of the two royal branches as in a very forward state. They say that the Count de Chambord has signed the treaty which was propos.d by M. Salvandy and the Countess de Chambord has adhered to it. According to that treaty the Count de Paris would be adopted as the heir apparent of the the Duc de Bordeaux has no children. But in that case no treaty would be necessary, as the Count de Paris would of course succeed to the Count de Chambord. But if M. de Salvandy is successful at Frohsdorff, he will not easily prevail upon the Duchess of Orleans to sign the treaty, and in France our Orleanists continue to be very adverse to it, because they have recognised the reluctance of the nation for the Bourbons of the elder branch.

In the midst of the political passions which are struggling around Louis Napoleon, there is in the public at large a strong desire to a void anything which might resemble a revolution, and bring about new political struggles. The traders demand but tranquillity that their business may prosper. The best means for Louis Napoleon to obtain of ho-much-longed-for prolongation, is to wait patiently urtil the end for his new election, and he may oppose the sovereignty of the universal vote to the constitution which forbids the return of the same President before an interval of four years has elapsed.
The situation of our trade is good, there is a great activity in almost all cur manufactures in spite of the apprebensions produced by the approach of the legislative debates. There are but two branches of trade which are suffering at this moment. The manufacturers of Lyons, who had worked so much last year, have received no new orders from the new states, and there are many looms unoccupied. The iron trade is also in a bad situation. It has never recovered from its disastrous state.
The prices of corn continue to be depressed in our marknts, and large purchases have been made at the Halle de Paris for the account of England. But fine qualities of wheat and flour mantain their good and inferior qualities. The low price of bread is indecd a very our agricultur year the same quantities of acres with wheat and corn.

We have received the tables of the Custom IIouse during the month of September, and during the three first quarters of 1848 , 1849, and 1850. The duties recelved in September amount, in 1848 , to $8,733,654 f$; in 1849 , to $10,876,111$; and in 1850 , to $11,619,169$ f. They amounted for the three first quarters, viz. -in 1848 , to $62,826,100 \mathrm{f}$; in 1849 , to $95,152,863 \mathrm{f}$; and in 1850 , to 92,848,672f.

## THE ECONOMIST.

The following are the variations of our securities from Oet. 17 to Oct, 23 :-
 Thive per Cents varive drom .....
The Bank Shares declined from Northern Shares declined from
Strantes.o.

| Strasburg |
| :--- |
| Orleans |

Marseilles
Bordeaux
The Centr
Half-past Four.-The Funds were rather buoyant, in consequence of the issue of the new Piedmontese loan, which was quoted from 85 f 40 c to 85 f 35 c .

- The Three per Cents varied from 57 ff 6 c to 57 f 75 c ; the 5 per Cents from 92 f 80 c to 93 f 20 c ; the Bank shares were at $2,300 \mathrm{f}$; the Northern shares at 465f; Strasburg from 343f 75c to 345f; Nantes from 240 f to 242 f 50 c ; Orleans at 778 f 75 c ; Rouen at 615 f ; Havre at 25 If; Marseilles at 272 f 5 c ; the Central at 360 ; Bordeaux at 386 f 25 c .


## Nelos of the deteef.

## COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family continue at Osborne. Her Majesty and bis Royal Highnese remaia in strict seelusion.

## METROPOLIS.

Cocrt of Canncerr. - There are now two Viee-Chancellorehipe vacentone occasioned by the death of the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, in August last, and the other by the recent resienation of the Vice-Chancellor Wigram, on account of continued indisposition. It If understood that one Viee Chancellor only will be appointed to aupply the places of the two judges whose offices have thus become vacant. It is expected that the Master of the Rolls, together with the Vice-Chancelior Knight Bruce, and the Vice-Chancellor who is to be arpointed, will be enabled to keep down the
basiness of the court, even assuming that the Lord Chaneellor will be exclusively basiness of the court, even assuming
engaged in hearing appeals - Times.
engagedis hearing appeals-Times.
Extenive Robieny of Jewelerry, -A large jeweller's and uilversmith's in the Strand was entered in the middle of Monday night, and property stolen therefrom to the amount of between 2,0006 and 3,0006 . The houpe in which the robbery was committed is on the left side of the Craven Hotel, Strand, direetly facing the Golden Cross coach-yard; and belongs to Mesird Clapham and Williams. The hour at which the robbers must have entered is supposed to be about three oclook, bat how an entry was effected there is not the slightest circumatance to show. The property stolen consists of diamonds of great ringa and watches. The police are still actively engaged in the purevit of the robbers, but up to the present nothing has transpired which could enable'the detectives, who have the case in hand, to fix upon the guilty peraong without running great rikk.
Legal Changes. - We are authcrised to state that Mr Baron Rulfe has beear raieed to the dignity of Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the Viee-Chancellor of England, deceased. This change from a puisne Judgeship to the equity court does not increase the Learned Baron's salary, but it gives him higher
rank. Besides, the duties ofs rank. Besides, the duties of a Vice-Chancellor are less onerous than those of a common law judge, and the expenses of going two circuits in the year, about
s00l, will be eaved. The appointment will give uiveral satisfection for book, will be eaved. The appointment will give universal satisfuction; for the Learned Baron'y predilectione and earlier studies were given to the equity bar. Sir James Wigram, caunot be filled up p, caused by the recent resignation of ts expected, will be rendered necessary from the Aet of Parliament, which, it now in the courls of equity, chiefly arising from the increaing and hosesoss practice of filing claima in matters where the slow and expeneive processome bill was necessary. - Sun of last vight.
Health of London. - The retura for the week ending last Saturday shows that the deathe registered in the metropolitan districts amounted to 860 . number which, though it indicates a slight increses of mortality on the previous week when it was 839, is atill less than the weekly average to the extent of 125 deaths; the average being derived from the deaths of 10 corresponding weeks in 1840-9, and raised in the ratio of increased population. By means of a comparative statement of the 860 deathe, according to the different ages at which they occurred, it may again be shown, as in the preceding week, that an improved state of health exiets among the young, but that the middle-aged part of the population begin to suffer more, while the aged die exactly at the average rate of mortality. It appears that there were:-

Last week. corresponding weeks. $\begin{gathered}\text { Average of ten }\end{gathered}$
From birth to 15 yeara...................... 847 ............ $1840-9$. 445 15 to 60 years.
${ }^{333}$
${ }_{168}^{288}$
The birthe of 748 boys and 754 girls, in ail 1,502 children, were registered in the week. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29.943 . The mean temperature of the week was 49 deg. the a meven years.

## Provinces.

Fixal Openivg of tie Britannia Bridge.-The permanent public opening of the new line of tubes for the down line from London to Dublin, took place on Monday morning, the great structure being now, in all reespeets, made complete. The deflections were ascertained to be exactly three-fourths of an inch under a heavy load, over the immense mass and ares of iron. The deflection at an accelerated speed was sensibly less in the way of undulation or collapse than when the lond wat allowed to remain at reat in the tube. The
heaviest gales through the Straite do extent of either tube as the pressure aget produce so much motion over the extent of either tube as the pressure against the side of the tubes of ten men, and oecillation of 1 per minute. The strongest gusta of wind that have swept ap the Chen
during the late stormy weather do not enuse a vibration of more than a quarter of an inch. The broadeide of a storm eanses sin oscillation of lem thaster an inct; but when the two tubes are braced together by frames, which in now being done, these motions will be almost amnihilated. The dally expansion and contraction of the tubes vary from halr an ineh to three inches, attaining either the maximum or the mimimum at about three oclock a.m. and p.m. ounty in Pariament, in the romm of Mr Bailey, decened, took plspee on thie day week, but excited very little intareot, as it was generally pileo yerterday week, but excited very there would not be a conteat. Mr Booker, it wentleman who posestocd that derable property in the neighbouring county of Glamorganhire, posed and reconded. In addressing the electors, Mr Booker asaured them of hiearnest desire to uphold the principle of protection to Britieh industry, and to elared that wo long as he remained in Parliament he would never cesse to strite for the re-imposition of a protective duty, without which he believed the agrib culturgl interest of England could never prosper. There beling no opponent, the high sheriff declared Mr Booker eleetod.
piminution of Pauperism in Kidderminster,-The state of trade in his union may be jadged by the following tabular statement of the number of persons renieved for the hali-years ening Seplember 1040 and 1880 , in the e $m \cdot$ ene


|  | 1849 |  | 1850 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2,538 | "mosomasom | 930 |
| Kidderminster Fortign ..o.as....................... | 173 |  | 123 |
| Chaddesley Corbett.o.oot........................... | 120 | ......a.... | 80 |
| Wolverley.......e.o................................... | 81 | ............ | 110 |
| Upper Areley ..........0.....e......................0. | 60 | -200eseos. | 42 |
| Little Mitton or Stourportowen................... | 156 | -3noososon | 167 |
| Bewdley | 232 |  | 227 |
|  | 61 | .0emenomos | 22 |
| Irremovable poor charged on the union ... | 812 |  | 618 |
|  | 1,675 |  | 875 |
|  |  |  | 3,191 |

DEcsease or Paurerism. We ar happy in being able to state that at the meeting of the board of guardians on Suturday there was not a single applicnat or relief. Is is esid that such s circumstance has not occurred before eince the union has been established.-Sherborne Journal.

## SCOTLAND.

Return of Carrier Pigeons taken out by Sir John Robs.-We (Norh British Mail) have learned from a private source, that on Friday lart two of the carrier pigeons taken by Sir John Ross when he left the port of Ayr, and some of which were to be despatehed home in the event of his either finding Sir Johs Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at onee to the ove-cot which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we anderstand, arrived within a short time of each other, but neither of them conreyed anything in tbe shape of letter or note of any kind. One of them notan have had some document attached, but which has apparently been shet away The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is of courso aacertaw, barrier pigeon colderation the well knowa powers of gill countryman. The distanee jir John R bered, were stated, in the last acoounts received of him, to have been at that time all alive.

## IRELAND.

Tie New Parlianextary Franchise.-It appoazs by returns furniehed by the clerks of Poor Law Unions in the county of Louth, that the present number of registered voters is but 320 , and even this scant constituency is diminiabed by over 40 "objections" for various causees. The rated ocouplers under the new act are set down at 1,923 , minua 60 objected to, and 41 since ascertained to be dead. Allowing for all drawbecks this would still leave over 2,000 registeral electors on the roll-a vast increase on the late shadow of a constituency. a the general election in 1841 they were 805 voters polled. For the county Armagh about 6,000 namea have been returned by the clerks of the unione, and for the borough. The existing county constituency does not exceed 4,000 votent the borough 350. At arst, under the keform Lus, thero wery Tele graph attributes the subsequent diminution to the stagnation of business during the famine years, the depreciation in agricultural produce, emigration, andmore probably than any of these causes-the teat of regietry, namely, "that nin *oivent tenant could give 107 a year over and above the renc the voter was liable to pay for the same." The abase arising out of this ili-juaged clase in the lisian Reform Act need not be enumerated now that they are happily bat materem history. The correspondent of the Chronicle eatimates that tho under the Franchise Act will oxceed 200,000 .
Encumbered Estates Comussion.-The business of the second session of the Encumbered Estates Court commenced on Tuesday, when no less than seven properies ehalged hatal in lo Dubin, ers in E purchasers in the Encumbered Eatates court, plated in Sir John Romilly's Seeurities for Advances Bill.
plated in sir fivourable. The Freeman's Journal says:-"A very fair amount of tusines has been transacted in the past week; the consumption of the principal artieles of colonial produce is very good, though in some a large trade has not been transacted, because prices for neariy everything continue in the English markets to advanee, and bayera here have a predilection for holding off on the supposition that the improvement is only temporary.
The new Law appointaents. - The Right Honourable James Henfy Monahan was sworn in before the Lord Chief Juatice of the Common Plea At the same time Mr John Hatehell took the oaths as Attorney-General, and Mr Henry George Hughes was sworn in na Sotieitor-General. Mr Ed Mooney has been appointed to the office of cleriz to the Attorney-General. Emigration fiom the Souti.-The Waterford Chroniche ilizene the inun dation of emigration in that city to the "monster meetings of O Conaen in the halyoon days." On Thursday last, "in consequence of the earily hour thi Liverpool steamers ware to sail, our quay wha thronged during the nig bit wite human beings, as if it had been midday. The William Penn and Deronobing could not have borne awsy less than 800, the greater part of these beind farmers of the most respectable class, thus draining the hand or eass Tapecot sinew. Mr. M. Coughlan, the emigration agent in this city for Messors Trom that
and CO , of Liverpool, has favourad wath a communication fromen
seopectable company, dated the 11 th tastant. We are permitted to afford this extract for the information of our readers:-' We have booked a vast number of passengers this week for New York, having dispatched over two thousand during the last six days to the said port.' Messrs Tapscott and Co. are only one of nine eminent emigration agents ia Liverpool ; and when only one such house has shipped as many as two thousand, the other eight must have shipped sixteen thousand. All these are probably not Celts ; but from the drain from this and other Irish ports, ten thousand way fairly be calculated of Irishmen leaving Liverpool weekly for the land of the Free. Such a tide of emigration tinue to farmers-the produce of their harvent, which they deem their own conthe sweat of thefr brow, - thle portion of Roseommon gives the following sa the reall of his observations -"I have witnessed the greater portion of the inhabitate of what were once thriving villages preparing to leave their native land, the means of accomplish. ing which has tn many inetances been sent from relatives already sojourning in the great Republic of the Weat. It is a race with the peasantry who will be the first to rench the emigrant ship. I am convinced that if the tide of zelfexpatriation proceeds as it is doing at present, the rural population will be extinguished, and of the 'bold pessantry, their country's pride,' not a wreok will be left behind. For miles as I went along the land was almost waste and ancultivated, and presenting a wild and desolate appearance."
THE POFE AND THE QUEEN's COLLEGEs.-On Saturday a Dablin evening Journal announced that " intelligence has been received from Rome that the Pope has finally condemned the Queen's Collegee, and thereby placed his ban and interdict, as head of the Romish church, on the education of Roman Catholic youths in these seminaries. Now, no reecript or other communication is by no mecens unlikely thoman Catholic archbishops touching the colleges. It the colleges; but no official commanication of the Pope will be adver-e to from Rome by the Poman Catholic primate, Dr Cullen, with the exoeption Irom Rome by the Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Cullen, with the exoeption ledging the receipt of the decrees of the Synod held at Thurles, describing them as moderate in tone, and intimating that the subject, at the earlieat possible moment, would be taken into considerntion by the Holy See. In the weetern province, the opposition to the Queen's Colleges has been succesofal to some extent, whilat, on the other hand, the attendance of Roman Catholios from the southern counties has increased at the college at Cork.

## FOREIGN AND COLONLAL.

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Advices from Rendeburg on the 18th say :-" Although our situation is still critical, it is in every respect better than it was two monthe ago. It is no small advantage to have attsined the middle of Oetober. Prussian policy prevented paiga will, this year, be on the side of Sohleswig-Holstein. Towards the end of November the Treene and the Schlei, whose ourrents now cover ti e wings of the Danieh aruay, will be bridged over with ioe, but the morasees which lie before the Danneworke at Hollingetedt will be rendered firm and passable by froot before that time. The Danes, however, are not idle. Colonel Flendsburg, chief of the Daniah ataff is displaying on the fortifloations in Scleswig all that great techaical and stratagetic addreas for which the French echool is eo famons. The Danes are throwing out works on the west and south siles of the Island of Fohmarn and mounting them with heavy guas. The garrison there consiste of 1,000 mon. The enemy being determined that we shall not again take adrantage of the Sunderstapel position, has laid the dietrict ander water. The peasants' houses are so many ielands in a watery waste. Cattle snd sheep fire carried away or drowned, and the fruits of the earth destroyed. The inundation xtends as far as Norderatapel and Erfde."
Four Austrian cilicers in the prime of wigour and life, and fresh from the late wars, hove juat procured their discharge from their native arny, and earried their swords to Rsandsburg. Their names are Matieks, Drigaleky, Noessel, and Baron won Riesenfels. As they all possess private property, they ask no hire from the state in whose cause they have gone to fight.

## HESSE CASSEL.

Adviees from Cassel are of the 20th instant. No change had takea place in the affairs of the Electorate of Hesse. Mr Oaysing, who had returned from Wilhelmabad on the 18th, was again calied to that place on the 19th, for the purpose, it is asid, of assisting ar V uhmar, the Minister of Funanoe, in hit has again deelined accepting the proposals which were made to him. Great regret was felt at the failure of $M$ Eivert' mission to Wilhelmsbad. The particulars of the negotiations with the Eleotor were not knowe. The officers, too, who have sent in their reaignation, are seft without a decision as to its acceptance. It appears now that all hopes of such a conversion, and consequently of an arrangement between the Elector and his subjects, are at an end. The former has again been assured of the support and assistance of Austria if he will but hold out and continue the principle of arbitrary power. Count Rechberg, whom the Emperor of Austria sent with this message, arrived at Frankfort on the 16 th inst,
The Government continues to remove constitutionally disposed functionaries from places of responibility. The ehief burgermeiater Uloth, of Mosburg, is made director of the Hersfeld district, and M. Harbord director of Haaau. We hare been expecting a reconstitution of our financial department, in order
fecilitate the execution of the ordinances, A decree enacting such ochange was in the press last night, but a telegraphic message, received this morning, Wus in the press last ni
ordered its suppreseion.

## SPAIN.

Referring to the affalrs of the Spanieh bondholders, the Chromicle correspondent says :- "I believe that Lord Howden has not yet presented to the Spanish Government the note to which I alladed in a former letter, and which is ssid to holders' Committee. The delay in doing so has arisen, I understand, from the bondholderis delegates having requested that its presentation might be delayed for a time; and as the object of the note wha to assist them, his lordship deemed it right to follow their wishes. The Epoca announces as positive that the Queen's speech at the opening of the Cortes will deciare the intention of the Government to present a plan for the settlement of the debt in the course of the sesslon; and says that the board charged with drawing up a project is ac-
tively proceeding with its task, aud will doubtless lay its report ere long before tively proceeding ${ }^{\text {n }}$
the Government.
There is remeon to believe that the queation of reciprocating to our reform of the navigation laws, which Lord Howden has been strenuonsly urging on the Spanish Government, la now meeting at least their serious attention and conaideration. It would no doubt be very rasb to assume, from this fact, that there
is a prospect of their adopting a liberal policy on this sulject, which would imwhen total a change in the Spanish navigation system; but it is something rate upon it,

## THE PAPAL STATES.

The Risorgimento of Turin, of the 14th inst, contalns the following, under date Rome, the 9 th: -"I have been assured that, in his Allocution to the Conssistory on the soth uit., the Pope spoke to the very serions question of Piedmont, but the press will not pullish that document, the tenor of which has been
kept most secret. I consequently prefer not noticing the negotiations relative to the affair rather chan indulge in conjectares and dangerous misatatelative The measures cantemplated by the Holy See for the renovation of the English church are not to be confined to the foundation of the Archbishopric of Weatminater. Bishops are likewise to be appointed for Liverpool, Birningham, and other populous cities of England and Scotland. The new cardinal, Dr. Wiseman, first Archbishop of Weatminster, will leave Rome in a fortnight to take possession of his see."
Oa the 7 th, paper money, to the amount of 461,210 ecudi, reselved in exchange for the new certificates of credit, was burnt in front of the Palace Borromeo, in presence of the membera of the commistion named ad hoc, and a large concourse of people.

