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THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

THE BAILWAY MONITOR.

The Political Economist.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

EVERY succeeding 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 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 inhabitants. 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 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 competi-tors in the Western hemisphere. It is true that of late years our own facilities of intercourse with the East have been greatly and Panidly increased, and what is now going forward in the United 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 com-munication with all 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 con-nected, 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 Pacific, shall be direct through our Indian posses-sions, or whether it shall be through the Isthmus 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, it is computed that the route 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 pos-sessions, in which none are so deeply interested as the East India Company.

India Company. That a steam postal communication should be established be-tween this country and our Australian colonies is a matter upon which public opinion has for some time been unanimous. About a year ago tenders were invited by the Government for that ser-vice. 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 communica-tion which we already enjoy with our possessions in the Indian Seas. Accordingly, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naviga-tion Company made a tender to convey the mails to Australia in steamers of a suitable class, in connection with their existing contract for the conveyance of mails to the East; but in order to 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 modi-fication 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 of the company of the meils to the East ING arrangements for the conveyance 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 Com-

vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navgator (1998)
2. From Malta to Alexandria they are conveyed by the steam ships of the Royal Navy, at a cost of 10,000l a year.
3. From Suez to Bombay they are conveyed by steam ships belonging to the Indian Navy, at an assumed cost of 100,000l-of which the British Government pays 50,000l, and the Indian Government is expected to pay 50,000l; but it is understood that, the cost being somewhat more than was expected, the share paid by the Indian Government is at least 55,000l. This arrangement is fixed for a period which will expire in 1852.
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.

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 —that is, from Suez to Calcutta, and thence to China—the British Government and the East India Company between them pay at present 160,000l 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 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

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 published, we may throw out of consideration the existing con-tract of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the convey-ance 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 con-tract as they may deem best when it will expire in 1852. So far, therefore, as it was proposed to interfere with existing arrange-ments, 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/ —costs the two Governments 110,000/, of which the British Go-vernment pays 60,000/ (that is, 10,000/ from Malta to Alexandria, vernment pays 60,000l (that is, 10,000l from Malta to Alexandria, and 50,000l from Suez to Bombay), and the Indian Government

Having thus described the existing arrangements, we will now state the offer made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Com-pany. The immediate object in view, was to establish steam communication between this country and the Australian colonics. 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 run-ning from Suez to Calcutta, and thence by Singapore to China. But 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, occupied 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 Straits of Malacca, making the distance from Ceylon to Singapore nearly double what it would be in direct sailing from Colombo. No doubt this is a delay to which we are at present exposed in our communication 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 Auz-tralia, however, it is widely different. This point is not urged in the correspondence referred to, but to us it appears that the Australian colonies would have good ground for complaint if their communication with England were thus lengthened by some *twelve or fifteen days* in steaming up and down the Bay of Bengal, in place of taking a direct route from Singapore round Cape Comorin. Comorin.

Comorna. 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 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

changes and various administrations, are too obvious to require dwelling upon. On condition, 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 fortuightly communication from South-ampton, which was discontinued about three years ago, and to complete the distance from Southampton to Alexandria in their own vessels, instead of the portion from Malta being, as at present, performed by the Royal Navy. 2. To convey in their vessels, in place of those of the Indian Navy, the mails between Sucz and Bombay once a fortnight. 3. To continue the line from Bombay direct to Singapore, call-ing at Ceylon; thus avoiding the delay of going to Calcutta. 4. To establish a branch line from Bombay at 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.

course

To continue a line from Singapore to Hong Kong and China.
 To continue another line from Singapore direct to Australia. By this complete and comprehensive system of communication,

we should secure the following striking advantages :--1. Two departures from Southampton monthly, in place of one. 2. A direct intercourse from Suez to Ceylon, Singapore, and

China, and from Calcutta to Singapore and China, twice in each month in place of once, as at present. 3. The great and important object of steam communication

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 still all the advantage of a direct communication with that part of India 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 posses-sions in the East, including Australia and New Zealand, and all our important foreign markets in that part of the world, could not well be imagined.

well be imagined. Well, all these extraordinary advantages the Peninsular and Oriental Company proposed to secure to the country for the an-nual payment of 105,000*l*—a sum at least 5,000*l* less than it now costs the two Governments for the present comparatively imper-fect communication with India and China, and without any comrect communication with India and China, and without any com-munication with Australia whatever. In place, therefore, of a direct steam communication with Australia forming any new ex-pense, we should, by the proposed arrangement, for 5,000 less than is now expended, not only accomplish that very desirable object, but, in addition, we should secure two departures from Southampton in the month, in place of one; two direct communi-cations 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 ac-complished for 105,000*l*; whereas, for the present limited and in-efficient service, the two Governments pay at least 110,000*l*—in the proportions of 60,000*l* by the British Government and 50,000*l* by the Indian Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that the sum of 105,000*l*, 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 Govern-ment 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 year to the Imperial Government, securing all in place of one; and two direct communications from Calcutta to of only 10,000l a year to the Imperial Government, securing all the advantages which we have described.

But in order to enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to com-lete 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 Sucz 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 pri-vate 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, 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 Aus-tralia, in connection with the other arrangements as they now Still we believe the opposition of the East India Comexist. exist. Still we believe the opposition of the East India Com-pany was founded upon a very mistaken estimate of their own immediate 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, it was very doubtful policy, even in the narrowest view of the 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

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-" respondence, arises from the conviction that the continuance of " the Bombay and Suez line in the hands of the East India Com-" pany is essential to the efficiency of the Indian Navy

" pany is essential to the efficiency of the Indian Navy. "The value of that force to the empire of India has been so fre-" quently manifested and acknowledged, that the Court would "merely advert to that point as now, more than ever, deserving "of consideration, with reference to the extension which has "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 of a navy, on which reliance is placed for actual service in case of 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, as the arguments of the Detter Latin Generation and head as any other time, could be dispensed with. It is not, surely, to be said, as the arguments of the East India Company would lead us 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 suspended in order to place those steamers at liberty for other service; and that at a moment when rapid and regular communication would be of more importance than at any other time. The slight1850.7

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est consideration will show how incompatible the one is with the 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 accertified

induce them to make the supposed sacrifice. As it is, it would, however, appear that the only way of get-ing over the difficulty that is presented by the East India Company, ing over the announcy that is presented by the East link Company, during the short unexpired period of their contract with the Go-vernment, 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, headd comprised the Period 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 con-cord between the Elector and his subjects; thus stifling that germ of a European quarrel and of more revolutions which were sprouting 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 "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, with "orders to occupy the military road through the Electorate. The "Bavarian troops have approached closer to the frontier." On Thursday the Times startled us with an announcement that the Cabinet meeting, held on Wednesday, referred to the pro-tracted quarrel in the North of Europe. "The Cabinet," it said, "which would not otherwise have assembled till the 6th of next "month, met vesterday at a very short notice, on a question of

"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 " 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 Govern-"ment 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 " 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 terri-"tory 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 66 " 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 of the fact, that the payment of the dividends must now set loose a large sum of money to seek investment, the funds fell $\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. In France, too, the money market has commenced a down-ward course. A change has begun there in the Ministry, which looks like a triumph of General Changarnier over the President; ru-mours are afloat of the resuscitation of the party of the National, headed by General Cavaignac, resolved to win back power by siding with the ultra-republicans, and betokening comings contests in France. But the substantial fact that the three great Powers suing with the ultra-republicans, and betokening coming contests in France. But the substantial fact, that the three great Powers— Russia, 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 Sile-sian provinces, overbears all rumours and all other considerations, and fixes at once the public attention on the prescibility or the 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 them-selves 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 ; 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 squab-ble 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. 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, discountenanced the idea of looking to her 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 etty 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 brought them much into discredit with all reflecting, peace-loving men, and they will never be forgiven should such be the result. They hold power—they are still respected and preserved, because they are supposed to be the means of hearing preserved, because they are supposed. they 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 gene-ral 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 destroyed.

We are happy to believe that from this ultra policy England holds aloof. She has forfeited, we think, some reputation—cer-tainly 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 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 Repub-licanism would arise more fierce and destructive than ever, and France would pay for the dynastic ambition of its President with its internal tranquillity. 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 com-municate 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 people of Europe, would call into life and activity their destructive zeal. The injury they have already done, by making mankind prefer dull despotism to their sanguinary disorder, called liberty, is irreparable. To them we are mainly indebted for the ascendancy which the old and studi tyrannics of the Continent have recovered : but the mischief heard of vague rumours of meetings at London and other place stupid tyrannies of the Continent 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 exrated hands the chance even of recovering power. aspe

We deeply regret to see an extreme policy coming into opera-m. In the pride of his heart at temporary success, the Infallition. the 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 reinge in irrengion, to be saved from so infinitiating a reflection as that he should have 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 their extreme 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 elements.

and all countries-the masses of industrious merchants, manufacand all countries—the masses of industrious merchants, manufac-turers, and artisans, whose welfare is bound up with peace—the shipowners, who dread the interruption of trade and the capture of ships—the peaceful working men, who will be forced, by con-scriptions and landwehrs, by militia laws, and perhaps pressgangs, to quit their remunerative employments and their quiet homes, for the horrible and degrading occupation of war,—it would seem right that all the peaceful, prospering, trading, industrious world right that all the peaceful, prospering, trading, industrious world,

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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 ambitious sol-diers and irresponsible statesmen. A firm and avowed determinadiers and irresponsible statesmen. A firm and avowed determina-tion 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 re-solve; and if it be expressed, it will give unrivalled power to any statesman who should make that principle the gride of his reliev 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 con-tributes 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 "ereat laws, verified by the concordant testimony of all ages ⁴⁴ great laws, verified by the concordant testimony of all ages ⁴⁴ throughout the world.—'Great, sudden human gatherings, domi-⁴⁴ eiliated in a confined space, are liable to be followed by pesti-⁴⁴ lence in the compound ratio of the diversity of the sources from "where they come, the diversity of breed, habits, and diet, and the length of their sojourn in such given confined space,—a 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 pretty 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 proofs that the most widely-spreading and most exter-minating pestilences of Great Britain followed upon, and were traceable to sudden and enormous influx of foreigners. But if you will judge for your-self, read the reign of Edward III, and there you will trace the tragic conse-quences of such influx at the founding of the order of the Garter. What fol-lewed at Windsor? That freak of Edward cost England more than a third of the reconstiction its population.

Again, in 1483, Richmond brought with him, to deliver his country from a again, in 1955, Alcandon orought what had, to deriver his country from a -called tyrant, a motley army of aliens, and thus introduced the Sweating (ckness, developed in the invading army soon after their landing at Milford aven. In some towns one-half of the population perished by it. Does Nature, in her above-recited law, make any exceptions? Does she ex-Bayen

Haven. In some towns one-haif of the population perished by R. Does Nature, in her above-recited law, make any exceptions? Does she ex-cept those brought together from distant parts to join in the praise of the Deity or in the defence of religion? Ask History again, and she will answer you. Whether of yore, in the temple of Solomon, or in our own time, on the plains of Hindostan, such popular collections, ever found to be dangerous, have de-manded classification and division by the Jews in the one instance, and secured the intervention of the Indian Company in the other.

manded 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 modern documents for modern calamities, you can have them from your India House, from your Board of Control, from your Army and Navy Medical Boards. That the sun shines at mid-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, 1517, 1528, 1529 — a law as clearly definable as that two multiplied by two make four.

The writer further states that a "pest developed itself at the

The writer further states that a "pest developed itself at the "great conference at Murpurgh, 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-"questionably bound to look to the means of accommodation, and "see that the number does not exceed it." "Having, by public invitation to all and divers nations, adopted a course which will "bring the contingencies and liabilities to pestilence on a footing "with those of Ostend and Venice, when those ports were the "great marts of the world, and with Malta in our own time, it "becomes the Home Government to take all precautions against "the calamities which history has indicated ; for never was there any human gathering in either of those places, or in any other "town in the history of the civilised world, near so extensive or "so motley as that which London may expect for 1851." The public 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

we have hitherto supported the coming Exhibition. It is obvious that the character of the classes coming together, and their object, will not be without its influence on the general health. The cases alluded to by the Philosopher, were congre-gations 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 oppor-tunity afforded, to rapacity and licentionsness. Nor were the

* The Philosopher's Mite to the Great Exhibition of 1851. Houlston and Stone-an, Patermoster 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, ignorant of the consequences of assembling a multitude of persona, 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 classes 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 repre-sentatives 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 cerlow debauchery. They will not remain long in a place, and cer-tainly 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 com-fort 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 disastrons effects as they had as they had.

The number of persons expected to visit the metropolis in 1851 The number of persons expected to visit the metropolis in 1851 is calculated at 1,000,000—an immense number—but let us sup-pose 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 Ratcliff highway. They will all go to the West end of London, or will seek tem-porary 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 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 actually 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 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 accom-modate, and with such large means of comfortable accommodation as exist in our vast outstretched suburbs, there is not the slight-est reason to dread the consequences predicted by the gloomy est reason to dread the consequences predicted by the gloomy imagination of the Philosopher. The principle 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 afflicting and "appalling mortalities experienced throughout Europe have arisen " appaining inortantics experienced throughout Europe naive ansea "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 paceflucities of London as compared to ching and harracks. the peculiarities of London, as compared to ships and barracks, the peculiarities of London, as compared to ships and barracks, where a more than the average freedom from disease prevails, or as compared to Paris, to Vienna, to Edinburgh (the old town), to Milan, perhaps, and to several of the palatial and yet half-deserted 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 ex-panded London over comparatively an enormous space, contri-buted, perhaps, to bring into use our wonderful means of commu-nication, and given our metropolis a power of accommodating,

nication, 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 has treach and was antitled 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 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 in million, it might have an addition of four million; or collect i_n

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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 antmalised 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 extent necessary the supply of water. If it were otherwise, if such an influx of people should be supposed to make it necessary for the Government to interfere with the supply of either food or water, or even make it necessary for the Government 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 reputation 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 metropolis.

THE DUTCH NAVIGATION LAWS.

From 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 between near and distant nations, and convey the feelings and interests of one to the other.

Though 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 fuilure, 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 through the vessels of the United States before we altered our laws, is now making 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-

sequently appointed. Already, then, other nations enjoy all the advantages these new laws will confer on them in Holland, and will enjoy them in the Dutch colonies after the close of the present year.

The alterations made refer to ships, duties, and colonies. 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 shipping; thus throwing open a protected trade. Hitherto, while few or no differential duties have existed on commodities, the products of different places, all imported and exported goods were subject to ten per cent. higher duties when conveyed in foreign than when conveyed in Datch vessels. On grain, the advantage bestowed on Dutch vessels was 2f per last of 30 bushels. These duties will now be equal for all vessels.

The tomage duties on Dutch 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 tomage duties, which were higher for foreign vessels, are henceforth to be equal for all vessels, and it has been proposed, with some prospect of success, that tomage 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 Dutch ships is done away, and all goods imported directly 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 will also be allowed to liberate their cargoes on entrance, when composed of goods free of duties, a privilege heretofore confined to Dutch vessels.

As to duties, the duty 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 20f 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 successfully 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 valorem. Foreigners, too, may be captains of such 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 inhabitants 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.

of British-ould stealners 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 duties. For the commerce of Germany, and all the interior of that part of the Continent, this will be eminently 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 benefit 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

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 new 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 countries, 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 colonies 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 colonies will, ere long, bring about an equalisation of duties in the colonies will, ere long, bring about an equalisation of duties in the colonies on the produce of all nations.

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 sagacious Dutch place the shipping of all other nations on a fair footing with their own, and competition has 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 generous 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

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States, next of Holland, speedily of all Europe, and finally 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 occurrence 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 one clergyman, would not excite so much surprise and consternation. 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 regulations, 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.

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 treacherous 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 delaned 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 magnitude of one of those fearful crimes which make every man shudder, and against which the law can scarcely supply a safeguard.

which the law can scarcely supply a safeguard. Already this great offence, in conjunction with others, has received 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 a degree offerocity and a defance of the law which we had fondly hoped were not obtaracteristic of our age or ounry. In Surrey, the home of a clergyman has been violated and himself murdered, and in the adjoining county of Kent the houses of ten clergymen have been robbed. The importance of these offences will expand to our view when we reflect that they have been committed upon a class which both deserves and enjoys the respect and affection of the community, and which is never obnoxious to those prejudices which not unfrequently place one order of men in hostility with another. We may, therefore, be assured that these offences must be the exponents of a far greater number than have ever been brought under our notice. What has produced this sudden development of wickedness is not, as 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

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 exceptional acts of plunder and violence, our journal stated last week, that at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for Somerset, Mr 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 learned 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 :—

by the exaggeration we have noticed—that we must tay the plan before our readers. Mr Hill said :— It is notorious to all the world that a numerous class exists among us known individually to the officers of justice as persons who follow crime as a calling, and who have no other means of subsistance than the remuneration which belongs to their nefarious nourse of life. For a time, not unfrequently extending over 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 they must, of necessity, commit offences daily, is just as well known to the police as it is known to us that the passengers whom we meet in the streets must daily est and drink, although we do not follow them to their homes, and are not able to aver that they have taken food of any particular kind or at any particular moment. . . What I would propose is, that when by the evidence of two or more credible witnesses a jury has been satisfied that there is good ground for believing, and that the witnesses do actually believe, that the accused party is addicted to robbery or theft, so as to deserve the appellation of thief, he shall be called upon in defence to prove himself in possession of means of subsistence, lawfully obtained, either from his property, his labour, or from the assistance of his friends. On the failure of such proof, let him be adjudged a reputed thief, and put under high recognizances to be of good conduct for some limited period, or in default of responsible bail let him suffer imprisonment for the same term. And as in matters of such moment it is always advisable to proceed with great caution, I would, ustil the experiment has been tried and found successful, confine the operation of the law to persona who have already been convicted of a felony, or of such a misdemeanour as necessarily implies dishonesty in the guilty party, as, for instance, obtaining money or goods under false pretences. As the testimony against the accused would on

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 concecting and the hope of approbation in proposing them—when it is quite certain that they lessen some greater evil. 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

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 possesses 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 present. The measure, evil of itself, would not do any equivalent good. 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 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

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of our criminals, worth more consideration than Mr Hill has given them.

To the enormous increase of power which such a provision To the enormous increase of power which such a provision would give to the police, to the professional zeal they would dis-play in taking up suspected persons, to the wrong they would necessarily do, "inflicting destruction on the innocent," some of our contemporaries have called attention, and we need not go over contemporaries have called attention, and we need not go over the same ground. To place a man, once convicted of an offence, ander 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. 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 im-perfect law, to doom a man for life to exclusion from all communi-cation 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 instify the plan of nourishing in the midet of perience 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 "fassment 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 conlonger be distinguished by tangible and certain acts, which con-tradict 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 ap-probation or disapprobation, a reward or punishment, there is no occasion for the law to sit in judgment on a course of conduct. That would be doing necessary work twice over, for the people cannot be prevented from doing it. The distinction, we appre-hend, between the moral oversight we all maintain over each other, and the oversight of the law, is, that the latter shall be limited to hend, 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, seems to confound things essentially distinct, while it would convert the law into an intelevable inquisitorial while it would convert the law into an intolerable inquisitorial tyranny.

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 princi-pally mean "defiance of law;" and, in common with him, we are afraid that, regarding the law as the perfection of reason, they suppose 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 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 prin-ciple professional men, enamoured of the law to which they are wedded, are not likely to find out. They are thoroughly convinced 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, crimes and jurisprudence, is fatal even to inquiry. Faricularly 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 jurisprudence for a remedy, there will be little rational ground for hope that our laws will increase our security by lessening our crimes. will increase our security by lessening our crimes.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

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 expected. From what we already see, the changes introduced in the New Stamp Act, are likely to exert a more remarkable and beneficial influence 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 under 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 "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 take parents. In London there have been unwards of 1.000,000 " 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." 44 &c.

Agriculture.

RENTS AND REVALUATIONS.

FARMERS and landowners having now become convinced of the folly of expecting 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 economical 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 expecting and demanding reductions of rent; and there can be no doubt that, all else remaining the same, and prices having become permanently 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 a 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 pre-vious two years, and many of them fully acknowledge the necessity for some revision of their existing contracts with their tenants. For instance, at the Leominster Agricultural Society, the Vice-President of the society, a tenant-farmer, said :— No class of people in the country are more benefited by free trade than the

No class of people in the country are more benefited by free trade than the landlords. If a gentleman calls 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, &c., there is a difference of at least 49 if not 50 per cent. in favour of 1850. A great reduction has also taken place in the prices of mercery and drapery goods; cotton prints which, 12 or 13 years ago, cost 10d and 1s a yard, can now be purchased at 2s the piece; and I state upon the authority of a highly respectable draper in Here-ford (Mr Pember) that good calico, such as gentlemen use in their establish-ments, is selling at 2jd a yard, which, 25 years ago would have cost 1s or 13d. Look also at the reduction in the cost of clothing. About sixteen years ago I gave 25s in London for a hat; now I get one for 3s 6d; a pair of trousers for 12s 6d, and a coat for 23s, instead of 3l 8s, as I formerly used to pay. I main-tain, then, that the reduction in the price of these and 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 diffi-culties of the latter will be met by a permanent reduction of rent, instead of temporarily returning 10 per cent, which I look upon as a wery prejudicial system.

this :-

rents, there is no reason why the owner should not solely select his valuers. And other proprietors have stated the intention of having

valuers. And other proprietors have stated the intention of having their estates revalued. Again, there is the Marquis of Exeter, who offers to each tenant, who may have demanded any reduction of rent, the option of a re-valuation 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 half-year's rent, usually 10/ per cent. The Marquis of Westminster, how-ever, is stated to have "lowered his Cheshire rents 10 per cent, and presented his tenants with 5,000/ worth of bone manure." This seems to be a permanent reduction of rent. Now a simple re-valuation of an estate, for the purpose of ascertaining the present value to let of each farm, is clearly inadequate to the exigencies of the

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 cases will operate unfairly against the good farmer, who has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; who has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; who has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; who has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; who has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; who has cultivated his land well, and improved the value of the farm; while the inferior farmer, whose land is utterly unimproved, will probably obtain 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 as of secondary concern to the maintenance of a system of yearly lettings, a large head of game, and the like. It will be necessary, also, to consider the case of each 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 make, and which, as a yearly tenant, it would be most imprudent in him to undertake. There are many farmers now farmin if such farms were put into a permanently good state, as regards buildings roads drainage and the like, by the landlord. In short,

buildings roads drainage and the like, by the landlord. In short, there are very many farmers who have capital sufficient to farm less land than they now occupy, and very many more who have the re-quisite capital to farm their present land, but not enough to farm it profitably 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 reference to the present actual value of their farms. Yet, on a revaluation the surveyor can only value each farm as it stands. These tenants would smally be oute satisfied to continue in their occupations, and prosurveyor can only value each tarm as it stands. These tenants wonth usually be quite satisfied to continue in their occupations, and pro-bably 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 extra buildings for stock would be required. The smaller and inferior tenants should also have the security of

s, as soon as their farms had been adjusted to their means of tivation.

A rather extensive and personal inspection of the agricultural dis-tricts of England recently made has satisfied us that, looking at the actual conditions on which yearly tenants hold their farms, the defec-tive state of farms for want of outlays of fixed capital by the proprietive state of farms for want of outlays of fixed capital by the proprie-tors, and the very prevalent practice of undertaking a farm too large for the farmer's capital, present rents cannot continue to be paid under the existing arrangements between landlord and tenant; but we are also convinced that, by judicious management, moderate out-lays on the part of landowners, and the granting leases to tenants able to manage their land, there need be little, 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 pitals, relying on the profit to be derived with small cost from the grass land; and the comparative value of grass land, either for feed-ing, rearing, or the dairy, has of late years been much reduced by the increased and increasing application of arable land to such purposes. In short, what is now wanted is not a mere revaluation of farms or tem-porary abatements of rent, but an entire re-adjustment of the contracts between landlords and tenants for letting and hiring farms, ex-cluding therefrom all that semi-feudalism of which they have hitherto so largely partaken, and adopting the sound, sale, and practical prin-ciple, that a contract for a farm is simply an exchange of equivalents.

HIGH FARMING IN SUSSEX.

Or all the ridiculous distinctions attempted to be drawn, nothing can Or 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 Agri-cultural Meeting, told the farmers that, if it did not pay to farm well, it would not pay to farm ill; yet, in the next breath, he told them that he was not going to recommend "high farming." The fact is, that cer-tain persons who have introduced or practiced some new methods in husbandry, 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 farm-ing ;" whereas high farming is nothing more than very good farming. Mr Rigden, of Hove, near Brighton, Sussex, is well known as a breeder of Southdown sheep; and the report of a visit to his farm,

read by Mr David Milne, before a meeting of the East Berwickshire Farmers' Club, 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 Scotch audience, would scarcely be so to persons acquainted with English farming, and such we omit. It appears that Mr Rigden's farm is 740 acres, held under a fourteen years' lease, and consists of light land not requiring to be drained. The average produce of wheat on this farm, in the hands of the previous occupier, was 28 bushels per acre—above the average of the county—which Mr Rigden has raised to an average of 36 bushels per acre. This bespeaks good farming. The rotation, previously to his occu-pation, was a six shift, by which two-sixths were in grass, one-sixth in green crop, and the other three-sixths in corn. The farm slopes to the sea, and is exposed to S. W. gales, but derives no advantage from seaweed, none being thrown on this part of the coast. Mr Rig-den has one-half of the farm in green crops, and the other half in corn. 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 April. The ground is thereafter ploughed up, to be plauted with potatoes, turnips, or mangold in May; and in autumn wheat is sown.

		Average produ	Ce	Average price	
Acres		per acre		for in 1848-9	
350 (250 in wheat	26 bushels		44s 6d per gr	
in {	40 in barley	40 do			
corn	60 in 0ate	60 to 80 do			
ć	20 in mangold wurzel	30 1003			
110 j	12 in white turnips	10 do			
in <	12 in swedes				
root	6 in carrots	(150 to 200		10/1- 1-1	
crops	50 in potatoes	bushels		12/ to 15/ per	
. (10 in cabbages	Constrois		acre	
č	50 in clover	2 tons			
1	50 in ryegrass and mixed				
240	20 in sainfoin				
in <	30 in hay				
clover,]	10 in lucerne				
Sec.	50 in tares followed by rape				
i	30 in peas				
40	in permanent pasture				
740					
30					

740 My oats and barley (Mr Rigden observes) generally follow wheat. Iam aware this system is open to objection; but as a general rule on the Southdowns, we cannot grow good barley after turnips. Our custom is to plough the wheat stubble as soon as possible after harvest, and to plough again when we sow bar-ley about the end of March or beginning of April. The land in my occupation is better calculated for wheat than barley. Like most of the courth forms it is publication incumbered non protocted

Like most of the south farms it is neither incumbered nor protected by any fences.

The stock kept on the farm was as follows :-

- 350 Southdown ewes,
 29 Southdown rams,
 150 Teggs (or female lambs) a year old,
- 21 Milk cows
- 12 Heifers of different ages.