## AUSTRIA

A telegraphic despatch in the Co'ogne Gazette states that it was the Emperor of Austria's intention toleave Vienna. for Wars iw on the 24 th irst.
A letter from Vienns of the 19 th contradicts the rumour current on the evening of the 18th, of an order having been issued for the advance of the troops into Hesse. The courier from Frankfort wis the bearer of despatches to the effect that the Elector had fully made up his mind not to abdicate. It is
now ascertained that the Austrian Cabinet had given the Elector up to the 16 th now ascertained that the Austrian Cabinet had given the Elector up to the 16th was to advance it once iuto the Electorate, conjointly with the Iavarian troops.
The Kolner Zeitung has a telegraphic derpatch from Vienna of the 20 th inst., stating that the Military Commander has prohibited the publication of news respecting the movements of the Austrian army in the Vienns and Austrian papers. It ts stated that the late rumours of the movements of Austrian regiments into Saxony and Franconia have induced the Military Commander, by this prohibition, to prevent the recurrence of a panic similar to that which affected the Vienna Exchange on the occasion of the saill rumoure, for which, as it has aince been shown, there was no foundation whatever.
Many symptoms of greater or less importance appear to indicate that i trial of strength between the conssitutional and retrogade parties must shortly take place in Austria. If the more liberal members of the Cabinet shou!d now be obliged to quit the dield, their defeat must be maialy attribated to the want of firmanes inetend of yilding to then your allention has before been calied. If tion of the hiers Cabinet had resolutely refued to medlle thith whilh rit to hare the left to the decivion of the reprentatives of the mation, their collogme been probably never have ventured to form plans for removing them from the would nistration. The names of the ministera in ape have even been mentioned and among others of less note are those of Count Ficzuelmont, Colloredo, and Hartig-the last of whom is not only generally considered, but without doubt is, the author of the "Genesis der Revolution"-a work which about a year since created a vast seneation in Austris, and has since gone through three editions,
It is hardly posssible to conceive a more difficult position than that of this country. If Austria fall back into the slough in which she so long wallowed, she will be univeraaily execrated and despised in Germany ; if Goverament resolutely attempt to redeem the pledges given to the people, it will have to do
battle against a strobg reactionary party at home, supported by a Power to battle against a strong reactionary pa
which Austria owes her very existence.

PRUSSIA.
Correspondence from Berlln is of the 23 d inst. There was a suspenaion of the Hessian agitation pending the iesue of the conference at Warssw between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Connt Brandenburgh. The movement of troope atill continued towards the Hessian frontier, but they The Emperor of alarm.
Field Marshal on the presented Prince Paskiewitch with the staff of army.
Brunswick has notified to the minister of trade that it will not agree to the protectionist alterations in the tariff of the Z Ilverein proposed by Prusia These alterations, therefore, cannot become law, unless Brunswick secedes from the Verein, as one dissentient voice is sufficient to negative the proposal. The ministry of Prussia will, it is to be hoped, not permit the minister of trade to enforee a plan which must end in the diminution of the Zollverein. The Hanse Towns have long been enticed in various ways to enter the Zollverein, but the benefits of free trade are so perceptible to each of them, that they have not given way to the baits which have been held out to them. The secession of Brunswick from the Verein would encourage them in their palpabse tendeacies towards the free trade increase throngh the wagaries of a Minister of Commerce who gupers to wstol over the interests of his own house in Elberfeld more than over those of the country in general.

AMERICA.
There have been two arrivals since our last, the Iatest of these bringing dates from New York to the 12 th inst.
Great excitement continued to exirt relative to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Meetings had been held in various parts of the country to exprem the opposition of the people to the provisions of the law. The religious press in several caves had taken atrong ground againat surrendering of the fugilve, nor had the pulpit been silent. It was maintained by Mr Giddings, the senator for Ohio, that no slave who has made his escape to Canada and once touched British soil could be again reduced to slavery, sccording to the decinion in New Northern and Southern Courts. The slave Hamlet, who was seized the sub York, under the provisions of the Fugitive Law, had been purchased coy from different districts of the Union show the existing feeling. The newspapers ara daily filled with similar extracts

Honesdale, Oct. 4-A great excitement has been er ated in this community by the appearance ot two men from the South, who are after a benutiful Creole, the wife of a Mr Evans, and who they say is a runaway save. it sice so strong covered it will hardly be possible for them to take her, the felng
againet them. Oct. 9.-Mre Evana, the runaway yellow slave, has fled to Cs-
neda with her family. Her husband, who was bora a free man, is about starting to join her. Their paseage on the undergroand railroad was paid by common contribution. A meeting is this law.
Boston, Oct. 5.-A great free coil meeting was held in Lowell last night, at Which, with shouts of applause, a resolution was passed to call baok three fugitive slaves who had fied from that city to Canada, with a pledge that they shall be protected from arrest by the citizens of Lowell. Oct. 7.-Meetinga are called all over this state in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Liw. Oct. 8-A lurge meeting in New Bedford was held last night triap by jury wis declared to
 is repealed.
Detroit, Oct. 8.-A negro has been arrested here to day under the new law, and it has created great excitement. Hundreds of negroes are armed and threatening to rescue the prisoner, whose examination takes place to-morrow. Oct. 9.-The examinstion of the fugitive slave took place to-day. Guards, Graje the court rom with loaded mugets. No attempts at rescue from the jain the collected about the jail in han Wre Some and brickbate sere thrown at the marihal's carriage. The dreds. some crowd dise negroed,
Rochester, Oct. 7.-The celebrated Frederick Douglas, it is sald, has been Invited to attend an anti-Fugitire Slave Law meeting at Fanueil hall, in Bos ton, on Monday evening, the 14 th inst, and has accepted the invitation
Toronto, Oct. 7.-Fugitive slaves arrive here by almost every steamer from the American side.
Relative to California, the Daily Necs correspondent says:-"A gentleman of my acquaintance told me the other day that he knew a respectable labouring man who had just returned from Califurnia with twelve thousand dollars, the fruiss of his personal labour. He lert the citced states chat made enough to hif family - Nocure timself aganat want, he retarned, and I endured every kind of suffer. ing ; but I happened to find a lucky spot, and I soon got along. Ten feet from where I found $m y$ gold there were men working who did not find anything. Every night these men would sit down and cry over their bad luck : the next day they would try again, and have no better success. I was more fortunate. And now I have come home with so much money, I find my family safe and well ; the care of my treasure fills me with anxiety. I am not quite right in my mind; I have gone through so much trouble, I am not myself; I bope I shall be myself by and by.' This gives one an ides of California, 83 far as in-
dividuals are coucarned, and how sudden wealth affects some of these advendividuals
turers."
turers."
The State elections are coming off with various results. The Whigs are very successful in Ohio, very unfurtunate in Pennsylvania. Party lines are all broken up everywhere.

## WEST INDIES

Dates from Jamaica are to the 28th ult. The heat in the towns continued oppressive. It had reached, on two or three occasions, 94 in the shade. The rains had not entirely ceased, although there were said to be indications of a "general break-up" in the weather. The rains which had fallon in Hanover,
Westmoreland, Trelawny, and St Anne's, were expected to essist very mate rially the planters with their next crops. The pimento crop of St Anne's was reduced to less than a third of that of the previous year, whilst in St Elizabeth's the most extensive crop ever produced had been secured.
The Jamaica Bank, having held its half-yeariy meeting, had made its report, which wis considered satisfactory. "By it it appeared that on the 30th of June the bank's liability on circulation amounted to $46,976 l 10 \mathrm{~s}$, and to depositors $48,272 l 18 \mathrm{~s} 5 \mathrm{~d}$, making a total liability to the public of $95,272 l 18 \mathrm{~s} 5 \mathrm{~d}$, to meet which there was cash in Bank chest, and in the hand of London, foreign, and local agents, to the amount of $40,256 l 7 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~d}$, and in bills of exchange and other securities (including balance of bad debts per last report) a farther sum of $157,153 l 1286 \mathrm{~d}$. The profits of the last year's transactions amounted to $4,106 l 2 \mathrm{~s} 4 \mathrm{~d}$, which allowed a dividend of 5 s per share, or 3 per cent for the half-year, and permitted a balance of $1,106 l 2 s 4 d$ to be carried tirectors, the propritors prest and directors, the proprietors present unanimously approved
Sonse of the local papers stated that the legislature was to be convened for the "despatch of business" on the 15 th of October; but we hear from good authority that it bas
Notwithstanding the want of field-labour was known to exist, emigration from the ieland was taking place. Very recently 31 labourers were sent from Kingston to work on the railway at Panama, and a much larger number could have been ensily obtained.
Advices from Britigh Guians extend to the 27th of September. The Derwent arrived on that day with the European mails two days overdue. The weather during the preceding fortnight had been highly favourabls for the plantera, but the general complaint was that produce came very slowly to market, and that shippths be looking for the frat arrivals of essels with Coolies from under the recent resolution of the Court of Polics. In the meantime and ander was very generally felt that efforts should be made to induce the Coolies aire was very generaly fond whose term of servitude made to induce the Coolies right of passage, and to remain in Guiana. With this view the Court of Policy had appointed a committee to confcr with these people, to see if any and what terms could be made with them. It wha thought that some would barter thelr right either for money or land, but that the majority, having money enough to satisfy their wants in India, would insist upon the colony keeping to its engagement and sending them home. The proceedings of the Combined Court relative to the loan of 250,000 l sterling had been notified to the inhabitants by proclamations ispued by the Governor, accompanied by orders in Council bearing the royal sanction.
Letters and papers from Trinid dd are to the 27 th ult. Commercial affairs were in a very unsatisfactory condition, and a scarcity of capital was complained of. A large number of properties had been advertised for public sale in December next ou account of arresra due for the ward-rate. There was no sensible alteration in the wages of labourers. On sugar eatates the operations were concluded with facility, and the general aspect of the plantations was antiefactory, the weather being favourable. A few small proprietors were planting cotson, but more as essays than for speculation. It is stated in a letter from Triaidad, that at the present price which cotton now fetches its caltivation will duced below the present rates. The crop ehipped in 1850 amounted to 23,412 duced below the present rates. The crop ehipped in 1850 amounted to 23,412
bogsheads, and it was estimated that the whole crop would amount to 24,000

## hogaheads, sho

The West India Islands generally were healthy, and in most of them th prospects for the next year's crope were eneouraging.

## INDIA.

Dates from Bombay are to Sept. 17th.
The petty civil war In the Nizam's territories efill continues without decisive adrantage on either side. The Nawab of Elichpoor, in following up the late Nictory of Borlee in too unguarded a manner, has received a check from th Nizan's forces, and retired on Unjungaum. Another of the nsual emeutes ha ocourred in the city of Hyderabad. It arose in an attempt made by 150 unpaid 400 隹 killed, succeeded in capturing the gun.
Oade is atill in an unsettled atate; and it is reported that the present Resident, Colonel Sleeman, is to be relleved by Mr Torrens, formerly Secretary to Government, and now political agent at Moorshedabad.
The present aspect of the Punjaub is most encouraging ; the population, no disarmed, have settled down into their former habits of industry. The breadth of land under cultivation this seazon is said to be unprecedented, and the cropi are everywhere most promising
dent Rajah on his way back from Cashmad been imprisoned by some independent Rajah on his way baok from Cashmere, but the report is not generally be
lieved. Lord Dalhousie is atill at Kunawar, but he is to be at Umball lieved. Lord Dalhousie is still at Kunawar, but he is to be at Umballa by the midale of October, Whence he proceeds on a tour through the Punjaub to Pesh
awur. Sir Charles Napier lenves Simla on the sth of November on his retur to England. The Arst sections of the Bengal and Bombay Railways will proto England. The trst ections of the Bengal and Bombay Railways will proby Captain French, late Acting-Resident at Baroda, for a railway, 22 miles in length, to that capital from Tankara Bunder, at the head of the Galf of Cam. bay. The preliminary survey and estimate had been made at the expense of the Guicowar of Baroda. The ship Ariadne was wrecked in the bay of Bengal by the gale of the 6th of August; 12 of her erew have arrived at Calcutts, after wandering about in the Soonderbunds for three weeke, exposed to every variety of hardships.

The Australien wines have at length found their way into the Calcutte matrkets, and are selling there for $82 s$ a dozen. Trade at Bombay it improving the high prices of cotton wool have led to its being extensively adulterated, but the atringent enforcement of the legal penalties attached to such offences will, it is hoped, check the practioe. There is very little cotton now remaining is the market, owing to which freights have fallen slightly. Exchange has risen considerably, the present rate being $2 s$ 1d per rupee for six months bills on
London.

CHINA.
The only matter of importance to refer to this month is the fearful mortality among her Majeaty's 59th Regiment, which is only just beginning to abate Since the last mail, about fifty men have been carried to their graves after men-eighty-two of fever, and chiefly within the previous two months. After this fearfui lose of life the authorities have taken upon themselves the responsibility of engaging a veasel, to which 100 to 150 men have been removed. With the experience of what occurred in 1843, it is to be regretted that this measure was not resorted to as soon an sickness appeared among the troops; the lives of very many fine soldiers would thereby have been spared, and a loss to Great Britain of $10,000 l$ to $12,000 l$ would have been aroided.

## AUSTRALIA.

The latest account from the Australian colonies are of a cheering nature, ahowing a rapid and sound improvement in their character and condition. A New South Wales, the Governor, Sir Charlea Fitzroy, had opened the Legiv lative Seasion under auspicious circumstances ; the revenue, up to June, 1850 , showing a decided advance upon the previous half-year, whilst the exports, particularly in the articles of wool and tallow, had increased largely in amount. on the 3 d I July by the Hon Mra Keith Start whe dater of the Go vernor, and the directors of the comper were mating theg or ole brating so interesting an event as the formation of the first railway in Australia, in a manner becoming its importance.
Accounts had been received at Sydney from the Auckland Islands, from which it would appear that Mr Enderby's settlement was not thriving; and it was stated that a number of the emigrants, sent out by the Company, had proceeded to New South Wales by the barque Augusta.

Deati of the Governor of St Heleva.-By an arrival at Liverpool, we have intelligence of the death of Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, Goverof St Helena.
Wreck of A Russian War-steamer.-Letters from Swinemunde, dated the $218 t$ of October, state that the Russian war-steamer Arohimedes had run ashore
near Ronne, and was expected to become a wreck. The crew were all saved, with the exception of eight men.

## BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst, in Lanadowne-place, Brighton, Baroness do Linden, of a daughter. On Saturday, the 19th inst, at No 1, Montague-place, Montague-square, the lady of . H. Wood_ouse, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES.
On the 17th inst, at Bishopsbourne, by the Rev. Arthur Eden, B.A., brother of the
bride, ansisted by the Rev Alexander Taylor, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College, Ox ford, Dudiey, Lord North, eldest son of the Earl of Guildford, to Charlotte Maria, third daughter of the Hon, and Rev. William Eden, rector of Bishopsbourne, and Lady Grey On Wednesday, the 16tk inat, at Panwerris district church, Falmouth, by the Rev.
E. Diz, vicar of Newlyn, asisted by the Rev E, Wood, brother of the bride, Jobn E. Dix, vicar of Newlyn, asisted by the Rev E, D. Wood, brother of the bride, Jobn
Mc Dowell Skene, Esq., Commander, $\mathbb{E}$ N., Inapecting Commander of the Cost Guarl
No at Falmonth, ot Harriet Anna, eldeat dsughter of Major-General Wood, C.B., K.H., Colonel of the srd West India regiment.

DEATHS.
On the 22 nd inst, ht Alderley park, Cheshire, the Right Hon. John Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley of Aideriey, in the 84th year of his age. Dr Thackeray, Provost of King's
On the 20th instant., in Wimpale street, the Rev. Dr College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.
On the 2lst inst., at Addiscombe house, vear Croydon, in his 67 th year, Major-Geneo On the 2 lst inst, at Addiscombe
ral Sir Ephraim G. Stannus, C. B.

## 业iterature.

The Edinburgh Review. No. CLXXXVití. October, 1850. Longmans, Paternoster row.
Tris number of the Review contains several interesting articles, We pass over, as not peculiarly adapted to our pages or our pursuits, "Mure's Ancient Greek Language and Literature"-a subject which Mr Grote and Col. Mure have just now made exceedingly popular amongst the learned. "Horace and Tasso," too, a history rather of the lives than a criticism on the writings of those poets; and "Recent Classical Romances," an extremely pleasing article, we must leave unnoticed. We "D quit, too, with very hitte more attention, an excellent article on the "Dithiculties of Republican France," which we might dwell on at length with pleasure and pride, as expressing views similar to those which have occasionally been expressed in the Economist ; but must content ourselves by saying, that the author begins by calling attention to the fact that both political philosophers and statesmen have generally ignored the fundamentally different characteristics of different nations, which has made them adapt their systems to an ideal man, and expect from all nations equal success and equal excellence. To imagine, on this principle, "t that the same political garments will fit all nations alike is a practical mistake," the Reviewer says, " of the most dangerous character." It is, however, generally made: it is made by the French-they want the qualities indispensable to the successful working of self-government, which is the source of their difficultics. The author works out this idea with much detail and great success, and th phical paper of a very high character.
We can devote as little space to an article which discusses at great length, but with some coufusion as to places, Col. Cacsuey's plan for communicating with India by the route of the Euphrates. It is in merce ext hirteen years since the trial was made; and, though as com countries through which the river flows be restored to some portion of their ancient splendour, there seems no chance of any attempt being again at present made by England to direct either commerce or com againat prese that direction Col Chesney's book though or com muication in that dire revive our interest in his unsuccestul recently published, cannot now revive our interest in his unsuccesstul attempt,
We cannot take an extensive notice, without entering intocontroversy, of the article on "Emigration and Industrial Training," which begias of the article on "Emigration and Industrial Training," which begios
rather offensively, by statiog that "emigration can no longer be left rather offensively, by statiog that "emigration can no longer be left
to blind chance, or the unided impulse of unthinking multitudes ;" as to blind chance, or the unal anthinking multitudes, or what the Re-
if the unaided impulse of if the unaided impulse of unthinking multitudes, or what the Re-
viewer calls blind chance, did not dictate the conduct of the great viewer calls blind chance, did not dictate the conduct of the great
mass of mankind, and constitute the whole of that political economy mass of mankind, and constitute the whole of that potitical economy-
which he mistakingly regards as something different from an explanation of those impulses and their consequences, and therefore supposes must be applied to regulate emigration. He mistakes, too, the regulations which have been found inimical to the progress of wealth, for the impulses that have induced men to create it; and he would probably have emigration regulated as commerce was, and still is regulated in some countries, hampering the impulses of the multitude, and injuring the national welare. In another part of the Review it is very justly said, "it is not on what we call government that the world essentially depends, but upon certain laws of Nature and of Providence (query, or), which the more that men will study and submit to, each in his own private sphere, the more the world will go as its Creator designed it to do." But those laws can only be known through the impulses of the multitude and their consequences, which the other Reviewer would treat as blind chance, or as something which must be regulated by his or some other person's ignorant wisdom. But being more desirous to make known the contents of the Review than to controvert any of its statements, we must pass the article by, merely stating that it is an advocacy for the national training of paupers and of ragged schools, though it is distinctly stated " that every system of charity is in itself a harm to the common wealth."
mUSEUM CATALOGUE.
An article on the "British Museum Commission," to which we must pay more attention, adverts to the disputes which have taken place relative to cataloguing the books of the Museum-a subject that has excited a deep interest amongst the learned, being adverted to by
sundry periodicals almost week after week. The subject is of some sundry periodicals almost week after week. The subject is of some public interest, as well as of interest to book-men; and as the public are not much acquaiuted with it, we shall, perhaps, be excused from dwelling on it at some length, and oorrowing from the kev bookmakers.
From the Review it appears that the catologists are, and have long been, divided into two, at least, contending parties, one vociferously demanding full and accurate catalogues, and the other as vociferously requiring compendious ones-"auction lists." A committee of the House of Commons and a Royal Commission have investigated and deliberated on this knotty subject, and the officera of the Museum, as well as the literary world at large, take different sides. It has been on hand at least since 1819. A committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1835 and 1836, took notice of it, but not having settled it, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject in 1847. At the same time, the Museum has already a catalogue made by Sir H. Ellis and Mr Baber, the like to which "there is not in any continental library for the free and sole use of the readers." Possessing such a catalogue-which seems all that is requisite, all that the public should provide, or that reasonable men can demandthe formation of some other exquisite or perfect catalogue, with full titles, to satisfy all the demands of every bibliopole or bibliographer,
has obtained aimost national attention, and has already had bestowed on it no inconsiderable portion of the national funds. The latter cir-
cumstance, rather than the former-for the mere diaputes of the catalogists would be of no interest if the subject did not involve a demand on our purses-makes us refer to it. It seems right that the public should be put in possession of particulars that in some measure concern the national reputation, and in a larger measure the national finances. This, then, is what the Reviewer says of