12 Heners of uncreate ages, 28 Farm horses, Pigs and poultry (a few). The amount of capital expended by Mr Rigden on his farm is about 12,000L The amount of capital expended by Mr Rigden has to pay

In explanation of this amount of capital, Mr Rigden had to pay In explanation of this amount of Capital, Mr Rigden had to pay 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 made 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 3,0004. Next he subsolied nearly the whole of his land to the depth of twenty inches; he also chalked a large portion of the land, and he has incur-red considerable expense in forming a superior flock of Southdows sheep; for instance, he has given as much as seventy guineas for the use of a ram. use of a ram.

All these things have necessitated 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 price of ewes in Sussex last year was from 25s to 30s each. The prices Mr Rigden realised were as follow :-

		£	8	d	
150	Wether lambs, sold at an average 20s	150	0	0	
55	Ewe ditto, at 21s.	57	15	0	
20	Ram ditto, at 70s	70	0	0	
10	O der rams, at 15/	150	0	0	
12)	Ewes, at 3/	360	0	0	
-		-	-	-	
355		787	15	0	

The ewes are sold when four years old, replacing them with an qual number of stock lambs. The wether lambs are sold as stores in The ewes are sold when 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 frosty 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 daily, in the winter into the straw yard, and in the summer into a meadow; they produce on an average 24 gallous of milk a day, 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 except when 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 pigs are kept, the litter being supplied from, and the manure brought 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 10s to 13: a week.

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The following is the yearly outlay in this management :-The following table, made up from the accounts of the year ending 1 49, shows the chief items of expenditure and receipt :r ending Martinmas,

YEARLY EXPENDITURE.	£
Rent and	1,300
Taxes	150
Tradesmen's bills	353
Sundries (including insurance, losses, &c.)	100
Wages to labourers and servants	1,690
Stable-yard dung, purchased £593)	
Night soil	686
Brewery grains, for feeding cows	1:0
Seed account	150
	100
	4,529

YEARLY RECEIPTS. Wheat sold Barley do Stock and wool sold Milk from 21 cows Straw sold Potatoes on 50 acres, sold on ground...... Pigs sold ...

Of course the foregoing table does not represent the full amount of produce actually 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 estimates at 9l 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 6,360*l*, 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 25th 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 for-mation of a company to test the cultivation of cotton in the island of Jamaica

ond 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 :--

After a drought of sixteen months in this district rain fell about the middle of May, but I had to wait for labour until they planted their own grounds. In After a drought of eixteen months in this district rain fell about the middle of May, but I had to wait for labour until they planted their own grounds. In June and July I planted eleven acres of cotton; one part is in kidney cotton, 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 in the garden about nine years old, I consider the wool a very valuable article of commerce, though not so silky as the green seed kind. I also planted the first and second green seed in separate pieces, and I found them both very delicate in their growth, and difficult to establish. The eleven acres I planted and now growing cost me 24s per acre, that is in falling trees, clean-ing jungle, looping and heaping, and burning, clearing away old negro houses and useless old cross fences, repairing the outer fence with stake and rail and penguins, and then cleaning and moulding. I superintended this work myself. Had I delegated my authority to others it would have cost me upwards of 30s per acre. I must continue to dig holes with the hoe. I cannot use the plough on account of the stumps. . . . On the sugar estate the expenses will be comparatively small, and if one can be obtained it is far more profitable to any other description of property for establishing an experimental cotton planta-tion. . . . There is no danger of a failure from the climate and soil on the south side of this leland, and native labour can be had at times for 1s a day for men and 9d for wome. But continuous labour will not be required for cotton after the first three or four months, except in the picking secon, and that being very light work they will prefer it to the weary and laborious operation of the hoe and the bill; and I expect some African immig ants, when I shall then hope to plant cotton on a larger scale, and make it my exoperation of the hoe and the bill; and I expect some African immig ants, when I shall then hope to plant cotton on a larger scale, and make it my exclusive 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 :-

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 about four thousand negroes, and I have the greatest difficulty in getting hands at 1s per day for men, and bd for women. Their work is generally very unsatisfactory. They work six, sometimes six and a half hours a day, without using much exertion. The strongest men and women will not do more than the weakest ones, and if you cut them down even 14d per day for short work, they will not return to your wotk. The greatest part of these people never work for any one; they cultivate their own grounds, and live in idleness the greater part of the year. Compare this statement with the fact, that last Saturday I mentioned this to a gentle-man living by Porus, who assured me that from that township he can get more man living by Porus, who assured me that from that township 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 three

thousand people; it is on the confines of Clarendon and Manchester. The land is poor, clayey savanna' soil, and the patches that were formerly good are now worn out and exhausted from repeated cultivation, so that these people must labour for their bread, unless they get is by stealing and petty traffic. Whitney and Clarendon Park are the only two estates in that vicinity which are supplied with labour from Porus. If you get Clarendon Park estate as one of your experimental cotton plantations, there is no danger that you will fail for want of labour, and you will get it cheap.

1185

THE SUGAR DRYING MACHINE.

(From the Tobago Chronicle.)

CONSIDERING it our duty to place before our readers an account of any and every improvement which the experience and ingenuity of scientific men and of practical agriculturists have produced, in refer-ence to the cultivation of the cane, and the manufacture of its juice into sugar, as recorded in the colonial or English papers; we have into sugar, as recorded in the colonial or English papers ; we have peculiar pleasure in stating that the great desideratum in the manu-facture 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. 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 lively 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 de-mand 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 re-muneration for the expense, trouble, and anxiety consequent upon the introduction into the world of some valuable improvement, but also the power to demand something tantamount to a prohibition of its use, introduction into the world of some valuable improvement, but also the 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 pos-sible, 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 Mr Drumm, and at the same time vir-tually deny to the West Indian planter the use of an instrument of such importance to him. Should the bill passed by the Legislature of Barba-does 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 bethat the best interests of these colonies will be sacrificed to secure the support of the refining interests at home, who are, it is generally be-lieved, staunch Free-traders. But Mr Drumm's application of centri-fugal 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 one-sided—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 loses 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 menufacture of sugar on estates, the imperfections attendant on the manufacture of sugar on estates, we subjoin a statement of the quantities of sugar delivered in Great British and Ireland, during the year 1849, from the Mauri-tius and British West India colonies, with the loss of weight incurred during the voyage

Mauritins	897,720 2,840,531
Total	3.738.251

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 cwts, causing a loss to the proprietors of 415,361 cwts, which, if valued at 16s per cwt., exhibits the enormous loss to them of 332,2880 on the crop of 1849. Supposing that the enormous quantity of sugar lost—a loss that would have been averted 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 revenue would be increased by 249 2161, calculating the duty at 12s per cwt. The shipowner also is deeply interested in this matter; 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 ten cargoes alluded to, he could afford to reduce the weight of ten per cent, or nearly 6d per cwt, on the rate of freight generally paid by the cent. cent., or nearly 6d per cwt, 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 manufac-tured, would command in the English market little short of three-

quarters of a million sterling. For an evil of such magnitude it appears that Mr Drumm has at last succeeded in finding an effectual remedy.

THE ECONOMIST.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messra Carlisle, Capel, and Co.'s Circular.) London, Oct. 22, 1850.

(From Messrs Carlisle, Capel, and Co.'s Circular.) London, Oct. 22, 1850. The arrival of the July mail shortly after the date of our last with accounts from Canton to the 22nd, and Shanghai to the 12th of that month, gave a stimulus to our market, and relieved it from the drooping and inactive state which we then noticed as prevailing. The absence of shipments from Canton, and the apparent indisposition to open the market at prices so far beyond those current on this side, gave confidence to buyers, and an active inquiry for common teas, partly speculative, and partly from the trade, was the immediate result. The demand for common congous raised prices fully 1d to 1/d, and almost everything offering up to 1s 1d was taken freely at the beginning of the month ; the blackish leaf kinds up to 1s 2d were also largely deait in ; but latterly there has been less buoyancy, and rather a difficulty in effecting sales at similar rates, which is attributable, partly from the desire of most of the importers to close accounts in the finer descriptions: 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 favour-able for this class, but the scock 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 pekees have been the northy and the recent arrivals of price period. The active request and the recent arrivals of prices have been then on this class, but the scock still left in first hends is too large to admit of have been in active request, and the recent arrivals of orange pekces have been taken off at extreme prices; for capers the demand has not been so active, ex-cept for the dull leaf descriptions, which are much wanted. In flowery pekces, southongs, and Oolongs we have no alteration to notice.

The green tea market 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 com-manded full prices, but for the finer sorts the demand continues limited. In young hysons the late heavy arrivals have rather depressed the market, and but little has been done. Composiders have been could be sorted to enter be the descriptions have been done. young hysons the rate neary intrats have rather depressed the intrate, and out little has been done. Gunpowders have been sold to some extent, but prices of the finer descriptions have been very low, whilst the medium sorts have con-tinued to bring comparatively high rates. In imperials business has been to a 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 at au advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$ to 1d on the low qualities.

From Messrs, Wm. Jas. Thompson and Sons' Circular. London, Oct. 22, 1850.

London, Oct. 22, 1850. The social prosperity of the country is becoming more manifest daily, and this is particularly evinced by the large deliveries and increasing consump-tion of those articles of colonial and foreign produce which are chiefly used by the mass of the people, while the improved position of the manu-facturing districts, and the gradual diminution of party and political differences, give every reason to hope for results as beneficial to the community at large as they are desirable for our own commercial alwancement. The sugar market has experienced a great improvement; the large and in-creasing deliveries, the diminished stocks, the reduced imports, together with the days of the character of each successive advice from shroad have inspired belows

creasing deliveries, the diminished stocks, the reduced imports, together with the favourable character of each successive advice from abroad, have inspired holders with confidence, and have produced a considerable demand at rapidly increasing rates, both on the part of speculators and the trade. Importers also not having too freely brought forward their goods, prices about 1s 6d for the low and me-dium qualities above those 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 business has been done in foreign, by private con-tract, both for parcels sfloat and landed, and the current rates shew a similar enhancement. The demand for coffee has considerably increased, and but the tract, both for parcets more and induce, and the enhancement. The demand for coffee has considerably increased, and both the trade and speculators have transacted a very large business, at still further enhanced quotations, while the large deliveries on the continent, coupled with the demand there for America, have induced shippers to operate to a very considerable extent. In the beginning of the month, owing to the unfavourable accounts received of the crop from Java, quotations continued to advance, and a very large business was for a time being done at a rise of 3s 6d to 4s for plantation Ceylon, from this, however, it declined 2s to 3s, but having again rallied, prices may now be regarded as being fully 5s 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 prices may now be regarded as being fully 5s 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 57s, being 1s to 1s 6d below the highest point touched, and 5s advance on the previous month's currency. In foreign, transations continue to be upon an extensive scale, and several cargoes for the Mediterranean have changed hands by private contract at rates showing a rise of about 5s per cwt. Rice is rather firmer at former prices. The demand for spice has been extensive, and very full rates have been obtained, excepting for black pepper, which exhibits a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 1b. The general improve-ment in spice has to a great extent been owing to the result of the Dutch com-pany's sale, which went off spiritedly. Holders of saltpetre have established an advance of 6d per cwt, but there are not now sellers at this increase. The quar-terly sales of indigo commenced on the 5th and terminated on the 17th instant; prices ruled for Bengal at 10d to 1s per 1b above July rates, and 6d to 3d per 1b for Madras, and 10d per 1b for Kurpahs. About 5,420 chests were sold out of 17,100 chests brought forward. In tea there has been a good business done, and prices of most qualities have materially advanced. Common congon is now readily saleable at 1s 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 1b. A sale of Java tea has just taken place, and has attracted much attention ; the entire quantity offered has found buyers at fair prices. fair prices.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.) Manchester, Oct. 22. 1850. The dulness in our market which we noticed in our last circular continued up Manchester, Oct. 22. 1850. The dulness in our market which we noticed in our last circular continued up to the commencement of the present month, when we experienced a revival, consequent on the arrival of the Bombay mail with tidings of the opening of the measur with considerable animation, and an advance in all our staple articles; the Calcutta accounts too, being more cheerful, added to this feeling of improve-ment. Since that time we have had a fair amount of business doing, quite equal to carry off the production, and, in some cases, to considerably reduce our stocks, the aggregate of which are, at the moment, far from excessive. The accounts by the Calcutta mail, to hand yesterday, are confirmatory of those just men-tioned, and have further improved the tone of our market, without, however, having produced any decided advance in prices. The China news by the same mail is not satisfactory, and will probably cause restricted operations for the re-maining part of this year, more particularly as the shipments already made are very little under those to the same period in last year, as respects shirtings. Generally our foreign trade is in a healthy state, and will undoubtedly be greatly stimulated by the heavy advance which has recently taken place in almost every article of produce. Our home trade has been unusually quiet for some time

past; the stocks held are understood to be exceedingly light both here and in the hands of the country dealers. The aggregate sales of the month in 40-in. shirtings have been large-com-

The aggregate sales of the month in 40-in. shirtings have been large—com-siderably beyond the production, and thus reducing our stocks into a marrow compass; in prices very little change has taken place, and we do not, therefore, alter our quotations from those of the previous month, indeed the same remark equally applies to every other article. The purchases made have been (in 40-in, shirting) chiefly for India and China, the greater proportion for Bombay. Our printers have operated sparingly, and our country trade houses still more so. In 9-8 shirtings the transactions have been to some extent at very full prices, on which an advance is now very generally demanded; stocks are light, and the pro-duction considerably lessened from what it was some months ago. 7 8th print-ing cloths have had a fair share of inquiry, but not equal to what is looked for at this season; the better kinds are most in favour, the lighter makes being for the most part neglected; stocks of all kinds are light. Madapoliams have goue off as produced at full rates, leaving the market very bare of supplies. Long of the continue to be the only heavy fabrio in demand, and are readily saleable at an advance of 1/d per piece on the rates ruling at the commencement of the month. T cloths are very dull of sale, and do not keep pace in value with the cost of production; the same may be said of domestics, which hare also been in very limited request, and that almost exclusively for the lighter makes. A very large business has been done in low jacconets, chiefly for the Bombay market, at rates 3d per piece above those ruling at the close of last month; the stocks, which were then heavy, have been cleared off, and some large contracts enterd into. White jacconets, cambrice, and farner multins continue neglected Farwhich were then heavy, have been cleared off, and some large contracts entered into. White jacconets, cambries, and fancy musins continue neglected. F tians, owing to the dull state of the home trade, have had very little enquiry.

(From Witherby and Hanson's Circula ular.) London, Oct. 23, 1850.

CURRANTS -At the date of our last report there had been no arrivale of m CURRANTS — At the date of our last report there had been no arrivals of new fruit. The Nautilus, screw steam ship, arrived 26th ult. in 22 days, and on the 7th inst. the Shark schooner, in 33 days, both from Patras, bringing together 186 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 stock of 2,500 tons of old fruit on 30th September; whilst as yet we have received less than 200 tons of new fruit, upon a stock of old fruit at same date of below 2,000 tons. As, however, more than 25 cargoes are known to be affont for this port, and several are close at hand, there is little doubt of the respective received 20 cargoes, with about 3,000 tons. The first cargo of new fruit was sold at 45s per cwt, or 3s above the opening price of last season: the second at 43s, the quality uneven, and somewhat foxy.

price of last season; the second at 43s, the quality uneven, and somewhat foxy. The long absence of arrivals, and the receipt of further exciting news from the places of growth, both as regards extent of rain-damage and advance in prices. places of growth, both as regards extent of rain-damage and advance in prices, have since given a new feature to the market, and led to a brisk demand for old fruit. Two cargoes of Cephalonia were sold last week at 41s, and parcels of Gulph fruit at 40s, establishing an advance of 3s to 4s upon the quotations at the beginning of September. The stock of old fruit now consists of four cargoes of fine Cephalonia, which are not offered for sale. The London clearances for home consumption from 19th ult. to 18th insthave been 1,075 tons against 1.010 tons in 1849, 1215 tons in 1848, and 015 tons in

The London clearances for home consumption from 19th ult to 18th int. Law been 1,075 tons against 1,010 tons in 18t9, 1,215 tons in 18t8, and 915 tons in 1847 during 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 18t8. The latest official returns show a 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 article of currants has assumed a feature quite different from that of last season and comp from what might meanpally have been exp

It is obvious that the article of currants has assumed a feature quite united from that of last season, and even from what might reasonably have been ex-pected only six weeks ago. The extent of damage to the crop from rain fully bears out the alarming reports received early in September. Whether or not the above deficiency in the country's consumption will be made up by increased deliveries before Christmas will depend upon the prices ruling during that in-terval; for recent experience proves that an advance in price checks consump-tion amongst the working classes who now constitute the great mass of con-sumers. sumers.

RAISINS-It our last report we announced the arrival of sixteen cargoes Valentia raisins, and the price to have fallen from 45s, the opening price, to 42s and 40s. Fifteen cargoes have since arrived, making in all thirty-one cargoes against twenty-four cargoes to 22nd October, 1849. Several vessels are daily expected here both from Denia and Malaga.

expected here both from Denia and Malaga. At the close of last month, in consequence of further unfavourable news from S, ain respecting injury to the crop, extensive purchases of sound keeping fruit were made at 40s. Holders consequently demanded 42s, at which a few trifling sales were made: 41s has since been accepted for good fruit, and 40s for tender, of which quality a cargo offered at public sale this day, and taken in at 40s, has been since sold at 39s. The total clearances of raisins at this port for home consumption from 10th u¹t. (when the second cargo arrived) to 18th instant have b.en 1,300 tons against 700 tons in 1849, and 1,000 tons in 1848 during the like period. At Liverpool they present also a considerable increase upon those of September and October 1849, and what is still more novel a feature in the trade, the clearances of raisins at both ports exceed those of currants. This may be a turbutable partly to the lateness of the arrival of new currants : those interested exclu-sively in raisins indulge the hope that currants may have lost ground during the party to the internets of the arrival of new currants: those interseted excil-sively in raisins indulge the hope that currants may have lost ground during the year, owing to the advance in prices in spring, and that the public taste may be reverting to raisins. Of this the month of November will afford a fair test. There has been a short supply hitherto of muscatels, and that of indifferent quality. Considerable sales of sultanas have been made at our quotations. In other relicing no series the

other raisins no arrivals.

(From Messre Davison and Gordon's Circular.) London, Oct. 23, 1850. SUGAR.—The expectations which we noticed in our last circular, have been fully realised, a very extensive demand has been experienced for all descriptions, the trade and exporters buying freely, whereas speculators have been large operators. Prices have steadily advanced, and are now 1s to 23 dearer than on this day month. The small quantity held by the trade, and the large con-sumption going on, together with the great deficiency in the stocks in the kingdom, tends to increase the confidence of merchants and holders. The stock here up to 20th instant shows a decrease of 13,500 tons; as the season ad-vances, it is expected it will be considerably more, and prices continue their up-ward tendency. The sales made in West India since our last amount to 8,980 hids and tierces. Barbadoes ordinary to fine yellow, in public sale, brought 365 6d to 45s 6d, grainy 428 6d to 46s. St Lucia brown 33s to 37s, grey and yellow 36s to 42s; crystallsed Demerara, white, fine and very fine 46s 6d to 49s 6d, yellow 42s 6d ; Jamaica good brown 33s to 39s, fair yellow 39s to 40s 6d; and St Kitts low and middling yellow 37s 6d to 39s 6d per cwt. With Mauritius the market has been less freely supplied, as the chief portion of the stock is in econd hands, grainy and coloury kinds are the most in request. Only 8,400 bags have been offered, which all sold, yellow and grey 36s to 42s, brown 30s to 38s, very

Oct. 26,

dark 26s to 29s 6d. grainy yellow 37s 6d to 42s 6d, and brown 33s 6d to 38s 6d per cwt. Several parcels out of second hands have been sold at higher prices. The supply 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 continuing scarce, have fetched extreme prices, whilst other kinds have gone off with spirit. White Benares 39s to 45s 6d, soft yellow 37s to 42s; Mauritius kind, dry and strong 39s to 43s 6d, soft ditto 35s to 41s; Date kinds, yellow and grey 36s to 41s, good and fine dry brown 33s 6d to 36s 6d, fine grainy yellow, like Cossipore, 49s to 50s; Dacca 44s to 45s 6d. Dhobah No. 2 48s to 49s, Seebpore 43s to 43s 6d, Khaur, common brown 31s to 32s, and Tirhoot 33s to 34s. By private contract about 10,000 bags Khaur have been sold at 30s to 31s. Madras has also met with much attention, and higher prices are paid. The public sales have offered 19,700 bags: the chief portion consisted of the better descriptions, which met a very active sale at high prices, good and fine grainy white 45s to 45s, extra fine 50s to 52s, yellow 40s 6d to 48s, soft yellow Mauritus kind 36s 6d to 40s, fine white, like Benares, 45s to 47s, and ordinary to good darup brown and yellow 31s to 36s. In other foreign East India descriptions a large business has been done, and prices are much higher. The public sales have offered 18,530 bags Manilla, clayed 35s 6d, to 38s 6d, and Muscovado 30s 6d to 35s 6d, and 900 bags China white 40s to 41s. The private operations are 25,000 bags Manilla, clayed at 38s to 38s 6d, and Muscovado at 30s 6d to 45s, for ant 24s di 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 largo buyers, and the market for all kinds of foreign sugar has beer Porto Riceo sold, prown 32s to 32s, and yellow 39s to 43s. 1,345 hhds 520 barels Porto Riceo sold, brown 32s to 32s in 25s in bond. Six cargo

ing to the neturns issued by the Board of Trade, shows an increase of nearly 20,000 tons, as compared with that of last year, and the imports a deficiency of 23,300 tons. COFFEE.—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 husiness was done and prices rose 3s, the highest price paid being 58s for current good ordinary : after that time the demand fell off, and prices have receded to 58s 6d to 57s 6d per owt. The private and public sales since our last are estimated at 45,000 bags. The trade and exporters throughout the month have purchased very cautionsly as other descriptions are much cheaper in comparison. For Plantation, a very active demand was experienced up to the end of the second week this month, extensive sales both by public and private contract took place by speculators and the trade, with an advance of 3s to 4, latterly 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 2s to 3 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 70s to 80s, low middling and middling 62s to 61s, fine and fine fine ordinary 58s to 61s 6d, good ordinary grey 55s to 57s, and pea berry 60s to 75s per ewt. Jamaics has met with little attention, only small parcels of odds and ends 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 extent 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 70 to 75s for middling yellow and brownish clean graped. Of other kinds of East India the transactions are of a limited character, owing to the small

Foreign Correspondence.

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 enigmatical 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 majority 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 hostilities to the President, and some of the Orleanist organs were also unfavourable to him. There were but two representatives in the 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 a 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. Berryor. 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 haughty declarations increase the number of his enemies, has modified his tactics. 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 official counsellor, edited in the *Constitutionnel* a leading article, addressed to General Changarnier, who was by turn threatened and flattered. They promised to change General d'Hautpoul, whose hostilities with General Changarnier have been made 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 Napoleon.

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 Changarnier 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 prevailed upon to yield to General Changarnier, 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-day in the Moniteur, 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 Parisian 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, because 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 proposed by M. Salvandy, and the Countes de Chambord has adhered to it. According to that treaty the Count de Paris would be adopted as the heir apparent of the crown of France, if 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

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 avoid 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 the so-much longed for prolongation, is to wait patiently until the end of his Presidentship, because he will probably obtain a great majority 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 our manufactures in spite of the apprehensions 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 markets, and large purchases have been made at the *Halle de Paris* for the account of England. But fine qualities of wheat and flour maintain their prices, and there is now a very great difference between the prices of good and inferior qualities. The low price of bread is indeed a very lucky circumstance for the winter season; but our agriculturists and farmers complain bitterly, and threaten not to sow for next year the same quantities of acres with wheat and corn.

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

The following are the variations of our securities from Oct. 17 to Oct. 23 :--

	f	c	f	e	t	C
The Three per Cents varied for the account from	57	65	to 58	0	and left off at 57	45
Five per Cents varied from	92	85	53	70	& remained at 92	80
The Bank Shares declined from	23:0	0	2300	0		
Northern Shares declined from	465	0	462	50		
Nantes	242	50	240	0		
Strasburg	343	75	340			
Orleans	782	50	778			
Reten	620	0	6:7			
Marseilles	172	50	170			
Bordeaux	388	75	387			
The Central improved	355	0	360	0		

HALF-PAST FOUR .- The Funds were rather buoyant, in const quence of the issue of the new Piedmontese loan, which was quoted from 85f 40c to 85f 35c.

Trom 857 40c to 857 53c. The Three per Cents varied from 57f 60c to 57f 75c; the 5 per Cents from 92f 80c to 93f 20c; the Bank shares were at 2,300f; the Northern shares at 465f; Strasburg from 343f 75c to 345f; Nantes from 240f to 242f 50c; Orleans at 778f 75c; Rouen at 615f; Havre 250f; Marseilles at 272f 50c; the Central at 360; Bordeaux at 386f 25c.

News of the Weteck.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Osborne. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness remain in strict seclusion.

METROPOLIS.

COURT OF CHANGERY.- There are now two Vice-Chancellorships vacant-one occasioned by the death of the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, the Vice-Chan-cellor of England, in August last, and the other by the recent resignation of the Vice-Chancellor Wigram, on account of continued indisposition. It is understood that one Vice-Chancellor only will be appointed to supply the places of the two judges whose offices have thus become vacant. It is expected that

places of the two indee where offices have thus become vacant. It is expected that the Master of the Rolls, together with the Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and the Vice-Chancellor who is to be appointed, will be enabled to keep down the business of the court, even assuming that the Lord Chancellor will be exclusively engaged in hearing appeals — Times. EXTENSIVE ROBERT OF JEWELLERY.—A large jeweller's and silversmith's in the Strand was entered in the middle of Monday night, and property stolen therefrom to the amount of between 2,0004 and 3,0004. The house in which the robbery was committed is on the left side of the Craven Hotel, Strand, directly facing the Golden Cross coach-yard; and belongs to Messra Clapham and Williams. The hour at which the robbers must have entered is supposed to be about three o'clock, but how an entry was effected there is not the slightest circumstance to show. The property stolen consists of diamonds of great value and other precious stones, which were not set, also a great number of 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 persons without running great risk.

running great risk. LEGAL CHANGES.—We are authorised to state that Mr Baron Rolfe has been raised to the dignity of Vice-Chancellor, in the room of the Vice-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 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 500l, will be saved. The appointment will give universal satisfaction; for the Learned Baron's predilections and earlier studies were given to the equity bar. The vacancy in the Vice-Chancellorship, caused by the recent resignation of Sir James Wigram, caunot be filled up without an Act of Parliament, which, it is expected, will be rendered necessary from the vast accumulation of business now in the courts of equity, chiefly arising from the increasing and wholesome practice of filing claims in matters where the slow and expensive process of a bill was necessary.—Sun of last night. HEALTH OF LONDON.—The return for the week ending last Saturday shows that the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts amounted to 860—a number which, though it indicates a slight increase of mortality on the previous week when it was 839, is still 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 com-parative statement of the 860 deaths, according to the different ages at which the population begin to suffer more, while the aged die exactly at the average rate of mortality. It appears that there were :— Average of ten Last weekl. corresponding weekl LEGAL CHANGES .- We are authorised to state that Mr Baron Rolfe has

Average of ten

Last week. corresponding weeks. (1840-9)

n seven years

PROVINCES.

FINAL OPENING OF THE 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 respects, made complete. The deflections were ascertained to be exactly three fourths of an inch under a heavy load, over the immense mass and area of iron. The deflec-tion at an accelerated speed was sensibly less in the way of undulation or collapse than when the load was allowed to remain at rest in the tube. The heaviest gales through the Straits do not produce so much motion over the extent of either tube as the pressure against the side of the tubes of ten men, and that the pressure of ten men, keeping time with the vibrations, produces an oscillation of $1\frac{1}{2}$ isch, the tube itself making sixty-seven double vibrations per minuts. The strongest gusts of wind that have swept up the Channel

during the late stormy weather do not cause a vibration of more than a quarter of an inch. The broadside of a storm causes an oscillation of less than an inch; but when the two tubes are braced together by frames, which is now being done, these motions will be almost annihilated. The daily expansion and contraction of the tubes vary from half an inch to three inches, attaining either the maximum or the minimum at about three o'clock a.m. and p.m. HEREFORDEHINE ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent this county in Parliament, in the roum of Mr Balley. deceased, took place on varies

HEREFORDEHTER ELECTION.—The election of a member to represent this county in Paritament, in the room of Mr Bailey, deceased, took place on yesten-day week, but excited very little interest, as it was generally understood that there would not be a contest. Mr Booker, a gentieman who possesses consi-derable property in the neighbouring county of Giamorganshire, was duly pro-posed and seconded. In addressing the electors, Mr Booker assured them of his earnest desire to uphold the principle of protection to British industry, and de-clared that so long as he remained in Parliament he would never cease to strive for the re-imposition of a protective duty, without which he believed the agri-cultured interest of England could never prospect. There hence no empositions

for the re-imposition of a protective duty, without which he believed the agri-cultural interest of England could never prosper. There being no opponent, the high sherif declared Mr Booker elected. DIMINUTION OF PAUPERISM IN KIDDERMINSTER.—The state of trade in this union may be judged by the following tabular statement of the number of persons relieved for the half years ending September 1849 and 1850, in the un-dermentioned parishes of which it is composed. Rushock is not included, as the return for that parish was not at hand; but, as the number relieved in 1849 was only seven, it cannot largely influence the total :— 1849 1850

Kidderminster Borough		********	900	
Kidderminster Foreign	173		123	
Chaddealey Corbett	120		80	
Wolverley	81	**********	110	
Upper Areley	60		42	
Little Mitton or Stourport	156	*******	167	
Bewdley	232		327	
Stone			22	
Irremovable poor charged on the union	812	*********	618	
Vagrants	1,675		875	
		-		
	A 3.0 M			

union has been established .- Sherborne Journal.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN OF CARRIER PIGEONS TAKEN OUT BY SIE JOHN ROSS.-We (North Brüch Mail) have learned from a private source, that on Friday last two of the carrier pigeons taken by Sir John Ross when he left the port of Ayr, and some of which were to be despatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove-cot which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand, arrived within a short time of each other, but neither of them con-veyed anything in the shope of letter or note of any kind. One of them seems to have had some document attached, but which has apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is of course uncertain, but taking into consideration the well known powers of flight possessed by the car-rier pigeon, it cannot be very long since they left our gallant countryman. The distance the creatures must have traversed cannot be far short of 2,000 milet. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remem-bered, were stated, in the last accounts received of him, to have been at that time all alive. time all alive.

IRELAND.

THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.-It appears by returns furnished by THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.—It appears by returns furnished by the clerks of Poor Law Unions in the county of Louth, that the present number of registered voters is but 320, and aven this scant constituency is diminished by over 40 "objections" for various enuses. The rated occupiers under the new act are set down at 1,923, minus 60 objected to, and 41 since ascertained to bs dead. Allowing for all drawbacks this would still leave over 2,000 registered electors on the roll—a wast increase on the late shadow of a constituency. At the general election in 1841 they were 805 voters polled. For the county of Armagh about 6,000 names have been returned by the clerks of the unions, and 450 for the boronof. The activity county constituency does not acceed 700. s, and 1 700, Arming about 0,000 mames have been returned by the electric of anoshi 450 for the borough. The existing county constituency does not exceed 700, and for the borough 359. At first, under the Reform Act, there were 4,000 voters for the county, and 400 for the borough. A writer in the Newry Tele-graph attributes the subsequent diminution to the stagnation of business during and a subsequent diminution to the stagnation of business during graph attributes the subsequent diminution to the stagnation of business during the famine years, the depreciation in agricultural produce, emigration, and— more probably than any of these causes—the test of registry, namely, "that a solvent tenant could give 10*l* a year over and above the rent the voter was liable to pay for the same." The abuse arising out of this ill-judged clause in the Irish Reform Act need not be assumed to us that the rank busile but matters of to pay for the same." The abuse arising out of this ill-judged clause in the Irish Reform Act need not be enumerated now that they are happily but matters of history. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* estimates that the qualified electors under the Franchise Act will exceed 200,000.

under the Franchise Act will exceed 200,000. ENCUMBERED ENTATES COMMISSION.—The business of the second session of the Encumbered Estates Court commenced on Tuesday, when no less than even properties changed hands in the brief space of four hours. A wealthy firm in Dublin, embracing capitalists and land agents, are about to offer advances to purchasers in the Encumbered Estates Court, on the half-credit system contem-

Dublin, embracing capitalists and land agents, are about to offer advances to purchasers in the Encumbered Estates Court, on the half-credit system contem-plated in Sir John Romilly's Securities for Advances Bill. STATE OF TRADE.—The Dublin trade report for the last week is again favourable. The Freeman's Journal says:—"A very fair amount of business has been transacted in the past week; the consumption of the principal arti-cles of colonial produce is very good, though in some a large trade has not been transacted, because prices for nearly everything continue in the English markets to advance, and buyers here have a predilection' for holding off on the supposition that the improvement is only temporary." THE NEW LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The Right Honourable James Henry Monahan was sworn in before the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. At the same time Mr John Hatchell took the oaths as Attorney-General, and Mr Henry George Hughes was sworn in as Solicitor-General. Mr Edmund Mooney has been appointed to the office of clerk to the Attorney-General. Existention for any to the "monster meetings of O'Connell in his halycom daya." On Thursday last, "in consequence of the early hour the Liverpool steamers were to sail, our quay was thronged during the night with human beings, as if it had been midday. The William Penn and Devonshire could not have borne away less than 800, the greater part of these being farmers of the most respectable class, thus draining the land of its bone and einew. Mr M. Coughlan, the emigration agent in this city for Messre Tapecott and Co., of Liverpool, has favoured us with a communication from that

THE ECONOMIST.

respectable company, dated the 11th instant. 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.' Messers Tapeott and Co. are only one of nine eminent emigration agents in Liverpool; and when only one such house has shipped as many as two thousand, the other eight must have shipped aixteen thousand. All these are probably not Celts; but from the drain from this and other Lish ports, ten thousand may fairly be calculated of Irishmen leaving Liverpool weekly for the land of the Free. Such a tide of emigration in the depth of winter is the forerunner of a continuance so long as means continue to farmera—the produce of their harvest, which they deem their own by the sweat of thefr brow.".-A geatleman who has travelled through a considerable portion of Roscommon gives the following as the result of his observations: -----Th have witnessed the greater portion of the inhabitants of what were once thriving villages preparing to leave their native land, the means of accomplishing which has in many instances been sent from relatives already sojourning in the great the emigrant ship. I am convinced that if the tide of self-expatriation proceeds as it is doing at present, the rural population will be extinguished, and of the 'bold peasantry, their country's pride,' not a wreek will be left behind. For miles as I went along the land was almost waste and uncultivated, and presenting a wild and desolate appearance." The POFE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.-ON Saturday a Dublin evening formal announced that "intelligence has been received from Rome that the Pope has finally condemned the Queen's Colleges, and thereby place his ban and interdict, as head of the Romain Catholic archibieshops touching the colleges. It is a seminarize. Now, no rescript or other communication has been received by the Romain Catholic archibieshops touching the colleges. It was the subs

and interdict, as head of the Romish church, on the education of Roman Ca-tholic youths in these seminaries. Now, no rescript or other communication has been received by the Roman Catholic archibishops touching the colleges. It is by no means unlikely that the final decision of the Pope will be adverse to the colleges; but no official communication whatever has yet been received from Rome by the Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Callen, with the exception of a note from the Propaganda, which reached him a fortnight since, acknow-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 earliest possible moment, would be taken into consideration by the Holy Sec. In the western province, the opposition to the Queen's Colleges has been successful to some extent, whilst, on the other hand, the attendance of Roman Catholics from the southern counties has increased at the college at Cork. southern counties has increased at the college at Cork.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. Advices from Rendsburg on the 18th say :-- " Although our situation is still critical, it is in every respect better than it was two months ago. It is no small advantage to have attained the middle of October. Prussian policy prevented a winter campaign in 1848, and again in 1849; the advantage of a winter cam-paign will, this year, be on the side of Schleswig-Holstein. Towards the end of November the Treene and the Schlei, whose currents now cover the winter of the paign will, this year, be on the side of Schleswig-Holstein. Towards the end of November the Treene and the Schlei, whose currents now cover tie wings of the Danish army, will be bridged over with ice, but the morasses which lie before the Danneworke at Hollingstedt will be rendered firm and passable by frost before that time. The Danes, however, are not idle. Colonel Flendsburg, chief of the Danish staff, is displaying on the fortifications in Scleswig all that great technical and stratagetic address for which the French echool is so famous. The Danes are throwing out works on the west and south sides of the Island of Fehmann and mounting them with heavy guas. The garrison there consists of rentage of the Sunderstapel position, has laid the district under water. The peasants' houses are so many islands in a watery waste. Cattle and sheep are carried away or drowned, and the fruits of the earth destroyed. The inundation extends as far as Norderstapel and Erfde." extends as far as Norderstapel and Erfde.'

extends as far an Norderstappel and Eride." Four Austrian officers in the prime of vigour and life, and fresh from the late wars, have just procured their discharge from their native army, and carried their swords to Eondsburg. Their names are Matieks, Drigalsky, Noessel, and Baron von Riesenfels. As they all possess private property, they ask no hire from the state in whose cause they have gone to fight.

Here the state in whice calle they invergence to fight. HESSE CASSEL. Advices from Cassel are of the 20th instant. No change had taken place in the affairs of the Electorate of Hesse. Mr Ouysing, who had returned from Wilhelmabad on the 18th, was again called to that place on the 19th, for the purpose, it is said, of assisting Mr Volmar, the Minister of Finance, in his labours. Mr Elvers has not succeeded in forwing his Cabinet, and the Elector has again declined accepting the proposals which were made to him. Great regret was felt at the failure of M Elvers' mission to Wilhelmabad. The particulars of the negotiations with the Elector were not known. The officers, too, who have sent in their resignation, are left 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 16th inst, at Frankfort on the 16th inst,

The Government continues to remove constitutionally disposed functionaries from places of responsibility. The chief burgermeister Uloth, of Mosburg, is made director of the Hersfeld district, and M. Harbord director of Hanau. We have been expecting a reconstitution of our financial department, in order to accuitate the execution of the ordinances. A decree enacting such a change was in the press last night, but a telegraphic message, received this morning, ordered its suppression.

SPAIN. Referring to the affairs of the Spanish bondholders, the Chronicle correspon-dent 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 said to be a very strong one, recommending the propositions of the English Bond-holders' Committee. The delay in doing so has arisen, I understand, from the bondholders' delegates having requested that its presentation might be delayed for a time; and as the object of the note was to assist them, his lordship deemed it right to follow their wishes. The Epoca announces as positive that the are a time; and as the object of the note was to assist them, his fordship deemed it right to follow their wishes. The *Epoca* announces as positive that the Queen's speech at the opening of the Cortes will declare the intention of the Government to present a plan for the settlement of the debt in the course of the session; and says that the board charged with drawing up a project is ac-tively proceeding with its task, and will doubtless lay its report ere long before the Government."

There is reason to believe that the question of reciprocating to our reform of the navigation laws, which Lord Howden has been strenuously urging on the Spanish Government, is now meeting at least their serious attention and consi-deration. It would no doubt be very rash to assume, from this fact, that there

is a prospect of their adopting a liberal policy on this subject, which would im-ply so total a change in the Spanish navigation system; but it is something when a Spanish ministry is willing to enter upon the question and deliberate upon it,

THE PAPAL STATES. The Risorgimento of Turin, of the 14th inst., contains the following, under date Rome, the 9th :- "I have been assured that, in his Allocation to the Consistory on the 30th ult, the Pope spoke to the very serious question of Pied-mont, but the press will not publish that document, the tenor of which has been heat most secret. mont, 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 than indulge in conjectures and dangerous misstatements. The measures contemplated by the Holy See for the renovation of the English church are not to be confined to the foundation of the Archbishopric of West-minster. Bishops are likewise to be appointed for Liverpool, Birmingham, and other populous cities of Eogland and Scotland. The new cardinal, Dr. Wise-man, first Archbishop of Westminster, will leave Rome in a fortnight to take possession of his see."

Dossession of his see." On the 7th, paper money, to the amount of 461,210 soudi, received in ex-change for the new certificates of credit, was burnt in front of the Palace Bor-romeo, in presence of the members of the commission named *ad hoc*, and a large concourse of people

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA. A telegraphic despatch in the Cologue Gazette states that it was the Emperor of Austria's intention to leave Vienna, for Wars won the 24th irst. A letter from Vienna of the 19th 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 was 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 16th to take a final decision, and, in the event of his abdicating, an Austrian division was to advance at once into the Electorate, conjointly with the Bavarian troops.

troops. The Kolner Zeitung has a telegraphic despatch from Vienna of the 20th inst. The Kolner Zeitung has a telegraphic despatch from Vienns of the 20th inst., stating that the Military Commander has prohibited the publication of news respecting the movements of the Austrian army in the Vienna and Austrian papers. It is 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 said rumours, for which, as it has since been shown, there was no foundation whatever. Many symptoms of greater or less importance appear to indicate that a trial of strength between the constitutional and retrogade parties must shortly take place in Austria. If the more liberal members of the Cabinet should now be obliged to quit the field, their defeat must be mainly attributed to the want of firmmees they exhibited in a matter to which your attention has before been called. If instead of yielding to the wishes of the Court party in respect to the emanoipa-tion of the hierar. Hy of the Catholic Church, the constitutional members of the Cabinet had resolutely refused to meddle with that which ought to have been

tion of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, the constitutional members of the Cabinet had resolutely refused to meddle with that which ought to have been left to the decision of the representatives of the nation, their colleagues would probably never have ventured to form plans for removing them from the Admi-nistration. The names of the ministers in spe have even been mentioned, and among others of less note are those of Count Ficquelmont, 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 sensation in Austris, and has since gone through three editions.

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 universally execrated and despised in Germany; if Government re-solutely attempt to redeem the pledges given to the people, it will have to do battle against a strong reactionary party at home, supported by a Power to which Austria owes her very existen

PRUSSIA. Correspondence from Berlin is of the 23d inst. There was a suspension of the Hessian agitation pending the issue of the conference at Warsaw between the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and Connt Brandenburgh. The movement of troops still continued towards the Hessian frontier, but they did not cause much alarm. The Emperor of Russia had presented Prince Paskiewitch with the staff of a birled Mean blue of the application of the Solicity and the Russian the Emperor of Russia had presented Prince Paskiewitch with the staff of a

Field Marshal on the anniversary of his fiftieth year of service in the Russian

army. Brunswick has notified to the minister of trade that it will not agree to the protectionist alterations in the tariff of the Z-liverein proposed by Prussia. These alterations, therefore, cannot become law, unless Brunswick secedes from these alterations, therefore a minister to be a minister the proposal. The 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 enforce 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 secasion of Brunswick from the Verein would encourage them in their palpable tendencies towards the free trade Hanoverian Stener Verein. The Zollverein is a lasting benefit to Germany, and must not be permitted to lose the slightest chance of increase through the vagaries of a Minister of Commerce who appears to watch over the interests of his own house in Elberfeld more than over those of the 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 latest of these bringing dates from New York to the 12th inst.

From New York to the Fain inst. Great excitement continued to exist relative to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Bill. Meetings had been held in various parts of the country to express the opposition of the people to the provisions of the law. The religious press in several cases had taken strong ground against surrendering of the fugitive, 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, according to the decision of both Northern and Southern Courts. The slave Hamlet, who was seized in New York, under the provisions of the Fugitive Law, had been purchased by the sub-scription of several citizens and restored to liberty. The following accounts from different districts of the Union show the existing feeling. The newspapers are daily filled with similar extracts :--Honesdale, Oct. 4-A great excitement has been or ated in this community by the appearance of two men from the South, who are after a beautiful Creole, the wife of a Mr Evans, and who they say is a runaway slave. If she is dis-covered it will hardly be possible for them to take her, the feeling is so strong against them. Oct. 9- Mrs Evans, the runaway yellow slave, has field to Ca-Great excitement continued to exist relative to the operation of the Fugitive

nada with her family. Her husband, who was born a free man, is about start-ing to join her. Their passage on the underground railroad was paid by com-mon contribution. A meeting is to be called in a day or two in reference to this law.

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 back 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.—Meetings are called all over this state in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. Oct. 8.—A lurge meeting in New Bedford was held last night in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, which without the Habeas Corpus and trial by jury was declared to be unconstitutional, and representatives were urged to agitate the subject until it is repealed. is repealed.

Detroit, Oct. 8 .- A negro has been arrested here to day under the new law 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 examination of the fugitive slave took place to-day. Scett's Guards, Gray's Guard, and United States' troops accompanied the prisoner from the jail to the court room with loaded muskets. No attempts at rescue were made by the negroes and others who had collected about the jail in hun-dreds. Some stones and brickbats were thrown at the marshal's carriage. The negro was sent to jail for a week, to wait for evidence, when the crowd dis-nered. persed.

Rochester, Oct. 7.—The celebrated Frederick Douglas, it is said, has been invited to attend an anti-Fugitive Slave Law meeting at Fanueil hall, in Bos-ton, on Monday evening, the 14th inst, and has accepted the invitation.

Toronto, Oct. 7 .- Fugitive slaves arrive here by almost every steamer from the American side.

the American side. Relative to California, the Daily News correspondent says :-- " A gentleman of my acquaintance told me the other day that he knew a respectable labouring man who had just returned from California with twelve thousand dollars, the fruits of his personal labour. He left the United States not worth a groat, and his family behind him in great poverty. As soon as he had made enough to secure himself against want, he returned, and this was what he said of himself : 'No man can tell what I have gone through ; 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 my 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. 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 idea of California, so far as in-dividuals are concerned, and how sudden wealth affects some of these adven-tures "

The State elections are coming off with various results. The Whige are very successful in Ohio, very unfortunate in Pennsylvania. Party lines are all broken up everywhere.

WEST INDIES.

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 fallen in Hanover, Westmoreland, Trelawny, and St Anne's, were expected to posist very mate-rially the planters with their next crops. The planeto 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 Lamaica Bank having held its helf spacing meeting, had made its enpart

Elizabeth's the most extensive crop ever produced had been secured. The Jamsica Bank, having held its half-yeariy meeting, had made its report, which was considered satisfactory. "By it it appeared that on the 30th of June the bank's liability on circulation amounted to 46,9761 10s, and to depo-sitors 48,2731 18s 5d, making a total liability to the public of 95,2721 18s 5d, to meet which there was cash in Bank chest, and in the hand of London, foreign, and local agents, to the amount of 40,2561 7s 10d, and in bills of exchange and other securities (including balance of bad debts per last report) a further sum of 157,1531 12s 6d. The profits of the last year's transactions amounted to 4,1064 2s 4d, which allowed a dividend of 5s per share, or 3 per cent for the half-year, and permitted a balance of 1,1061 2s 4d to be carried to the reserved surplus fund, a distribution which, on the recommendation of the directors, the proprietors present unanimously approved."

Some of the local papers stated that the legislature was to be convened for the "despatch of business" on the 15th of October; but we hear from good authority that it was not likely to meet until the 22nd of October. the

Notwithstanding the want of field-labour was known to exist, emigration from the island 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 easily obtained.

have been easily obtained. Advices from British Guiana 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 favourable for the planters, but the general complaint was that produce came very slowly to market, and that shipping was lying in the Demerara river idle. The planters will in a few months be looking for the first arrivals of vessels with Coolies from India under the recent resolution of the Court of Policy. In the meantime a de-sire was very generally felt that efforts should be made to induce the Coolies already in the colony, and whose term of servitude had expired, to forego their right of passage, and to remain in Guiana. With this view the Court of Policy had appointed a committee to confer with these people, to see if any and what terms could be made with them. It was thought that some would barter their 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 engage-ment and sending them home. The proceedings of the Combined Court relative to the loan of 250,0007 sterling had been notified to the inhabitants by pro-clamations issued by the Governor, accompanied by orders in Council bearing the royal sanction.

Letters and papers from Trinid id are to the 27th 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 Decem-ber next on account of arrears due for the ward-rate. There was no sensible alteration in the wages of labourers. On sugar estates the operations were concluded with facility, and the general aspect of the plantations was satisfac-tory, the weather being favourable. A few small proprietors were planting cotton, but more as essays than for speculation. It is stated in a letter from Trinidad, that at the present price, eren if the wages of the peasantry were re-duced below the present rates. The erop shipped in 1850 amounted to 23,412 hogsheads, and it was estimated that the whole crop would amount to 24,000 Letters and papers from Trinid d are to the 27th ult. Commercial affair.

hogsheads, showing a deficiency of 4,000 hogsheads when con yield of 1849. with th

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

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay are to Sept. 17th. The petty civil war in the Nizam's territories still continues without decisive advantage on either side. The Nawab of Elicipoor, in following up the late victory of Borlee in too unguarded a manner, has received a check from the Nizam's forces, and retired on Unjungaum. Another of the usual encudes has occurred in the city of Hyderabad. It arose in an attempt made by 150 unpaid in the city of Ender in part satisfaction for their arress of par occurred in the city of Hyderabad. It arose in an attempt made by 150 unpaid soldiers to carry off a field-piece in part satisfaction for their arrears of pay. 400 Arabs were sent after them, who, after a fight, in which 17 or 18 were killed, succeeded in capturing the gun. Oude is still in an unsettled state; and it is reported that the present Resident, Colonel Sleeman, is to be relieved by Mr Torrens, formerly Secretary to Govern-ment, and now political agent at Moorshedabad. The present aspect of the Punjaub is most encouraging; the population, now disarmed, have settled down into their former habits of industry. The breadth of land under cultivation this season is said to be unprecedented, and the crops are everywhere most promising.

everywhere most promising. t is rumoured that Sir H. Lawrence had been imprisoned by some indepen-

dent Rajah on his way back from Cashmere, but the report is not generally be-lieved. Lord Dalhousie is still at Kunawar, but he is to be at Umballa by the lieved. Lord Dalhousie is still at Kunawar, but he is to be at Umballa by the middle of October, whence he proceeds on a tour through the Punjaub to Peah-awur. Sir Charles Napier leaves Simla on the 5th of November on his return to England. The first sections of the Bengal and Bombay Railways will pro-to England. The first sections of the Bengal and Bombay Railways will proto England. The first sections of the Bengal and Bombay Railways will pro-bably be commenced in November or December. A scheme has been originated by Captain French, late Acting-Resident at Baroda, for a railway, 42 miles in length, to that capital from Tankara Bunder, at the head of the Guif 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 Calcutta, after wandering about in the Sconderbunds for three weeks, exposed to every variety of hardships.

The Australian wines have at length found their way into the Calcutta mar-The Australian wines have at length found their way into the Calcutta mar-kets, and are selling there for 32s a dozen. Trade at Bombay is improving; the high prices of cotton wool have led to its being extensively adulterated, but the stringent enforcement of the legal penalties attached to such offences will, it is hoped, check the practice. There is very little cotton now remaining in the market, owing to which freights have fallen slightly. Exchange has risen considerably, the present rate being 2s 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 Majesty's 59th Regiment, which is only just beginning to abate. Since the last mail, about fifty men have been carried to their graves after a short illness. The regiment, since its arrival in the colony, had lost ninety men—eighty-two of fever, and chiefly within the previous two months. After this fearful loss of life the authorities have taken upon themselves the responsthis rearrant loss of fife the authorities have taken upon themselves the respons-bility of engaging a vessel, to which 100 to 150 men have been removed. With the experience of what occurred in 1848, it is to be regretted that this mea-sure was not resorted to as soon as 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 avoided.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest account from the Australian colonies are of a cheering nature, showing a rapid and sound improvement in their character and condition. At New South Wales, the Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, had opened the Legis-

New South Wales, the Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, had opened the Legu-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 tailow, had increased largely in amount. The first railway from Sydney into the rural districts was to have been opened on the 3d of July, by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, the daughter of the Go-vernor, and the directors of the company were making arrangements for cele-brating so interesting an event as the formation of the first railway in Austra-lis, in a manner becoming its importance. Accounts had been received at Sydney from the Auckland Islands, from which it would apnear that Mr. Enderby's settlement was not thriving; and if

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 pro-ceeded to New South Wales by the barque Augusta.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF ST HELENA.-By an arrival at Liverpool, we have intelligence of the death of Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, Gover-of St Helena.

WRECK OF A RUSSIAN WAR-STEAMER .- Letters from Swinemunde, dated the list of October, state that the Russian war-steamer Archimedes had run ashore near Ronne, and was expected to become a wreck. The crew were all saved, with the exception of eight men.

BIRTHS.

BHRTHS. On the 18th inst, in Landowne-place, Brighton, Baroness de Linden, of a daughter. On the 23rd instant, at Dover, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Grove, of a son. On Saturday, the 19th inst, at No I, Montague-place, Montague-square, the lady of R. H. Woodbouse, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst, at Bishopsbourne, by the Rev. Arthur Eden, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev Alexander Taylor, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Ox-ford, Dudley, Lord North, eldest san of the Earl of Guidford, to Charlotte Maria, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden, rector of Bishopsbourne, and Lady Grey de Bushber Ruth

and the of the front had new, within a both focus of sharpestrip almonth, by the Rev. On Wednesday, the 16th inst, at Ponwerris district church, Falmonth, by the Rev. Dix, vicar of Newlyn, assisted by the Rev E. D. Wood, brother of the bride, John to Dowell Skene, Esq., Commander, R. N., Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard Falmonth, to Harriet Anna, eldest daughter of Major-General Wood, C.B., K.H., Jonel of the 3rd West India regiment. On E. Me at Falm Colonel

DEATHS.

DEATHS. On the 22 ad inst., at Alderley park, Cheshire, the Right Hon. John Thomas Stanley, Lord Stanley of Alderley, in the 84th year of his age. On the 20th instant., in Wimpole street, the Rev. Dr Thackeray, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty. On the 21st inst., at Addiscombe house, near Croydon, in his 67th year, Major-Gene-ral Sir Ephraim G. Stannus, C. B.

Oct. 26.

THE ECONOMIST.

Literature.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. No. CLXXXVIII. Longmans, Paternoster row. October, 1850.