## the prisent catalooug.

In 1819, the publication was completed of what it commonly known as the octarv catalague (in eight volumes) of the printed books in the Maseam. It is a catalogue or brier Litce, prepared by Mr (aow Sir Heary) Ellis and Mr Baber, without any asistance. The great absolute merit of this production appeara in its nomg cleand an the conteat or evidence which has brought out its error the fact that a correct and coneistent which a the same tume has eatabliahed which the world has not get eren. This cetave otal iarge library is a wonder bents many more elaborate performances. Even the petes blwo person, will take a ficm place in the history of bibliography the entranee of Happy Struggle (FClix Ago) as an author instead of a mbject is matched, if not beapy, by what occurs in the deliberate publication of a time honoured univeraity. The above mentioned catalogue, made folio by pasted margin, and interleared for manuscript additions, is that which is in use at the Museum up to this dey and the evidence proves that, far as it is from perfection, there is nothing like it in any coninental library for the free and sole use of the readers, who, indeed, but seldom have direct access to any catalogue at all.
We shall now quote a description of the Bodleian catalogue, to resemble which the full catalogue is to be compiled, but made more complete :-
the bodleian catalogue.
Mr De Morgan produced (offering more if wanted) more than four fulio pagea (with comments) full of such mistakes withe affirmation that Briggos folio Shadowes", because a small table of logarithms on Briggs's system happens to of there. Examining the article Euclid, and making it his own condition that he would stop as soon as he came to any entry which was not very objectionable he could rake no pause before the eighth work entered under that name: the very first entry containing a concealment of the fact that Gregory'd celebrated Oxford edition has a Greek text. With respect to the vaunted dissection of works, it appeared that eleven volumes of the splendid collection of Halma, containing I'tolemy, Proclus, Geminus, Theon, \&c., made no appearance except under Ftolemy; and that not a single writer ia 3aseres's Strptores Logarithmici was to be found under his own name. But, per comb, dwaection invented nonexisting works, one of which was more remarkable than Felic Ago. In the Iitor of coles the worthy man, who had nothing to do with beer or ale except to drink thes ; dicum which would strengthen him withont onftting him for roing from his dinner to his slow and laborious calculation of sines. The Bodician catalogas has him down for a treatise on beer, "Rheticus (G. J.) Cervioia," said to be con. tained in the Amphitheatrum sapientice Socratice joco serice of Dornavius, a kind of folio light reading of the year 1619. Now the fact is that Rheticus, honest man, made a joke-or what was callec a joke in his day-upon the signs of the zodiac and Brestau beer, on which joke one Bruch wrote verses which Dornavias inserted in his miscellany : and hence the asserted work of Rheticus on beer, to he exclusion even of the zodiac, though he was an astronomer.
The reader may, perhaps, form some idea of the immense labour required to make a catalogue of this latter description, but much more complete, of every pamphlet and book in the Museum, if we state that every one must be taken down from its place, examined, and replaced, and the shelves in the Museum cxtend feeve miles To carry out the plan of forming such a catalogue, Mr Panizzi, the keeper of the printed books, the great advocate of the full title plan, bas already laid down for his own guidance, and the guidance of his assistants, ninety one rules-the rules for the conduct of life are ten, and one of them at least is of very doubtful authenticity and little valuemaking the formation of such a catalogue the work of some generations. Mr Bolton Corney's rational objection to such a cataloguemade light of by the Reviewer-is, "I see no chance at my time of of life of ever having before me a catalogue which is carried on upon so elaborate a plan." One or two lives would scarcely complete it, and when it is done, what is the worth of a description of a vast number of books, more than the half of which are probably sheer rubbish, which no man ever looks into. "God and the authors themselves," as Mr Carlgle phrased it, would have a service done them by extinguishing many of these books, instead of preserving them with such extraordinary care, and wasting life and wasting the public money in describing their contents, on the careful and correct plan illustrated by "Felix Ago," and "Rhetieus on beer." The trouble already taken may be known from the following passage :-
la 1838, it was resolved that the full catalogue on which much labour had soon as a pexpended, should be printed forthwith; that is to say, that we while the part of ltter A could be got ready, the priating of it should proceed nate determination the fruit of a praisewortiy desire to gire all possible satis faction to the literary world, was taken in opposition to the earnest advice of Mr Panizzi, to whom its expcution was entrusted, and who had in 1837 been promoted, after six years' experience in a subordinate post, to the office of Keeper of the Printed Books: and the first vclume, containing letter $\mathbf{A}$ was actually published in 1841 . The printing was afterwards suspended, a proof the mode of proceeding above described: and the dissatiefaction of a portion of the literary public at this step, augmented by various misconceptions, had a large share in producing the Royal Commisvion.

The Royal Commission has taken evidence at great length, some specimens of which are given by the Reviewer. For example, Mr Carlyle said " it was not worth while to take much trouble to accommodate the thick-skinned race who get up useful knowledge;" and a
 These two use the cataloge promed The learned gentleman complained of use the catalogue hour" " hour," and generally of readers "wo blow the the fact, that "the state." Another learned ging room generated a particular flea larger than was to be found elso-
where," from which Mr Hudson Turner meant, we presume, to have it implied that the reading room was frequented by persons of a low description, who ought not to be admitted. Such are some of the subjects into which the Royal Commission on the Museum in quired, and to which literary gentlemen depose.
The Reviewer occupies nearly two pages with little else than the names of the great literary chieftains who have taken part in the con names of the great titerary" chert the "auction lists," and who discuss evi dence like that of Mr Carlyle and Mr Hudson Turner. What a theme for a Swift or an Arbuthnot; but the Swifts of our age-if the age boast any-are occupied with satirising tradesmen, whose avarice is boast any worthy of iufinite respect, compared to these battles between the " full title" and the "auction list " men
A good catalogue of books, and particularly of the books in the Museum intended for the public, is chiefly required to get easily at any one volume. Its main use is to give readers easy access to the contents of the library. Of course that should be the first consideration, and that accomplished, other and meaner things may be attended to. It may, for examile, be worthy of some trouble, for the sake of mere bibliopoles and hunters after literary curiosities-the ingenious millet-seed and needle-eyed men of the world-that the cata logue should record whether the book in the library were a first or a secund, or any other edition, how many kuown editions the work had gone through, or what commentator or annotator it had had, and a brief notice of any other curious things concerning it. But all this is clearly very eccondary and unimportant matter, and probably should be left to each particular student, agreeable to his taste, to perform for himself. It is given in evidence by Mr G. L. Craik, that an auction ist catalogue would answer nine out of ten of the purposes of the read ing room. But only a few students-not one out of a hundred, perhaps, or one out of a thousand-require the catalogue to be made to answer the tenth purpose, and demand that all the information they may require shculd be supplied to them at the public expense, in the shape of a catalogue amounting to between two and three hundred volumes, and constituting a large library of itself. To supply, perhaps, the fastidious wants of some reoondite man of letters-one in a chousandcatalogue is to be made at the public expense. To equip a fleet to catch a herring is rational economy compared to this. Besides the impropriety and injustice of appropriating the money of the people to gratify a small sect of students- who ought to hunt up the knowledge each one requires for himself of his own favourites, if it be worth huuting up-no sooner is a catalogue of the large kind proposed commenced, than commences some kind of critical function, describing the character of the work, apportioning out reputation amongst authors, and the catalogue becomes tainted with all the tri vialities and many of the acerbities of literary men. A small portion of matter required is embraced in the following description :-
The fitle of books shonld be given with such fulness as shall not fail both to represent the author's intention, in every point in which he allowed his titlepage to declare it, and also to aupply such information with regard to appendices, annotations, \&o, 18 s correct
when the actual author does not do it.
The project arises in part from a much too high estimate of the literary character and its productions, formed by literary men. In fact, however, all their productions, however eminent, and the little variations'in them, are no more worthy of the general notice, and of having some record of them preserved at the public cost, than the various editions of so many cobbled pairs of shoes. The subject being left exclusively in the hands of literary men, they rate it much too high, and the consequences are interminable disputes about minutia that seem not at all essential to a useful catalogue, and the postponement sine die of the publication of a catalogue that might be of ase. It is now time, apparently, that the common sense of the illite rate public should take cognizance of the matter, and reduce the chifonniers of intellect-the collectors and preservers of the cast away rags and offals of the mind-to their proper place, which seems a very low one, notwithstanding royal commissions ${ }^{\circ}$ and royal encouragement, committees of Parliament, and no small waste of the national re sources on this class of men and their peculiar pursuits. They seem o have as little respect, or perhaps less, for property, than the other classes, and unblushingly and contiuually propose that the people should be taxed, and have their property taken from them, to supply literary men with conveniences, pensions, and rewards. The less value their labour is of in the common market-and this cataloguemaking is a specimen of it-the more strenuously they insist on compelling the people to purchase it, and all the instruments neces sary for the performance of it, at an enormous expense. We must add of the article, which is otherwise extremely pleasant to reflect on, hat it scattor its missiles like a bursting shell amongst the literati, Mr Carlyle, Sir Frederick Madden, Mr Hudson Turner, Mr Bolton Corney, \&c., \&c., are all attacked directly, and are attacked indirectly and, for such sensitive persons, more painfully, by praise bestowed o apponents. The writer is an, more painaly, by prase bestowed on the "full title" gentlemen, and his strictures are not the less amusog from his remarks being rendered caustic by a little personal feeling.

## SIHPLICITY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A very able article on "The United States," we must notice on some ther occasion ; but we cannot conclude without adverting to an elaborate article on the "English Language." The problem is to ascertain how it came into its present form. The bulk of it is Anglo-Saxon, which was spoken in its purity till about the time of the Conquest and a little before that period began the changes which terminated in the formation of the English language. Dr. Latham-and the Reviewer mainly concurs with him-believes that the Conquest had little influence over the language-that it would have been developed much the same had that political event not occurred, as the analogy of the Danish and the Dutch languages enables us to determine. It reems admitted on all sides that the most important changes in it grammar had commenced during the reign of the Anglo-Saxon kings
and it is asserted that of these changes no satisfactory explanation has ever been given. To arrive at an explanation, we must firs learn what the changes were. They are only rudely indicated by the phrase, simplification of the grammar-a process which, though carrie Do an extreme in our tangue, is also observable in the Dutch and the Danish. The inquiry should be less directed, we apprehend, to what simplified our grammar, than to what saved it from the complication which a study of the grammars of the language of antiquity engrafted on the other languages of Europe. When examined by principles of reason, it is found that the grammars of the English and the Danish have fewer faults than the grammars of most other European lan guages-that is to say, that they do not multiply signs or words when there is no multiplication of things. For example, our languare doen not give distinct names to males and females-to all that is reall distinguishable into sex-as man, woman-bull, cow-stallion, mare \&c., \&c., \&c, and also call the names of these genders masculine an feminine, requiring that a different article should be used with and that an accompanying adjective or participle should hach fert as the is masculine or feminin ferent lermane. If the like Freach and German adjective, should have merse, which fina whis the masculine and femins languages, as plaral. The English language does an even all cases require change in the verb to correspons eilhel wimber or lime. Must read, and others, are examples of indeclinable verbs. Pronouns being always used to designate persons, and adverbs to designate time, change in the verb which always expresses precisely the same action is altogether superfluous. Our tongue, then, has been rescued from many unnecessary complications, from giving gebders to words, while the sexes they desigato have each a separate name, and making other words accord with them, so as to have throughout the languag two or more signs for the same quality. Black or white, for example, is precisely the same in males or females, and only unnecegsary com plication is attained by adding an et to the word which signifies black in a female. In the languages of antiquity the distinctions, circum. stances, and relations that we designate by particular names or worl were derignted by terminatioss and as Northem nations their gramarians cap not give up their own articles and pronouns. They incorporated into their respective tongues the terminations of foreign languages, and framed their grammars after those of antiquity. The comparatively little corruption of our tongue is, probably, owing to the litule abidin influence of the Romans in our country, and the good sense of the people. They saw or felt that it was not necessary to have masculin and feminine words, as well as names for males and females-that the qualities designated by adjectives were precisely the same in both sexes, and did not therefore require to have distinct signs-and that the actions designated by verbs wis the same, let who might perform them, and the actors were sufficiently designated by the pronoun without also changing the verbs to designate them. The good sense of the people prevailed to a considerable extent at least in their language as in other things, and saved it from many of the inaocuracies, pedantic follies, and incumbrances which perplex and impede the march of some other languages, and of the minds of those who use them. The question is a branch of that larger inquiry, what has given to the Anglo. Saxon tribes their peculiar qualities, and mado them conspicuous for solid good sense, while other nations have many shining qualities in which they are deficient. Our grammar simple, because we take, as the rule the shortest and straighten course to reach our object No doubt it will be more simplified yet and there is as little doubt that the grammars of other nations will, by and by, be simplified like our own, and the approximations to one tongue will begin by framing the grammars of all on the principle of reason. For its excellent article, tracing the growth of the Eng lish language subsequent to the Conquest, we are grateful to the Review, and think such labours much more creditable to the Review, and more serviceable to the public, than the endless dissertations, in which the Quarterlies have loved to indulge, on the classical languages. The present number of the Review is superior to many of its predecessors. Not only are the subjects chosen all interesting, but they are treated with a freedom and boldness that have not latterly been strikingly characteristic of the Review

BOOKS RECEIVED.
The Khan's Tale. By T. B. Frazer. (Parlour Library.) Simms and Mr Intyre,
Commercial Law: its Princip'es and Adminitration. Vol. 1 , By Leone Levi. Beno ning and Co or Simpkin and Marshall.
A Practical Dase on the Cin the Sugar Cane and the Manufacture Sugar. By Thomas Kerr. Grifina and
On the Construction of Locks and Keys. By Jolan Chubb, A.1nst.C.E.
Edinburgh Review for October
To Readers and Correspondents.
05 Commanieations must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

## Cbt ふanters $\mathfrak{G a j e t t e}$

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette,)
An Aecownro pursuant to the Aet 7th and 8 th Victoria, eap. 32, for the week ending
Noten ismed
issue department.
${ }^{29,4 .}$., 965
Government debt
banking departaent.

## Proprietors'capital.

 chequer, Savings Banks, Com and Dividend Accounts) Other Deposits ............... Seven Day and other Bilils

Dated the 24th Oct. 1850.
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Cirenalation Inc. Banl Public Deposits post bills $21,523,702$ L.
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34,876,731 M. MARSHALL, Chief Casbier.

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Bullion..
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The balance of assets above liabilities being $3,104,7401$, at stated in the ebove $40,433,551$
under the head Rest.

The preceding accounts, compared with priday Night. exhibit,-


The present returns, which include the payments on account of dividends, shew an increase of circulation to the amount of $737,746 l$, the total circulation being $21,523,702 l$; a decrease of public deposits to the large amount of $4,410,153 l$; an increase of private deposits to the amount only of 700,5362 ; a decrease of securities to the amount of $2,636,980 l$, of which $2,422,244 l$ is private securities, the remainder, 214,736l, being public securities ; a further decrease of bullion to the amount of 289,945 l, the decrease being thus divided, 167,295l gold coin or bullion, and $87,145 l$ silver bullion, from the issue department, and $35,505 l$ gold and silver coin from the banking department. The returns further show an increase of rest, $44,946 l$; and a decrease of reserve, $962,335 l$. The great diminution of the public deposits, the payments all falling in one week, while more generally they fall in two ; the great reduction of securities, including some public securities, the Bank having parted with Exchequer Bills ; the continued decrease of bullion, are the striking features of the returns. The increase of private deposits, too, is much smaller than usual immediately after the payments of the dividends, but neither that nor any of the other circumstances is at all surprising or difficult of explanation.
The Money Market has been decidedly firmer this week. Money is easily placed on call at 2 per cent., and the best bills are discounted at 24 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There has been a considerable demand for silver, which has risen $\frac{1}{8}$ th in value. Last week a considerable sum was exported from Southampton by the Peninsular packet, for the East Indies.

The Funds have been in a much more agitated state than usual this week. The rise that we noted last week continued in the early part of this week, with considerable business doing, but on Wednesday they were flat; on Thursday there was a fall of $\frac{3}{3} t h$ per cent, in consequence of the report that the other Powers were determined to constrain Prussia to act with them in settling the affairs of Denmark; to-day they rallied, and Consols closed at $97 \frac{1}{2}$, but the market was not firm. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing prices of Consols on each day of the week, and of the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks :-


It will be noticed that the premium on Exchequer Bills has receded. Other parties probably besides the Bank have been selling them, which coming so immediately after the payment of the dividends, indicates a profitable use for money, and a considerable demand for it.
Some surprise has been expressed that mining shares are not introduced on the Stock Exchange, as negotiable securities; but
we understand the reason is, that the shares in each mine are so few that the jobbers will have nothing to do with them. The Stock Exchange Committee would be very glad to introduce them into the house were it practicable

The Railway Market has not attracted much of the money Which has come into the hands of the pablic from the payment of the dividends. It has been in general dull through the week, and to-day and yesterday was affected by the price of Consols. But though dull, the market is steady, and closed to-day for most shares much the same as last week. The public do not carry much of their spare wealth to the railway, because they find an effective demand for it in other quarters. The following is our list of the closing prices last Friday and this day :-


We quote the following as a specimen of the romance with which persons are still entertained from the diggins. It is among the latest arrivals. The great prolificness of the mines seems to us to be made more than doubtful, by the fact that preparations are making, on a large scale, and in some instances carried into effect, for bringing and washing the quartz, which reduces the col lection very much to the ordinary process of mining, and shows that gold will no more be obtained for a continuance in California, without great labour, than in the other auriferous regions. Indeed, several persons have recently returned from the diggings, who have described the work as excessivel: hard, and the profits by no means proportionate :-
At the meadows. on the North Fork, Feather river, near the Lawson route, the richent yields of the season have been realised, and an excitement has been erays there are Coyots Diggings, near this place, from which, at the depth of fram seventren to twenty-five feet, 23,000 dols have been taken out in two daye which is the largest sort of a story.
On the South Fork of Feather river, Mr Burt informed as a few days ainee, that eight men were making 13,000 dols per week. It wha called Fitt's Claim, One of the party had realised as his share, since the commencement of the work, 27,000 dols. The next claim was a comparative failure. Below this again, there were three eradles running, which averaged daily 600 dols each. So high were the expectations in this neighbourhood, that when only from 6 dols to 20 dols a man per day could be obtained, the place would be abandoned as a failurs. The best deposits are found upon a rotten granite bed, at a
depth of one to five feet of cobble atones, gravel, sand, and clay. Where the depth of one to five feet of cobble stones, bottom is emooth, there is no gold lound
Barnes Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, abont twenty-two milles from Auburn, has long been a favourite location, and we hear that there is scarcely any exception to the general succoss of of miacrdle turning out 750 dollars the day be ief, from a bar which they that morning began to work. Three-quarters of a mille abovethe bars, Bunce and C ., were getting 15 dols to the panfal. Of all the dams built in that vicinity, not one out of ten had proved a failure, as far even as the product of not less than 10 duls per day would entitle them to such estimation. While damming proves so successful, side work is entirely suapended. From a winged dam which was worked last year and filled up again, 6 dois to 10 dols a day was taken. The use of quickuiver machines is highly approved, and they are generally credited to give 100 per cent better return than the common rucker.
At the same time we must state that the arrivals at New York of gold from California continue large, and the last accounts from New York mention that two steam vessels, the Cherokee and the Empire City, had brought together 1,551,007 dollars.