Longmans, Paternoster row. This 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 "Re-cent Classical Romances," an extremely pleasing article, we must leave unnoticed. We must quit, too, with very little more attention, an excellent article on the "Difficulties 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, " 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 difficulties. The author works out this idea with much detail and great success, and the result is a political-philoso-phical paper of a very high character. We can devote as little space to an article which discusses at great length, but with some confusion as to places, Col. Chesney's plan for communicating with India by the route of the Euphrates. It is in truth now thirteen years since the trial was made ; and, though as com-merce extends, that route will probably also come into use, and the rich countries through which the river flows be THIS number of the Review contains several interesting articles.

communicating with findia by the Foule of the Euphrates. It is in truth now thirteen years since the trial was made; and, though as com-merce extends, that route will probably also come into use, and the rich 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 Eugland to direct either commerce or com-muication in that direction. Col. Chesney's book, though recently published, cannot now revive our interest in his unsuccessful attempt, whatever effect it may have in exalting his reputation and character. We cannot take an extensive notice, without entering into controversy, of the article on "Emigration and Industrial Training," which begins rather offensively, by stating that "emigration can no longer be *left to blind chance*, or the unaided impulse of unthinking multitudes;" as if the unaided impulse of unthinking multitudes; or what the Re-viewer calls blind chance, did not dictate the conduct of the great mass of mankind, and constitute the whole of that political economy which he mistakingly regards as something different from an expla-nation of those impulses and their consequences, and therefore sup-poses 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 reprobably have emigration regulated as commerce was, and still is reprobably have emigration regulated as commerce was, and still is re-gulated in some countries, hampering the impulses of the multitude, and injuring the national welfare. 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 sub-mit 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 some-thing which must be regulated by his or some other person's ignowhich the other Reviewer would treat as blind chance, or as some-thing which must be regulated by his or some other person's igno-rant 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 weakle". wealth."

MUSEUM CATALOGUE.

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 public interest, as well ns of interest to book men; and as the pub-lic are not much acquainted with it, we shall, perhaps, be excused from dwelling on it at some length, and borrowing from the Reviewer an account of this new "battle," not of the "books," but of book-makers. makers.

From the Review it appears that the catologists are, and have long 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 deli-berated on this knotty subject, and the officers 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 public should provide, or that reasonable men can demand-the *formation* of some other exquisite or perfect catalogue, with full titles, to satisfy all the demands of every bibliopole or bibliographer, has obtained almost 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 disputes of the ca-talogists 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 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

finances. This, then, is what the Reviewer says of THE PRESENT CATALOGUE. In 1819, the publication was completed of what is commonly known as the oclavo catalogue (in eight volumes) of the printed books in the Museum. It is a catalogue of brief titles, prepared by Mr (now Sir Henry) Ellis and Mr Baber, without any assistance. The great absolute merit of this production appears in nothing so clearly as in the contest of evidence which has brought out its errors, its omissions, and its absurdities; but which at the same time has established the fact that a correct and consistent catalogue of a large library is a wonder which the world has not yet seen. This octavo catalogue, formed by two persons, beats many more elaborate performances. Even the grotesque blunder which take a firm place in the history of bibliography, the entrance of Happy Struggle (Felix Ago) as an author instead of a subject, is matched, if not beaten, by what occurs in the deliberate publication of a time-honoured university. The above mentioned catalogue, made folio by pasted margin, and interleaved for manuscript additions, is that which is in use at the Museum up to this day; and the evidence proves that, far as it is from perfection, there is nothing like it in any continental 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

We shall now quote a description of the Bodleian catalogue, to semble which the full catalogue is to be compiled, but made more complete :-

already taken may be known from the following passage :— In 1838, it was resolved that the full catalogue on which much labour had been already expended, should be printed forthwith; that is to say, that as soon as a part of letter A could be got ready, the printing of it should proceed while the rest of that very letter was in preparation, and so on. This unfortu-nate determination, the fruit of a praiseworthy desire to give all possible satis-faction to the literary world, was taken in opposition to the earnest advice of Mr Panizzi, to whom its execution 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 volume, containing letter A was actually published in 1841. The printing was afterwards suspended, a pro-ceeding approved of by the trustees early in 1846, from the mere impossibility of the mode of proceeding above described : and the dissatisfaction of a portion of the literary public at this step, augmented by various misconceptions, had a large share in producing the Royal Commission. The Royal Commission has taken evidence at great length, some

large share in producing the Royal Commission. 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 accommo-date the thick-skinned race who get up useful knowledge;" and a fortiori not worth while to take any trouble to accommodate the thin-skinned race, who, like Mr Carlyle himself, get up useless books. These two classes probably include all the persons for whose special use the catalogue is intended. The learned gentleman complained of an unfortunate reader, who "blew his nose very loudly every half hour," and generally of readers "who blow their noses in an insame state." Another learned gentle an deposed to the fact, that "the reading 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-test about the "full titles" or 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 nevertheless worthy of infinite respect, compared to these battles be-tween the "full title" and the "auction list "men. A good catalogue of books, and particularly of the books in the

nevertheless worthy of infinite respect, compared to the books in the tween the "full tile" 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 considera-tion, and that accomplished, other and meaner things may be at-tended to. It may, for example, 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 Second, or any other edition, how many known 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 secondary 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 list 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 re-quire should be supplied to them at the public expense, in the shape the tenth purpose, and demand that all the information they may re-quire should 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 fas-tidious wants of some recondite man of letters—one in a thousand—a catalogue 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 know-ledge each one requires for himself of his own favourites, if it be worth hunting up—no sconer is a catalogue of the large kind proworth huuting up—no sooner is a catalogue of the large kind pro-posed 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 title of books should be given with such fulness as shall not fail both to represent the author's intention, in every point in which he allowed his title-page to declare it, and also to supply such information with regard to ap-pendices, annotations, &c, as a correct author would advertise in his title-page, when the actual author does not do it.

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 minution that seem not at all essential to a useful catalogue, and the post-ponement sinc die of the publication of a catalogue that might be of use. It is now time, apparently, that the common sense of the illite-rate public should take cognizance of the matter, and reduce the chif-fonniers 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 and offals of the mind-to their proper place, which seems a very low one, notwithstanding royal commissions and royal encouragement, and orals of the mind-to their proper place, which seems a very low one, notwithstanding royal commissions" 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 to have as little respect, or perhaps less, for property, than the other classes, and unblushingly and continually 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 catalogue-making 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, that it scatters 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 on opponents. The writer is an avowed partisan of Mr Panizzi and the "full title " gentlemen, and his strictures are not the less annus-ing from his remarks being rendered caustic by a little personal feeling. ing from feeling.

SIMPLICITY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

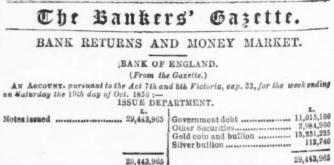
SIMPLICITY OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. A very able article on "The United States," we must notice on some other occasion; but we cannot conclude without adverting to an ela-borate article on the "English Language." The problem is to ascertain how it came into its present form. The bulk of it is Anglo-Saxon, 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 seems admitted on all sides that the most important changes in its grammar had commenced during the reize of the Anglo-Saxon kines 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 first learn what the changes were. They are only rudely indicated by the phrase, simplification of the grammar-a process which, though carried to an extreme in our tongue, 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 save di tfrom the complications 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 language does not give distinct names to males and femalee—to all that is really distinguishable into sex—as man, woman—bull, cow—stallion, mare, &c., &c., &c., and also call the names of these genders masculine and feminine, requiring that a different article should be used with each, and that an accompanying adjective or participle should have dif-ferent terminations as the noun is masculine or feminine. If the principle were not erroneous, it should be extended to verbs, which, like French and German adjectives, should have masculine and feminine terminatious, which is the case with the verbs in some lan-guages, as they have different terminations for the singular and the plaral. The English language does not even in all cases require a change in the verb to correspond either with number or time. Must, read, and others, are examples of indeclinable verbs. Pronouns being always used to designate persons, and adverbs to designate time, a change in the verb which always expresses precisely the same action is altogether superfluous. Our tongue, then, has been rescued from is altogether superfluous. Our tongue, then, has been rescued tom is altogether superfluous and it is asserted that of these changes no satisfactory explanation 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 little abiding 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 masculine and feminine words, as well as names for males and femiales—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 was the same, let who might perform them, and the actors were sufficiently designated by the pronouns 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 inaccu-racies, 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 made them conspicuous for solid good sense, while other nations have many shining qualities in which they are deficient. Our grammar is simple, because we take, as the rule, the shortest and straightest 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 principles 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 lan-guages. The present number of the Review is superior to many of its predecessors. No terly been strikingly characteristic of the Review.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED. The Khan's Tale. By T. B. Frazer. (Parlour Library.) Simms and M'Intyre. Commercial Law: its Principles and Administration. Vol. I. By Leone Levi. Ben-ning and Co., or Simpkin and Marshall. A Fractical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane and the Manufacture of Sugar. By Thomas Kerr. Griffin and Co. The Receipt Book for the Million. Dipple On the Construction of Locks and Keys. By John Chubb, A.Inst.C.E. Edinburgh Review for October.

To Readers and Correspondents. Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.



29,443,965

THE ECONOMIST.

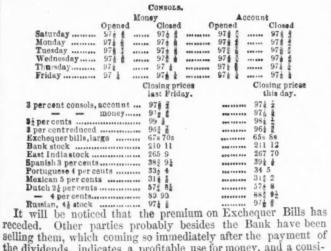
BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors'capital 14,553,00	La La
Rest	Other Securities
Seven Day and other Bills 1,353,93	
34,976,73	
Dated the 24th Oct. 1850.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.
present the following result :- Liabilities. L. Cireniation inc. Bank post bills 21,523,702 Public Deposits	
The preceding accounts, com	FRIDAY NIGHT. pared with those of last week,

The present returns, which include the payments on account of dividends, shew an increase of circulation to the amount of 737,746l, the total circulation being 21,523,702l; a decrease of 137,140, the total circulation being 21,323,702l; a decrease of public deposits to the large amount of 4,410,153l; an increase of private deposits to the amount only of 700,536l; a decrease of securities to the amount of 2,636,980l, of which 2,422,244l is private securities, the remainder, 214,736l, being public securities; a further decrease of bullion to the amount of 289,945l, the decrease being thus divided, 167,295l gold coin or bullion, and 87.145l silver bullion. 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 secu-rities, 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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There has been a considerable demand for silver, which has risen ith 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 $\frac{3}{2}$ th 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 97¹/₂, 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 :-



the dividends, indicates a profitable use for money, and a consi-

derable 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.

1193

The Railway Market has not attracted much of the money which has come into the hands of the public 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 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 :--

	RAILWAYS. Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices
London and North Western			this day.
Midland counties		000 000 000	1172 2
		800 000 400	42 #
Brighton Stock	. 84 6	098000000	833 43
Great Westerns			70 1
Eastern Counties			64
South Westerns			69 70
South Easterns			241 3
Norfolk	. 17 19		17 19
Great North of England	. 242 5		242 5
York and North Midland	. 24 4		234 4
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	172 2		17 #
Newcastle and Berwick Ext	73 1 dis		8 7
Lancashire and Yorkshire	49 51		48.9
North British	78 8		7 1
Edinburgh and Glasgow	26 7	*** 544.551	254 54
Hulland Selby			96 5
Lancaster and Carlisle	60 2		60 2
North Staffordshiro			104 4
Birmingham and Oxford, gua			27 9
Birmingham and Dudley, do.			7 6 83
Caledonian			83 8
Aberdeen		000000000	84.9
Northern of France	14. 4	001000000	
		844 400 000	144 #
Central	14 4		139 14
Paris and Rouen			24 8
Rouen and Havre			92 10 ex div
Dutch Rhenish	42 g dis.		44 8 di#

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 collection 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 richest yields of the season have been realised, and an excitement has been created with regard to them almost equal to the Gold Lake fever. Dr Smith says there are Coyota Diggings, near this place, from which, at the depth of fram seventeen to twenty-five feet, 23,000 dols have been taken out in two days which is the largest sort of a story. On the South Fork of Feather river, Mr Burt informed us a few days alnee, bet solid man weather the second state of the first a Claim.

On the South Fork of Feather river, Mr Burt informed us a few days since, that eight men were making 13,000 dols per week. It was called Fit's Claim. One of the party had realised us his share, since the commencement of the work, 27,000 dols. The next claim was a comparative failure. Below this again, there were three cradies 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 aban-doned as a failure. The best deposits are found upon a rotten granite bed, at a depth of one to five feet of cobble stones, gravel, sand, and clay. Where the bottom is smooth, there is no gold found. Barnes Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, about twenty-two miles from Auburn, has long been a favourite location, and we hear that there is scarcely

Barnes Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, about twenty-two miles from Auburn, has long been a favourite location, and we hear that there is scarcely any exception to the general success of the miners working there. A gentleman from there, a few days since, told us of one cradle turning out 750 dollars the day he left, and that thirteen men had taken twenty-five ounces before noon, from a bar which they that moving began to work. Three-quarters of a mile above the bars, Bunce and Co. were getting 15 dols to the panful. 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 dols per day would entitle them to such esti-mation. While damming proves so successful, side work is entirely suspended. From a winged dam which was worked last year and filled up again, 6 dols to 10 dols a day was taken. The use of quicksilver machines is highly approved, and they are generally credited to give 100 per cent better return than the com-mon rocker.

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.

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES. The premium on gold at Parisis 5½ per mille, which, at the English mint price of 81 178 103d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 29; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 222, it follows that 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 32 178 103d per onnce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.8; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 73, it follows that gold is 0.12 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

being 13.74, it follows that gold is 0.12 per cent dealer in Hadiou & days'sight London. The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days'sight is 1104 per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.92 per cent in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of in-terest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the im-portation of gold from the United States.

1194 THE ECO	NOMIST. [Oct. 26,
THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.	LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS
PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS Sai Mon Twee Wed Thur Fri	Payable. Amount in Dollars. Dividends.
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	W Cent 1865 65,000,600 Jan. and July 102 1172 — Certificates … 6 1867 … … 106 156 85 Alabara … Sterling 5 1867 … … 106 Indiana … … 4 [1861] 5,600,000 … 734 79 — … … … … … … … 1364 35 9,000,000 … 334 36,40
Time Prices negotiated on 'Change. Prices negotiated on 'Change. Amsterdam short 11 19 11 184 11 18 11 184 Ditto short 11 194 11 194 11 194 Rotterdam 11 194 11 194 11 194 Antwerp 25 40 25 45 25 40 25 45 Brussels 13 10 13 10 13 12 Paris 13 10 13 12 Paris <	Bank of Louisiana
Ditto 3 ms 25 40 25 42 25 40 25 45 Marseilles - 25 40 25 45 25 42 25 42 25 42 25 47 Frankfort on the Main - 1:99 1:95 1:95 1:95 1:20	No. of shares Dividend Names. Shares. Paid. Price pr. shares
Trieste	2,000 37 10s Albion
Ditto 5 per cent 622	No. of Dividends per annum Names. Shares Paid Price pr share
Ditto Scrip	22,500 11 4s Australasia L. L. L. B. 20,000 51 per ct British North American 50 50 0 0 20,000 51 per ct Colonial 25 25 0 0 20,000 51 per ct Colonial 100 25 0 0 6/&2786d bs Commercial of London 100 20 0 0 60,000 61 per ct London and County 50 20 0 60,000 61 per ct London and Westminster 100 20 0 10,000 61 per ct National Provincial of England 100 20 0 20,000 51 per ct National of Ireland 50 22 10 0 20,000 81 per ct Dovincial of Ireland <td< td=""></td<>
Ditto Deferred	shares per annum Names. Shares Pail. pr shar
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. 10 gu. p. £ st. <t< td=""><td>315,4007 4 p cent Commercial L. L. 84 2,0656687 6 p cent East and West India Sik. Sik.</td></t<>	315,4007 4 p cent Commercial L. L. 84 2,0656687 6 p cent East and West India Sik. Sik.

1850.7

THE ECONOMIST.

RATES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES. Latest Rate of Exchange

	Da	est.		Bate of Exchange ou London.		
				1	*** ***	I days' sight
Paris	Oct.	24		1.25 171		I month's date
				25 10		
Antwerp	-	24		1.25 25	*** ***	3 days' sight
				f fl. 11 874		
Amsterdam		22		11 82		C
				m.13 7		
Hamburg	-	22		13 5		3 months' date
St Petersburg	-	4		\$8jd		e montre date
Madrid	_					1 -
Lisbon	-	9		50 30-100d		
Gibraltar	_	- 2		541d		
	-			50 ad to 50 d		
New York	-	12		101 to 10; per cent pm		
Temples	0			i per cent pm		30 -
Jamaica	Sept.	28	******	l per cent pm	******	60 -
T				per cent pm		90 -
HAVANA	-	22	******	ild to 12 per cent pm		90
Rio de Janeiro				281d		60 -
Bahia	-	28	*****	274d		60 -
Pernambuco		11		273d to 28d		60 -
Buenos Ayres				3 5-16d		
Valparalso	Aug.	28		46åd		
			1	***		60 days' hight
Singapore	sept.	3		4s 9d		6 months' sight
				to per cent dis		1 -
Ceylon	-	18				3 -
				21 per cent dis		6 -
						1 -
Bombay	-	16 .				3 -
			1	28 (fd to 2s 1d		6 -
				2s 0id to 2s 0id		-
Calcatta	-				*****	1 -
						1 -
Hong Kong A	ing t	14		4s 7id to 4s Sd		6
Sydney				ns igu to as ou par		30 days' sight
planel moresene o			00.040	par		on days signs
		-	DTA	EXCILANCES		
				EXCHANGES.		
	omme					Amount of E.I
	160 a					Company's bil
1	per Co	0,'8			*	drawn.
	8 d		s d	sd sd		£ a d
ills on Bengal			0 0	2 0 to 0 0		383,928 8 3
- Madras			0 0	2 0 0 0		17,686 16 6
- Bombay	1 115		2 0	2 01 0 0		4,140 5 7
Do. de I.BBills against in	o. ndents	s fro	Jan Jan Inc	t. 5 to Oct. 23, 1850 a. 7 to Oct. 23, 1850 lia and shipments to Ir dly id to 1d under the	idia v	2,240,029 13 9 ary according to the

The Commercial Times.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.- GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Oct., 1530.-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 Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, may be forwarded by the Hamburg packets or by private ships direct, or via Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen, free of postage. Newspapers published in Oldenburg, and addressed to the United Kingdom, when conveyed by the Hamburg packets, will not be subject to any charge for postage. If, however, the newspapers are transmitted from Oldenburg by pri-vate ship direct, or via Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen, they will be liable to a charge of one halfpenny each upon delivery. Printed British prices current, commercial lists, and courses of exchange, allowed to circulate in the United Kingdom, addressed to Oldenburg, may be forwarded by the Hamburg packets, or by private ships direct, or via Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen, on payment of one penny each ; and similar publications originating in Oldenburg, and ad-dressed to the United Kingdom, will be delivered for one penny each, when transmitted by the Hamburg packets, or by private ships direct, or via Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen. Periodical works, not of daily publication, and not allowed to pass as newspapers, ad-dressed to places within the territory of Oldenburg, may be forwarded by the Hamburg packets, or by private ships direct, or via Hamburg, Hanover, or Bremen, at reduced rates of postage, under the following condi-tions:--1st, the postage must be paid in advance ; 2nd, they must be sent with-out covers, or with covers open at the sides ; 3rd, they must be stolid works :--Not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1d ; above two ounces and not exceeding three ounces, 6d ; above three ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 6d ; and 2d for every additional ounce up to the weight of 16 ounces, beyond which weight these publications cannot be transmitted. Periodical works of a similar de-coription published in Oldenburg, and in the rincipality of Birkenfeld, or the possessions of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg in Holstein.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

- LATEST DATES. On 19th Oct., INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles-Hong Kong, Aug. 24; Batavias 26; Penang, Sept. 3; Singapore, 3; Calcutta, 8; Madras, 15; Bombay, 16; Ceylon, 18; Mauritius, Aug. 23; Aden, Sept. 29; Alexandria, Oct. 9; Malta, 13-On 19th Oct., SyDNEY, N.S.W., July 31, per Overland Mail. On 2ist Oct., WEST INDUES and PACIFIC, per Taames steamer, via Scuthampton-Grey Town, Sept. 17; Honduras, 19; Havana, 22; Chagres, 24; Demerara, 27; Berbice, 26; Jamaica, 28; Hayti, 23; Martinique, 30; Porto Rico, Oct. 1; St Thomas, 2; California, Sept. 1; Valgaraiso, Aug. 28; Calkao, Sept. 9; Guaya-quil, 14; New Grenada, 18; Panama, 21. On 2ist Oct., AMERICA, per Niagara steamer, via Liverpool-Halifax, Sept. 28; St John's, N.B., Oct. 2; Montreal, 2; Boston, 8; New York, 9. On 23rd Oct., BRAZILS (via France) Bahia, 28. On 23rd Oct., AMERICA, per Allantie steamer, via Liverpool-New York, Oct. 12.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 28th Oct. (morning), for Vigo, Orogro, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, per steamer, vie Sonthampton. *On 29th Oct. (evening), for America, per Atlantic steamer, vis Liverpool and New Tork.

On 31at Oct. (evening), for MADEIRA, CAPB D ASCENSION, per H.M. steamer, via H	E VERDE ISLANDS, SIBRRA LEONS, and
On 1st Nov. (evening), for BRITISH NORT	I AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED

1195

- On 1st Nov. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per Cambria steamer, eia Liverpool and Halifax.
 On 2nd Nov. (morning), for the WEST INDIES, MERICO, VENEUELA, and WESTERW COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, ms far as PANAMA ONLY (Cuba, Honduras, Nassau, and Hayi excepted; mails to these places on the 17th of each month only), per Tay steamer, eia Southampton.
 On 4th Nov. (evening), for MADEIRA, ERAZILS, and BUENOS AVRES, per H.M. packet Petere, eia Faimouth.
 * Letters and papers for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, intended to be forwarded per this vessel, must be specially addressed "eia New York," or "eia United States."
 The Pollinger steamer is appointed to sail from Southampton on the 29th Oct. for Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople. Letters in time on the 28th Oct.

- Mails Due. Oct. 20.-Havana, Hayil, Honduras, and Nassau. Oct. 24.-Brazils and River Plate. Oct. 26.-Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. Oct. 28. eia Southampton.-Maite, Greece, Ionian Islands; Syria, Egypt, and India; Oct. 30.-America. Nov. 3.-Mexico. Nov. 5.-Mexico. Nov. 5.-Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEK		ORN lanette of la		RNS.		
and the first of the second	Wheas.	Barley.	Oals.	Rye.	Beaus.	Peas.
Soldgrs	87,478	36,821	14,703	102	4,428	2,124
Weekly average, Oct. 19	a d 39 10	8 d 24 2	* d 16 7	8 d 26 7	8 d 29 7	8 d 29 5
	41 2 42 2 42 8	24 2 24 5 24 8	17 1 16 8 16 10	25 8 26 7 26 4	29 6 29 6 29 5	218 31 30
21 - 14	42 7 42 10	24 10 23 9	17 1 17 4	26 4 26 10	23 5	29 I 28 I
Sixweeks'sverage	41 10	24 4	16 11	25 5	29 6	23
Sametimelastyear	42 0	27 6	17 9	25 3	29 6	30 6

GRAIN IMPORTED. An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported in the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:-London, Liver-pool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, In the week ending Oct. 16, 1830.

	Wheat and wneat flour	Barley and barley- meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal		Beans & hean- meal		Buck wheat & huck wht meal
Poreign Colonial	qrs 67,605 1,606	qrs 17,712	qrs 26,244 1	qrs3	qrs 2,335	978 2,185	qrs 238	978 23
Total	69,211	17,712	26,245	3	2,335	2,185	238	28

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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 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 grunble, 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 brisk, prices remain firm. Here the consumption is as great as ever, and it is more difficult to answer the question where shall 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 ad-vances 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 markets it had no other effect.

No great deal of business has been done in sugar, though the finer sorts have gone off well, but prices have remained firm. There was one large sale of Manilla sugars at 22s in bond, which

There was one large sale of Manilla sugars at 225 m bond, which was a very full price, and all other sugars, except some very in-ferior qualities, have maintained the late advances. The coffee market has been dull and declining. Native Ceylon has declined from 58s to 55s 6d, or 55s. For plantation Ceylon there was little demand, and also a decline in price. Tea was firm, but no advance took place in prices. The con-sumption continues to exceed that of last year, and the clearances for consumption every week are greater than for the correspond-

for consumption every week are greater than for the correspond-ing week of the previous year. The cotton market was dull through the early part of the

week, but yesterday and to-day there was more briskness and more firmness, and about 3,860 bales of Surat were sold at 5_4^3 d to 6gd, and 150 bales of Western Madras at 5d to 5gd.

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, reportremains unchanged, but the advices non consent 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

The following is an Act recently passed by the Congress of the United States: — PUBLIC ACT. NO. 37.—An Act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district of the United States as he may designate : Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States as he may designate : hall be astisfied that similar privileges are extended to vessels of the United States in the colonies hereinafter mentioned), is hereby authorised, under such regulations as he may prescribe to protect the revenue from fraud, to permit vessels laden with the products of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New-foundland, Prince Edward'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 such vessel entering a port or place so designate to lade or unlade shall neglect or refuse to comply with the regulations su prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, such vessel, and the owner or owners and master thereof, shall be subject to the same penalties as if no authority under this Act had been granted to lade or unlade in such port or place. The object of the Act is to give facilities of communication, pro-vided they are made reciprocal between our colonies and the United States, and we have no doubt that the reciprocity will be

United States, and we have no doubt that the reciprocity will be immediately established. It is intended to promote the commu-nication by the lakes between Canada and the interior, and will be of eminent advantage to both countries.

Ship can la have been constructed in the most substantial manner (says an American 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 carrying from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels of flour). The navigation thus opened, from Quebec to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, is about 1,600 miles, and easily performed in eight or ten days and without says transhipment. from Quebec to Chicago, in the State of Illinois, is about 1,600 miles, and easily performed in eight or ten days, and without any transhipment. Those who desire more expedition, by making at Buffalo one transhipment, will always find at that port steamers of the largest class to touch at the port of Detroit, whence there is a railroad across the State of Michigan, and which will be con-tinued, without doubt, to Chicago within the uext 12 months. This route will mave 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 Hudson river and the New York canal, I need but give one example. A short time since the Ohio Bailroad Company, having had occasion to import some 11,000 tons of railroad irron, 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 Cieveland 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." very large sum saved on the ocean freight."

There are now in the United States no less than eight States whose comthrough the river St. Lawrence, viz, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. These States embrace a popula-tion at this time of at least 10,000,000, or nearly half that of the entire population of the whole Union, of which \$,500,000 are dependent upon the lakes for a

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.

INDIGO.

INDIGO. Ox the arrival of the Overland Mail on the 19th 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 trans-actions 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 3d pcr lb advance.

Calcutta, Sept. 7. Since we had the honour to send you our extra report of the 21st ult., the express, ria Bombay and Haddington steamer, from Suez, have brought us Lon-don dates up to the 24th of July, and accounts of the indigo sale of that month, which appear to have given general satisfaction here. We have to apologies for not reporting, in the hurry of our last communica-tioo, the following sale by private contract on the 19th ult. viz. :-J S chests 180 Belaspore, &c., in Delhi and Agra.—Col. Jas. Skinner's estate. at Co.'s Rs. 120 p. fy. md. On the 5th instant, 145 chests of Futtehgurh produce (mostly fige) were offered for public sale, and disposed of readily at an advance of, say Co.'s Rs. 12-8 per maund on the prices which similar descriptions, if at that time in the market, would have fetched in January last. The weather during the last fortnight had been generally favourable and the rivers are by a few feet lower. Calcutta, Sept. 7.

rivers are by a few feet lower.