## comparative exchanges.

The premium on gold at Parisis $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per mille, which, at the Enalish mint price of $3 l 17810 \frac{1}{2} d$ per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchanke of $25.20 ;$ and the exchange at Paris on London at siort being
gold is 0.26 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.
By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 431 per mark, which, at the English mint price of $3 l 17810$ d per ounce for standard zold, gives an exchange of 13.8 ; and the exchange at Hamburg on Lombon at siort
being 13.73 , it follows that gold is 0.12 per cent dearer in Hanlu g than in being 13.7
The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 dayn is $110 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 2s-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally oce por tereat and charges of transport, the presens rats leaves a protit on the im . portation of gold from the United States.

| PRICES Of english stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sas | Mon | Twes | Wed | Thur | Pri |
|  |  |  |  | 11 |  |
| \％per Cent Reduced Anns． | ${ }_{97}^{96 \%}$ | 971 | 976 | $97 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Now per Center | $7^{13.16}$ | 71 13－16 | $-168$ | $7{ }^{13-16}$ | ${ }_{7}^{73-163}$ |
| Anns．for 30gears，Oet． 10,1859 | 7 |  |  | 16 |  |
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| Ditto New Anns．， 3 per Cent－．． | ．． | $97 \%$ |  | ．．． |  |
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11 \& 19
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Roterdam }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\cdots\)} \& ．．． \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\ldots\)} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{20} 4\)} \& \& \\
\hline Antwerp \& \& －． \& \& \& \({ }^{3} \mathrm{~m}\) \& \& \& 2540 \& 2354 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {Braseld }}\) \& \& ．．． \& －． \& ．． \& \& 23 20 \& 2545 \& \({ }^{23} 40\) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
25 \\
\hline 13 \\
12 \\
\hline 12
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(\underset{\text { Pambarg }}{\substack{\text { Hatic }}}\) \& ．．． \& … \& \& \(\ldots\) \& thort \& 25
25

25 \& $23^{3} 228$ \& ${ }_{25}{ }_{2} 5176$ \& 25
22
22
2 <br>
\hline Ditto \& ． \& ．．． \& \& \& ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~ms}$ \& ${ }^{23} 540$ \& ${ }^{235} 424$ \& 2540 \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{25
120
127} <br>
\hline Marseilles \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{the Main} \& … \& … \& 二 \& 25 40 \& ${ }^{23} 1195$ \&  \& <br>
\hline Vlenna \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{．．．．．．} \& ．．． \& $\cdots$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12
12
12} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{12}^{12} 8$} \& 1910 \& 1214 <br>
\hline Trieste \& ．．． \& ．．． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{… ．．．}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& ${ }^{12} 12$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{371}^{12} 18$} <br>
\hline Petersburg \& $\cdots$ \& $\cdots$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\substack{12 \\ 374 \\ 494 \\ 4 \\ 4}}$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{49.8} \& <br>
\hline Cadiz ．．． \& ．．． \& … \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{．．．} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }^{4} 48$ \& 499 \& \& <br>
\hline Leghorn \& ．．． \& $\ldots$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{… ．．．}} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 3085
26929 \& ${ }^{31} 778$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>
\hline Genos \& $\ldots$ \& ．．． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \& \& 126 \& ${ }_{41}^{23} 8$ \& <br>
\hline Saplermo \& $\ldots$ \& $\cdots$ \& \& \& ＝ \& ${ }_{12}^{418}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{\substack{1236 \\ 123 \\ 12}}$} \& ${ }^{123}{ }^{12}$ \& ${ }_{418}^{26}{ }^{\text {ati }}$ <br>
\hline Messina \& \& ．．． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{．．．．．．} \& 二 \&  \& \& 123 ， \& ${ }_{123}^{123}$ <br>
\hline Lisbon
Oporto \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{533} \& 533
531 \& 53.
531 \& 533 <br>
\hline Rio Janeiro \& ．．． \& $\cdots$ \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\cdots$} <br>
\hline New York \& ．．． \& ．．． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \&  \& $\ldots$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



|  |  |  | Payable． | Amount in Dollars. | Divi |  | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States Bonds ．．．．．． 6 <br>  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1868 \\ & 1862 \\ & 1867-8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1171 |
|  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1861 \\ 1866\end{array}\right\}$ | 5，600，000 |  | ${ }^{7} 8$ |  |
| Indiana $\ldots 0$ $\cdots$ ․ $\ldots$ <br>  1    |  |  | 1861－6 | 2，000，000 |  |  |  |
| 二 Canal，Preferred̆ $\ldots \ldots 5$ |  |  | 1861－6 | 4，500， 000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 28 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
| －－Special do．．．． |  |  | $1861-6$ 1870 | 10，000，000 |  |  |  |
| Kentucky ．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 1868 | 4，250，000 |  |  | 103 |
| Louisiana－．Sterling |  |  | $\{1852\}$ | 7，000，000 | F | Aug． 90 | 95 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Maryland... } \\ & \text { Massachusetts ... } \end{aligned}$ |  | SterlingSterlingS | 1888 | 3，000，000 | Jan．a | July 96 |  |
|  |  | 1868 |  | Aprila |  |  |
| Massachusetts ．．． <br> Michig2：＇ |  |  | －．． | （1863 | $5,0$ | Jan．a | Juls |  |
| Mississippl |  | －． | \｛1866 | 2，000，000 | May | Nov． |  |
|  |  |  | 185．00－8 |  |  |  |  |
| New Yoris |  | … ．．． 5 | 1860－58 | 13，124，270 | Qua |  | 105 |
| Pennsylvaris－ |  | －． | 1860－70 | 19，000，000 | $\mathrm{J}_{\text {3n．}}$ ar | July 106 |  |
|  |  | － 5 | 1854－70 | 41，000，000 | Feb．a | Aus． $\mathrm{s}_{2}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Tennesseo }}^{\text {Southa }}$ ．．． |  | ＂emerem | ${ }_{1868}^{1866}$ | $3,000,000$ $3,000,000$ | Jan，and | July | 103 |
| Tennessee |  | … … | 1857 | 7，0 |  |  |  |
| United States Bank Shar |  |  | ${ }^{1866}$ | $35,000,000$ |  |  | 4 |
| Bank of Louisiana |  |  | 1870 1870 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000,000 \\ & \mathbf{4}, 000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1860}$ |  |  |  |  |
| New York City．．．－m ．．．s |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1856 \\ 1851\end{array}\right\}$ | 9，600，0 | Qua | 595 | 104 |
| New Orleans City ${ }^{\text {cou }}$－${ }^{5}$ |  |  | 1863 | 1，500，000 |  |  |  |
| Camden \＆Ambey R．R．$\quad \ldots 6$ City of Boston |  |  | 1863 1864 | £225，000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1864 1864 | £225，000 |  |  |  |
| Exchange at New York 110 ． insurance companies． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No．of shares | Dividend |  | es． |  | Shares． | Paid． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Price } \\ & \text { pr, dhare } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Albion Pritish and Foreign |  |  | 500 | $\begin{array}{llll} \text { L. } & 8 . & D_{0} \\ 50 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| B0，000 7114 s fd\＆bs A <br> $50,00066 \mathrm{p}$ cent |  |  |  |  | 100 | 1100 |  |
|  |  | Do．Marine |  |  | 00 | 50 | ${ }^{68}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Arguas }}^{\text {Atas }}$ Life ．． |  | ．．． | 50 100 | 160 |  |
|  |  | British Comme | ercial | ．．． | 50 |  | 78 |
|  |  | Clerical，Me | 硡 |  | 100 | 1000 | ${ }_{82}^{20}$ |
| 4，000 31 |  | County | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}10 & 0 \\ 5 & 0\end{array} 0$ |  |
| $\because 80$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Crawn }}^{\text {Crasle }}$ | ．．${ }^{\text {．．．}}$ | … ${ }^{-}$ | 50 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 60$ | ${ }^{6}$ |
| 4，651 10 s |  | Europeari | \％ |  | 20 | 2000 | 102 |
|  |  | General | ．．．．．． | ．．． |  | 0 | ${ }^{54}$ |
| ， 00000266 p cent |  | Globe |  | ．．． | Stk． | $45 \cdots$ |  |
| 1， $20,00052 / 8.8$ |  | Guardian |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{7,500}^{2,400} 12 \mathrm{l} \mathrm{l}^{\text {c }}$ cent |  | Imperial Fire | － | －． | 500 | 150 |  |
|  |  | Imperial Life |  | $\ldots$ | 100 | 20  <br> 20 0 <br> 10  |  |
|  |  | Law Fire | ．．．．．． | ．．． | 100 | 210 0 |  |
| ${ }^{10,000} 12168$ |  | Law Life |  | $\ldots$ | 100 | 100 | 43 |
|  |  | Legal and Ge | neral Life | （．．．．．． | 50 | 20 |  |
| 3，900 108 |  | London Fire |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ |  | 17 |
| $10,000158 \mathrm{p}$ sh |  | Lond on Ship |  | ．．．．．． | 25 | 1210 | 17 |
|  |  | Marine |  |  | 100 | 150 |  |
| 10，000 44 e p ent |  | Medical，Inva | d，and | ife | 50 | $2{ }^{2} 0$ |  |
|  |  | National Los | Fund | ． |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{30,0005 i p}^{56, \mathrm{p} \text { cent }}$ |  | National Life |  | ．．． |  |  |  |
|  |  | Palladium Li | ife | ．．． | 50 | 2.60 |  |
|  |  | Pelican |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 145 |
| $2_{200,000}^{2,5001758 \% ~ \text { bns }}$ |  | Provident Lif |  |  |  | $10 \% 0$ |  |
|  |  | Rock Life |  |  |  | 0100 | 61 |
|  |  | Royal Excha | ， |  | Stk． |  | 210 |
|  |  | Sun Fire |  | ．．． | ．．． |  |  |
| 28,000 |  | Life |  |  | 20 |  | 2 |
|  |  | Universal Life |  |  | 100 | 10. |  |
|  | 151 p | ctoria Life |  | ．．．．．． |  | 412 |  |


| Joint stock banks． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { shares } \end{aligned}$ | Dividends | Names． |  | Shares | Pai | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { pr thare } \end{gathered}$ |
| 22,500 20,000 | ${ }_{51}^{1248}$ | Australasia |  | ${ }_{40}^{4 .}$ | L． s．c． <br> 40  <br> 40  <br> 0  | $\cdots$ |
| ${ }^{20,000}$ | 5 ${ }^{2}$ per ct | British North Ameri |  | 50 | 5000 |  |
| 2，${ }^{\text {，} 0000}$ | ${ }^{7 l}{ }^{\text {per ct }}$ | Ceylon ．．．．．． |  | 25 | ${ }_{25}^{25} 000$ | \％ 71 |
|  |  | Commercial of Loondo | ．．． | 100 100 | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & 0 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 10，000 | 66 perct | London and County | ．．．．．． | 50 | 2000 | 18 |
|  | 618786 d bs | London Joint Stock | ．．．．．． | 50 | 100 | ${ }^{181}$ |
| 50，000 | ${ }^{66}$ per c | London and Westmin |  | 100 |  |  |
| 10，000 | ${ }_{5 l}^{6 l}{ }_{5}^{6}$ per et et | National Provincial Ditto New | England | ${ }_{20}^{100}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}35 & 0 \\ 10 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 20,000 | ${ }^{51}$ per ct | National of Ireland | … | 50 | 22100 |  |
| 20，000 | ${ }^{8} 2$ per et | Provincial of Ireland | ．．．．．． | 100 |  | 43］${ }^{3}$ |
| 4，000 | 8181 per ct | Ditto New | ．．．．．． | 10 | 1000 | － |
| 12，000 | ${ }_{6}^{152}$ per | Gloucestershire |  |  |  |  |
| 4，0， |  | Ionian |  | 25 |  |  |
| 20，000 |  | South Australia lio | $\cdots$ | ${ }_{25}^{25}$ | 25.0 | ．．． |
| －1，00 | 61 per ct | Ditto Ditto |  |  | 210 | $\cdots$ |
| 60，000 | 61 Peret | Uaion of London | ㅃ．＂ | 30 | 100 | 18 |
|  | ．．． | Union of Madrid．．． |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| DOCKS． |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No．of | Dividend | Names． |  | Shares | Pail． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { pr share } \end{gathered}$ |
| 315，4002 | 4 p cent | ${ }_{\text {East and Werctal }}^{\text {Cost }}$ India |  |  | $\stackrel{1}{ }$ ． | 84 |
| 2，0656681 | 6 p cent |  |  |  |  |
| 1.038 | 11 psh | East Country ．．． |  |  |  |  |
| 3，6883106 | p cent | London … ．．． | ．．． |  | －． | ${ }_{120}^{12017}$ |
| 30,000 $1,352752 l$ | ${ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{p}$ p cent |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 80 |
| 800，000 | 4f P cent | Ditto Bends | $\cdots$ |  | $0 \%$ | 98 |

RATES OF fOREIGN EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE

\section*{Latest LaTESTato of Exe <br> | Date. | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Rate of Exchange } \\ \text { ov London. }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dater |  |}




 N.B.- Bills against indents from India and shipments to Indla rary according to the
articles drawn against, being generally $d d$ to Id under the Company's rate.-Comarticles drawn against, being generally fd to id under the Company's rate.-C
mercial bills at 10 or 20 days' sight are anaction higher than for the usual term.

## © be $\mathbb{C o m m e r c i a l}$, ©intes.

Notice to the Public.-General Post-office, Oct., 1850,-On and after the 1st of November next the following regulations will come into operation :Newspapers published in the United Kingdom, and duly stamped, addressed to
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 charged on periodial works sent to Oldenburg. The reguata Oldentg proper, and do pot dom and the principality of Birkenfeld, or the possessious of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg in Holatein.

## Mails Arrived. <br> latest Dates,

On 19th Oct., Impia and China, via Marselles-Hong Kong, Aug. 24; Batavia, 26 ; Penang, Sept. 3; Singapore, 3; Calcutta, 8 ; Madras, 15 ; Bumbay, 16
 On 19 th
Grey Town, Sept. :77; Honduras, 19; Havana, 22; Cnagres, 24; Demerara, 27 ;
Berbice, 26; Jamaica, 28; Hayt, 23; Martinique, 30; Porto Rico, Oct. 1; St Thomas, 2 ; California, Sept. 1 ; Valpar
quil, 14 ; New Grenada, 18 ; P nama,
On 2tst Oct; Amearca, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool-Halifax, Sept. 28 ; St On John's, N.B., Oct. 2; Montreal, 2; Boston, 8 ; New Xork, 9.
On 23rd Oct., Brazils (via France)-Badia, 25 , via Liverpool-New York, Oct. 12.

## Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON
On 28th Oct. (morning), for Vigo, Oposto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltaz, per steamer, via Southampton.
Tork.
Oct. (evening), for America, per Atlantic ateamer, via Liverpool and Net

On 3lat Oct. (evening), for Madeina, Capa de Veade Islamph, Simaza Leome, and On Ascessiox, per H.M. steamer Nov. (ovening), for Beirisy Nia Plymouth.
Oa lat Nov. (ovening), for British Nomth America, Bermuda, and Uwitad STATEB, per Casoria steamer, eid Liverpool and Halifaz
Coast of South Amemica, in far as Payama only (Cubuela, and Wigatean and Hayti erceped, ma, wharas, Nassan, Tay steamer, via Sonals to these places on the 17th of each month only), per
Pelerel, via Falmouth MDEIRA, Brazus, and Buexos AyREs, per H.M. packet

* Letters and papers for Nova Scotls, Ne* Brunswick, end Prince Edward Talans intended to be forwarded per this veseel, mast be spociaily addressed "via Now York," or "via United States." The Poflinger steamer is appolnted to sall from Southampton on the 29 th Oct. for Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople. Leiters in time on the 28th Oct.


## Mails Due.

Ocr. 20.-Havana, Hayt1, Honduras, and Nassau.
Ocr. 26 -Brazils and River Plate.
Ocr. 26 - pain, Portugal, and Gibralta
Ocr. 28, via Southampton,-Mnitis, Greece, Ioniun Islands; Syria, Egypt, and Indis: Ocr. 30 .-America.
N.v. 3.-Weat Indie

Nov. S.-Morico.
Nov. 5.-Western Coast of South America (Chlli, Peru, \&e.)

WEEKLT CORN RETURNS.

| Sold.o. .o.e.e.grs | Wheaf. | Barley. | Oass. | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {ye }}$. | Beans. | Pege. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 87,478 | 36,821 | 14,703 | 103 | 4,428 | 2,124 |  |
| Wenkly avarame, Oct. 19 $\qquad$ | 39 39 10 | $\begin{array}{rr}9 & \\ 24 \\ 24\end{array}$ | $*$  <br> 16  | 86 26 | ${ }^{89} 7$ | ${ }_{29}^{8}$ | 5 |
|  | 412 | 242 | 17 i |  | 29 | 20 | 7 |
| $\mathrm{sen}^{-1}{ }^{5} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 423 | 245 | 168 |  |  |  | , |
| Sopt. $2^{\text {a }}$, ..... | 428 | 24.8 | 1610 | 20. | 29 | 30 | 0 |
| - 21...... | 427 | 2410 | 171 | 24.4 | 27 | 29 | 6 |
| 14...... | 4210 |  | 17. | 2610 | 29 | 28 | $\square$ |
| 8ix meeks'ararage ........ -..... | 4110 | 24 | i6 11 | 25 | 29 | 23 | 0 |
| Sarretime lastyear nowos........ Dutieam....................... | $\begin{array}{rr}12 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 27 & 6 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}17 \\ 17 & \\ 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}23 & 3 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rr}29 & 6 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}$ | 30 1 |  |

GRAIN IMPORTED
An account of the total quantities of cach kind of corn, Alstlozuishtng foreign and pool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymonth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth,

In the week ending Oct. 16,1850 .


COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

The Wheat Market to-day was steady at Monday's prices, Foreign arrivals have begun to decline; and, as we see the same fact stated of Rotterdam we presume that the bulk of what we shall get from the Baltic ports this year has nearly arrived. That from Odessa and the Mediterranean is beginning to arrive, and within the last week fourteen cargoes have been announced, With an anticipated large increase of consumption in the ensuing year, by the great addition that is to be made to our population, and with the alarm of war spread yesterday and to-day, which may impede our supplies, the nation, however the Protectionists may grumble, must be grateful that it has already secured a con siderable quantity. Abroad, as at Hamburg, the markets are by no means abundantly supplied, and though the demand is not brisk, prices remain firm. Here the consumption is as great as ever, and it is more difficult to answer the question where shal we procure, on reasonable terms, all that we need, than shall we consume all that we can get. Some foreseeing gentlemen are, we understand, operating largely for a future supply, and present prospects are in favour of their success.
The Colonial Produce Markets have in general been dull this week, the result, we apprehend, chiefly of the very spirited advances lately made, and much business transacted. Though every one was deeply interested by the news of a possible war yet its consequences are far too remote and uncertain to affect markets at present. By drawing away the attraction of men from business it might have diminished business, but on the mar kets it had no other effect.
No great deal of business has been done in sugar, thotyh the finer sorts have gone off well, but prices have remained firm. There was one large sale of Manilla sugars at $22 s$ in bond, which was a ve-y full price, and all other sugars,
ferior qualities, have maintained the late advances: .
The coffee market has been dull and declining. Native Ceylon has declined from 58 s to 55 s 6 d , or 55 s . For plantation Ceylon there was little demand, and also a decline in price. The con-
Tea was firm, but no advance took place in prices. The sumption continues to exceed that of last year, aad the clearances for consumption every week are greater than for the corresponding week of the previous year.

The cotton market was dull through the early part of the
week, but vesterday and to-day there was more briskness and more firmness, and about 3860 bales of Surat were sold at $5 \frac{3}{4}$ do $6 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$, and 150 bales of Western Madras at 5 d to $5 \frac{3}{8} \mathrm{~d}$.
The operations in silk, says Mr W. Eaton, in his circular of the 22nd, have been comparatively limited. The position of the market remains unchanged, but the advices from China and India, reporting high prices, may tend to support the present sale for good silks. At the public sale terminated the 24th, about 5,000 Chinas and 1,850 Bengals "passed." The greater portion was bought in, but Bengals sold generally at previous rates. Prices are generally without alteration.
For pepper, for rice, and most of the minor articles, the demand has been dull, and prices have receded.
The following is an Act recently passed by the Congress of the United States:-

Public Act. No 37.-An Aet authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessele from the British North American provinces to lade and unlade at uch places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate: States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury. with the approbation of the President of the Uuited States (provided the latter thall be satisfied that similar privileges are extended to vessels of the United States in the colonics hereinafter mentioned), is hereby authorised, under such regulations as he may prescribe to protect the revenue from fraud, to permit ressels laden with the products of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfouadiand, Prince Edwara's Island, or either of them, to lade or unlade at any port or place within any collection district of the United States which he may designate; and if any buch vessel entering a port or place so designated tolade or unlade shall negliset or refuse to comply with the regulations sa preseribed by the Secretary of the Treasary, such vessel, and the owner or owners and master thereof, shal: be sulject to the same penalties as if no authority under this Act
The object of the Act is to give facilities of communication, provided they are made reciprocal between our colonies and the United States, and we have no doubt that the reciprocity will be immediately established. It is intended to promote the communication by the lakes between Canada and the interior, and will be of eminent advantage to both countries.
Ship canals have been constructed in the most substantial manner (says an Arnerican correspondent of the Times) connecting the tide waters of the St Lawrence with the inland lakes. These canals are nearly 70 miles in length, and are capable of admitting vessels of from 300 to 400 tons burden (and from Quebec to Chicsgo, in the Siste of Illinois, is about 1,600 miles, and easily from Quebec to Chicago, in the suate of Thishois, is about ing or days, and without any transhipment and easily performed in eight or ten days, and without any transhipment. Those who find at that port ateamers of the largest class to touch at the port of Detroit, whence there is a railroad seross the State of Michigan, and which will be continued, without doubt, to Chicago within the uext 12 months. This route will Erve from two to three days. With regard to the cost of transport of goods by the St Lawrence route, in comparison with that of the Hudsoa river and the New York canal, I need but give one example. A short time since the Ohio Railroad Company, having bad occation to import some 11,000 tons of railroad iron, made special inquiries as to the relative cost by the two routes, which resulted in giving the preference to the St Lawrence. "The rate of freight from Quebec to Cleveland per ton was about 20s sterling, and the saving on the inland transportation alone has been estimated at 11,000 dole, apart from a very large num saved on the ocean freight."

There are now in the United States no less than eight States whose commerce, to a very great extent, if permitted, would seek an outlet to the ocean through the river St. Lawrence, viz, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvanis, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illimois, and Wisconsia. These States embrace a population at this time of at least $10,000,000$, or nearly half that of the entire population of the whole Union, of which $3,500,000$ are dependent upon the lakes for a market for their produce.
The opening of that great trade will be the consequence of our repeal of our Navigation Laws, showing that circumstances which the framers of that law never dreamed of, had made its repeal a matter of absolute necessity.

## I N D I G O

Os the arrival of the Overland Mail on the 19 th inst, with advices from Calcutta of the 7th September (which will be found at foot), the market received additional impulse, by the desire on the part of speculators to extend their interest in indigo. The total of the transactions since the close of last week amounts to from 3,000 to 4,000 chests. The prices which have been paid, range from the full rates of the late public sales to 3 d per lb advance.

Calcutta, Sept. 7.
Eince we had the honour to send you our extra report of the 21 st ult., the express, via Bombay and Hadington steamer, from Suez, have brought us London dates up to the 24 th of July, and accounts of the indigo sale of that month which appear to have given general satisfaction here.
We have to apologive for not reporing, in the hurry of our last communieatioo, the following sale by private contract on the 19 thi ult. viz.
J 8 chests 180 Belaspore, \&ce., in Delhi and Agra.-Col. Jas. Skinner's estate. at Co.'s Rs. 120 p. fy. md.
On the 5th instant, 145 chests of Futtehgurb produce (montly fige) were offered for public sale, and disposed of readily at an advance of, say Co. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$ 12-8 per maund on the priees which similar deseriptions, if at that time in the The would have fetched in January last.
ad been generally favourable and the nivers are by a few feet lower,
The accounts from the Duab are not, upon the whole, unsatisfeetory
 the young piant appeared to have suffered, at first by the drought of June and
July, and next from excesive raine greater injury than we upon. tailed at several fictories by the first eattings themselves were somewhat curtionate contribation of the second masufacture to the total out-turn of both

Zillans is not now looked for with as much confidence as it was a fortnigh ago. Our present estimate of fy. mds. $-21,600$-may prove too high by thousand maunds; but we do not think it prudent as yet to write down Tirhoot and Chuprah for less.
Until she operations of the season in those three great divisions of our indigo cultivation has been completed, no definite estimate of the whole crop can of In the higher lan

In the higher lands of Kisnagurh some factories will probably continue at work up to the first week in October. In the reet of Bongal the manufactaring season is closed, or will be so in a very few days.
on the 2lat ult., and beg to refer you to the corrected statement are to submit on the $218 t$ ult., and beg to refer you to the corrected statement at foot.- We
are, dear Sir, your obedient servante, William Morgas and Co.

Indigo Cultivation op 1849-50.
50, esti-

|  | mated 218 st Augu |  |  | Corrected 7 th Saptember. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ds. | ${ }_{7,600}^{1850}$ |  |  |
| Allahabad to Gurruckp |  | 10,800 |  |  |
| Tirhoot and Cbuprah |  | $2,4,400$ 69,290 |  | 21, |
| Total | Más. | , 9,990 |  | 1,09,910 |

## COTTON.



| Stoek on hand Sept. 1, 1850 $\qquad$ <br> Reesived since $\qquad$ |  | 1850-51 |  | 1849-50 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { bales } \\ 148,249}}{ }$ |  | bales <br> $1+0,954$ <br>  |
|  |  | ... | 53,898 | $\ldots$ | 49,341 |
| Total supply $\qquad$ <br> Deduct shipments... <br> Deduct atock left on hand <br> eqees 0 年 |  |  | 202,145 |  | 190,275 |
|  |  | 84,223 |  | 35,864 | 10, |
|  |  | 89,340 |  | 115,633 | 51,69 |
| Leaves for American eensumption ...... |  |  | 28,580 |  | 38,778 |
| Vebsile Loading is the United Stated. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ports. | For Gt. Britain |  | For France | For other Ports |  |
|  |  | 83 8 |  | 80 |  |
|  |  |  | 3 |  | , |
|  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 3 |
|  |  | , | $\ldots$ |  | 2 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | - |
|  |  | 38 | 13 |  | 87 |

## Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpoot - Colton, square bales, 3-16d per ib.

The market has been active, and conaidering the amall amount on sala, the transactions have been large, at full prices ; yesterlay, however, it was quiet, there being but little done after the reception of the Europia's advices. The receipts at all the shipping ports are 60,860 bales, againet 58,557 to same dates last year-an increase this season of 2,803 balea. The total foreign export this year is $\mathbf{5 1 , 8 8 1}$ bales more than last, eay $\mathbf{4 5 , 1 3 8}$ bales increase to Great Britain, $\mathbf{4 , 2 2 5}$ increase to France, 949 increase to North of Europe, and 1,519 increase to other foreign ports. The shipments from Southern to Northern ports are 13,754 bales less this neason sales since our last are 3,800 bales-making a total for the week of 13,4 bales. We quote:-

|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Atlant } \\ \text { c. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { ntic por } \\ \text { e. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ports. } \\ & \text { c. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inferior ....... | innery |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low togood $m$ | ddating |  | .. 133 | 14. |  |  |  |  | 141 |  |
| dily fair to |  |  | ... 145 |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  |
|  | Live | $\underset{\text { PRI }}{\text { RPOO }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { CL MA } \\ \text { CES } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARKE } \\ & \text { VURRE } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{Oct}$ NT. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Ord. | Mid |  |  | Good | Fine |  | 349- | Same | period |
|  |  | ma. | Fair. | Fair. | Good. |  |  | rd. | Fair. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{61}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
|  | 88 | 8 |  | ${ }^{81}$ | 9\% | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| -............... | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{8}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{86}$ | 98 | 4 |  | d |  | ii |
| Madras....... | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{5}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{6} 6$ |  |  |  | 3 |


| Imports, Consumption, Exports, *c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whole Import, Jan. I to Oct. 25. |  | Consumption. Jan. 1 to Oct. 25. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports, } \\ & \text { Jan. I to Oct. } 25 . \end{aligned}$ |  | Computed Stuen, Oct. 25. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1850 \\ \text { bales } \\ 1,336,160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1819 \\ \text { bsles } \\ 1,585,815 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 1850 \\ \text { bales } \\ 1,165,140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1849 \\ \text { balea } \\ 1,501,36 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1850 \\ \text { bales } \\ 199,530 \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1849 \\ \text { balea } \\ 173.180 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1850 \\ & \text { bales } \\ & 449,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1849 \\ \text { bsles } \\ 504,510 \end{array}\right.$ |

A fair business Was done in the cotton market in the eaily part of the week, and prices were very firm and hardening. Ou the a rival of th, Atlantic, yesterday, many holders withdrew their stocks, and the demanis of others were increased; so that, though no great (xcitement has been asparent, the business since done has been at an advance of neariy $\frac{1}{8} d$ per ib in the middle and lower grades of American. Brazil and Eqyptian move steadily, at last week's rates. Eint Iudia are slightly cearer-id per 16
during the last fortnight. Tio sales, to day, are 6,000 bales. The market during the last fortnight. The sales, 10 -day, are 6,000 bales. The market Closes very himly. 300 Madras are deciared for anciin on the 31 -t inat. Surat. Export, 2,010 American, 20 Pernam, 100 Esptian, aul 1,230 Surat

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTIJRING DIST:GICTS.
Manchester, Thursday Evming, Oct. 24, 1850 Comparatita staticment of tait Cotion Trade.
 but there is no change of a marked characker, if we except the staple India counts of mule yarns, of which everything is bought up, and in moat cases at an advance of fd per lb upon last week's rates. The higher counts of water $t$ wist are also in better demand; but low numbere are atill very much neg. locted, there being no demand for the Levant markets. The Germans and home manufacturers continue to act with great caution ; but it is quite evident that any increase of business on their part will immediately affeet pricee, stocke being very light.
In cloth the chief transactions are still confined to qualities suitable for India, and such fabrios have slightly improved in value: there is also a further improvement in the demand for Brazils: in all other desoriptions there is no change whatever to notice. We may mention that considerable disappointment has been felt and expressed by producers respectiog the confidently expected, on acoount of the more f rourable news received from condidently expected, on acoount of the more favourable news received from
India, and the hardening tendency of raw material cused by the recent accounts from America respecting the forthooming erop. The commereial ccounts from China are unfavourable in the extreme. Present obtainable prioes from the Celestials for Manchester cottons would incur a loss of ten to twenty per cent. upon the prices now ruling here, and at which recent hipmente, of a considerable extent, to China have been purchased; snd, to make mattere woree, teas are advancing in value in the Chinese markets.

Lesps, Oct. 22.-There have been dull markets at the cloth-halla, both to day and on Saturday; but, taking into consideration the meason of the year fair average business continuss to be done. Prices keep frm, and stocks of heavy winter goods are very low in the makers' hands. There have been a good many buyers in the town, and some business has been done in the
arehocer
Macclesfield, Oct. 22.-We have no alteration to report of the state of the manufacturing department of the silk trade-most of the houses are spring trade. In thrown silks there hav not been much doing this week, in consequence of purchssers waiting the result of the public seles of riw silk which takes place to-morrow (Wednesday). The dyernare said to be slack of work. arsis goos been doing. In wool there has been little change, either in price or demand, and the manufacturers continue to parchase for immediate use only
Halifax, Oct. 19.-The demand for lastings is languid, but for faney roods there is increased inquiry, with a prospect of further improvement. The spinners are all fully emphoyed, ut the export housed are stil keeping back their orders, in the expectation-whether well or ill fousded remains to be seen-that they will be able to purchase on betler terms; but the rpinners are reluctant to give way to any extent, as wool is firmer. Considerable quantities of wool

## C 0 R N

## american corn $\overline{\text { AND }}$ flour markets

 New York, Oct. 9.-Grain.-Wheat is in better supply, and the market is rather lower; the sales are 6,200 bushels good white Genesee at 1 dol 15 e to 1 dol $16 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$, closing at the lower rate; 10,000 good mixed Ohio, here and Canads, 1 dol 2 c to 1 dol 5 c in bond: 5,000 white Michizan, to arrive, and 3,090 damaged Weatern, on terms not made public. The business in corn has been light for eonsumption at steady prices; the salis are 35,000 bushels, at 65 c to $65 \mathrm{c}^{2} \mathrm{c}$ for mixed Western, 6 ec for yellow ditto and round yellow, and 65e for inferior Southern6se forinferior Southern. The flour market the pat two days has been leas
Flour and Meal. active and rather heavy, the demand for export having fallen off, owing to an advance of $6 \frac{1}{c} \mathrm{c}$ obtained on low grades on Saturday, and the firmness of
frelchte, and prices at the elose receded, atanding about as on Friday lasts except for favourite Siate and Michigan, which are rather lower, nnd pare
 Winnted, goud demsnd, hut without buoyancy. Can da is searee send hond for new. The asles of domeatic were 8 tu day 7 soo 1 dol 7 se in 8,300 , and yeaterday 12,000 -a large portion of each for 7,500 bbls, Monday sour 1 dol 62 de to a dul 87tn; superfine No, 2, a do's 75 c to 4 dol. We quote in a State, 4 dol 500 to 4 dol 56 kc ; straight ditto, 4 d 156 l . to 4 del com
 50 c to 4 dol 56 to ; nixed Michigan, 4 dol 500 to 4 dol $56 l_{\mathrm{c}}$; straipht ditto and gooll Ohio, 4 dol $56 t \mathrm{te}$ to 4 dol 62 to. Corn meal has continned in fair requeat at previous rates; the sales are 250 bbls Jersey at 3 duls 12 bc eashit is now very bearc
Since the above was in type another arival has brought adviees from New York to Oct. 12, at which date the state of the morkets was as followa: Gualn.- Wheat has continued in requist, and holders ar. for the mast part firm ; prices have not varied, and the sules includ - 10,800 bushels white
 1,800 Southern red, 93 ceats; 4,000 mixed Cnads, I dol 6 c in bond; and ,000 kood white dith noderate suphis and a fur demand for consumption, con inurs unusually teady and uniform in wrice, but closed rather easier ; the bales are 86,500 ferior Southern yelluw, and 66ic to 66 to for round yellow. Canala peas are in fair rcquest, and we note sales of 500 bbls at 80 cents ; and 600 bubhels, is bulk, 73 cente, cath.
Flour and Mealo-There has contiaued a good demand for flour for export, and a steady fair inquiry for home us, and as the recipts are only vance souglit after; the fortigu advices, how pre received yesterday, not being Avuarable, the market cloged with less buoyancy thas befure at the above The sales of dousestic were-Weduesday, 13,500 bbls, Thuralay, 14,000 ; and The eales of domestic were-Wednesday, 13,500 bbls, Thuratay, 14,000 ; and sour 3 dola 62 te to a cousiderable portion of each for export. Wo quole

 mixed 3 sichizan, 4 dols $566_{0}$ to 4 dols 62 hes straight ditto, Idols 62 eto 4 dols 68 年. Corn meal has continued in fair request ot pre vious rates ; the sales are 250 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 12 te , eash-it is till pery


## CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS

ANTNERP, Oct. 23.-Our maket remains in a state of perfect frarquillity as our farmers being engaged in ficld operations keep back suppliep, and former prices have bsen pretty well mantaintd, say, 62 bsold $L$ uvain whea $44 \mathrm{~s}, 62 \mathrm{lb}$ new ditto 42 s bo $43 \mathrm{~s}, 61$ to 62 lbs white Infala 43 b , 60 lbs white Z caland 39 to 39 s 6d per qr, f.o.b.
Alrons, Oct. 21.-The eupplies of wheat have ngain beon very insignificant during the past week, and found buyers at fully former rat-s, sny 62 lb new Mark nod Meeklenburg 39s to 40 , 61 lbs fine o'd Warea $43 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}, 60 \mathrm{lb}$ old Upland ais 6 d per qr, io.b.
STETTIN, Oct. 21.-Owing to the smallness of supplies, our l.olders of wheat are no anxious sellers, and nothing is obtainable unices at former rates. We
quote 61 lbs old red Stettin wheat $37 \mathrm{~s}, 61 \mathrm{lbs}$ old mixed P lish 38., 62 . quew Pommeranian and Uckermark 39s per qr, f.o.b.
Rostock, Oct. 20.- No alteration has taken place in the valus of wheat since lant wetk, and the supplies of new, which will now he very la ge for werk or a forinight, meet with ready buyers at 39 s to 405 per qr weighing $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}, \mathrm{f}$. O. b. Oct. 20, - In spite of the dull accounts from England, holders of wheat do not press sales, and late prices have te in maintained, say, $61 \frac{1}{2}$ new wheat 39 s per $q$ r, f. o. b,
Anclam, Oct. 20.-Our market has undergone no varition since my last report, andso very listle has been doing that prices may bo considered nominal. 62 lb wheat is held for 40 s per $\mathrm{qr}, \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{o}$. b . Danzig, Oct. 20.-Our market very quiet for want of eupplies, and 62 ll old high mix mast be quoted 42 s to 43 s , 61 to 6211 fine mixed
 Konig-Berg, Oct. 19.-Although liberal nupplies of new gr in are now cuming forward, no further decline has taken place in the prices of wheat, since there seems a little more firmness visille in the Engligh markets; 130 lb high mixed commands easily $37 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~J}, 130$ to 131 lb mixed 36: $6 \mathrm{~d}, 130 \mathrm{lb}$ red 35 s 61 to 36 s per qr , f. o.

## LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORY TRADE FOR THE WEEK. The supply of Eeglish wheat at Mark lane lant Monday wav only moderate, particularly that from Kent. Busily oceupied, the furmers cannot thrash rate, party, and thooe who can refrain from bringing their proluce to market, will hold for better prices, which appear very probable at sume ppriud of the year from the short yield $g$ nerally, but more particulary oll in mportan counties of Cambridge and Liuceln. The to $x$ m minhrs tous cil the der qual ties at full prices, aid litie was lent over unkold remstanding the continued good imports of fors the cluee of the market, de-cription Xith much firmoess, aill towat late, zul previous arices were eountry buyers took rather more ul mise of 380 qrs from Alutidec, 60 qra
 from Amaterdam, 6 ,

Ghent, 1,119 qre from Hamburg, 10 qrs from Harlingen, 1,045 grs from Konigsberg, 4,465 qre from 0 lessa, $6,450 \mathrm{qrs}$ from St Petersburg, $2,138 \mathrm{qrs}$ from Rostock, 3,335 qra frota Stettin, 230 qra from Stralsund, 580 qra from Wismar, making a total of 25,625 qras. Choice mating biriey brought fily as much money, with s good demand for auch, whinst interior samples were dull and rather chesper: the imports of foreign amounted to 14,322 qre, and heavy grinding qualities were quite as dear. The Railway, 5,800 sacks from France, and 1,200 birrels from Dintzic: this article supported prices, with however, no great life in the demand. Oats from our own coast arrived to a small extent, with rather more from Scotland, and an increased quantity from Ire'and, whilst foom th Nurthern ports of Europe the imports continue to be largo: $\epsilon, 800$ qrs came frum Archangel alone, and 12,650 qra from Riga. Good old corn support-d prices, but new, varticularly unprepared Irish, were easier to purchase: those from the port of Limerick shine in quality, but are rather too highly oo'oured, whilst those from Scotland ase naturally of a beautiful colonr, and require no artificial touch. The total amount imported into London tha past week of foreign grain and seed, smounted to 83,780 qre, besides 5,800 sack flour rom Frauce, Rus 1,200 barrels froun Dante of the these lare imports Wind bringing in vessels a long time at sea, and this week most probably will creased ratea of insurance, combined with no margin for profit at present creased ratea of insuraner, combined with no marain for pront which mast be exposed to winter risks in adulition, and thus a smaller quantity will be reported.
The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate, except of flour, of which article they wire on the whole liberal, consisting of 4,814 sacks and 15,000 barrel . There was a larger attendance of millers, and dealers from a greater dintance than u-ual. The best qualities of wheat realised an ad-
vance of 1 d per 70 lbs on the rates of that dar se'noight, with a steady sale vance of 1 d per 70 lbs on the rates of that day se'nnight, with a steady sale average, ais $6 d$ on 362 qra
Hull market was fully as dear for wheat, with a short supply from the farmers : average, 88991 on 285 qre.
Thy arrivals of wheat at Leeds were very limited; trade was firm without any great life in the demind : average, 89 s 10 d on $2,484 \mathrm{q}^{\mathrm{ps}}$,
A limited quantity of wheat was brought forward at Lynn by the farmer* and a fair sale was experienced at full prices: average, 37 s on $1,519 \mathrm{q} \cdot 8$. Quite as much money was made at Ipswich for good wheat ; the delivery was short: average, 10 s $8 d$ on 1,438 qrs.
There were fair fiesh arrivals of Eoglish wheat and bully at Mark lane on Wednesday, several vessels up with oats from Ireland, and a gool import of foreigo wheat and oats. No change took place in the value of any grain good samp'es of most articles commanding a moderate anle.
The aver g ganounced on Thursday were $89 \mathrm{~s} 10 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{cn} 87,478$ qra whent 2482 on 36,821 grs barity, 1647 d on 14,704 qrs oate, 2647 d on 102 qre rye 29 s 7 d on $4,428 \mathrm{qrs}$ heane, 29 s 8 d on 2,125 qrs peas.
Trade was not brisk at Uxbridge, notwithstanding short supplics of wheat average, 45 s id on 645 qre
A short delivery of wheat took place at Stockton-on-Tees, and a reads aale was expericnced at is per qr advance in price: average, 38 s 11d on 116 qrs.
There were moder ite fresh arrivals of E iglish wheat and burley at Mark lane on Fridsy, but an increased quantity of oats from Ircland, and good Wheat was much the same as on Monday, but without life in the demund for either Enslish or foreign. Flour was in fair request, and qood marks quite as dear. Finemalting barley was inquired for, and our malcstera are now at work more generally. O its of heavy and sweet quality were saleable at Mon day's currency. Other eorts were in limited demand.

The Londou averages announced this day were,--


## foreign and colonial produce markets.

## (for Reprat ofsicrions or The week

## Mincing Lane, Friday Morvivg.

Scgar. - The market continues firm, late advanced prices being fully main tained, with a steady demand, and many of the importers do not appear disposed to sell, unl-ss at an improvement, stocke at this port showing a further diminution. Oalg 750 caoks West India were disposed of to yesterday Thursday), at the extreme rates of last week, good brown Jamaica being now quoted at 3888 d to 4586 d . middling to good middling 38 s 6 d to 41 good to very fine coloury, 42 d nearly 5,000 tons less than at same date in 1849 The deliveries are steady being in total 4,324 tons last week, making the defieiency from lst Jane steady present date only 2,093 tons. The aggregate stock at this port is 73,287 tons against 86,766 tons last year.
Mauritius.-The supply is still limited, and 861 bags therefore sold at rather higher rates : middling to good yellow, 398 sd to 428 ; low to middling grey, 37 s 6d to 39 s 6d : low brown, 32 s to 33 s ; good do, 37 s to 37 s 6 d per cwt. Last week the deliveries were 6,757 bags, 137 casks, equal to 456 tons.
Bengal.-Low sugars have been very dull, but fine grocery and white Benare met with ready buyers at extreme rates. The public sales comprised 6,618 baga of which about 3,500 bags sold, the remainder, consistivg of low browns and Khaur, being taken in at 293 to 34 s : good to fine white Benares sold from 458 to 46s, low to middling do, 43 s to $44 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d} ; \mathrm{gool}$ to fine soft yellow, 41 s to 43 s
 good brow
Madras. - 4,481 bage, consisting chiefly of fine grocery, sold readily at high rates, fine grainy white bringing 483 to 4856 d ; good to fine yellow, 43 s 6 d to fellow, 32 s to 37 s ; low damp brown taken in at 32 s previous rates: brown and Other East India.- 927 bevkets, 2,493 baga Java in bond wer
high rates, but about half since disposed of: low grey to middling yaken in at to 23 s ; good to ine yellow, 24 s to 26 s ; brown 17 s to 21 s 6 d . 981 bage 22 baskets Penang sold at 3 sis 6 d to 87 s per cwt.

Foreign.-The trananctions are confined to two eargoes of yellow Havana on the spot at $42 s$, bat the market continues firm. 504 casks 161 barrels Porto Rico found buyers at full prices, good yellow, 424 to 48 s ; middling to greyish, 39s 6d to 42d; low and brown, 37s 6d to 39a; 102 caeks 124 barrels Cuba were taken in above the value, as also in parcel white at 27 s to 318 percert in bond.
Refined. -The demand has been rather limited, yet the refiners are firm, and low goods still quoted at 5186 d ; middling to good and fine titlere, 52 s to 85 s , Wet lumpa, 48 s to 51 s . Other goods fully sustained the late adrance. Treacle is in steady demand at 13 s 6d to 20 s . Bonded sugars are still extremely fat at previons rates, viz, crushed, 29 s to $30 \mathrm{~s}: 10 \mathrm{lb}$ loaves, 53 s to 33 s 8 d . Dutch is
compar stively high but quiet. A large sale of foreign refined sugars will be Compar stively high but quiet.
Monasses - There
mited. A parcel St Kitt, hady demand at full rates, but the transactions mited. A parcel St Kitt's has sold at 168.
the principal holders still evince much confidence, appearance, and although sales have been made. Native Ceylons have been slmost neglected dur where week, the only transaction reported is 1,000 bags to arrive in Dec, at 53s. yg the day, 500 bags ordinary brought 55 , or about 2 s under the nominal price of last Friday. 1,120 bags in public sale were withdrawn at 575 to 58 s for com. mon to good ordinary, the sea damaged portion selling at lower rates; frit class, 533 per cwt. The sales of plantation have comprised 623 caaks 241 bage, and the bulk taken in at full prices, a small portion only finding buyers at decline of 1 s to 186 d : low middling to middling bold coloury, 63 s 6 d to $66 \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{i}}$; few lots good taken in at 08 to 28 ; fine ordmary to low middling mixed, 58 s 6 d to 63 s ; ordinary and ragged, 56 d to 59 s ; triage. 50 s to 57 B per ewt, The deliveries last week did not exceed 258 casks 1,621 bags. The shipments from Colombo will be later than usual, but the crop stated to be equal to latt season's. Native was nominally 30 s to 318 . No Eales have been made in foreign or forelgo East India by private treay a parcel common Rio sold at 47 s to 48 s d per ewt.
Cocoa. The supply
CocoA.-The supply of West India is limited; very little business has therefore ben The, Orerlad Mall
Shanghai to 10th August The prices of congouts from Canton to 21 st and pected, and some considorable sales made, while shipmenta, owing to dian businesa, show an enormous deficiency compared with last Beason's, which has given rather an upward tendency to the market here, with the present reduced stock and large increase in the deliveries of that description (nearly $2,700,000 \mathrm{lb}$ over last season'e in London to same date). Common remains firm at 1801 d fine qualities have met with more attention, but no advance yet established. Fine green teas are in some instances rather higher. There have been several public sales held during the week. On Tuesday 1,380 pkgs were offered, and about 520 sold without any material alteration in prices. On Wednesday 6,178 pkgs attracted a fair attendance of the trade, and 3,000 pkgs found buyerr. Some very common congous went rather cheaper, from 11 亿d to $180 \mathrm{j} d$; fine, 1s 2 d to 1822 d ; other kinds at full prices. 700 pkgs Java were disposed of, but went rather irregularly, the prices obtained for congous ranging from 1s $0 \frac{3}{4}$ d to 18 d
Rice - The market remains in the same quiet state noticed for some time past, and prices have given way slightly. 1,616 bags. Bengal offered yesterday Were only about half disposed of, at 118 to 11 s 6 d for good middling to good at a doline of 3 on to 9 s 6 d . The deliveries have fallen off. Stock on 19 th inst, 20,349 tons, against 23,708 tons last year. 418 oake Carolina were bought in at 218 cd per cmt Pimento.-The few parcels offering this week, have been held above the market value; 130 bag * were taken in at 6 6d per Ib. The stock in Arst hands continue large.
Pepper.-A limited business has been done in black this week, holders gene raly demanding high rates for common kinds ; 296 bags Malabar were bought in at 3 gid per
at 7 d per lb.
Other Spices. - No business has been done in nutmegs or mace during the week, owing to the public sales this day. Yesterday, 322 cases cassia lignea went at 1048 to $106 s$ for good middling to fair, but appeared to be taken in. 43 casks Jamaicalginger sol 1 at $8 l 13 \mathrm{~s}$ to $4 l 5 \mathrm{~s} ; 606$ bage, \&ce., Malabar, $278 \mathrm{6d}$
to $28 \mathrm{~d} ; 1,250$ pkts Bengal taken in at 19 s for middling unscraped. 432 bag to $28 s ; 1,250$ pkts Bengal taken in at 19 s for middling unseraped. 432 bag9
Bombay cloves, sold steadily at $6 \frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~d}$ to 7 d per lb . The cinnamon sales are Bombay cloves, sold ste
fixed for the 28th inst.

## fixed for the 28th inst. RUM - The

RUM - The market is firm with an upward tendency, Leewards being quoted is 6 d to 1 s 7 d ; East India proof 1s 6d; Jamaica and Demerara are rather higher.
Saltietre - The market has been firm, but rather quiet. 420 bags Bengal were chiefly taken in at full prices ; refrac $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \frac{4}{4}$, of middling to good colour,
28 s to 28 s 6 d , one lot selling at 28 s . The deiveries have fullen off. Stock on the 19th inst., 3,219 tons, against 2,380 tons at same date last year.
Nitrate Soda.-A cargo of 350 tons has been sold at 14s, besides nope parcels on the epot.
Dyewoods. 180 tons Cuba fustic were taken in at $5 l 108$ per ton.
Cociineal - Towards the close of last week a very large business was done on epeculation, at an improvement of 3 d to ad per , has been quiet, and prices have given way 1d to 2d. 735 bags Hondaras were about two-thirds sold ; bivers bringing 3 s 11 d to 484 d for low to good; black chiefly taken in above the market value-from 486 d to 584 d ; low 48 to 484 d . 22 bags Mexican were taken in at 48 to $4 s$ 1d for blacks and silvers. The deliveries keep large
Lac Dre. - The market is firm with a steady demand, and 178 chests in the public sales partly sold at full prices: good DT 1s 11d, other marks 18 to 18 dd common, 101 d per lb.
Drvas, \&c.-Some large sales have been held this week, and yesterday a considerable portion of the goods submitted found buyers. Castor oil went rather lower good to fine pale bringing 6 d to $6 \frac{5}{2}$, other kinds 3 d to $5 \pm \mathrm{d}$ per 1 b , and a grea parcels takie the arman to middling East Indis enn a brought 2 to ${ }^{31}$ per 16 . quiet at 13s. Some Cus old at 18s. The demand for turmeric has
 Malabar, \&c., $14 s$ to 17 s 6 d . 58 bales Bengal suff ower sold at easier rates, from $6 l$ to $7 l 12 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$; ordinary, $4 l 10 \mathrm{~s}$ to $5 l 10 \mathrm{~s}$ per cWt .
Metals.-There has been a moderate inquiry for British manufactured iron at last week's rates. Welsh bars are quoted at $4 l 12 \mathrm{~s} 6 \mathrm{~d}$ to $4 l 15 \mathrm{~s}$. In Scotca pig no material change has occurred, and the market rather dull, mixed num still aek $16 / 12 s$ to 4286 d per ton. Spelter is quiet, but the principal the largest holders demand full rates. No change in British. Tin plates are lower. Copper and other metals remain as last quoted.
Hemp.-A moderate amount of business has been done in clean and othes kinds at the quotations. Jute is still very dull.

Onss,-All kinde of common fith are very frm, and stocks getting low. Soaroely apy business la reported in pale seal. Cod scarce and quite nominal at 896 . Southern held for higher rates. Sperm has improved in value, owing
to more favourable accounts from America. The linseed market conting to more
with steady demand, partly for export at $32 s$ to 328 ad wer cwt. Rape frm with a meath samemand, Palman and cocoon nut remain stendy. TURPENTINE.- Rough is rather cearce, and has sold at the extreme guota thion. Spirits dull at 2986 d to 304 per cwt.
Lassised, \&o.-The importers continue very frm, demanding 47s for fine Black Sea, but there has not been much business done. Arrivals are moderate. Linseed caket are quiet at hat week's rates, fine English selling at $7 /$ ss per ton, ane Marsellea about the same.
TaLLow. - The market has been flat with rather a downward tendency, but elosed firmer yesterday, when ane yellow candle war quoted at 38 6 6 d to 389 d on the spot ; the price demanded for arrival in the first three months of 1851 is 3983 dd to 398 cd . Imports continue large and the stock has increased, being 36,700 casks on Monday, or 4,710 less than at same date in 1849. The deli-
veriet are stoady, amounting to 2,321 easks last weekg. veries are stoady, amounting to 2,321 easks last week.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evexino.
Sugar.-The demand was ateady in the public sales to-day, and full prices paid, but only 30 casks West India sold by private treaty, making 800 for the Week, Mauritua- 2,82 bagg chielly fonad buyers at full priees: good yellow 880 bagg, consisting of Mauritius kinds, were all tiken in at very stif rates. Madras-416 bags found buyers as follows: fine grainy white 483 to 486 d ; good to fine grainy yellow 4486 to 45 s. Manilla- 2,000 bage clayed, in bond, sold at 228. Refined-The market was extremely flat.
Corfer.-No public sales of any kind. A pareel of native Ceylon sold at 5586 d .
Gryore.- 155 cases Calleut partly bold at 62 s to 75 s. 67 bage Malabar 27 s to 81s per cwt.
Sakflower.-62 bales Bengal eold steadily from $5 l$ to $8 l 15$ per ewt. Oil. - Fine aperm sold by auotion at $86 l$ to $37 l$ 5s, being dearer: head matter 921 to $94 / \mathrm{s}$ pale seal takin in 376153 to 386 . Cochin coceos nut sold
at 818 to 8183 d per $\mathbf{w t}$. 160 cakks 346 trs South American, wbout half fold, from 368

## additional notices.

Refined Sucan.-The home market for refined eugar has been fat this week, about $6 d$ lower, with very little diaposition to purchase on the part of the weuk, about ed bonded remains without any alteration to note. Treacle firm. Saveral amall paroels of Dutch crushed have changed hands from 268 to 2786 d f.o.b. in Holland, and some few on the spot at 27 s sd to 29 s ,

DRY Faurr.-Arrived since our last:-Erom Patras, seven cargoes currants; Denia, four cargoes Valentias ; and Malaga, two cargoes Muscatells. The price for currants is 458 , being an advance, and Valentia raisins 398 to 40 s , being a decline. Muscatells without alteration, and the sales of all heary. There was
an anetion on Wedneeday of a cargo Valentias, and all taken in at 40 , but an auction on Wedneeday of a cargo Valentias, and all taken in at 40s, but since sold at 398 . Quality indifferent.

| $1850 . . . . . .$. |
| :--- |
| 1849 |
| $1848 . . . . . . . . .$. |

 packages grapes, peare, chesnuts, \&c. from Rotterdam, France, and Antwerp, pack ty Keeling and Hunt at public nuction, have met with a ready sale, Some reeh arrivals of lemons from Malaga and Liabon have come to hand, and sold without alteration in price. The article being scarce, black Spanish nuts sell freely. Barcelona dull of sale. Brazil without enqiury. French chesnuts are arriving by steamers; being of a small eize the opening price is of a reduced character compared to last season. Some parcels of Almeria grapcs are to hand and are wanted.
SEEDs.-The demand for feeding linseed not active for the season.
Esclish Wook.-The trade still continues very active, and prices in favour of the seller.
Corrox.-The market opened steadily, the full prices of last week being readily obtained. Yesterday a more active demand prevailed, and about 8,500 bales were sold at rather improved prices. Of the 3,400 Surat and 100 Madras were withdrawn, and bought in, the remainder sold at full prices, say 5 zdd to $5 \frac{\mathrm{z}}{\mathrm{z}} \mathrm{d}$ middling fair Surat, and 5 d to 5 id very middling to prices, way Tha and Northern. Sales of cotton wool from the 1 sth to the 24 th inclusive, 4.530 balca Surat, at $5 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$ to $6!\mathrm{d}$ middling to fair.
FLAX AND HEMP, - Flax extremely quiet, and not any transactions this week. Hemp-A few purchases still making of the bett parcela fur consump tion.
Leather and Hides.-The leather trade presents no new feature this week: a fair average amount of business has been transacted at Leadeuhall, at about former prices. Light shaved hides, common hides 28168 and under, English shoulders and bellies, heavy calf skins, and the lower qualities of Enst India kips were scarce and in requeat. At the pubic sales last week, raw
goods obtained fully former ratee, and were almost all sold. By private congoods obtained fully former ratee, and were almost all soln. hy private contract, the sales are calt
at $4 \mathrm{~d} ;$ and 4,670 ealted Buenos Ayres horse hides, 25 lbs , at $6 s ; 23 \mathrm{ibs}$, at 583 d . At the public sale of hides to-day, 28,144 East India were offired, and 16,600 were sold. For the home trade there was no demand whatever. Nearly the whole of those sold, consisted of 3rd class, which went for export at td per ib lower.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Present atock, 143,800 bsdes.-Stock Oct. 25, 184, 25,000 hides. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Metals.-Copper remain in good demand, at the advance declared by the trade last week. Tin, bot.d British and foreign, coutinues arm it price, wite hower Scotch plgs are rery guiet without alteration in our quotations. J.ead ard other metals very inactive.
ensutng sales in london.
 Dutch refined do, 65 hbds do do. 60 casks Ceylon coffee, 500 bags do. 5,700 Costa Rica doce 800 Salabar ginger. 520 cases Culcut do 1,000 baga Malabar pepper. 2,500 bage
Sanatra do Sumatra do, 105 caseas Penang nutmegs. 30 casks Batavia do. 5 casks Batavia mace
35 cans Penang do. 12 cases Penang cloves. 400 bags Bourbon do. 700 boxes s.igo. ${ }^{35}$ cana Penamg do.