There are by a few feet lower. The accounts from the Doab are not, upon the whole, unsatisfactory. In the Benares district (Gorruckpore excepted), both of the "Khoontee" and the young plant appeared to have suffered, at first by the drought of June and July, and next from excessive raine, greater injury than we had calculated upo

In Tirhoot and Chuprah the first cuttings themselves were somewhat cur-tailed at several factories by the overflowing of the rivers, and the u-ual propor-tionate contribution of the second manufacture to the total out-turn of both

Zillahs is not now looked for with as much confidence as it was a fortnight ago. Our present estimate of fy. mds.-21,600 - may prove too high by a thousand maunds; but we do not think it prudent as yet to write down Tirhoot and Chuprah for less. Until the 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 course be thought of.

course be thought of.

In the higher lands of Kisnagurh some factories will probably continue at work up to the first week in October. In the rest of Bengal the manufacturing season is closed, or will be so in a very few days.

season is closed, or will be so in a very lew days. We have carefully revised the estimate which we had the pleasure to submit on the 21st ult., and beg to refer you to the corrected statement at foot.—We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants, WILLIAM MORGAN and Co.

INDIGO COLTI	Crop	of 1849-	50, esti-		
Zillahs.	mat	ed 21st 1 1850		orrected	
Doab	.Fy. Mds.			September 8,200	T.
Allahabad to Gurruckpore		10,800		9,700	
Tirhoot and Chuprah		22,400			
Bengal		69,290	-	70,410	
Total	.Fy. Mas.	1,10,09	0	1,09,910	
	тто	N	-		
00		IN.			
New 1	Fork, Oct.	12.			
COMPARATIV			T		
OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS				AT	
NEW YORK, OnOct. 8					
NEW ORLEANSSept. 28	Soc	TH CAR	OLINA		4
MOBILE	No:	RTH CAL	ROLINA		5
FLORIDA	VIII OTI	GINIA	TS		ot. 1 st. 5
ABAR more than the second seco	1 011	LINE LOD	1 1	0000000000000	
		1850-51	1849-50	Increase 1850-51	Decrease 1850-51
		bales	bales	bales	bales
n hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1850		148.24	6 140,934	7,312	090
eceived at the ports since do	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	53.89 60,55		4,557	
sported to France since do		12.09		2,043	
sported to the North of Europe since	do	9,24	1, 6,152	3,089	
xported to other foreign ports since do DTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIE	internet				
lock on hand at above dates, and on shi	pboard at		5 35,864	48,361	
these ports		89,34	0 115,633	-	26,293
COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUM from Sept. 1				TED ST	ATES
	-	1850-	-51	184	19-50
tock on hand Sept. 1, 1850		bales 	bales 148,246 53,898	bales	bales 140,95 49,34
Total supply Deduct shipments Deduct stock left on hand		4,225 19,340	202,145	35,864 115,633	190,27
	-		173,565 -		151,49
Leaves for American consumption	*****		28,580		38,77
VESSELS LOADING Ports.					D. D.
	For Gt. I	Fitain	For Franc	e. For o	ther Por
t New YorkOct. 8	23		9	1	80
- New OrleansSept. 28 - Mobile	82		3		1
- Savannah	2		1		3
- Charleston 4	2	1	***		2
- Apalachicola			***	1	***
Total	39		13		87
Freight (Packet Rate) to Livery	ool-Coll	on, squa	tre bales, 3	-16d per	15.
The market has been active, and transactions have been large, at ful there being but little done after the ceipts at all the shipping ports are last year—an increase this season of is 51,831 bales more than last, say 4 increase to France, 949 increase to 2	1 prices : reception 60,860 1 2,303 bal 5,138 ba North of	ing the yester of the bales, m es. The les incr Europe.	day, how Europia's gainst 58, total foreig ease to Gr and 1.51	ever, it advices 557 to s on expor- reat Brit 9 increas	was quie The r ame dat t this ye ain, 4,2 se to oth
foreign ports. The shipments from less this season than last; and there	Southern	Lurope,	and 1,51	y increa	754 b

A	tlant	ic por	ts.	Gulf	ports.
To factor	c.	e.		e.	c.
Inferior		***			
Low to good ordinary	13	134		13	13
Low to good middling	13%	145		14	144
Middling fair to fair	143	144	***************	14를	151
Fully fair to good fair	15			151	

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good	Gent	Fine.	1849-	Same	perio
	oru.	MIG.	r air.	Fair.	G000.	rine.	Ord.	Fair.	Fine
Upland New Orleans Pernambuco Egyptian Surat and Madras	per 1b 71d 71 81 71 81 71 5	per lb 78d 72 88 86 5	per 1b 8d 81 81 81 81 81 81	per lb 8id 8i 9 5i	per 1b 84d 94 94 10 61	per lb č 10 111 61	per 1b 5%d 5% 6% 6%	per 1b 611 617 7 48	per 1 8 8 8 5 1

String a support		NON, EXPORTS. &c.	
Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Oct. 25.	Consumption, Jan. 1 to Oct. 25.	Exports, Jan. 1 to Oct. 25.	Computed Stock, Oct. 25.
1850 1849 bales bales 1,336,160 1,585,815	1850 1849 bales bales 1,165,140 1,301,36	bales bales	
of others were incl	, many holders wit eased; so that, the since done has been	ugh no great excit	ement has been a: nearly 1d per ib i

1850.]

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1850. (From our own Correspondent.) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

Price Price Price Oct. 24, Sept. Sept. 1850. 1849. 1848. Price Price Pric Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept. 1849. 1848. 1847. 1846. Sept. 1845. s d 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 12 12 0 11 12 5 0 11 13 5 5 5 s d 0 41 0 51 0 51 0 74 0 112 0 102 4 10 6 3 RAW COTTON :--Upland fair..... Ditto good fair Pernambuce fair

 Ditto good fair
 0
 84

 Pernambuce fair
 0
 84

 Ditto good fair
 0
 84

 No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.
 0
 12

 No. 50 WATER do
 0
 0
 12

 Zo-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 41bs 20z
 5
 14

 27-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 51bs 20z
 5
 14

 39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 374
 9
 3

 40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, do, 81bs 120z
 10
 3

 40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, do, 81bs 120z
 11
 3

 39-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, do, 81bs 120z
 11
 3

 39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth
 8
 9

 Since ours last the tandom of allow whether
 8
 9

 8 3 6 6 1 0 8 0 9 7 9 14 7 5 8 4 8 7 9 9 9 7 7 7 10 8 9 9 6 10 4 j

6 10 6 1 7 7 7 7 3 7 9 Since our last the tendency of the market has been that of improvement ;

Since our last the tendency of the market has been that of improvement; but there is no change of a marked character, if we except the staple fadia counts of mule yarns, of which everything is bought up, and in most cases at an advance of 4 per 1b upon last week's rates. The higher counts of water twist are also in better demand; but low numbers are still very much neg-lected, 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 affect prices, stocks being very light. In cloth the chief transactions are still confined to qualities suitable for India, and such fabrics have slightly improved in value: there is also a further improvement in the demand for Brazils: in all other descriptions there is no change whatever to notice. We may mention that considerable disappointment has been felt and expressed by producers respecting the character of this week's business, as a nuch more decided improvement was confidently expected, on account of the more favourable news received from India, and the hardening tendency of raw material caused by the recent accounts from America respecting the forthcoming erop. The commercial accounts from China are unfavourable in the extreme. Present obtainable prices 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 shipments, of a considerable extent, to China have been purchased ; and, to make matters worse, teas are advancing in value in the Chinese markets.

-There have been dull markets at the cloth-halls, both to-LEEDS, Oct. 22. day and on Saturday; but, taking into consideration the scason of the year, a fair average business continues to be done. Frices keep firm, and stocks of heavy winter goods are very low in the makers' hands. There have been a good imany buyers in the town, and some business has been done in the warshouse

Marchaese. 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 stopping production as far as practicable, with a view to preparation for the spring trade. In thrown silks there has not been much doing this week, in consequence of purchasers waiting the result of the public sales of r.w silk, which takes place to-morrow (Wednesday). The dyers are said to be slack of work.

of work. ROCHDALE, Oct. 21.—There has been a good demand for kerseys and coarse good, but the flancel market has been quiet, and less business has 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 goods there is increased inquiry, with a prospect of further improvement. The spinners are all fully employed, but the export houses are still keeping back their orders, in the expectation—whether well or ill founded remains to be seem—that they will be able to purchase on better terms; but the spin-ners are reluctant to give way to any extent, 'as wool is firmer. Consider-able quantities of wool have been changing hands, and the quotations may be noted a shade higher. be noted a shade higher.

CORN. 1

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS. New YORK, Oct. 2.—GRAIN.—Wheat is in better supply, and the market is rather lower; the sales are 6,200 bushels good white Genzee at 1 dol 15c to 1 dol 16½c, closing at the lower rate; 10,000 good mixed Ohio, here and to arrive, 1 dol 2c to 1 dol 3c; 700 common red Southern, 88c; 4,200 mixed Canada, 1 dol 2c to 1 dol 5c in bond: 5,000 white Michigan, to arrive, and 3,000 damaged Western, on terms not made public. The business in corn has been light for eonsumption at steady prices; the sales are 35,000 bushels, at 65c to 65½c for mixed Western, 66c for yellow ditto and round yellow, and 65c for inferior Southern. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market the past two days has been less active and rather heavy, the demand for export having fallen off, owing to an advance of 6½c obtained on low grades on Saturday, and the firmness of

freights, and prices at the close receded, standing about as on Friday last, except for favourite State and Michigan, which are rather lower, and pure Genesce, which, owing to a moderate supply, is a little higher—ail closing with a good demand, but without buoyancy. Canada is scarce and bond for new. The sales of domestic were Saturday 7,500 bbls, Monday 8,800, and yesterday 12,000 -a large portion of each for export. We quote sour 3 dol 62 be to 3 dol 87 be; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 750 to 4 dol 12 ic; com-mun State, 4 dol 500 to 4 dol 56 ic; straight ditto, 4 dol 56 be to 4 dol 62 jc; favourite ditto, 4 dol 62 be to 4 dol 68 be; mixed Ohio, Indians, &c., 4 dol 50e to 4 dol 56 be; to 4 dol 62 be; com meal has continued in fair request at previous rates; the sales are 250 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 12 be cash-it is now very scarce. freights, and prices at the close receded, standing about as on Friday last,

it is now very scarce. Since the above was in type another arrival has brought advices from New York to Oct. 12, at which date the state of the markets was as follows: GRAIN.—Wheat has continued in request, and holders are for the mast part firm; prices have not varied, and the siles include 10,800 bunkels white Genesce at 1 dol 14c to 1 dol 17c; 7,000 mixed Ohio, 1 dol to 1 dol 2c; 1,800 Southern red, 93 cents; 4,000 mixed Canade, 1 dol 5c in bond; and 10,000 good white ditto to marive, on terms we did not learn. Corn, with moderate supplies and a fir domand for computing

Corn, with 10,000 good white data to instruce, on terms we did not learn. Corn, with moderate supplies and a fair demand for consumption, confinues neusually steady and uniform in price, but closed rather easier; the sales are 36,500 bushels, at 61c to 64 jc for mixed Western, 66c for yellow ditto, 65c for in-ferior Southern yellow, and 66c to 66 g for round yellow. Cauada peas are in fair request, and we note sales of 500 bbls at 80 cents; and 600 bushels, in bulk 72 cents each

The above sources of the sales of 500 bbls at 80 cents; and 600 bushels, in bulk, 73 cents, cash. FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has continued a good demand for flour for export, and a steady fair inquiry for home use, and as the receipts are only moderate, the market has become firmer, and on most descriptions we ad-vance our quotations 64 cents, and on pure Genesee 124, this being much sought after; the foreign advices, however, received yesterday, not being favourable, the market closed with less buoyancy than before at the above improvement. Canada continues scarce, and we have no sales to report. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday, 13,600 bbls, Thursday, 14,000; and yesterday 12,000 — a considerable portion of each for export. We quote sour 3 dols 6240 to 3 dols 8740; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 756 to 4 dols 1240; common State, 4 dols 5640; straight ditto, 4 dols 5240; favourite ditto, 4 dols 6840 to 4 dols 756; mixed Ohio, Indiana, &c., 4 dols 5640 to 4 dols 6240; i mixed Michigan, 4 dols 5640; Corn meal has continued in fair request at pre-vious rate; the sales are 250 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 1240; cash—it is still very scarce.

EXPORT of BRBADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, Sept. 1. 185

	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
From-	bbls	bble	bush	hush	bush	bush
New York to Oct. 8	201,744		70,461	67,181		
Now Orleans	6,500					1
PhiladelphiaOct. 1	5,1711		4,008	8,000	***	
Baltimore 4	4,577		10,617	***	***	1
Boston 5.	1,001			1.46	800	
Other perts				***		
Tetal	218,993	884	85,096	75,181		
About same time last year	51,273	250	\$3,232	113,044	***	000

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS. ANTWERF, Oct. 23.—Our market remains in a state of perfect tranquillity, as our farmers being engaged in field operations keep back supplies, and former prices have been pretty well maintained, say, 62 lbs old Louvin wheat 444, 62 lbs new dito 42s to 43a, 61 to 62 lbs white Infand 43s, 60 lbs white Zealand 39s to 39s 6d per qr, f.o.b. ALTONA, Oct. 21.—The supplies of wheat have again been very lasignifi-cant during the past week, and found byers at fully former rates, say 62 lbs new Mark and Mecklenburg 39s to 40°, 61 lbs fine o'd Waren 43s 6d, 60 lbs old Upland 37s 6d per qr, f.o.b. STETTIN, Oct. 21.—Owing to the smallness of supplies, our holders of wheat are no axious selfers, and nothing is obtainable unless at former rates. We quote 61 lbs old red Stettin wheat 37s, 61 lbs old mixed Polish 38s, 62 lbs new Pommeranian and Uckermark 39s per qr, f.o.b. Borrock, Oct. 20.—No siteration has taken place in the value of wheat since last week, and the supplies of new, which will now be very large for a week or a fornight, meet with ready buyers at 39s to 40s per qr weighing 62} lb, f. o. b. STRALSUND, Oct. 20. — In spite of the dull accounts from England, holders of wheat do not press sales, and late prices have be in maintained,

STRALSUND, Oct. 20. — In spite of the dull accounts from England, holders of wheat do not press sales, and late prices have been maintained, say, 614 lb new wheat 393 per qr, f. o. b. ANCLAM, Oct. 20.—Our market has undergone no variation since my last report, and so very little has been doing that prices may be considered nominal. 62 lb wheat is held for 40s per qr, f. o. b. DANEIG, Oct. 20.—Our market has undergone for want of emplies, and holders of wheat are not inclined to sell unless at full previous prices, 62 lb old high mixed must be quoted 42s to 43s, 61 to 62 lb fine mixed 38s 61 to 39-; for new 59 to 61 lb mixed 37s to 39s per qr, f. o. b. KONIGEREG, Oct. 19.—Although liberal supplies of new grain are now coming forward, no further decline has taken place in the prices of wheat, since there seems a little more firmers visible in the English markets; 130 lb high mixed commands easily 37s 6d, 130 to 131 lb mixed 36s 6d, 130 lb red 35s 6d to 36s per qr, f. o. b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

STATE OF THE CORN. TRADE FOR THE WEEK. MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING. The supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday was only mode-rate, particularly that from Kent. Busily occupied, the farmers cannot thrash freely, and those who can refrain from bringing their produce to market, will hold for better prices, which appear very probable at some priod of the year from the short yield generally, but more particularly in the important counties of Cambridge and Lincoln. The town millers took off the brst quali-tics at full prices, and little was left over unsold for fature markets. Not-withstanding the continued good imports of foreign wheat, factors held this description with much firmness, and towards the close of the market, country buyers took rather more off than of late, and previous prices were steadily supported. The imports consisted of 360 qrs from Adelaide, 60 qrs from Amsterdam, 681 qrs from Anivery, 500 qrs from Archangel, 3,120 qrs from Dauzic, 415 qrs from Dieppe, 387 qrs from Dankirk, 426 qrs from

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exposed to white the pool on Tuesday were moderate, except of flour, of The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were moderate, except of flour, of which article they were on the whole liberal, consisting of 4.314 sacks and 15,000 barrels. There was a larger attendance of millers, and dealers from a greater distance than u-ual. The best qualities of wheat realised an ad-vance of 1d per 70 lbs on the rates of that day selonight, with a steady sale : average, 373 6d on 362 qcs.

average, 373 6d on 362 grs. Hull market was fully as dear for wheat, with a short supply from the farmers: average, 383 9d on 285 grs. The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were very limited; trade was firm without

any great life in the demand : average, 39s 10d on 2,484 qrs. A limited quantity of wheat was brought forward at Lynn by the farmers, and a fair sale was experienced at full prices: average, 37s on 1.519 qrs. Quite as much money was made at Ipswich for good wheat ; the delivery

Quite as much money was made at Ipswich for good wheat; the delivery was short: average, 40.8 d cn 1,438 qrs. There were fair fresh arrivals of English wheat and burley at Mark lane on Wednesday, several vessels up with oats from Ireland, and a good import of foreign wheat and oats. No change took place in the value of any grain, good samples of most articles commanding a moderate sale. The averages announced on Thursday were 398 10d on 87,478 qrs wheat, 248 21 on 36,821 qrs barley, 163 7d on 14,704 qrs oats, 265 7d on 102 qrs rye, 295 7d on 4,428 qrs beans, 298 5d on 2,125 qrs peas. Trade was not brisk at Uxbridge, notwithstanding short supplies of wheat : average, 458 1d on 645 qrs. A short delivery of wheat took place at Stockton-on-Teez, and a ready sale was experienced at 1s per qr advance in price: average, 388 11d on 116 qrs.

116 qrs

116 qrs. There were moderate fresh arrivals of English wheat and bulley at Mark lane on Friday, but an increased quantity of oats from Ireland, and good imports of foreign wheat and oats, with a fair quantity of French flour. Wheat was much the same as on Monday, but without life in the demand for either English or foreign. Flour was in fair request, and good marks quite as dear. Fine malting butley was inquired for, and our mulsters are now at work more generally. Outs of heavy and sweet quality were saleable at Mon-day's currency. Other sorts were in limited demand. The London averages apponented this day ware an

The London averages announced this day were,--Qrs. 8 5,40? at 42 Wheat Barley 736 1 21 - 0 26 Rye

Peas		973	32	11		
		rivals this W		0.1		P.
	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Mall. Qrs.	Qrs.		Flour.
English		The second se	3,610	880		1,890 sacka
Irish	*** ******	*** *****		10,620		***
Foreign	12,53)	120		6,630	******	6.851 sacks

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK. (For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.") MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING. SUGAR. — The market continues firm, late advanced prices being fully main-tained, with a steady demand, and many of the importers do not appear dis-posed to sell, unless at an improvement, stocks at this port showing a further diminution. Only 750 casks West India were disposed of to yesterday (Thursday), at the extreme rates of last week, good brown Jamaica being now quoted at 38s 6d to 39s; low to middling refining kinds, 38s to 39s 6d. 160 casks Barbadoes sold higher for the better kinds: good to very fine coloury, 42s to 45s 6d; middling to good middling, 38s 6d to 41s 6d per öwt. The stock is mearly 5,000 tons less than at same date in 1849. The deliveries are steady, being in total 4,324 tons last week, making the deficiency from 1st January to present date only 2,093 tons. The aggregate stock at this port is 73,287 tons, against 86,766 tons last year.

present date only 2,093 tons. The aggregate stock at this port is 73,287 tone, against 86,766 tone last year. Mauritius.—The supply is still limited, and 861 bags therefore sold at rather higher rates : middling to good yellow, 393 6d to 428; low to middling grey, 378 6d to 393 6d; low brown. 323 to 338; good do, 373 to 375 6d 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 Benares met with ready buyers at extreme rates. The public sales comprised 6,618 bags, of which about 3,500 bags sold, the remainder, consisting of low browns and Khaur, being taken in at 293 to 348; good to fine white Benares sold from 458 to 468, low to middling do, 43s to 44s 6d; gool to fine soft yellow, 41s to 438 6d; middling, 393 6d; middling to good and fine Mauritius kind, 394 6d to 438 6d; good brown to low yellow and grey do, 37s to 39s per cwt. Grainy kinds are still scaree. still scarce.

still scarce. Madras. -4,481 bags, consisting chiefly of fine grocery, sold readily at high rates, fine grainy white bringing 48s to 48s 6d; good to fine yellow, 43s 6d to 44s 6d. 2,378 bags other kinds only partly sold at previous rates: brown and yellow, 32s to 37s; low damp brown taken in at 32s 6d per cwt.

Other East India.-927 baskets, 2,493 bags Java in bond were taken in at high rates, but about half since disposed of: low grey to middling yellow, 22s to 23s; good to fine yellow, 24s to 26s; brown, 17s to 21s 6d; 981 bags 35 baskets Penang sold at 34s 6d to 37s per cwt.

Foreign.—The transactions are confined to two cargoes of yellow Havana on the spot at 42s, but the market continues firm. 504 casks 161 barrels Porto Rico found buyers at full prices, good yellow, 42s to 45s; middling to good greyish, 39s 6d to 42s; low and brown, 37s 6d to 39s; 102 casks 124 barrels Cuba were taken in above the value, as also a parcel white at 27s to 31s per cwt in bond.

bond. Refined.—The domand has been rather limited, yet the refiners are firm, and m goods still quoted at 51s 6d; middling to good and fine titlers, 52s to 55s; Refined.—The domand has been rather limited, yet the refiners are firm, and low goods still quoted at 51s 6d; middling to good and fine titlers, 52s to 55s; wet lumps, 49s to 51s. Other goods fully sustained the late advance. Treacle is in steady demand at 13s 6d to 20s. Bonded sugars are still extremely flat at previous rates, viz, crushed, 29s to 30s; 10 lb loaves, 53s to 53s 6d. Dutch is compartively high but quiet. A large sale of foreign refined sugars will be held on Tueeday next. MOLASSES —There is a steady demand at full rates, but the transactions limited. A parcel St Kitt's has sold at 16s.

limited. A parcel St Kitt's has sold at 16s. COFFEE.—The market has again assumed a quiet appearance, and although the principal holders still evince much confidence, prices show a decline where sales have been made. Native Ceylons have been almost neglected during the week, the only transaction reported is 1,000 bags to arrive in Dec. mit 53s: yesterweek, the only transaction reported is 1,000 bags to arrive in LCC. BI DAS: yester-day, 500 bags ordinary brought 55s, or about 2s under the nominal price of last Friday. 1,190 bags in public sele were withdrawn at 57s to 58s for com-mon to good ordinary, the sea damaged portion selling at lower rates; first class, 55s per cost. The sales of plantation have comprised 628 casks 241 bags, which report in a full prices, a small portion only finding buyers at a class, 53, per evit. The safes of plantation have complete 0.5, class 241 logars at a and the bulk taken in at full prices, a small portion only finding buyers at a decline of 1s to 1s 6d: low middling to middling bold coloury, 63s 6d to 66s; a few lots good taken in at 70s to 72s; fine ordinary to low middling mixed, 55s 6d to 63s; ordinary and ragged, 564 to 59s; triage, 50s to 57s per evit. The deliveries last week did not exceed 258 casks 1,621 bags. The shipments The deriveries last week due not exceed 255 ossis 1,521 bags. The shipments from Colombo will be later than usual, but the crop stated to be equal to last season's. Native was nominally 30s to 31s. No sales have been made in foreign or foreign East India by private treaty. A parcel common Rio sold at 47s to 48s 6d per cwt.

CocoA .- The supply of West India is limited ; very little business has there-

Cocoa.—The supply of West India is limited; very little business has there-fore been done, and the market continues firm. TEA.—The Overland Ma'l has brought accounts from Canton to 21st and Shanghai to 10th August The prices of congou had opened higher than ex-pected, and some considerable sales made, while shipments, owing to delay of business, show an enormous deficiency compared with last season'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 lbs over last season's in London to same date). Common remains firm at 1a 0jd; 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 buyers. Some very common congous went rather cheaper, from 11³/4 to 10³/4; fine, 1s 2d to 1s 2³/2; other kinds at full prices. 700 pkgs Java were disposed of, but went rather irregularly, the prices obtained for congous ranging from 1s 0³/4 to 1s 6¹/4 per 1b.

of, but went rather irregularly, the prices obtained for congous ranging from 1s 0 a d to 1s 6 d per 1b. 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 11s to 11s 6d for good middling to good white; low to middling broken, 9s 6d to 10s. Of 4,926 bags, about 2,000 sold at a decline of 3d, common to middling pinky Bengal grain bringing 8s 6d to 9s 6d. The d-liveries have fallen off. Stock on 19th inst, 20,349 tons, against 23,708 tons last year. 418 oasks Carolina were bought in at 21s 6d per cwt. PIMENTO.—The few parcels offering this week, have been held above the market yaue. 130 bags were taken in at 6 5d per lb. The stock in first hand

market value; 130 bags were taken in at 65d per lb. The stock in first hands

continue large. PEPPER.-A limited business has been done in black this week, holders gen PEPER.—A limited business has been done in black this week, holders gene-rally demanding high rates for common kinds; 296 bags Malabar were bought in at 3gd per lb. White is firm, and in steady demand; 37 bags middling sold at 7d per lb

SPICES. - No business has been done in nutmegs or mace during the OTHER SPICES. - No business has been upen in hutinegs of mate during the week, owing to the public sales this day. Yesterday, 322 cases cassia lignea went at 104s to 106s for good middling to fair, but appeared to be taken in. 43 casks Jamaica ginger sold at 3/ 13s to 4/ 5; 606 bags, &c., Malabar, 27s 6d To 28s; 1,250 pkts Bengal taken in at 19s for middling unscraped. 432 bags Bombay cloves, sold steadily at $6\frac{3}{4}$ d to 7d per lb. The cinnamon sales are fixed for the 28th inst.

fixed for the 28th inst. RUM — The market is firm with an upward tendency, Leewards being quoted 186d to 187d; East India proof 186d; Jamaica and Demerara are rather

higher. SALTFETRE — The market has been firm, but rather qu'et. 420 bags Bengal were chiefly taken in at full prices; refrac $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$, of middling to good colour, 28s to 28s 6d, one lot selling at 28s. The deliveries have fallen 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 some

parcels on the spot. Dyewoods -180 tons Cuba fustic were taken in at 5/ 10s per ton.

Dyewoods. - 180 tons Cuba fusic were taken in at 5/108 per ton. Cochines.at. -- Towards the close of last week a very large business was done on speculation, at an improvement of 3d to 4d per lb, since when the market has been quiet, and prices have given way 1d to 2d. 735 bags Honduras were about two-thirds sold; silvers bringing 3s 11d to 4s 4d for low to good; blacks chiefly taken in above the market value—from 4s 6d to 5s 4d; low 4s to 4s 4d. 22 bags Mexican were taken in at 4s to 4s 1d for blacks and silvers. The deliverise here here deliveries keep large.

The market is firm with a steady demand, and 178 chests in LAC DYE .-Datic sales partly sold at full prices: good DT is 11d, other marks is to 18 4d; common, 10 d per lb.