Wedyesdar. Oct. $30,-84$ cans white pepper. 38 canes nutmogh. 16 canes mace.

. 42 cases Cutch.

## PROVISIONS.

The baeon market fat for asles landed, the arrivals for the past and present week boing more by toanc 600 or 800 bales than the dellivery. Our quotation of tine ta no minal. The fatness of the butter market here has caused a declino in prices on the other side ithe Cork market down ta, and favourite brands of Cariow offering for abipment Fine Yrie land $865^{2}$; demand dall.


## newgate and leadenhall markets

Moxpar, Oot, a1. - Since Monday laat the arrivais of country-killed mast up ta
these markets have been extanaive, whilst the supplies of meat offering slanghtered tin these markets have been extansive, whilst the supplies of meat offering slaughtered in London have been good, bat of Yery midd ling quasity. Prime beef, matton, and pork,
aro in steady requant, at full prices. Alout 2,500 carcaica of fureign meat have boend Cisposed of since our last report.
Faidar, Oct. 2)--These markets were woll supplied with each kind of meat, in



## SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

Moxdar, Oct. 21. - We have again to report the arrival of very extensive supplies of foreign atock in the metropolls, ang mgost twich are elarge numbers of plgs. The total

 not worth more than 2s per 8 ibs. The general quality of the beasts and sheep hat and 25 plas and 23 plga. We were extensively supplied with each $k \ln 1$ of forelgn stock to-day. The beasts
and calven were in very moderate condition ; but the quality of the shieep is still in ${ }^{\text {prong }}$
From our own grazing districte the recolpts of beasts wero very larze, the total
supply
 was favourable for slaughtering, the beef trale was in in sluggish tata; ; he were, the primests scots, Herefords, sce, , old at hat last Monday's prices ; but m mat other breeds were the torn in favour of the butchers.
about 3,000 short-hoorns, \&c. From other parts of England we received about 500 of various breedst and from scotland, it Sects.
There was a llight falling off in the enumbers of sheep, compared with those exhibited
on this day se nnight ; yel the mutton trade ow
 Notwithstanding that the supply of calires was moderate, the vaal trade fuled hearg, ne in value-the top quotations not exceeding 3, 8 d per 8 lb . For pigs-the nambur of thich ta seasoabably goud- ie late rates.

 and Leadenhall, was in a very inactive state, at prices barely equal to those obtained
on Monday. The number of sieep contluue to fall off. In the no chango to notice. Prime small calvea sold at late rates, but other kinds of real were very dull. Pigs, slow in sale, at brrily stationary prices. Milch cows were dull


 th quate prices loes than last wetk The following are this day's quotations: - York65 s ; Rhenish whiles, 60 onper ton. COUNTRY POTATO MARKETS,


Shkpyield, Oct. 15 . - Owing to a short supply, prices were a little higher: princo





## BOROUGH HOP MARKET

Monday, Oct. 21.-The hop malket it steady, without mueh witinty, for all fine hops, and previous ra'es are mamintained. Low sorty are weald $\begin{aligned} & \text { have }\end{aligned}$ Mid and East Kents, 95 sto 140 s per Cwt .
Frivax. Oct. 2J. - The suppiles of hops on . fer being considerabiy in excess of do prices, bust the inferior kinds are somewhat lower. The duty is backed at 330,0001 . Fricecor's prices:-New East Kent pockets, 958 to 14es; new Mid Kent ditec, $88 s$ to

best qualities, which are baconit tcares, and prices of that elass very frm. There

onr report last week, our samples are good and maintain good prices. A large quantity of the growih of Edenbridge have beet, sold.
PENBORY, Oct. 17 .-Our hop plek ing, bagging, \&c, is now Anished, and wo find that the average of the paribh exceeds 12 cwt per acre.-Sussex Exprest.

## COAL Market


 Weicy Hartiey 154 s -South Peareth 12 s fid-Tanfield Moor 13s-Tanficld Moor


 -Northumberland 14 s 91 -O iiginal Gibson 15s-Walker 158-Bell 15s 9d-Belmont





## HAY MARKETS.-THURSDAY,

Switavield. - Fine apland mendow and rye grass hay, 73 s to 758 ; inferior di"e, 508 per load of 36 rrusss s.r. steady prices. Oid meadow hay, 70s to 80 s : new diteo, 52 s to 68 s ; old clover, 80s to 88s ; new dito 60 s to 70 s ; straw 22 s to 28 s per load.

## LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

 woot.Friday Nigit.
Trom nar owe
The public males yesterday wore well attended. About 2,500 bales were offered, the greater part of which found bayers at full prices, $\mathbf{A}$ fair busioffered, the sreater part of which found bayers a dail prices, Aarcels of low foreign have been sold to arrive. METALS

In Stoffurdshire manufactured iron there is little change to repoit, with only a moderate business doing. For Welah bars there hav been a speculative demand this week, and some large parcels have changed hands al about previou patee. Ssotch pig iron is lower, sellers having manifeeted more disposition to reaiise, and 42 s per ton for mixed numbers is the present value, fo. b., at Glasgow. Copper arm at the late advance, and more demand for lead, which in dearer. In other metals little change.

FOREIGN MARKETS
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.
Cofree.-Businese was animated again, and pricee adrarced $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ to 10 . Sugar, Eaw - The trade was confined to the eale of tome lote Su-inam a 27 gf to $28 \frac{1}{2}$ C, nnd 342 baskets Java at 28 f
Cotron. - With the exception of some pareelo Surinam at somewhat higher Con
Corn, - Wheat-In the former part of the week sales of Pulish descriptions were mase a siade lower for home use; little was done in red, a small lot fetched about former ratef. Rje-The market began this week at about lormer pricee, but aft:erwaris holders kept $2 f$ to 3 f higher; a lot dried was sold at former 1 rices. Barley was sold a shade lower. Oats the same. Buckwheat $\mathfrak{i r m}$.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.
C res. 700 chets Sourek wheat thken at $24 \frac{1}{2}$; and middling Saxoukn of Cering at the same price.
Deals and Flax-Nothing done.
Hemp. - 200 tons taken at 85,79 to 80,71 to 70 for the 8 sorts: and a few trif : of clean at 85 to 87 il . On contract, sellers at 81 to 82 to cash, and 85 to 86 ro, 10 down will be given. The business hitherto done appears to bo ander 500 tor 8 .
LINsEED.-UPWards of 9,000 chets faken duing the weck, it 28 for 1,000 chets Likkiff: and 29 to 30 for Liokoff, Spask, and Morthanek. The total supply is cstimated at about 270,000 chets.
TALlow: - Ab ut 8,000 catek done in the week at 112 for 300 caskg Ukraine; 110$\}$ to 11 it for common; 111 for 1,000 carks for all the mouth; and 109 for 300 casks old tallow :-and the Russins appear inclined to realize. For August bext, fomething done at 114 ro., at which sellers:-buyers at
Frei
Freights have dcelined to the guotations, at which p'enty of room offering. pot, 28,21 to 38,6 , for all in semp, 280 , Tullow on the

## 

## Friday, Oct. 18

Ferguson and Clarkson, Ormikkilk, taliors- DISsOLVED
Co., Westoromwich, iroumssters - J, and R. Wrnell and Freemantle $\&$ Undehill and makers-Hawkins and A mdrale, Snffoik place, Lower rond , idington mill colour Mant and Lear, Storriggtor, Suseez, attorneys-at law-Cla ik and Cobbeti, Bear garden, Southwark, plumte is-Hcill-thwaite and Knowles, Hil fox, cabiuet makers -Ca -
michael, Armour, and Gavin , Last michael, Armour, snd Gavin, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, drapers-Jeffs and Alston,
Ekerton, Lancabibre, railway contractors-A Ahcroft and Willett
 Goldschinidt, and Avikdar, Angel court, Throkmorton street, and elewhere, meerchants ias far as regards H. Avigdor-Giamble and Byddeley, Liverpool, ship brokersHamblet and Evane, Dudky, grocers-J. and B. Riley, Bury, Lancashire plumblers-
Hcrber, Beecroft, end Co , Notin ham. pcol, shipwrights-W. Wo Nhamm or W. Woodhams, jun.., Arlington and Althe LiverSassex, millers-Wigfail and Co., Shefiele, Woodhams, jun., Arlington and Alfriston,
 Lazarus, or J. P. T. Lazarus, Bread street, and elsewhere, merchantor-Gross, Tas lor,
and Brown, Liverpool, teamboat proprietors-E. R. and C. J. Rigby, Grnecture s.reet, brush manufictureas---Smpt pron and Sons, Manchester, patent weighing machine
mid makers - Aib no and Agnirre, Marylebone street, Westminster, patentees-The Eain-
burgh and Giasopow burgh and Giaspow Bank; as far ras regards the executors of the late Mre M. Haddow
or Daje-The Eulinburgh and or Dale-The Euinbargh and Glavgow Bank; as far as regards J. and S. Riclimond T. Yolland, A bbut DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

19, at Me Hirvzel's, Exeter. W. Me Miruet se, Exeter.
welfs, Exeter.

NGOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS
D. Macdougall, Port Eilen, Islay, Innkec per.
J. Morrison, Perth, grain dealer
J. Clark, Glasgow, railw wy furnishing contractor.
J. Black, Glackow, inspectur of weights and measures.

## Tuesday, Oct. 22

Partnerships Dissolved.
Evans and Brown, 'Liverpoo,', passenger agents - Jones and Co., Manchester an as far as regurds H. A. Gurrett-Procter, Hogate, and Co., Bradford New Yoril drapers - Wadeley and Hall, Kiderminsser, curriers-J. and O. W. Simmonds Sonth, ampton row, kloomsbury square, goldsmiths- Merry and Evarett, Norwich, AtlieKrouzh, sid East Dcrehtim, Aoriork, corn merchants-3torgan and Sob, Shorehas, Nonington, Kent, firmers-T. and R. Palmer, Redenhall-with-Harleaton, Norfolko cers-W. and G. Beer, Canterbury, brewers-J. and W. Coolk, Halstead, Esser, farmen -P, P, and A Now-1, Grosvenor wharf, Lower Bolgrave place, Pimlico, bnildens; as far as regards P. Nowell, sen.- Paiker and Co., Tuvistock street, Covent garden,
printers-Walker and Watson, Drury street west, civil engineers-W. and T. Gill, Denbigh road, Westhonrme grove, Ken sington, nurserymen-Robinson and Mawson, Bradford, Yorlshbire, woolstariersW. and J. Hibberd, Greenhill, near Norton. Derbyshire, tile manufacturers-Fulton and Neilson, Glaggow ; the Edinburgh und Glangow Bank, the City of Giasgow Babk, and Clydesdala Banking Company ; as far as regards the trustees and executors of ).
Fulton. Fulton
declarations of dividends.
R. Fairley, Sunderland, chemist-first div of 58 Cd , on Saturday, Oet. 26 , or any
 any subs quent Saturday, at Me Wabley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
J. Wallace, Carlide, grocer-first div of 5 s, on Saturdey, Oet. 26, or any subneguent A. Alsop, Bonsoll, Derbybhire, lead merchant-first div of $8 d$, on Saturdey, Oet. 26 , or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Notingham.
Saturduy, Mat 26, Derbyshire, buider-ifrt div orfor and second div of 7i. on tincham. Whitmaley, Coventry, rib
E. Ryder, Airmingham, Jewelier-6irst div of $8 s_{n}$, and second dix of is 9 d, any Thuraday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham
J. Boycot, Kidderminster, draper-firt div of ts sd, any Thuroday, at Mr While mores, Birmingham.
Mr Pennelis Guildhd div of 4d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any oubsequent Tuesday, at J. S. Stary Gecond div of la 3 d, na Tuasday, Nov, s, or any subsequent Tuesday, is Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghail street. Pennelles-Anal div of 2 d , on Tuesday, Nov, s ,
J. Weeks first div of is $5 d$, on Tuosday. Nov. 5 , or any subsequeat Tuesalug, at Kr
Pennell's, Guidhall Pennell G , Guildhall chambers, Basinghail street.
R. Green-first div of 1 s 2 d , on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Theoshys at Mr Peunell's Guildhall chambers, Bash ghall street.
$G \quad P$,
P at M . P. Hutchinson- Arat div of 1 s, on Tuesday. Nov. 5 , or any mbesequeut Tuesdoy, T. Tindall-final div of $6 d$ o on Tuesday, Nov. 5 , or any subeequent Tuesday, at $\mathrm{Mi}_{\mathrm{r}}$ Pennell's, Guidhall chambers, B sisinghail strect.
Mr Pennell's. Guildhall chambers, Basinghall strees or any subsequent Tuesalay, at
 $\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ Peniellist Guildhanl chamber, Basiughill street.
W. Bedford-first div of 6 s 6 d , on Tue-day, Now. s, or any sabsequent Tuesday, at F. R. G. Smith - -hird div of 2 id id, on Tuesdry, Nov, 5 , or any subsequent Tuesday, ${ }^{\text {at }}$ Mr Pennell'e, Guildisill chambers, Basinghal 1 street.
and Friday and Friday afier Oct. 26, at Mr Hernaman's, $V$ xeter.
L. T. Sebine, Wesmour and Friday after Oct 26, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter.
 Tuesday and Friday atter Oct. 2 f , at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter
Remington, Stephenson, and Co, Lombard street, bankers- inal div of 1-14d, on J. Hawke, King William street, hatter - first div of $\mathcal{T}$ td, on Thuraday, Oct, 24 , and three foilowing Thursdays, at Mr Stans sell's, Bastighaill street.
J. Reed, late of Bormondsey street, Southwark, hop merchant-arst div of $4 s$ 2d, on
 Eullowing Thursdsys, at Mr Stanf-18t, Basiugh ill street. Shree fullowing Thursdays, at Mr Stansfelds, Basinghall trreet.
Frederick and George Ls Mark, Water lane, Tower street, shipbrokers.
James Stevens Tripp, Lomer Clement's lane, dealer in railway James M. M ${ }^{\text {M }}$ onnice, Liverpool, cora merchart
Jihhu Itgs, Ie ley- -in-Arden, Warwick hire, surgeon.
Efward Armytage, Clifton bridgo, near Ilalifax, and Colne briage, near Huddersteld
scotcil sequestrations.
H. Urie, Paisley, painter.
H. Brie, Paisley, painter.
J.

## Gazette of Last Night.

John Roden, draper, Stamford, BANKRUP1S.

Willism Binder, buidier, Orsetc Essex.
Caleb Evans, ironmonger, Merthyr Tydvil.
George Hail and Francis Skeiton Fell, timber merchants, Tyuemouth.

Railway and Omnibus Revenues.-It will ecarcely be oredited that the threepenny fares of the Bayswater omnibuses produce al larger mileage revenue figures will explain it. There are 41 omnibuy. Oth Beyswater road. Their average receipt is $2 l 10$ each per duy. That amounts to about $717 l$ per welh from the 41 omnibues. As the length of the road which they traverse is about 7 miles, this makes a mileager receipt of about 1022 laice receipt which the London and North-Wentern Railway does not average. It thould be remembered that we only take into account the traffic on the road from the Bayswater omnibasei alone. If we took into account what all the of her omnibuses which travel on the same road produced the receipt would be infinitely higher.-Herapath Journal.
Cundition op the Country.-The extraordinary diminution of bueiness in the Badkruptey and Insolvency Courts bears emphatie testimony to the flourishing condition of the country. Never betore were they so litile colite as at this moment. The Gazettes of last week presentod allogether but ive bankrupto, the usual number two years ago being twanty in emch gazette, or an average of 40 per week.-Lato Times.

| 1850.$]$ | THE ECONOMIST. |  | 1201 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MMERCLAL |  |  |  |
| Weekly Price Ou | dry ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a, arka 0 | Eng. new 325 348, old 32 | Lumpt 4 |
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| london, fitida |  | Coriander -.......... ${ }^{14}$ | No.1. |
| allow, mugar, nutmegs, and timbi | Cape, miled | ¢ |  |
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## STATEMENT

Of comparative I mports, Exports, and Home Consumplion of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oel. 19, 1849-50, showing the atock on hand on Oci. 19 in eack
YOR THE PORT OP LONDON. year.
4oad Home Consumption.
East and West Indian Produce, \&c.

| Imported |  | Duty paid |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 |
| tons | tons | tons | tons | tons | tons |
| 68,201 | 65,884 | 69,805 | 63,457 | 23,840 | 18,865 |
| 35,930 | 34,112 | 39,725 | 35,565 | 13258 | 13,280 |
| 24,770 | 25,762 | 28,588 | 27,373 | 7,365 | 3,918 |
| ... | ... | 15,367 | 23,465 | ... | ... |
| 128,901 | 125,758 | :53,486 | 149,859 | 45,063 | 36,063 |
|  |  | Exp | orted |  |  |
| 3,223 | 9,541 | 2.521 | 2,269 | 2,812 | 8,048 |
| 27,704 | 17,173 | 9,485 |  |  | 16,755 |
| 9,167 | 5,665 | \% 729 | 1,459 | 7,271 8,110 | 3,651 <br> 9,780 |
| 13,938 | 9,244 | 7,812 | 4,537 | 8,110 | 9,780 |
| 54,032 | 41,623 | 20,947 | 20,105 | 43,41! | 38,234 |

From the Britich Possesslous in Ameriea
Msuritius $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ccc}1 & \mathrm{~d} & \\ 28 & 9 t & \text { per ewt, } \\ 0 & 0 & = \\ 30 & 9 & =\end{array}$ East Indie
the $\pm w o$ Ia

 Duty paid $-$ WentIndiolasses $\qquad$ \begin{tabular}{c}
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7,929 <br>
\hline

 

Duty paid <br>
5,778 \& 6,064

 

Stock <br>
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\end{tabular} WestIndi

PRICE OF S
of the duties :-
From the
British Planialior.