Common, 10% apper 10.
DRUG3, 8c.—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 6d to 6% other kinds 3d to 5% per lb, and a great deal, was taken in. East India gums have met with a steady demand. Some large parcels Arabic of the late imports sold at nearly former rates. Common to middling East India senna brought 2% to 2% per lb. Gambier has been rather quiet at 13s. Some Cutch sold at 18s. The demand for turneric has been steady, but lower rates accepted: good Bengal selling at 16s 6d to 17s; Malabar, &c., 14s to 17s 6d. 58 bales Bengal suffixer sold at caster rates, from 6l to 7l 12s 6d; ordinary, 4l 10s to 5l 10s per cwt.
METALS.—There has been a moderate inquiry for British manufactured iron at last week's rates. Welsh bars are quoted at 4l 2s 6d to 4l 15s. In Soutch pig no material change has occurred, and the market rather dull, mixed numbers held at 42s to 16l 15s per ton. East India tim remains very firm, and the larget holders demand full rates. No change in British. Tin plates are lower. Copper and other metals remain as last quoted. DRUGs, &c .- Some large sales have been held this week, and yesterday a c

HEMP .- A moderate amount of business has been done in clean and other kinds at the quotations. Jute is still very dull.

THE ECONOMIST.

per ton, fine Marseilles about the same

per ton, fine Marseilles about the same. TALLOW.—The market has been flat with rather a downward tendency, but closed firmer yesterday, when fine yellow candle was quoted at 38s 6d to 38s 9d on the spot; the price demanded for arrival in the first three months of 1851 is 39s 3d to 39s 6d. 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 deliveries are steady, amou nting to 2,321 casks last week.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING. SUGAR.—The demand was steady 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. Mauritius—2,382 bags chiefly found buyers at full prices : good yellow 41s to 42s; low to middling 38s to 40s; brown 34s 6d to 37s 6d. Bengal ais to 328; low to middling 38s to 40s; brown 34s 6d to 37s 6d. Bengal-880 bags, consisting of Mauritius kinds, were all taken in at very stiff rates. Madras-416 bags found buyers as follows: fine grainy white 48s to 48 6d; good to fine grainy yellow 44s 6d to 45s. Manilla-2,000 bags clayed, in bond, sold at 22s. Refined-The market was extremely flat. COFFEE.-No public sales of any kind. A parcel of native Ceylon sold at 55s 6d.

GINGER .- 155 cases Calicut partly sold at 62s to 75s. 67 bags Malabar 27s to 81a

at 318 to 318 30 per cws. TALLOW.-309 casks Australian were nearly all sold at 36s 6d to 38s 3d : 160 casks 346 trs South American, about half sold, from 36s to 38s 3d per cwt.

ENGLISH WOOL.—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 3,500 bales were sold at rather improved prices. Of the 3,400 Surat and 240 Madras advertised for public sale., yesterday, 3,200 of the Surat and 100 Madras were withdrawn, and bought in, the remainder sold at full prices, say 5²/₅d to 5²/₅d middling fair Surat, and 5d to 5³/₆d very middling to fair Western and Northern. Sales of cotton wool from the 18th to the 24th inclusive, 4,530 bales Surat, at 5²/₅d to 6³/₅d middling to fair. FLAX AND HEMP.—Flax extremely quiet, and not any transactions this week. Hemp—A few purchases still making of the best parcels for consump-tion.

tion

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The leather trade presents no new feature this week: a fair average amount of business has been transacted at Leadenhall, at about former prices. Light shaved hides, common hides 28 lbs and under, English shoulders and bellies, heavy calf skins, and the lower qualities of East English shoulders and belies, heavy can skins, and the lower qualifies of East India kips were scarce and in request. At the public sales last week, raw goods obtained fully former rates, and were almost all sold. By private con-tract, the sales are confined to 1,155 salted Buenos Ayres hides, 60 lb to 62 lb, at 4d; and 4,670 salted Buenos Ayres horse hides, 25 lbs, at 6s; 23 lbs, at 5s 3d. At the public sale of hides to-day, 28,144 East India were offered, 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 4d per lb lower lower.

Imports fr	om Jan. 1 to	Oct. 24, 1850		1,140,9991	
Do	do	25, 1849		724,233	
Sales	do	24, 1850		1,109,200	
Do	do	25, 1840		964,200	
Present	stock, 143,80	0 hidesSto	ck Oct. 25, 1849,	25,000 hide	28.

METALS.—Copper remain in good demand, at the advance declared by the trade last week. Tin, bot. British and foreign, continues firm in price, with however but little doing. Iron—Welsh bars are good demand, at low prices, which makers seem more disposed to submit to than they have lately been. Scotch pigs are very quiet without alteration in our quotations. Lead ard other metals very inactive.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON. MONDAT, Oct. 23.--1,000 bales Ceyton cinnamon. TUESDAT, Oct. 29.--150 hhds Barnadoes sugar. 670 bags Bengal do 19,130 olves Dutch refined do, 65 hhds do do. 60 casks Ceyton coffee, 500 bags do. 5,700 Costa Rica do. 800 Malabar ginger. 520 cases Celicut do 1,000 bags Malabar pepper. 2,500 bags Sumatra do. 135 cases Penang nutnegs. 30 casks Batavia do. 5 casks Batavia mace 35 cases Penang do. 12 cases Penang cloves. 400 bags Bourbon do. 700 boxes sago. 506 bags sago flour.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30.-84 cases white pepper. 36 cases nutmegs. 16 cases mace.) tons ivory. 8 cheats tortoishell. THURSDAY, Oct 31.-248 cheats lac dye. 42 cases Cutch.

PROVISIONS. The bacon market flat for sales landed, the arrivals for the past and present week being more by some 600 or 800 bales than the delivery. Our quotation of fine is no-

inal. The flatness of the butter market here has caused a decline in prices on the other de ; the Cork market down 4a, and favourite brands of Carlow offering for shipment t a reduction of 2s per cwt. Fine Frie-land 86s; demand dull. Comporative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries. BUTTER. BUTTER. BUTTER.

		Stock.		olivery.	8	took;	De	liverles,
1848		52,893		12,313		1.714		993
1849		46,931	*********	14,428		866		699
1850		40,954		11,677		1,197		1.388
			Arrivals	for the	Past Weel	k.		
Irish	butter	*********	**********	*******				1.264
LOLOI	gn 00							8,220
Balej	Bacon							1.807

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. MowDay, Oct. 21.—Since Monday last the arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets have been extensive, whilst the supplies of meat offering slaughtered in London have been good, but of very middling quality. Prime beef, mutton, and pork, are in steady request, at full prices. About 2,500 carcases of foreign meat have been disposed of since our last report. FRIDAY, Oct. 27.—These markets ware well supplied with each kind of meat, in which only a limited business was doing, at barely late rates. *At per stone by the carcase.*

	a e	per	990	10.00	y me carcase.				
		d		d			4		d
nferior beef	1	10	102	2	Mutton, inferior	2	01	02	в
Ditto Middling	2	4	2	6	- midaling	2	10	3	4
TIMe large	2	8	- 3	0	- Drinte	3	6		8
rime small a. consecution	3	- 2	- 3	4	Large pork	2	10	3	·R
	2	8	3	6	Small pork	3	10	4	4

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

BMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, Oct 21. - We have again to report the arrival of very extensive supplies of foreign stock in the metropolis, amongst which are large numbers of pigs. The total import in the past week has amounted to 7,800 head. During the same period to 1849 we received 4,509 ; the same week in 1848, 5,056; and in 1847, 3,471 head. The week's import consisted of—beasts, 1,334; sheep, 5,540; caives, 3,39; pigs, 567. The pigs which have come to hand since our last have been mostly hogs, and they are certainly not worth more than 2s per 8 ibs. The general quality of the beasts and sheep has somewhat improved. The Irish supply, direct by ses, has been confined to 4 beasts and 25 pigs. plies of

and 25 pigs. We were extensively supplied with each kind of foreign stock to-day. The beasts and calves were in very moderate condition; but the quality of the sheep is still im-

and calves were in very moderate condition; but the quality of the sheep is still im-proving. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts were very large, the total supply of that description of stock, including the foreign arrivals, being upwards of 5,00 head, at least two-thirds of which were of inforior quality. Although the weather was favourable for slaughtering, the beef traile was in a slaggish state; however, the primest Scots, Herefords, &c., old at last Monday's prices; but must other breeds were the turn in favour of the butchers. The droves from Linconhsine, Leiestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to about 3,000 short-horns, &c. From other parts of England we received about 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 14 Scots. There was a shight falling off in the numbers of sheep, compared with those exhibited on this day sejonight; yet the mutton trade was far from active, and late rates were with difficulty supported. The highest general top price for the best Downs was 4s per 8 lbs.

with difficulty supported. The highest general top price for the best Downs was 4s per 8 lbs. Notwithstanding that the supply of calves was moderate, the weal trade ruled heavy, at Frday's decline in value—the top quotations not exceeding 38.8d per 8 lbs. For pigs-the number of which was seasonably good—the demand was inactive, at late rates.

	SUPP	LIES.				
Oct.	23, 1848	. 0	ct 22,	1849.	Oct.	21, 1850.
Beasts	4,352		5,28	3		5,400
Sheep	21,390	**********	19,26			29,120
Calves	183		12			213
Pige	395	*********	32		******	600

FRIDAT, Oct. 25.—The beef trade, arising from the general heaviness in Newgate and Leadenhall, was in a very inactive state, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday. The number of sleep continue to fall off. In the quotations we have no change to notice. Prime small calves sold at late rates, but other kinds of veal were very doll. Pigs, slow in sale, at barely stationary prices. Milch cows were dull at from 14/ to 18/ 5s each, including their small calt. Per Fibs to sink the offale.

20	r = 1	0.	40 A	IN & INE OF GIVE
1	d		đ	s d s d
Inferior beasts 2	4	to2	6	Inferior sheep 1 10to3 0
Second quality do 2	8	3	3	Second quality sheep 3 2 3 4
Prime large oxen 3	2	3	6	Coarse wooiled do 3 6 3 8
Prime Scots, &c 3	8	3	10	Southdown wether 3 10 4 0
Large coarse calves 2	8	3	4	Largehogs 8 0 2 6
Prime small do	6	- 5	8	Small porkers
				Quarter old Pigs
Total supply at market :- Beas	19,	834	: 8	heep, 5,420; calves, 229; pigs, 310. Scotch
npply :- Heasts, 17; sheep, 40., 5; pigs, 108.	Fo	reig	in a	supply :- Beasts, 150; sheep, 1,600; calves,

POTATO MARKETS.

POTATO MARKETS. SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, Oct. 21.—The arrivals coastwise since our last report, though limited, have been quite equal to the demand, which has been so dul we have to quote prices less than last werk. The following are this day's quotations :-- York-shire regents, 70s to 80s; Scotch regents, 60s to 65s; Lincolnshire shaws, 60s to 65s; Rhenish whites, 60s per ton. COUNTRY POTATO MARKETS. YORK, Oct. 13.—A good supply at from 5d to 5jd per peck. LEEDS, Oct. 15.—A fair supply at from 5d to 5 d per peck. Ricemsond, Oct. 12.—Potatoes is 8d to 2s per bushel. SHEFFIELD, Oct. 15.—Owing to a short supply, prices were a little higher : prince regents 66 dto 7s; shaws, 5s 6d to 6s per load of 13 stones. MARCHESTER, Oct. 15.—A bair supply at 6d per 252 lbs. CARLEE, Oct. 12.—A large supply at 6d per peck. NEWEASTER, Oct. 12.—A large supply at 6d per peck. NEWEASTER, Oct. 12.—A large supply at 6d per peck.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET. MONDAY, Oct. 21.—The hop market is steady, without much activity, for all fine hops, and previous raises are maintained. Low sorts are difficult of sale, and prices have a dealining tendency. Nussex prockets, 685 to 785; Weald of Kent do, 805 to 955; Mid and East Kents, 955 is 1405 per cwt. FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—The supplies of hops on offer being considerably in excess of de-mand, only a moderate business is doing in them. Selected qualities are soling at full prices, but the inferior kinds are somewhat lower. The duty is backed at 230,000/. Factor's prices:—New East Kent pockets, 955 to 1408; new Mid Kent ditto, 885 to 126s; new Weald of Kent, ditto 758 93a; new Sussex do, 655 to 785 per cvt. Woaczetter, Oct. 16.—Our supply is beginning to slacken a little, particularly for best qualities, which are becoming scares, and prices of that class very firm. There are more inferior samples offering at about last week's prices, and a good trade doing. EDEXEBIDGE,—We have now fin shed picking, except one garden. As we said in

our report last week, our samples are good and maintain good prices. A large quan-tity of the growth of Edenbridge have beer sold. PEMBURY, Oct. 17.-Our hop picking, bagging, &c., is now finished, and we find that the average of the parish exceeds 12 cwt per acce.-Sussex Express.

COAL MARKET. MOWDAY, Oct. 21,—Bates West Hartley 15s 3d—Buddle's West Hartley 15s 6d—Beg-ble's Hartley 15s—Carr's Hartley 15s 6d—Clareting's New Tanflel 13s 5d—Coxon's West Hartley 15s—Carr's Hartley 15s 6d—Tanfleld Moor 13s—Tanfleld Moor Percy Hartley 15s 3d—South Peareth 12s 6d—Tanfleld Moor 13s—Tanfleld Moor Butes 13s—West Hartley 15s 6d—Tanfleld Moor 13s—Tanfleld Moor Hartley 15s 9d—Garnant Stone 23s—Hartley 15s—Nixon's Merthyr and Carliff 21s 6d —Sidney's Hartley 15s 3d—Sangethorpe 15s. Walls-end : Acorn Clove 15s 6d— Brown 14s 3d—Bell and Brown 15s 6d—Mebbarn 14s 94—Hedley 15s—Jawson 14s 9d —Northumberland 14s 91—Oliginal Gibaon 15s—Walker 15s—Bell 15s 9d—Belmont 15s 9d—Braddyll 16s 3d—Henol 16s 6d—Haswell 16s 9d—Stepler Grange 15s 9d— Lambton 16s 8d—Lumley 15s 3d=Causell's Hetton 16s 3d—Stewart's 16s 6d—Whit-well 16s 3d—Curadoc Cs=Casop 14s—Hench Hall 15s 9d—South Hartlepool 16s— South Kelloe 15s 9d—West Kellee 15s 6d—Whitworth 14s—Clavering Tees 14s 2d— Maclean's Tees 14s 6d—South Durbam 15s 2d—Tees 15s 6d—Varnon's Tees 15s. 189 ahips at market ; 86 sold, 103 msold.

HAY MARKETS.-THURSDAY. --Fine upland meadow and rys grass hay, 73s to 75s; inferior ditto, 50s or clover, 82s to 84s; inferior ditto, 50s to 66s; straw, 21s to 27s SMITHFIELD .- Fine no to load of 36 truss

per load of 36 trusses. WHITECHAFW...-The market to-day was thinly supplied, with a full demand, at steady prices. Old meadow hay, 70s to 80s; new ditto, 52s to 68s; old clover, 80s to 85s; new ditto 60s to 70s; straw 22s to 28s per load.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

(From our our Correspondent.) The public sales yesterday were well attended. About 2,500 hales were offered, the greater part of which found buyers at full prices, A fair busi-ness has been done since by private contract, and several parcels of low foreign have been sold to arrive.

METALS. (From our own Correspondent.) In Staffordshire manufactured iron there is little change to report, with only a moderate business doing. For Welsh bars there has been a speculative de-mand this week, and some large pareels have changed hands at about previous rates. Stotch pig iron is lower, sellers having manifested more disposition to realise, and 42s per ton for mixed numbers is the present value, f.o.b., at Glas-gow. Copper firm at the late advance, and more demand for lead, which is dearer. In other metals little change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21. Coffee.—Business was animited again, and prices advanced is to 1c. SUGAR, EAW —The trade was confined to the sale of some lots Su:inam at 273f to 283f, and 342 baskets Java at 28f. Corton.—With the exception of some parcels Surinam at somewhat higher prices, nothing was done in the article. CORN.—Whent—In the former part of the week sales of Polish descriptions were made a shade lower for home use; little was done in red, a small lot fetched about former rates. Rye—The market began this week at about former prices, but afterwards holders kept 2f to 3f higher; a lot dried was sold at former prices. Barley was sold a shade lower. Oats the same. Buck-wheat firm. wheat firm.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.

C-RN .- 700 chets Soursk wheat taken at 241; and middling Saxouka of-

C RN.-700 chets Soursk wheat taken at 24½; and middling Saxouka of-fering at the same price. DEALS AND FLAX.-Nothing done. HEMP.-200 tooks taken at 85, 79 to 80, 71 to 70 for the 8 sorts; and a few trifles of clean at 85 to 87Å. 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 be under 500 tons. LINEED.-Upwards of 9,000 chets taken during the week, at 28 for 1,000 chets Liskoff: and 29 to 30 for Liskoff, Spask, and Morshanek. The total supply is estimated at about 270,000 chets. POTASHES.-82 prid and offered: 83 to 84 demanded. TALLOW.-About 8,000 casks done in the week at 112 for 300 casks Uk-raine; 110½ to 111½ for common; 111 for 1,000 casks for all the mouth; and 109 for 300 casks old tallow:-mand the Russians appear included to realize. For August next, something done at 114 ro., at which sellers:-buyers at 113 ro.

Freights have declined to the quotations, at which plenty of room offering. P.S.-LONDON, Oct. 19.-Clean hemp, 301 5s to 301 10s. Tallow on the spot, 383 9d to 38s 6d; for all the year 38s 3d to 38s; for spring, 39s.

The Gazette.

Eriday, Oct. 18. Priday, Oct. 18. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Ferenson and Clarkson, Ormskirk, tailors-Purneli and Freemantle-Underhill and Co., Weatbromwich, ironmsters - J. and R. W. Neeman, Soho square, attists' colour makers-Hawkins and Amdraic, Suffolk place, Lower road, Islington, milliners-Mant and Lear, Storrington, Sussex, attorneys-at law-Clark and Cobbett, Bear garden, Southwark, plumbers-Hebblethwaite and Knowies, Helfax, cabinet makers-Car-michael, Armonr, and Gavin, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, drapers-Jeffs and Alston, Southwark, plumbers-Hebblethwaite and Knowies, Helfax, cabinet makers-Car-skerton, Lancasbire, railway contractors-Ashcroft and Willett, Liverpool, mahogany deal ra-Ashcroft, W liett, and Cu., Liverpool, mahogany brokers-Bischoffsheim, Goldschmidt, and Arigdor, Angel court, Throgmorton street, and elsewhere, mer-chambta a far as regards H. Avigdor-Gamble and Baddely, Liverpool, ship brokers-Herber, Beecroft, and Co., Sheffield, brush manufacturers-Carhon and Ginn, Liver-pool, shipwrights-W. Woodhams or W. Woodhams, jun., Arlington and Alfriston, Suasex, millers-Wigfall and Co., Sheffield, brush manufacturers-Carons, Taylor, and Brown, Liverpool, stamboat proprietors-E. R. and C. J. Rigby, Graeechurch araet, brush manufacturers-Simpson and Son, Manchester, pateut weighing machine makers-able.no and Aguitre, Marylebone street, Westminster, pateut weighing machine makers-able.no and Aguitre, Marylebone street, Westminster, pateut weighing machine burgh and Giasgow Bank; as far as regards the executors of the late Mrs M. Haddow or Dale-The Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank; as far as regards J. and S. Richmond and J. S. M. ffatt and M. G. Moffatt or Llows. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. T. Yolland, Arbburgh, in hearner-fried dir e 2 as down and marker and street for a down an

h and Granger Lindsay. i. G Moffatt or Lindsay. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. DECLARATION OF 76 3d, on any Tuesday after Oct. T. Yolland, A-horton, lime burner-first div of 7s 3d, on any Tuesday after Oct. 9, at Mr Hirtzel's, Exeter. W. H. Thompson, jun., Exeter-further div of 1s 11d, on any Tuesday, at Mr Hirt-el's, Exeter. 19 zel's, Exc

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. D. M'Grigor, Aberdona Mains near Alloa, farmer. D. Macdougall, Port Ellen, Islay, innkesper. J. Morrison, Perth, grain dealer. J. Clark, Glasgow, railway farnishing contractor. J. Black, Glasgow, inspector of weights and measures.

J. Black, Glasgow, inspector of weights and measures. Tuesday, Oct. 22. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Evans and Brown, 'Liverpool, passenger agents-Jones and Co., Manchester and New York; as far as regards L. Thomas-Jones and Co., Manchester and New York; as far as regards H. A. Garrett-Procter, Holgate, and Co., Bradford, Yorkshig, ampton row, Bloomsbury square, goldsmiths-Merry and Evarett, Norwich, Attle-borough, and East Dereham, Norfolk, corn merchants-Morgan and Son, Shothan, Kent, farmers-Davis and Chambers, Canterbury, upholsterera-Harvey and Spanton, Nonington, Kent, farmers-T. and R. Palmer, Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norlok, gr-cers-W. and G. Beer, Canterbury, brewers-J. and W. Cook, H-Istered, Esser, farmers -P., P., and A. Nowell, Geosvenor what, Lower Belgrave place, Pimilco, builders; as far as regards P. Nowell, sen.-Pauker and Co., Tavistock street, Covent gades printers-Warker and Watson, Drury lane, surgeons-Watson and Macnaught, Arthur street west, civil engineers-W. and T. Gill, Denbigh road, Westbourne grove, Ken-sington, nurserymen-Robinson and Mawson, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolisalpers-W, and J. Hibberd, Greenhill, near Norton, Derbyshire, tile manufacturers-Fulton and Neilson, Glasgow ; the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, the City of Giasgow Bank, and Clydesdale Banking Cumpany; as far as regards the trustees and executors of J. Fultoa. DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS. R. Fairley, Sunderland, chemist-first div of 5s 6d, on Saturday, Oct. 26, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. C. S. Fenwlck, Tynemouth, banker-second div of 5s 3d, on Saturday, Oct. 20, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. Wallace, Carlish, grocer-first div of 5s, on Saturday, Oct. 26, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A. Alsop, Bonsoll, Derbyshire, lead merchant-first div of 6d, on Saturday, Oct. 26, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham. W. Stone, Matlock, Derbyshire, builder-first div of 1s 4d, and second div of 7d. on Saturday, Oct. 26, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Not-tingham.

or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Nottingham. W. Stone, Matlock, Derbyshire, Builder-fiest div of 1s 4d, and second dir of 7d. on Saturday, Oct. 26, or any subsequent alternate Saturday, at Mr Bittleston's, Not-tingham. G. Balley, Coventry, riband manufacturer-first div of 1s 6d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham, Jeweller-first div of 8s, and second dir of 1s 9d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham. J. Boycot, Kidderminster, draper-first div of 1s 3d, any Thursday, at Mr Whit-more's, Birmingham. J. T. Bargon - third div of 4d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghal street. J. S. Story-second div of 1s 3d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghal street. J. Weeks - first div of 1s 3d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. Weeks - first div of 1s 3d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. G. P. Hutchinson - first div of 1s 0d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. G. P. Hutchinson - first div of 1s 0d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. Subser-third div of 1s 0d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. Subser-third div of 1s 2d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. Sater-first div of 1s 2d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. Sater-first div of 1s 2d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. J. Sater-first div of 1s 2d, on Tuesday, Nov. 5, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street. T. Teffi's, Guidhal

James Stevens Tripp, Lombard street chambers, Clement's lane, dealer in railway shares, James M'Monnies, Liverpool, corn merchant. John Logs, Heckly-in-Arden, Warwick-hire, surgeon. Edward Armytage, Chiron bridge, near Halifax, and Colne bridge, near Huddersfield, cotton spinner.

W Hadderwick, Glasgow, distiller. Urie, Paisley, painter. Birnie, Dandee, manufacturer.

J. H.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPIS. John Roden, draper, Stamford, Lincolnshire. Robert Turner, draper, Worthing. William Binder, builder, Orsett, Essex. Caleb Evans, ironmouger, Methyr Tydvil. George Hall and Francis Skelton Fell, timber merchants, Tyuemouth.

RAILWAY AND OMNIBUS REVENUES.—It will scarcely be credited that the threepenny fares of the Bayswater omnibuses produce a larger mileage revenue than the London and North-Western Railway. Yet such is the fact. A few figures will explain it. There are 41 omnibuses on the Bayswater road. Their average receipt is 2l 10s each per day. That amounts to about 7172 per weak from the 41 omnibuses. As the length of the road which they traverse is about 7 miles, this makes a mileage receipt of about 1022—a receipt which the London and North-Western Railway does not average. It should be remembered that we only take into account the traffic on the road from the Bayswater omnibuses alone. If we took into account what all the other omnibuses which travel on the same road produced the receipt would be infinitely higher.—Heropath's Journal. Journal.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—The extraordinary diminution of business in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Courts bears emphatic testimony to the flourishing condition of the country. Never before were they so little occupied as at this moment. The Gazettes of last week presented altogether but fre bankrupts, the usual number two years ago being twenty in each gazette, or an average of 40 per week.—Law Tames.

Oct. 26,

THE ECONOMIST.

1850.]	
COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.	Hid
The prices in the following listare	Br
by an eminenthouse in each apariment. LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.	Ri
Add Five per cent to duties, except spirits, sollow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.	Lin Ca Ne
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 32s 0d 33s 0d	Ne Ea
Montreal	Ki S J Ge
Trinidad per cwt 45 0 52 0	Ind
Grenada	Ou
Coffee duty B.P. 4d p 1b, For. 5d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond	Ma Ja Ca
good and fine ord 54 0 60 0 low to good middling 62 0 70 0	G
fine middling and fine 75 0 100 0 Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 55 0 56 0	Cr
plantation kind, triage	En
good to fine ord 59 0 63 0 low middling to fine 64 0 85 0 Mocha, fine	Ca
eleaned garbled 68 0 75 0 ord and ungarbled	Dr
Sumaira +4+***********************************	Sh
Batavia	Ki
fine ord and coloury 48 0 50 0 St Domingo	Me
Cuba, ord to good ord 41 0 48 0 fine ord to fine 49 0 63 0 Costa Rics 49 0 65 0	
La Guayra 48 0 56 0	IR
Suratper lb 0 5 0 6 Bengal 0 0 0 0 Madras 0 5 0 7	1
Pernam	i
New Orleans	1
Egyptian	LI
CochineaL	
Bilver 4 9 4 6	81
LAC DYE DT perib 1 11 0 0 Other marks 0 9 2 6	81
SRELLAC Orange	TI
TURMERIC Bengal	
China	T
Cutch, Pegue, gd, p cwt 17 0 18 0 Gambier 13 6 13 3	Mo
Logwood duly free L & £ s	R
Jamaica sperton 3 10 4 0 Honduras 5 0 5 5 Campeachy	Oil
Fueric Jamaica per ton 5 0 6 0	
NICARAGUA WOOD	0
Small and rough 9 0 10 0	BI P
Bimas perton 10 0 12 0 Siam and Malabar 8 0 11 10	C Se
Unbranded perton 18 0 50 0	L
Truit-Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s i s new	D
eld	Pro
bitter	B
old 1 17 2 2 Patras, new 2 5 6 0	
Figs duly 15s per cwi Turkey, new, p cwt d p 2 5 3 10 Spanish 1 10 0 0	B
Plums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0	H
Imperial cartoon, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 8 1 10	L
Baisins duty 15s per cwi Denia, naw, p cwi d p nom Valentia, new	
Fad and Eleme, old 1 13 2 0	P
Muscatel, new, nois 2 14 3 10 Flax duty free £ # £ #	CI
OFCOORTSDUFED, 12 HOAD O O	
Friesland and 35 0 52 0	Ri
outshot, new	M Ji
Riga, Rhine	Sa P F
East Indian Sung. 0 0 0 0 Bombay nom. 0 0	84
Jite	N

THE ECO.	NOMIST.	
Hides-Ox & Cow, per b s d s d B A and M Vid. dry 0 3 0 63	Seeds ed ed	SUGA
Do.& R Grande, salted 0 34 0 4	Caraway, for. old, p cwt 28 0 12 0 Eng. new 32s 348, old 32 0 0 0	Title
Brasil, dry 0 4 0 45 drysalted 0 25 0 35	Canary per qr 54 0 55 0 Clover, red per cwt 0 0 0 0	Crus
Rio,dry	white 0 0 0 0	Dut
Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 St 0 4 Cape, salted 0 11 0 31	Linseed, foreign per qr 38 0 46 0	Rela
New South Wales 0 21 0 3 New York 0 0 0 0	Englishphush 16 0 12 0	Belg
East India 0 4 010	white,	Piec
Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 93 S America Horse, phide 4 0 6 3	Silk duty free Surdah per Ib 13 6 18 0	Tall
Germando 4 0 8 0 Indigo duty free	Cossimbuzar	Duty I N. A
Bengal per B 3 0 6 10 Oude	Comercolly 11 0 19 0 Bauleah, &c 5 5 16 0	St P N.S
Madras	China, Tsatlee 17 6 22 0	Tar-
Java	Fossombrone	Tea
Guatemala	Friuli 20 0 23 0	Cong
Leather, per 15 Crop Hides 30 to 40 B 0 7 1 0	Loyals	fin Souc
do 50 65 0 104 1 English Butta 16 24 0 9 1 4	Bergam	Cape Pek
do 28 36 1 0 1 10 Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 1	ORGANZINES Piedmont, 22-24 29 0 31 0	Twa
do 28 36 0 9 1 4 Calf Skins 20 35 0 11 1 8	Do 24-28 28 0 29 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 0 29 0	Hys
do 40 60 1 0 1 9 do 80 100 1 0 1 4	Do 24-26 25 0 26 0 Do 28-32 24 0 25 0	You
Dressing Hides 0 74 1 1 Shaved do 0 8 0 11	TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 27 0 29 0 Do 24-28 24 0 26 0	Impo
Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 1	BRUTIAS-Short ree! - 13 0 13 9	Tim
Kips, Petersburgh, per 15 1 0 1 4	PERSIANS	Dan Riga
do East India 0 81 1 41 Metals-COPPER Shathung holts for the of a of	Spices-PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt per lb band 0 61 0 61 PERER duta 6d bla	Swe
Sheathing, bolts, &c. 10 94 0 0 Bottoms 0 104 0 0	PEPFER, duly 6d p lb Black-Malabar, half-	Can
Old 0 82 0 9 Tough cake,p ton £84 0 0 0	heavy & heavy bd 0 34 0 34 light 0 34 0 35	New B
Tile	Sumatra	Quebe Baltic
Bars, &c. British 5 74 5 10 Nail rods 6 24 6 5	GINGER duty B.P. Sspcwt, For. 10s Bengal, perowt dp 17 0 50 0	African Indian
Hoops	Malabar	Wainso Deals,
Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 71 Bars, &c	Barbadoes	Norw
Pig, No. 1, Clyde 2 4 2 4 6	ord to good, p cwt, od 98 0 104 0	Russ Cana
Swedish, in bond 11 10 11 15 LEAD, p ton-Eng, pig 17 0 17 2g	CINNAMON duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d	=
sheet 18 0 0 0 red lead 18 10 0 0	Ceylon, per lb-lstbd 2 4 4 6 second 1 8 5 8	Dani Stav
white do	third and ordinary 0 9 2 7 CLOVES, duly 6d, per lb	Balt
Spanish pig, in bond 15 10 15 15 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs14 0 0 0	Amboyna & Bencoolen I 0 1 8 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 7 0 84	Toba
in fargota	MACE, duly 2s 6d, per 1b 1 8 3 5 NUTMEGS duly 2s 6d	Mar
SPELTER, for. per ton 16 121 16 15 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For.6s English blocks, p ton 80 0 0	ungarbled, per lb 2 0 4 0 shrivelled and ord 0 9 1 3	eo fir
bars	Spirits-Rum duty B. P. 8: 2d p gall, For. 15: 4d	Fine
Straits do	Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per galbond 2 3 2 8	fir Ame
Charcoal, I C 328 6d 338 0d	30 to 40 2 9 3 4	Hav Hav
Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For.5s 9d	Demersra, 10 to 20 O P 1 7 1 9	Tur
West India, d p, ser cwt 14 6 17 6 Refiners', forhome use, fr : 3 6 18 0	Leeward I., 5U to 50 1 6 0 0	Eng
Do export (on board) $bd l2 = 0 14 0$ Oils-Fish $\pounds s \pounds s$	Bengal, proof, with cer. 1 B 0 0 Brandy duly 15s p gal	W/00 Flee
Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 39 0 39 10 Yellow	$\begin{pmatrix} 1842 7 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ 1844 & 6 & 8 & 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$	H
Sperm	Vintage of 1845 6 3 6 5 1st brands 1846 5 10 6 0	S.
Cod	1848 4 9 4 11	Sort
Olive, Galipoliper tun 44 10 0 0 Spanish and Sicily 42 0 43 0	Geneva 1 10 2 0	
Paimper ton 29 10 31 0 Cocoa Nut 29 0 33 0	Extra fine	C
Seed, Rape, pale 38 0 38 10	For. 15s 6d, 17s, or 18s 1d W I, B P br d p, pewt 37 0 39 0	
Black Sea p qr 46.04 47.04	middling	
Do cake per ton 7/5s 7/10s	Mauritius, brown 32 6 87 0	FOR
do Foreign 5 5 8 5 Rape, do 4 10 0 0	good and fine yellow 41 0 43 0	81
Provisions —All articles duty paid. Butter—Waterford new 76s td 80s 0d	Bengal, br	
Carlow	grainy brown	
Limerick	Madras, brown	Germa
Kieland Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0 Leer	Java, brown and yellow 26 0 42 0 grey and white 43 0 47 0	and Prussi
Bacon, singed-Waterfd, 46 0 50 0	Manilla, low brown 30 0 33 0 current qual. of clayed 37 6 38 0	Mora
Hams-Westphalia 50 0 70 0	Pernam, brown and yel 34 0 39 0 white 40 0 41 0	Bohe
Lard-Waterfordand Li- merick bladder 45 0 56 0	Bahia brown and yellow 35 6 40 0 white 41 0 45 6	Hung
Cork and Belfast do 48 0 0 0 Firkin and keg Irish 42 0 0 0	Havana, brown & yel 36 0 45 0	Aus
American & Canadian 44 0 0 0 Cask do do 6 0 0 0	Porto Rico, low & mid., 36 0 40 0	L
Pork-Amer.&Can. p b. 0 0 0 Beef-Amer.& Can. p tc 75 0 90 0	good and fine 41 0 44 0 REFINED duty Br. 14s 8d,	G
Inferior	For. 22s 8d Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 13s 9d,	8. / C
Gouda	bastards :1s Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb pree 56s 0d 57s 0d	L
American	Equal to stand, 12 to 141b 53 0 55 0	GS
Bice duly B. P. 6a p cuct, For. 18 Bengal, white, per cwt 10 0 12 6	Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 51 6 0 0	Cat
Madras 8 6 9 0 Java 8 0 12 0	Wet lumps 48 6 49 6 Pieces 42 0 47 0	L
Sago duty 6d per cwt. Pearl, per cwt	Bastards	Win
Flour 15 0 16 0 Saitpetre Bengal p cwt 26 9 28 6	In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb i3 0 45 0 6 lb loaves	Clar
MHOTAS ser en see see see 20 0 =1	10 1b do	Sher
NITRATE OF SODA 14 0 14 6		

1201
SUGAR-REF. centd. bd s d s d Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 30 6 0 0 Lunps, 40 to 43 lb 30 0 0 Crushed 29 6 30 0 No. 2 29 0 0 0 Datch superior 30 6 0 0 No. 1 28 0 29 0 No. 2 26 0 27 0 Belgian crushed, No. 1 28 6 0 0 Pieces 27 6 0 0 Treacle 19 0 20 0 Treacle 12 6 14 6
Duty B.F. 1d, For.1s 6dp cmt N. Amer. melted, p cwt 37 0 38 0 St Petersburgh, new Y C 58 6 29 0 N. S. Wales 37 0 38 6 Tax—Stockholm, p brl 17 0 18 6 7 Tead aufg Zs 1d per 1b 7 18 0 18 6
Congou, ord and com bd 0 113 1 0 middling to good 1 1 1 1 2 fine to finest 1 3 1 7 Souchong, ord to fine 1 1 3 1 Caper 1 6 1 8 Orange 0 1 1 9 Orange 0 1 1 6 Hyson, common 1 1 1 6 Hyson, common 1 3 1 4 middling to fine 1 3 6 3 2 Imperial 1 1 2 4 6 Timber 4 4 4 4 4
$\begin{array}{c} Datzic and Memel Er 55 0 to 65 0 \\ Riga$
Staves douty free Baltic per mille£105 to 150 Quebec — 60 to 65 Tobacco duly 3s per 16 Maryland, per 1b, fond a d a d
brown aud leafy
Fickbock matching, 14 0 15 0 Super do 11 12 0 FOREIGS-du/b/reePer lb s d d Supariabi-m/s s d d d Leonesa, Ri's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6 Segovia 1 3 1 4 Caceres 1 2 1 3 Seville 1 0 1 2 German, 1 0 1 2 German, 1 stand 2d Elect 3 4 6 5 Saxon, prima 2 0 2 4 Prussian tertia 1 8 11 Moravian, geconda 2 2 3 Bohemiau, seconda 2 2 2 and tertia 2 3 3 Hungarian tertia 2 2 2 and tertia 2 2 4 Hungarian tertia 2
Lambs 1 0 2 32 Locks and Pieces 0 64 1 59 Grease 0 74 1 6 Skin and Shpe 0 74 1 6 S. Australian & Swan River 0 74 1 6 Combing and Clothing 0 114 1 7 Lambs 1 1 1 1 6 Cape Average Flocks 0 9 1 24 Gress 0 7 6 1 4 Cape Average Flocks 0 8 1 4 Lambs 0 104 1 6 6 Locks and Pieces 0 8 1 6 1 6 Locks and Pieces 0 8 1 6 1 1 1 Wine caup Sa6d per quit 4 4 2 9 2 6 8 2 8 Port 1 0 1 1 1 1

THE ECONOMIST.

STATEMENT

comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Oct. 19 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

If those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the and Home Consumption. East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	216.5	· control ·	St	JGAR.				. 1.
				orted		paid	Sto	
British	Plantali	07.	1849 tons	1850 tons	1849 tons	1850 tons	1849 tons	1850 tons
West India.			68,201 35,930	65,884 34,112	69,806 39,725	63,457	23,840 13 258	18,865
Mauritius			24,770	25,762	28,588	27,372 23.465	7,965	3,918
foreign			128,901	125,758	15,367	149,859	45,063	36,063
	ign Suga				Exp	orted		
heribon, Si			3,223	9,541	2,521 9,485	2,269	2,812 25,248	8,048 16,755
orto Rico .			9,167	5,665 9,244	729	1,459	7,271 8,110	3,651
			54,032	41,623	20,947	20,105	43,441	38,234
PRICE O	F SUGAL	RSThe			rown or 1	Muscovad	o Sugar, e	xclusiv
the duties	1 martine	tish Posse		America Mauritiu	S	. 28 91 0 0	per ewt,	
	The	average p	rice of th		11es		=	
MO WestIndia.	LASSES			orted 7,929	Dut 5,778	y paid 6,064	5,504	tock 6,833
	Impo	rted	Expo	RUM.	Home Co	onsump. [Sto	ck
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
Vest India	gal	gal	gal 928,305	gal 863,370	gal	gal 1,053,180	gal 1,223,135	gal
ast India oreign		220,995 114,750	433,305 27,900	281,700 87,210	110,520 990	55,485 1,125	442,080 130,680	301,410
			,389,510 1	,232,280	,074,295	1,123		
r. Plant		13,681	522	477	14,850	16,247	12,841	8,776
oreign	9,087	7,828	6,727	5,697	3,505	1,781	10,003	8,637
Diani			COFFE	ECwt	8.			
Br. Plant Coylon	233,241	13,101 195,828	1,478 43,298	968 21,962	16,842 176,567	10,210 161,87 3	13,580 192,826	11,524 211,843
Total BP.		203,929	44,776	22,930	193,409	172,083	206,406	223,367
oreign EI.	12.253 10,523	10,887 8,994	2,145 25, 3 36	1,464 10,711	8,956 6,486	11,562 5,166	13,798 27,531	10,241 15,590
Domingo.	1,500	276 5,208	2,312	4,828	156 73	114	132	291 1,824
av.& P Ric	36,178 60,943	2,904 46,378	30,336 59,211	3,421 24,991	558 15,000	511 6,150	12,669 23,008	5,164
frican	1	666			***	7	2	661
otal For	121,398	75,313	119,340	45,415	31,229	23,698	78,774	66,844
RICE.	364,469	285,242	164,116	68,345	224,638	195,781	285,180	200,211
ritish EI	Tons	Tons 9,122	Tons [4,037	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
oreign EI.	18,035 1,410	559	1,741	1,771 523	12,154 726	8,751 965	21,503 2,200	19,165 1,184
Total	19,145	9,681	5,781	2,991	12,880	9,716	23,708	20,349
EPPER hite	Bags 1,652	Bags 1,186	Bags 197	Bags 203	Bags 2,874	Bags 2,295	Bags 4,043	Bags 2,301
ack	31,216	46,833	23,166	25,349	26,011	22,660	51,784	44,890
UTMEGS	Pkgs 906	Pkgs 983	Pkgs 219	Pkgs 363	Pkgs 754	Pkgs 960	Pkgs 479	Pkgs
Do. Wild. AS. LIG.	9	12,532	2 7,521	121	353	122	1,099	181 784
LNNAMON.	6,074	6,714	4,658	10,108 5,286	852 950	1,241 709	8i 3,171	2,070 3,017
IMENTO	bags 20,850	bags 10,987	bags 18,355	bags 3,744	bags 2,902	bags 2,870	bags 1,636	baga 8,291
	1	taw M	aterial	s, Dye	Stuffs			
OCHINEAL.	Serons 9,850	Serons 14,826	Serons	Serons	and the second s	Serons 11,594	Serons 3,960	Serona 7,463
AC DYE.	chests 2,225	chests 4,791	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	tons	tons	tons	tons	3,406 tons	4,503	3,240 tons	4,716
00W00D	4,550	5,197			4,891	5,097	1,432	1,871
USTIC	1,598	1,764	I IN	DIGO.	1,563	1,568	558	661
ast India.	chests 31,750	chests 24,101	chests	chests	chests 25,775	chests 26,245	chests 34,813	chests 26,919
Insnieh	serons 2.3.5	serons 9 473	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
panish	2,3.5	2,473	***	005	2,385	2,177	989	693
Tiana ta	-			TPETRE				
Potass	tons 8,163	tons 8,954	tons	tons	tons 7,629	tons 8,926	tons 2,380	tons 3,219
Nitrate of Soda		2,292			3,682	2,798	2,987	1,944
			CC	DTTON.				190.8.8
American	bags 2,686		bags	bags	bags 3,023	bags 3,182	bags 203	bags 310
Brazil East India.	344 20,865			***	598 34,286	179 60,811	155 28,279	105
Liverpl., all kinds			171,980			1,138,400		464,240
Total						1,202,572		-
	1.1.001100	129001001	1 11,000	130,370	1,010,207	1,202,372	913,017	496,545

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

EPITOME OF KAILWAY NEWS, South-EASTERN.—This company's line from Ashford to Hastings and St Leon-ards, 28 miles, completing the coast communication throughout Kent, is now ready for opening, and the necessary notices have been given for its inspection by the government officer, who will go over it in a few days. It has been eighteen months under construction, and has cost 560,0001, or at the rate of 20,0001 per mile for the double line of way. The distance from Ashford to Bye is about sixteen miles, and the cost from Rye to St Leonards's has been 252,0001. 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 1,380 yards. The opening of the line, together with that now nearly finished, between Tunbridge wells and Hastings, which will complete the South-Eastern Rallway system, is looked forward to us an important step toward closing the capital account of the company. MEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER.—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 Prosser, 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 com-pany. It was stated as the result of an interview with Mr Branel that a single line from Hereford to Gloucester would cost 250,0002; and that 100,0002 could be raised from the contractors, 50,0002 by debentures, and 100,0007 in shares. It was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. A. Clive, that the Great Western Rail-way directors be informed that a requisition for establishing a company and carrying out the railway had been presented to the high sheriff by 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 a

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 pecuaiary assistance, 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 remain-ing 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 Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr Company will be com-pleted, 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 Car-lisle and Glasgow.

lisle and Glasgow. GREAT NORTHERN.—This company's branch line from Hitchin to Royston, about 13 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on Monday. It is in-tended to run three trains each way on week days, and one train each way on the second distance from East Sundays, between London and Royston. The remaining distance from Roys-ton to Cambridge, about 14 miles, will be performed by coaches, ranning in connection with the trains. There will, therefore, be some competition with the Eastern Counties Company for the Cambridge traffic, which will have the effect of increasing the receipts of the Great Northern Company, and probably to some extent decreasing those of the Eastern Counties Company.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON. MONDAY, Oct. 21.- The railway share market was steady, and although no great amount of business occurred, quotations were generally regarded as being

great amount of business occurred, quotations were generatly regarded in the firmly supported. TUESDAY, Oct. 22.—The railway share market continues on the average fairly maintained, considering the decrease of speculative business. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.— Railway shares have not been quite so wells upported to-day, the state of the weather having prevented the full activity 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 through the decline in consols, and prices up to the close of business showed an extremely been appearance.

heavy appearance. FRIDAY, Oct. 25.—Railway shares have been lower again, and the decline extends to both the home and foreign lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A meeting of re-presentatives 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 : also, that parties clubbing their contributions shall be conveyed to town and back for one third-class parliamentary fare, under deduction of a per centage of mileage, according to distance.—Manchester Guardian. A DISEASE, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, is mani-ficating itself strongly amongst the soung wood, in Borburghebing. The larghest

A DISEASE, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, is manifesting itself strongly amongst the young woods in Roxburgbahire. The larches are dying fast, and other descriptions also. In the Duke of Buceleugh's plantations in Teviotdale, Eskdale, and Ewes, the havoc is very great, threatening to destroy many woodlands altogether. PROFESSIONAL REMUNERATION.—The following new provision respecting "professional remuneration" in the County Courts, which is about to come into force, appears in the new act extending the jurisdiction to 501:—"And be it enacted that the fees to be taken by barristers-at-law and attorneys practising in the said courts, in cases brought within the jurisdiction given by this act, shall be as follows:—An attorney shall be entitled to have or recover a sum not exceeding 1/ 10s for his fees and costs where the debt or demand claimed in any plaint in covenant, debt, detinue, or assumptit, shall not exceed 351; or 21 in any other cause within the jurisdiction given by this act; and in no case shall any fee exceeding 21 & s d be allowed for employing a barrister acoused in the brance as larged on traxition of costs unless by order of the judge, and the sall ocut as allowed not maximely abarrister as counsel in the cause, and the allowed on traxition of costs unless by order of the judge, and the judges of the said courts respectively shall from time to time dejudge, and the judges of the said courts respectively shall from time to time de-termine in what cases such expenses shall be allowed."

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Mesers Fox and Henderson, the contractors for the Great Exhibition Building, have been declared contractors for making the wire rope of the electric telegraph to be laid down between England and France.

Oct. 26.

	-	-	The	• @1	onom	HE	's Railway	Sha	re L	íst		20	0
shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company,	London: M. F.	No. of ahares.		est prices of the day are given Name of Company.	London. M. F.	No. of shares. Amount	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Les M.	n loi
600	50	50	Aberdeen	91 9	Stock 10		Lancashire and Yorkshire		52000 15	_	Shrewsbury & Birm., Class A	-	
	8) 90 50	81	- Preference Ambergate, Not. and Boston Berks and Hants Extension (Great Western perpetual	2 1	19500 2 126819 2 48444 3	0 10 2 18	- Flfths	3 27	52000 9 19375 8	8	- Class B - New guaranteed	34	1
000	20	20	5 per cent) Birmingham & Oxford June-		105500 1 71656 2 18000 5	0 112	- New, guar. 6 per cent - West Riding Union Leeds and Bradford	41	600C 20 15000 10 2 50(20	10	- Halves	6	
.		20	tion, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee without a guarantee	29 28 271 261	18400 5 7411 2 3883 2	0 6	- Pref. 6 per cent, No. 1.		27600 10 17560 10 165000 20	1	- New - 8 per cent preference Shropshire Union	12	1
000	20	15	Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Dudley, calls duly paid, or with a guarantee.		7645 2 10000 1 111900 A	21 9	- No. 3 - Pref. Qrs., 1848, 7 p. ct London and Blackwall	4	20000 50 20000 25	50 25	- Preference	11	
00	2748	15 274s	- without a guarantee Birmingham, Wolverhamp-	22	Stock 10 44252	0 100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast - Guaranteed 5 per cent	85 84	78750 12 Stock 28000 32	84 30 32	South Eastern (Dover)	42	
00 c.k	20 100	1100	ton, and Stour Valley Boston, Stamford, and Birm. Bristol and Exctor	70 684	\$219 5 1640 5	0 50	- Pref. Con. 5 p c Do. do. 1852	60 59ž	42000 33 Stock Stock		- No. 2 - No. 3	*****	1
00 28 ck	335 171 50	333 171 50	- Thirds Buckinghamshire Caledonian	172 174	Stock 10 43077 A 11136 2	v. 12	- New, guaranteed # p. c. London and Greenwich - Preference or Priv	118	56000 50 37500 20		South Yorkshire, Doncaster	24	1
18 00 56		10	- Preference Chester and Holyhead - Preference	55 10 10g	Stock 10 168380 2 65111 2	0 100	London & North Western	204 20	14000 25	1	and Goole	1	
71	50	45 25	Dublin and Belfast Junction East Anglian-L. and E.	18	70000 1 Stock .	0 1	- Fifth Shares	32 32 704 694	26650 20 12500 20 2186 50	20	Taw Vale Extension	24	
00 85	30	18	and L. and D	12	46500 5 6000 4 120560 1	0 34 63 169	- New	216	2880 25 24106 25 50000 16	25 174		24	1
00 00	65	6	 Eastern Counties — Extension δ per ct. No. I — Ditto, No. 2 	6	6000 2	0 5 0 20 0 20	- New Scrip, 1848, pref Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent 6 per cent	. 14	30000 50	1	Western		۰.
92 97	10 50	10 50	- New, guar. 6 per cent - Northern and Eastern, 5 per cent	118 114		6 54 100 100	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock Manchester, Sheffield, and	1 12	Stock 23 126000 23	20	mouth	124	-
00 56	50	124	$ \frac{1}{2}$ Shares	49	18000 2	5 25	- 4 Shares, No. 1	. 194 19	159000 2: Stock 50	50	- G. N. E. Purchase of Preference	24	
00	25	25	Eastern Union, class A (late E. U. shares)	7 6 6 6 4 m	10640 2 41200 1 87200 1	21 124 0 10	- New, 16/ preference	. 83	62950 23	10	- Preference	8	1
00	25	20 25	- Scrip, guar. 6 per cent., East Lancashire	21 21	43210 10	1	- Manchester and Lincoln Union	a	44423 6	6]	Anglo-Italian, late Italian 2		
20 40 00	64 25	25	- New 2 Shares - 6 per cent Prf. 2 Shares East Lincolnshire	304 304	Stock 1 77323 Stock 1	0 100	Midland — New — Birmingham and Derby	23 221	75000 20 66000 20	20	and Austrian Boulogne and Amiens Central of France (Orlean)	. 8	1.04
25 66	25 25	A11 25 25	I Shares		Stock 1 7539	50 50	 Consolidated Bristol an Birmingham Erewash Valley, pref. 	. 125 125	10000 20 100000 20		Dutch Rhenish		
251 h	124	12			Stock 1 9850 15000	20 15	Norfolk	16 15	50000 20 20 100000	20	Do do	1 21	
590	12 100 40	124 A11 35	- 5 per cent preference Great North of England - New	124 128	21000 60000 Stock	5 50 4	- Guaranteed 5; per cent Northern Counties Union North British	4 4	35500 20 150000 20	1	Do do	. 1	
000	30	30 15 50	- New 30/ Shares - New		104532	5 5 20 17	- Preference North Staffordshire Oxford, Worcester, & Wolv	- 5 4	50000 2 400006 2	. 10 0 20	Namur and Liege	1 7	any atte
000 ock		2 100 15	- Eighths	31 31	14520 16720 40000	25 25	Preston and Wyre - 4 Shares (A) Reading, Guildford, and Re	42 415	130000 2 80006 2	0 7 0 Al	Orleans and Bordeaux	. 2	-
)00 100	50 25	A11 25	- New Hull & Selby	97	1 1	61 6	Royston and Hitchen — Shepreth Extension	- 181 185 - 71 75	72000 2 250000 2 40000 2 31000 2	0 14	Rouen and Havre	d 7 10	707-14
	123 50 163	50	- 1 Shares Lancaster and Carlisle - New	62 62	Stock S	25 25	Scottish Central		31000 2 80000 2 30764 2	0 14	The second of second se	d] 4	