## West Indis East India. <br> Mast India <br> Toreign <br> Foreign Sugar. Oherlbon, Siam, $\%$ Manilla <br> Havana, <br> Porto Rico <br> Brazil....

## 

## EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

South-EAstern. - This company's line from Ashford to Hastinge and St Leone ard's, 28 miles, completing the coast communication throughout Kent, if now ready for opening, and the necessary Botices have been given for its inspection by the government officer, who will go over it in a few days. It has been eightees per mile for the double line of way. The distance from Ashford to R 20,00 , about sixteen miles, and the cost from Rye to St Leonards's has been 259 gen Towards Lydham hill and Hastings the works have been of a heavy character To avoid deep cuttings Mr Barlow, the engineer, has lengthened the tunnels, of which there are four, of a total length of 3,685 yards, the Ore tunnel being 1,880 yards, Mount-pleasant, 220 yards; Hastings, 765 yards; St Leonard's, 1,320 yards. The opening of the line, together with that now nearly finished, between Tunbridge wells and Has:ings, which will complete the South-Eastem Railway system, is looked forward to $n s$ an important step toward closing the capital account of the company.
Hereford and Glovcester.-A numerous meeting merchants and others interested in the establishment of railway communication between Hereford and Gloucester, via Ross, has just been held at Hereford, Mr Proseer, M.P., in the chair. A letter was read from Mr Saunders, the secretary of the Great Western Railway, stating that the subject was one of great interest to that como. pany. It was stated as the result of an interview with Mr Brunel that a single line from Hereford to Gloucester would cost 250,000 ; and that 100,000l could be wased rous the H . way directors be informed that a requisition for eatablishing a company and carrying out the railwey that a requed to the high sherif by the pring and lanlog out tern be requested to state whether they willing to cede all their rights and in terests in the line to such company, and to give it any and what pecuniary asaistance, and that a similar communication be made to the directors of the Gloucester and Forest of Dean Railway.
Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle.-It was expected that the remairiug portion of this line would be opened to Carlisle for public traffic early this week. On the opening of this line for public traffic, the amalgamation of this company with the Glaggow, Paisley, and Ayr Company will be completed, and the united companies will in future assume the name of the Glasgow and South-Western Company. It is believed that the opening of the above line for traffic will have the effect of reducing to some extent the traffic on the Caledonian Railway, by competing with it for the through traffic between Carlisle and Glavgow.
Great Northern. - This company's branch line from Hitchin to Royston, about 13 miles in length, wan opened for public traffic on Monday. It is in tended to run three tains each way on week days, and one train each way on Sundays, between London and Royston. The remaining distance from Roygton to Cambriage, about 14 miles, will be performed by coaches, raning in connection with the trains. There wil, therefore, be some competition with effect of increasing the receipts or the Grat Northern Comelr will prolabl to some extent decreasing those of the Eastern Counties Company.

## RAILWAY SHARE MAREET.

LONDON.
Monday, Oct. 21.-The railway share market was ateady, and although no great amount of business occurred, quotations were generally regarded as being firmly supported.
fairly maintained, considering the decreake of speculative business.
WEDNFSDAY, Oct. 23.-Railway ahares have not been quite so wels upported to-day, the state of the weather having prevented the full acivity of business. At the close of the market there was, however, more firmness than existed in the early part of the morning.
Thursday, Oct. 24.-The railway share market suffered to-day througa the decline in consols, and prices up to the close of business showed an extremely heavy appearance.
ftidar, extends to both the home and foreign liues.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Railways and the Great Eximbition of 1851.-A meeting of representatives of the principal railways was held last week in London, at which it was provisionally agreed, that articles, certified by a local committee as in-
tended for the Exhibition of 1851 , shall be conveyed at half the ordinary rate tended for the Exhibition of 1851, shall be conveyed at half the ordinary rate; also, that parties clubbing their contributions shall be conveyed to town and back for one third-class parliamentary fare, under dedu
A DISEAEE, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, if manifesting itself 1 rongly amongt the young wools in Rowres
 are ions in Teviotdale. Ewate, Ewes, the havec is very great threatening to destroy many woodlands altogether, to deafessional Remuneration. The
"professional remuneration" in the Coulowing new provision respectias "professional remuneration" in the County Courts, which is about to come it enacted that the fees to be taken by barristers-at-law and attorneys practising in the said; courte, in cases brought within the jurisdiction given by this sct, shall be as follows:-An attorney shall be entitled to have or recover a bum not exceeding 16 10s for his fees and costs where the debt or demand claimed is any plaint in covenant, debt, detinue, or aseumpsit, shall not exceed asi, or an any other cause withill the jurisdiction given by this act; end in no case shall aus fee exceeding $2 l 486 \mathrm{~d}$ be allowed for employing a barrister as counsel in the cause, and the expense of employing a barrister or an attoruey elther by plaintiff or defendant shall not be allowed on taxation of costs unless by order of the judge, and the judges of the said courts respectively shall from time to time determine in what cases such expenses shall be allowed.
The Submarine Telegrapii-Messrs Fox and Henderson, the contractora for the Great Exhibition Building, have been declared contractors for makiog the wire rope of the electric telegraph to be laid down between England and France.

## The Ceonomist's Kailmay Share 3 ist.



## STATEMENT

Of comparalive Inports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following arlicles from Jan. 1 to Ocl. 19, 1849-50, showing the stook on
year.
Na Hom hoseardicles duty
East and West Indian Produce, \&c. sugar.

| rilioh Planta | Imported Duty paid |  |  |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 18 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 | 1849 | 1850 |
|  | tons | tons | tons |  | tons | tons |
|  | 68,201 | 65,884 | 69,805 | 63,447 | 23,840 | 18,865 |
| Eas | ${ }^{35.930}$ | ${ }^{34,112}$ | ${ }^{39,775}$ | - | 13258 <br> 7,365 | 13,280 <br> 3,918 |
| For | $\xrightarrow{24,770}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { 25,762 }}}{ }$ | (15,367 | 23,465 | 7,365 |  |
| Forsign S*gar. <br> Cheribon, Siam, \& Manilla - <br> Havans <br> Porto Rico <br> Brasil. $\qquad$ | 128,901 | 125,758 | :53,486 143,85 |  | 45,003 | 36,063 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ Exported |  |  |  |
|  | 3,223 | 9,541 | $2.521$ |  | 2,812 |  |
|  | 27,704 | 17,173 | 9,485 | 11,840 | ${ }_{\substack{25,248 \\ 7,271}}$ |  |
|  | 13,938 | - ${ }_{0,244}$ | 7,812 | 4,537 | 8,110 | , |
|  | 54,032 | 41,623 | 20,947 | 20,105 | 43,41 | 38,2 |

PRICE OF SUGARS.-The



| Br. Plant.o. Forelgn....... | Cocos.-Cwts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{20,762}{9,087}$ | $\underset{\substack{13,581 \\ 7,828}}{ }$ | 6, 622 | 5,697 | ${ }_{\substack{14.850 \\ 3,505}}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{16,24} 1$ | 12,841 10,008 | ${ }^{8,776}$ |
|  | 9,087 | 7,828 | 6,727 | 5,697 | 3,505 | 1,781 | 10,008 | 8,65: |
|  | 29,849 | 21,512 | 7,249 | 6,174 | 18,355 | 18,028 | 22,849 | 17,413 |



## Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, \&c.



## ©be mailway fantor.

## EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

South-EAStern.-This company's line from Ashford to Hastinge and St Leono ard's, 28 miles, completing the cosst communication throughout Kent, is now ready for opening, and the necessary notices have been given for its inapection by the
goverument officer, who will go over it in a few days. It has been goverument officer, who will go over it in a few days. It has been eighteen per mile for the lise from 20,000 per mile for the double to the is , Towaras Ly Thich cher cong of length of 3,685 yards the Ore tual bel
 1,320 yards. The opening of the line, together with that now nearly finithe, between Tunbridge wells and Has'ings, which will complete the Sonth Eastern, Railway system, is looked forward to as an important step foward closing the capital account of the company
Hereford and Gloucrster. - A numerous meeting merchants and others and Glowcester eatablishment of railway communication between Hereford in the chair. A letter was read from Mr Saunders, the secretary of the Great Western Railway, stating that the subject was one of great interest to that company. It was stated as the result of an interview with Mr Brunel that a single ine from Hereford to Gloucester would cost $250,000 l$; and that $100,000 l$ conld be raised from the contractore, $50,000 \mathrm{l}$ by debentures, and $100,000 \mathrm{in}$ shares. I was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. A. Clive, that the Great Weetern Railway directors be informed that a requisition for establishing a company and carrying out the railway had been presented to the high sherif ay the principal landowners and capitalists of Hereford, and that the directors of the Great Wes tern be requested to state whether they willing to cede all their rights and in terests in the line to such company, and to give it any and what pecuniary asistance, and that a blnilar Gloucester and
ing portion of this line would be opened was expected that the remair this week. On the opening of this line for public traffic, the amalgamation of this company with the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr Company will be completed, and the united companies will in future assume the name of the Glasgow and South-Weatern Company. It is believed that the opening of the above line for traffic will have the effect of reducing to some extent the traffic on the Caledonian Railway, by competing with it for the through traffic between Carliele and Glasgow.
Great Northern. - This company's branch line from Hitchin to Royston, bout 13 miles in length, wis opened for public traffic on Monday. It is in ended to run three tains each way on week days, and one train each why on Sundays, between London and Royston. The remaining distance from loy on to Cambridge, about 14 miles, will be performed by coaches, rnning he Eost whe trans. There win, therefore, be ame compell have th effect of increasing the receipts or the Great Northern Company, and probably to some extent decreasing those of the Eastern Counties Company.

## RAILWAY SHARE MAREET

## London.

MondAy, Oct. 21.-The railway share market was stendy, and although no great amount of bueiness occurred, quotations were generally regarded as Deing irmly supported
TUESDAX, Oct. 22 - The railway ehare market continues on the average fairly maintained, considering the decrease of speculative business
WEDNESDAY,Oct. 23.-Railway shares have not been quite so wela upp orted to-day, the etal of tie weather having prevented the fall acivity ca bubines At the clobe of the mark
enupsdar oct
解 decline in console, and prices up to the close of business showed an extremely Friday

- Railway shares have been lower again, and the decline extends to both the home and foreign liues


## MISCELLANEOUS

The Railways and the Great Eximbition of 1851.-A meeting of fepresentatives of the principal railways was held last week in London, at which it was provisionally agreed, that articles, certified by a local committee as intended for the Exhibition of 1851, shall be conveyed at balf the ordinary rate also, that parties clubbing their contributions shall be conveyed to town and back for one third-class parliamentary (are, under deduction of a per centage milesge, according to distance.-Manchester Guardian.
A Disease, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, is maniresting itself strongly amongst the young woods in Roxburghshire. The larche are dying fast, and other descriptions also. In the Duke of Buccleugh's plan lations in Teviotdale, Esldale, and Ewes, the havoc is very great, threatenip to destroy many woodlands altogether.
Professional Remuneration.-The following new provision reepecting "professional remuneration" in the County Courts, which is about to come into force, appears in the new act extending the jurisdiction to $50 l:-$ - And be in the said; court in thall be ns follows:-An and not exceeding $1 / 10 \mathrm{~s}$ for his fees and costa any plaint in covenant, debt, detinue or asumpait shall not erceed 356; or 2/ in any other cause within the juriediction given by this act. and in na case shall apy fee exceeding $2 l$ ts $6 d$ be sllowed for employing a barrister as counsel in the cause, and the expense of employing a barrister or an attorney elther by plain tiff or defendant shall not be allowed on taxation of costs unless by order of the judge, and the judges of the said courts respectively shall from time to time determine in what cases such expenses shall be allowed.
The Submarine Telegrapii,-Mesbrs Fox and Henderson, the contractore or the Great Exhibition Building, have been declared contractors for making France.

The Conomist's zailway Share zist.

official railway traffic returns.

Capital Amount


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| $6,295,009$ | $6,011,702$ |


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19,694

| Week ending | Receirts. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mileg } \\ \text { open in } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Passengers, parcels, icc, | Merchandise, minerals, cattle, sic. | Total receipts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Same } \\ & \text { week } \\ & 1849 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1850 | 1349 |
|  | ¢ 812 l | ¢ ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ : |  | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{19}^{\text {f }}$ |  |  |
|  | 862 362 | ${ }_{168} 16$ | 13501710 | 453 | 14 | 371 | 378 |
|  | 7101010 | 3010 | 101117 | 82 | ${ }^{63}$ | 16 | ${ }^{16}$ |
|  |  | $11 \times 5$ 16 <br> 3998 10 <br> 10  |  | ${ }_{6705}$ | ${ }^{53}$ | ${ }_{160}$ | ${ }^{854}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{6} 24230000$ | 5030 | 292\% 0 | 1470 | 21 |  | 80 350 35 |
| 17 | $78: 412$ | 16610 | $\begin{array}{lllll}981 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ | 784 | ${ }_{98}^{18}$ | ${ }^{53}$ | ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | 250 - 0 | 137162 | 387 17 |  | 28 | $8^{78}$ | $16^{\circ}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllll} & 370 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | 327 <br> 1 | ${ }_{707} 6$ | 633 | 22 | 31 | ${ }_{31} 1$ |
|  |  |  |  | - 815 | ${ }_{65}^{1 i}$ | ${ }_{57} 67$ | ${ }_{574}^{63}$ |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{9.1530 . . . . . . . .0}$ | 11331210 | ${ }_{2631} 1910$ | ${ }_{3248}$ | 31 | 71 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 96647158$ | 667073 | :6318 211 | 16218 | 50 | 322 | 322 |
|  | 175215 | 18801811 | 3633145 | ${ }^{3127}$ | 46 |  |  |
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| 19 | ${ }_{9}^{9} 6888$ | 365111 | 2968 <br> 1036 <br> 18 | 974 | 47 | 224 | ${ }_{224}$ |
|  |  |  | 72196 | 2979 | ${ }^{33}$ | 219 | 126 |
| 19 | 93806 | 919 | 4725311 | 3454 |  | 188 | ${ }^{1688}$ |
| 20 |  |  | 18293 <br> 14788 <br> 15 | ${ }_{10896}^{17393}$ | 71 85 | ${ }_{260}^{258}$ | ${ }^{229} 6$ |
|  | 2972 o |  | 1619 | ${ }_{3811}$ | 51 | 90 |  |
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|  | 2027227 3 | 19210910 | 4643773 | 4469 | ${ }^{58}$ | ${ }_{5}^{478}$ | ${ }_{57}^{47}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 886 & 7 & 7\end{array}$ | 41 <br> 2551 <br> 1 | ${ }^{927}{ }^{927} 77$ | ${ }_{10768}^{691}$ | ${ }_{68}^{68}$ | 1714 | 1714 |
|  |  | 2551 1 <br> 250  <br> $2 ; 90$ 0 | $\begin{array}{r}117701016 \\ 11361 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | ${ }_{10393}^{10768}$ | ${ }_{47}^{68}$ | 239 | 216\% |
|  | ${ }_{20} 0^{2588} 1313$ | 3528 is 04 | ${ }_{6117} 1118$ | 1393 | 36 |  |  |
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|  | 1978115 | ${ }_{625} 611$ | ${ }^{7 / 318184}$ | 746 | 20 | 8 | 37 60 |
|  | $55^{595}$ | 1443 $\begin{array}{ccc}1431 & 0 & 0 \\ 1701\end{array}$ | ${ }_{3489}^{2238} 100$ | ${ }_{3113}^{2051}$ | 25 | 135 | 108 |
|  | ${ }_{9} 1726142$ |  | 30-5 | 45 | 23 | 262 | 263 |
|  | 208890 | 674 :6 | 1563172 | 1366 |  |  |  |
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|  |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 103019 \\ & 334\end{aligned}$ | 1789 1514 154 | 1323 | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | 224 | ${ }_{189}$ |
|  |  | 3347 27517 | ${ }_{15176}{ }^{1916} 9$ | 1566 |  | 89 | 59 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}27617 \\ 95 & 17\end{array}$ | 93912 |  | 12 | 75 | ... |
|  |  |  | 1116 |  |  | 69 |  |
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|  | 13.46770\% | 4.150 | 8185 | ${ }_{6}$ |  |  | 360 |

## Postage of Tozelgn Letters.

 The single rate an all foreign and colon ial letters, when conveyed by packet, is as follows :Bot by packers hinstem and. Prusia, via Hamburg and Holland, uniform British and forieipar rate, not exceed ding to 0 .... Ditto, via Belgiala, uniform do do under ${ }^{\text {on }}$ oz Meeklenburz Schwerin, Mecklenbarg Strelitz,
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Austrian States, via Belgium and Holland, do do Austrian Silesia and Galicis, via Hamburg, do do Allother parts of Austrian States (ditto) do do .. Holland, uniform British and foreign rate not Hancever and Brunswick, ditio
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 asweden, Norway, and Jfecklenburg Sirelitz, il forwarded through Pruspia-packet rate from London, is 8d ; inland postage, if not posted or delivered at the port, 2d; total single rate.

Between the United Kingdom and

Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)
Alexandria...
aChill, Peru, and Western Coast of America.....
aHayti and the forsign West India Islands (Cub excepted)...e Mericond C and Venezuela .... aMexico and Cuba ........aco.........
Gibraltar, Mialta, and Ionian Islande Honduras
Honduras . $\mathbf{\text { British West Indies ( Jamaicabe Berbice excepted }}$
Kingston, Jamaica .....
Aden, via Southampton
Ceylon, via Southampto
Hong Kong, via Southampton
aMauteira, via Lisbon
aDitto, by West Indian Pack
Jamaica, the Packet Port of Kingston excepted including the internal colonial rate of 2 d

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foreign rate, not excopding fo oz.................
aCountries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium, uniform British rate, notexceeding \& $02 . .$.
France $\&$ Algeria, British $\&$ foreig, under $\%$ ou Belgium, eia rance, dito........................ via France, ditto .......................................
$a$ Holland, Two Sirclies, Papal States, Modena Parma, Placentia, Greece, Archipelago, and
Ionian Islands, via France, uniferm British rate, not exceeding dito
Bavaria, via France, ditt

## Prus ia, via France Russia, via Prance

Austrian dorninions and cities of Cracow and reign rate, under f ounce .............................
Baden, ditto ......
Switzerland ditto ........................................ Certain States of Germany, served by the office of Tonr and Taxis, via France, ditto ..................
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cour, Lublin, and Sandomier,) and Sonthern Russia, vin France, ditto ............................. Constartinople, by French packet, via Mar
Tuscany and Naples, ditto, ditto
asardinia and Sicily, ditto,ditto
Roman States, ditto
Greece, ditto, ditto
Greece, ditto. ditt
Malta, ditto, ditto .........................................
Alexandria, ditto, ditto.
Hong Kong, ditto, ditto
Ionian tslands, ditto, ditte
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