Capital	Amount							RECEIP:	rs.		mile week.	Miles			
and Loan.	expended per last Report.	cost per milo.		paid-u 1848	capits		Name of Railway.	Week ending	Passengers parcels, &c		Total receipts.	Same week 1849	eek a st		n in 1949
						£									
£	£	£	£	£	£		Aberdeen	1850	£ s d		£ a d	£	£ 19	72	81
1,674,666	1,366,713	25,000		-	482	1	TO 10 TO 11	Oct. 12			1350 0 0	494	13	373	371
500,000	495,921	13,051	0.0	5	1 5	263	Beifast & Ballymena Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	19			530 17 10	453 823	63	16	16
,200,000	1,900, 108	118,790	24			568	F	20			1011 11 7		53	854	851
,000,000	2,909,621	33,830	44	4	Si		A 1 1 1				4575 17 3	4195	46	160	154
,460,000	5,326,143	33,288		11			Ol and an a That have a	6			7314 0 0	1870	21	942	80
,339,332	3,896,565	41,452			800	18	The state of the s		2420 0 0		2922 0 0	784	18	53	354
,000,000	966,565	18,237	24		18		Th 1.11 A 171	17			981 3 0		98	71	7
450,000	442,000	55,223	7	7	7	7	Dublin & Kingstown	22			763 15 10	745		16	16
267,000	250,000	15,625			440		Dundee and Arbroath	19		137 16 2			21	31	31
700,000	549,499	17,725	8	6	1	004	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	23			707 6 3	683	22		63
,445,400	1,315,955	19,352			400	000	East Anglian				742 9 2	815	11	674	
,000,000	2,889,218	49,814	3	6	31	23	Edinburgh & Glasgow	19		**************	3157 19 11	3573	65	571	57
,750,000	2,371,335	33,400		2			Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	19			2663 19 10	2248	31	71	71
,000,000	12,786,996	89,711	5	31	11	1	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	20			6318 2 11	16218	50	322	322
440,300	3,365,249	44,280	600	800	1	1	East Lancashire	20			3633 14 5	3127	46	79	75
416,333	2,098,638	22.091	000		302	000	Eastern Union			1 145 2 5	2358 19 04	1600	24	95	78
200,000	4,097,198	39,195	61	3	11	24	Glasgow, Kilmarnock, & Ayr				2968 9 6	3018	29	100	100
866,666	866,462	30,155	84	3	24	21	Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock	19	668 2 4	365 1 11	1036 4 3	974	47	22	22
,200,000	6,329,963	32,160		8.00		400	GreatNorthern& EastLincolns.	6			7219 6 0	2979	33	219	126
.000.000	3,534,845	18,802		800		3	Great Southern & Western (I.)	19	3806 3 3	919 0 8	4725 3 11	3454	25	188	1681
5,448,913	13,500,60	58,698	74	61	4	4	Great Western	20		***************	18293 5 9	17393	71	257	2201
	11,122,632	43,963	74	61	31	2	Lancashire & Yorkshire	20		** **************		10896	55	260	1963
2,000,000	1,950,000	21,560	4	41	41	5	Lancaster & Carlisle	6			4619 0 0	3811	51	90	70
2,500,000	2,000,151	51.286					Leeds and Thirsk	13	617 0 0		1054 0 0	639	29	83	39
2,040,853		61,063	81	7	6	5	London & North Western, &c.	20	27227 3 4		46437 13 2	44461	98	470	470
	28,699,567		288	14	98		London & Blackwali	13			927 7 7	691	168	5à	5
,400,000	1,370,610	249,202	4	34	33	3	London, Brightor, & S. Coast	19			1770 10 10	10768	68	171:	171
7,440,930	7,150,574	41,816	9	51	34	3	London & South Western	13			11361 0 0	10393	47	239	216
,952,756	8,285,570	34,670	5				Man., Shefild., & Lincolnshire	20				1993	36	1673	1594
,000,000	6,555,882	\$9,023	-	000	27	14	Midland, Bristol, & Birm					23244	44	4911	4832
,762,160	15,458,229	\$1,483	***	51			Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	20		** ******************		1257	28	50	50
,596,200	1,168,628	23,372	7		000	31	Monklands	19			703 18 4	746	20	87	37
754,660	513,935	13,890	8	0	41	6	Newcastle and Carlisle	5			2238 0 0	2051	37	60	60
,717,871	1,576,490	26,274	6	6		21	NT IN TO LOT A		1726 14		3486 1 8	3113	25	135	108
,200,000	4,043,737	30,000	5	5	21		NT	0	1		50*5 0 0	4530	23 1	262	262
,573,714	4,544,222	17,344			***	104		20			1563 17 2	1366	34	45	45
,673,333	1,448,910	32,200		7	5	5	Scottish Central	19	0.00 0 0		501 19 7	423	15	82	32
750,000	537,720	16,804					Scottish Midland Junction	20			1789 2 3	1523	36	49	49
,538,000	1,279,263	\$7,218			24		Shrewsbury & Chester		1.1.0 0 1		15111 0 0	13008	64	234	188
,100,000	8,907,515	47,912	64	54	3	3	South Eastern wo		11774 0 0		1916 7 9	1466	35	58 1	58
,397,000	2,063,841	85,583		800			South Devon		1639 10 4		10.10	1100 xee	12	75	
,000,000	2,464,743	32,863					South Wales	20					16	69	100
,000,000	345,458	5,006		4.5.4	***	2	So. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	5		********************		1862	56	40	40
\$30,000	911,785	22,794	54	61	6	6	Taff Vale		***********		2341 7 1	13607		2901	270
,000,000	6.667.507	22,991	9	7	11	24	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	20	5938 9 7			6860		260	300
,295,000	5,041,702	19.694	10	7	1 1	1	York & North Midland	13	4077 0 4	4:15 0 0	8195 0 0	6900	24	0.34	*8.W

Liverpl., all kinds.....

Total ...

1,568,513 1,321,071

THE ECONOMIST.

Oct. 26.

STATEMENT

comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 19, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand an Oct. 19 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON. Of compa) i hoseardicles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the

			SI	JGAR.				
				orted	Duty	paid	Stor	ck
West India East India Mauritius			1849 tons 68,201 35,930 24,779	1850 tons 65,884 34,112 25,762	1849 tons 69,806 39,725 28,588	1850 tons 63,457 35,565 27,372 23,465	1849 tons 23,840 13 258 7,965	1850 tons 18,862 13,280 3,918
foreign			128,901	125,758	15,367	149,859	45,063	36,06
Fore Dheribon, Si Havana Porto Rico . Brasil		anilla	3,223 27,704 9,167	9,541 17,173 5,665 9,244	Exp 2,521 9,485 729 7,312	orted 2,269 11,840 1,459 4,537	2,812 25,248 7,271 8,110	8,04 16,75 3,65 9,78
PRICE O		na mi	54,032	41,623	20,947	20,105	43,441	38,23
of the duties	in the Bri	tish Posse	essions in	America Mauritiu East Inc	s	. 28 91 0 0 30 9	per ewt,	
No	The			orted	1 Dut	29 7 y paid	- 8	tock
West India.				7,929 RUM.	5,778		5,504	6,63
	Impo	orted	Exp	orted	Home Co	onsump.	Sto	ck
West India East India Foreign	1849 gal 1,983,195 530,010 81,360	220,995	1849 gal 928,305 433,305 27,900	1850 gal 863,370 281,709 87,210	1849 gal 962,775 110,520 990	1850 gal 1,053,180 55,4×5 1,125	1849 gal 2,223,135 442,080 130,680	1850 gal 1,675,62 301,41 155,34
2	2,594,565	1,891,170 1			,074,285	1,109,790	,795,895	1\$2,37
Br. Plant Foreign	20,762 9,087	13,684 7,828	522 6,727	477 5,697	14,850 3,505	16,247 1,781	12,841 10,008	8,77 8,65
	29,849	21,512	7,249 COFFE	6,174 SECwt	18,355	18,028	22,849	17,41
Br. Plant Ceylon		13,101 195,826	1,478 43,298	968 21,962	16,842 176,567	10,210 161,873	13,580 192,826	11,52 211,84
Total BP.	243,071	209,929	44,776	22,930	193,409	172,083	206,406	223,36
focha foreign El. falabar	12.253 10,523	10,887 8,994 276	2,145 25, 3 36	1,464 10,711	8,956 6,486 156	11,562 5,166 114	13,798 27,531 132	10,24 15,59 29
t Domingo. Hav.& P Ric Brazil African	1,500 36,178 60,943 1	5,208 2,994 46,378 666	2,312 30,336 59,211	4,828 3,421 24,991	73 558 15,000	188 511 6,150 7	1,634 12,669 23,008 2	1,82 5,16 33,07 66
Cotal For	121,398	75,313	119,340	45,415	31,229	23,698	78,774	66,84
Grand tot. RICE,		285,242	164,116	68,345	224,638	195,781	285,180	290,91
British EI Foreign EI.	Tons 15,035 1,410	Tons 9,122 559	Tons [4,037 1,741	Tons 1,771 523	Tons 12,154 726	Tons 8,751 965	Tons 21,503 2,200	Tons 19,16 1,18
Total PEPPER	19,445 Bags	9.681 Bags	5,781 Bags	2,994 Bags	12,880 Bags	9,716 Bags	23,708 Bags	20,34 Bags
White	1,652 31,216	1,186 46,853	197 23,166	203 25,349	2,874 26,011	2,295 22,660	4,043 51,784	2,30 44,89
Do. Wild. CAS. LIG. CINNAMON.	9 8,417	Pkgs 983 12,532	Pkgs 219 2 7,521	Pkgs 363 121 10,108	Pkgs 754 353 852	Pkgs 960 122 1,241	Pkgs 479 1,099 8i	Pkgs 18 78 2,07
	6,074 bags	6,714 bags	4,658 bags	5,286 bags	950 bags	709 bags	3,171 bags	3,01 bags
PIMENTO		1 10,987	18,355	3,744	2,902 Stuffs	2,870	1,636	8,29
	Serons	Serons	Contraction - Print Page	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Seron
LAC DYE.	9,850 chests 2,225	14,826 chests 4,792	chests	chests	10,780 chests 3,406	11,594 chests 4,503	3,960 chests 3,240	7,463 chests 4,7)6
Logwood	tons 4,550	tons 5,197	tons	tons	tons 4,891	tons 5,097	tons 1,432	tons 1,871
PUSTIC	1,598	1,764	1		1,563	1,568	558	661
East India.	chests 31,750	chests 24,101	chests	ehests	chests	chests	chests	chest
spanish	serons	serons 2,473	serons	serons	\$5,775 eerons 2,385	26,245 serons 2,177	84,813 serons 989	26,91 seron 69.
		1		TPETRE	1		1	
Nitrate of Potass	tons 8,163	tons 8,954	tons	tons	tons 7,629	tons 8,926	tons 2,380	tons 3,219
Nitrate of Soda		2,292			8,682	2,798	2,987	1,94
	bags	bags	C(bags	bags	bags	bage	bags	bags
American	2,686	3,151	899		3,023	3,182	203	31

514,410 464,240

171,980 196,570 1,275,360 1,138,400

1,592,408 1,365,951 171,980 196,570 1,313,267 1,202,572 543,047 496,545

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

EFITOME OF RALLWAT NEWS. SOUTH-EASTERN.—This company's line from Ashford to Hastings and St Leon-ard's, 28 miles, completing the coast communication throughout Kent, is now ready for opening, and the necessary notices have been given for its inspection by the government officer, who will go over it in a few days. It has been eighteen months under construction, and has cost 560,0001, or at the rate of 20,0001 per mile for the double line of way. The distance from Ashford to Rye is about sixteen miles, and the cost from Rye to St Leonards's has been 252,0001. 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 1,380 yards. Mount-pleasent, 220 yards; Hastings, 765 yards; St Leonards, 1,320 yards. The opening of the line, together with that now nearly finished, between Tunbridge wells and Hastings, which will complete the Sonth-Eastern Railway system, is looked forward to as an important step toward closing the capital account of the company. MERFORD AND GLOUCESTER.—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, MI 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 com-pany. It was stated as the result of an interview with MF Brunel that a single line from Hereford to Gloucester would cost 250,0007; and that 100,0007 could be raised from the contractors, 50,0007 by debentures, and 100,0007 in shares. It was reacled and the motion of the Hon. A. Clive, that the Great Western Rail was traceled on the motion of the Hon. A. Clive, that the Great Western Rail

pany. It was stated as the result of an interview with an Drulet that a single line from Hereford to Gloucester would cost 250,000?; and that 100,000? could be raised from the contractors, 50,000? by debentures, and 100,000? in shares. It was resolved, on the motion of the Hon. A. Clive, that the Great Western Rail-way directors be informed that a requisition for establishing a company and carrying out the railway had been presented to the high sheriff by 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 pecuainy asistance, and that a similar communication be made to the directors of the Gloucester and Forest of Dean Railway. GLASCOW, DUMTHES, AND CARLISLE.—It was expected that the remain-ing 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 Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr Company will be com-pleted, 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 Car-lisle and Glasgow.

Caledonian Railway, by competing with it for the through trains between car-lisle and Glasgow. GREAT NORTHERN.—This company's branch line from Hitchin to Royston, about 13 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on Monday. It is in-tended to run three trains each way on week days, and one train each way on Sundays, between London and Royston. The remaining distance from Roys-ton to Cambridge, about 14 miles, will be performed by coaches, running in connection with the trains. There will, therefore, be some competition with the Eastern Counties Company for the Cambridge traffic, which will have the effect of increasing the receipts of the Great Northern Company, and probably to some extent decreasing those of the Eastern Counties Company.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 21.- The railway share market was steady, and although no freat amount of business occurred, quotations were generally regarded as being firmly supported. TUESDAY, Oct. 22.—The railway share market continues on the average

fairly maintained, considering the decrease of speculative business. WEDFEDAX,Oct. 23.- Railway shares have not been quite so wels upported to-day, the state of the weather having prevented the full activity 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 through the decline in consols, and prices up to the close of business showed an extremely

heavy appearance.

FRIDAY, Oct. 25.- Railway shares have been lower again, and the decline extends to both the home and foreign lines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851 .- A meeting of re-THE KALLWAYS AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A meeting of re-presentatives 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; also, that parties clubbing their contributions shall be conveyed to town and back for one third-class parliamentary fare, under deduction of a per centage of mileage, according to distance.—Manchester Guardian. A DISEASE, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, is mani-feating itself strongly amongst the young words in Revenuebuling. The larchest

milesge, according to distance.—Manchester Guardian. A DISEASE, somewhat akin to that which has overtaken the potatoes, is manifesting itself strongly amongst the young woods in Roxburghshire. The larches are dying fast, and other descriptions also. In the Duke of Buccleugh's plantations in Teviotdale, Eskdale, and Ewes, the havoo is very great, threatening to destroy many woodlands altogether. PROFESSIONAL REMUNERATION.—The following new provision respecting "professional remuneration" in the County Courts, which is about to come into force, appears in the new act extending the jurisdiction to 501:—"And be it enacted that the fees to betaken by barristers-at-law and attorneys practising in the said courts, in cases brought within the jurisdiction given by this act, shall be as follows:—An attorney shall be entitled to have or recover a sum not exceeding 12 10s for his fees and costs where the debt or demand claimed in any plaint in covenant, debt, detinue, or assumpsit, shall not exceed 351; or 2/ in any other cause within the jurisdiction given by this act, and in no case shall any fee exceeding 24 s6 db be allowed for employing a barrister as counsel in the cause, and the expense of employing a barrister or an attorney either by plaint if 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 TELEGRAPH .- Messrs Fox and Henderson, the contractors for the Great Exhibition Building, have been declared contractors for making the wire rope of the electric telegraph to be laid down between England and France.

182	50.]				1	H	E	ECONOMIST						1	20	3
-	-	-	Th.	e e	Eco	nor			s Railway et prices of the day are given	80	han	ce i	Li	st.	•	_	
shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company,	Londo M. 1	_	No. of shares.	ofshares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Lon M.	don.	No. of shares.	Ansount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Len M.	Jor
6600 3200 5000 0000	50 81 20 50	81	Aberdeen	2	9	Stock 19500 126819 48444 105500	25 20 32	100 231 10 18 10	Lancashire and Yorkshire - { Shares - Fliths - Thirds, reg - New, guar. 6 per cent	11 3 104	27	52000 52000 19375	8	91 8	Shrewsbury & Birm., Class A — Class B — New guaranteed. Shrewsbury and Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	34	
0000	20	20	5 per cent) Birmingham & Oxford Junc tion, calls duly paid, 0			71656 18000 18400	20 50 50	111 50	- West Riding Union Leeds and Bradford	41 95		600C 15000 2:50(27600	10 20	10 20	- Halves Osweatry New	6	
5000	20	20 15	with a guarantee — without a guarantee Birmingham, Wolverhamp ton, and Dudley, calls dul	29 27		7411 3883 7645 10000 111900	20 20 20	6 17 5 9	- Pref. 6 per cent, No. 1 - No. 2 - No. 3 - Pref. Qrs., 1848, 7 p. ct.	14		17500 165000 20000 20000	10 20 50 25	10 61 50 25	Shropshire Union	135 24 115	1
\$500			paid, or with a guarantee — without a guarantee Birmingham, Wolverhamp ton, and Stour Valley	. 22 . 101 .	****	Stock 44252	100 9	901	London and Blackwall London, Brighton, & S.Coasi - Guaranteed 5 per cent late Croydon Thirds	85	71 841	78750 Stock 28000 42000	32	81 30 32 33	South Stanordshire South Eastern (Dover) - No. 1	42	
2600 tock 5000 5428	26 100 335 175	100	Boston, Stamford, and Birn Bristol and Exeter	70	681	\$219 1640 Stock 43077	50 100 Av.	50 50 100 12	 Pref. Con. 5 p c Do. do. 1852 New, guaranteed 6 p. c. London and Greenwich 	60 60 137	591 137	Stock Stock 56000 87500	50	30 10 50 15	- No. 3 - No. 4 South Wales South Yorkshire, Doncaster	24	1
ock 518 000	50 10 50		Caledonian — Preference Chester and Holyhead — Preference	85 54.	8 g	11136 Stock 168380 65111	20 100 25	20	 Preference or Priv. London & North Western New ¿ Shares Fifth Shares 	24 118 20	234 1184 20	14000	25		and Goole	101	
256 671 800	50 25	45 25	Dublin and Belfast Junctio East Anglian-L. and H and L. and D.	n 18 .		70000 Stock 46500 6000	10	1	- 10/ Shares M. & B. (c) London and South Western - New Shares	31 701 28	694	26650 12500 2186 2880	20 50 2)	20 50 25	Taw Vale Extension	. 5	
0800 4285 tock 4000	8: 20 6:	6	Eastern Counties		61	120560 34000 6000	163 50 20	16) 5 20	- New Scrip, 1848, pref Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	7	·······	24106 50000 30000	16	174 14 50	Windsor, Staines, & South Western		T
1000 7592 5097	69 10 50	6 10 50	 Ditto, No. 2 New, guar. 5 per cent. Northern and Easter. 5 per cent	11ĝ	681 114 561	6000 82500 Stock	16	20 5	Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock Manchester, Sheffield, and	d 1	÷	Stock 126000 159000	25	25 20 9	mouth York, Newcastle, & Berwici - York & Newcastle Ext - G. N. E. Purchase o	k 18	
2200 6156 0800	50	12 43 25	Eastern Union, class A (la	. 49 te	61	18000 10640 41200	25 25	25 25 12	Lincolnshire - 1 Shares, No. 1	- 19 9		Stock 62950	50	50 10	Preference York and North Midland - Preference	. 24	-
8000 5000	20	25 20 25	E. U. shares)	43		87200 43210	10	10	- New, 16/ preference	- 8 n	2	44423	6	61	Foreign Railways.	1	
4720 6140 4000 Stock	6 6 25 50	6 6 25 A1	 New 1 Shares - 6 per cent Prf. 2 Shar East Lincolnshire Edinburgh and Glasgow 	88 304	301	Stock 77323 Stock Stock	100	100 25 100 100	Midland — New — Birmingham and Derby — Consolidated Bristol an	- 44 - 14 y 23 d	43 13 22	75000	20 20 20	20 10	and Austrian Boulogne and Amiens	8	
8128 7466 25 ach	25	1 12	Great Northern	148 45	14g 4ĝ	7539 Stock 9850	50 100 20	50 10 15		- 19	181	10000 10000 5000	0 20 0 20 20		Dutch Rhenish East Indian Do do		
3068 669 750	100	A1 35	guaranteed - 5 per cent preference Great North of England - New	101 121 245	12#	15000 21000 60000 Stock	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	20 5 4 25	- Guaranteed 54 per cent Northern Counties Union. North British	\$. 4	44 48 71 78	10000 3950 15000	0 20		Great Indian Peninsula Do do Louvain a la Sambre Luxenbourg	· 1	
1000 1000 5000 5000	0 30 0 15 0 50 0 6	15 50 1 2	- New 30l Shares - New Great Southern & West (- Eighths	(.) 36 3)	353	10453 16850 3000 1452	G 20 0 50 0 25	50 25	- Preference	··· 1	71 72 3 124 2 415	5000 40000 13000	IG 20	16	Namur and Liege Northern of France Orleans and Bordeaux	- 14	24
5970	100 0 17 0 50 0 25	15 A	Great Western - New	724 10 97	714	4000 3200	6	18		ai- 1	88 184	8000 7200 25000 4000	00 20 00 20 00 20	A 14	Rouen and Havre	ad 7	5704
\$00 1800 1800	0 12	1 12	Lancaster and Carlisle	62	22 62	1066 Stock 1200	6 6. 25	25	- Shepreth Extension		23 23 11	3100 8000	10 20	1	Sambre and Meuse	a 4	ŧ

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

-	apital Amount Average		DI	vidend		٤.				RECEIP	TS.		mile week.	Mi	les
and	expended	cost	on	per an paid-u		1.	Name of Railway.	Week	Passengers,	Merchandise, minerals.	Total	Same week	Traff	oper	n i n
Loan.	per last Report.	per mile.	1847	1848	1849	1850			parcels, &c.	cattle, &c.	receipts.	1849	Ter	1850	1949
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1850	£ s d	£ ø d	£ s d	£	£	72	31
1,674,666	1,366,713	25,000					Aberdeen	Oct. 12			1380 0 0	494		371	373
500,000	495,921	13,051		5	1	1	Belfast & Ballymena	1 19			530 17 10	453		16	16
2,200,000	1,900,108	118,790	28	5	5	265	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.				1011 11 7	823 4193		851	851
3,000,000	2,909,621	33,830	41	4	38	568	Bristol and Exeter	1			4575 17 8	6705		160	154
5,460,000	5,326,143	33,288		12	004		Caledonian	1	5 3316 0 0 3 2420 0 0		7314 0 0	1870		945	80
4,339,332	3,896,565	41,452		0.00	000	12					981 3 0	784		53	354
1,000,000	906,565	18,237	24		11	7				100 10 9	763 15 10	745		71	7
450,000	442,000	55,223	7	7	7	1 -						*********	1 24	:6	16
267,000	250,000	15,625			1 1		Dundee and Arbroath Dundee, Perth. & Aberdeen				707 6 3	683	22	31	31
700,000	549,499	17,725	8	6	11	0.00	East Anglian	1			742 9 2	815	11	673	63
1,445,400	1,315,955	19,352	*15	**	*** 01	2:	Edinburgh & Glasgow	19			3757 19 11	3573	65	574	57
3,000,000	2,889,218	49,814	3	6	31		Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	19			2663 19 10	2248	31	71	71
2,750,000	2,371,335	33,400		2	11	1	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	20			6318 2 11	16218	50	322	322
	12,786,996	89,711	5	31	1	i	East Lancashire		1752 15 6		3633 14 5	3127	46	79	75
8,440,300	3,365,249	44,280			1		Eastern Union			1 145 2 5	2358 19 04	1600	24	95	78
2,416,333	2,098,638	22,091		***	11	21	Glasgow, Kilmarnock, & Ayr				2968 9 6	3018	29	100	100
4,200,000	4,087,198	39,195	6	3	24	21	Glasgow, Paisley, & Greenock	19			1036 4 3	974	47	22	22
866,666	866,462	30,155	8	8			Great Northern & East Lincolns.	1			7219 6 0	2979	83	219	126
8,200,000	6,329,963	32,160	0.04	0.00		3	Great Southern & Western (I.)		3806 3 3		4725 3 11	3454	25	188	1684
4,000,000	3,534,845	18,802		000	4	4	Great Western	0			18293 5 9	17393	71	257	2201
		58,698	74	6	34	1 2	Lancashire & Yorkshire	1 0				10896	55	260	1962
	11,122,632	43,963	1 4	44	42	5	Lancaster & Carlisle	(2972 0 0	1617 0 0	4619 0 0	3811	51	90	70
2,000,000	1.950,000	21,560	-		1		Leeds and Thirsk	1:	617 0 0	477 0 0	1054 0 0	639		33	39
2,500,000		51,286	81	7	6	5	London & North Western, &c.		27227 3 4	19210 9 10	46437 13 2	44461		470	470
	28,699,567	61,063	285		98		London & Blackwali	1	886 7 7	41 0 0	927 7 7	691		59	54
1,400,000		249,202	4	31	37	3	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	11	9219 6 10		:1770 10 10	10768		1713	1711
7,440,930		41,816	9	54	24	3	London & South Western				11361 0 0	10393		239	2162
9,952,756 7,000,000		34,670	5				Man., Sheffid., & Lincolnshire	2				4393		1672	4837
	6,555,882	\$9,023 \$1,483		51	21	14	Midland, Bristol, & Birm	1	3		37858 3 5	23344		491	4007
2,596,200		23.372	7		1		Midland Gt. Western (Irish)					1257		87	37
754,660		13,890	8	6	44	31	Monklands				703 18 4	746		60	60
1,717,871	1,576,490	26,274	6	6	6	6	Newcastle and Carlisle		5 795 0 0		2238 0 0	2051		135	108
4,200,000	4,043,757	30,000	5	5	24	24	North British		0 1726 14 2		3488 1 8	3113 4530		262	262
6,573,714		17,344			1	1.00	North Staffordshire					1366		45	45
1,673,333		32,200		7	1 8	5	Scottish Central	2				423		32	32
750,000		16,804			1		Scottish Midland Junction					1523		43	49
1,538,000		\$7,218			21		Shrewsbury & Chester	21				13008		224	188
9,100,000	8,907,515	47,912	68			3	South Eastern		21:774 0 0		15111 0 0	1460		58	58
9,397,000	2.063,841	35,583			0.00		South Devon mr		3 1639 10 4		939 12 8	4100	1 10	75	
4,000,000	2,464.743	32,863	000	000	1	0.00	South Wales						1 20	69	
1,000,000	345,458	5,006			800	2	So. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole					1863		40	40
\$30,000	911.785	22,794	54			6	Taff Vale	1		02.7 12 5	14606 3 08	13607		2901	270
7,000,000	6,667,507	22,991	9	7	11	24	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	2	0 5938 9 7	1 8667 13 5 4:18 0 0		E860		260	200
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 Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)
 Call (by Southampton packet)
 Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)
 Call, Peru, and Western Coast of America.....
 Grayti and the foreign West India Islands (Cuba
 ercontad) Honduras British West Indies (Jamaica& Berbice excepted) British West Indies (Jamaicak Beroice Excepted) Kingston, Jamaica Geylon, via Southampton Hong Kong, via Southampton aMateira, via Lisbon aDitto, by West Indian Packet Jamaica, the Packet Port of Kingston excepted, including the internal colonial rate of 24...... Barbica ditto. 1 10

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ria France, ditto a'Holland, Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma, Placentia, Greece, Archipelago, and Ionian Islands, séa France, uniferm British

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Ionian Islands, sia France, uniferm British rate, not exceeding § 02 Bavaria, nia France, dito Prussia, via France Bussia, via France Austrian dominions and cities of Cracow and Belgrade, sia France, uniform British and fo-reign rate, ander § ounce Baden, ditto Wurtemburg, ditto Wurtennburg, ditto Switzerland ditto Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the office of Tour & Taxis, ria France, do Certain States of Germany, served by the office of Tour and Taxis, ria France, ditto Wallachia and Moldavia, ria France, ditto Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scu-tari in Asia, via France, ditto Southern Poland (viz. the Governments of Cra-cow, Lublin, and Sandomier), and Southern Russia, via France, ditto Alexandria, Beyront, Smyrna, Dardanelles, and Constartinople, by French packet, sie Mar-seilles, ditto 0 10 1 8 1

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