

# The Economist,

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### CONTENTS.

#### THE ECONOMIST.

The Bank of France.....	1065	NEWS OF THE WEEK:—	
Official Salaries.....	1067	Court and Aristocracy.....	1075
The West Indies.....	1069	Metropolis.....	1075
A Revival of the Coal Monopoly.....	1070	Provinces.....	1075
AGRICULTURE:—		Ireland.....	1075
Agricultural Societies' Meetings.....	1071	Foreign and Colonial.....	1075
Cotton Crop of the United States .....	1072	Commercial News.....	1076
Cultivation of Cotton.....	1073	LITERATURE:—	
Spirit of the Trade Circulars.....	1073	Gleanings in the West of Ireland.....	1076
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—		An Attempt to Develop the Law	1077
Paris.....	1074	of Storms.....	1077
CORRESPONDENCE:—		Natal.....	1077
The Potato Crop—Ireland.....	1075	London as it is To-day.....	1078

#### THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market.....	1078	LONDON MARKETS:—	
The Bankers' Price Current.....	1079	State of Corn Trade for the Week.....	1082
Mails.....	1080	Foreign and Colonial Produce	
Weekly Corn Returns.....	1080	Markets.....	1083
Commercial Epitome.....	1080	Postscript.....	1084
Indigo.....	1081	Additional Notices.....	1084
Cotton.....	1082	Liverpool Markets.....	1085
Markets of Manufacturing Districts.....	1082	Foreign Markets.....	1085
COIN:—		Gazette.....	1085
American Corn and Flour Mar-		Prices Current.....	1086
kets.....	1082	Imports, Exports, &c.....	1087
Continental Corn Markets.....	1082		

#### THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Calls.....	1087	Railway Share List.....	1088
Railway News.....	1 87	Railway Traffic Returns.....	1088
Railway Share Market.....	1087		

## The Political Economist.

### THE BANK OF FRANCE.

#### A EUROPEAN CALIFORNIA.

THE history of the Bank of France for the last three years, presents us with some facts of the deepest interest, in connection with the laws which regulate a sound currency. Our readers are aware that in March, 1848, less than a month after the revolution of February, the notes of the Bank of France were declared a legal tender, and were no longer convertible into coin at the will of the holder. This law remained in force until the 6th ult., when, on the motion of M. Gouin, the National Assembly repealed it, and imposed upon the Bank the resumption of cash payments. For a space of nearly two years and a half, the notes of the Bank of France were inconvertible; and it is naturally regarded as a singular and very unlooked-for fact, that notwithstanding the severe consequences of the revolution on the commerce and trade of the country, the prostration of private credit, and the deplorable derangement of the national finances, the Bank of France has stood through the storm, in a condition of perfect security, and enjoyed a degree of credit equal to what it had at any former period whatever. The specie in her vaults has been steadily and rapidly increasing; and her notes, notwithstanding their inconvertibility, have never, except for a very short period, and to a very small extent, suffered depreciation. For a few weeks, immediately after the law of March, 1848, was passed, the issues of the Bank of France being then confined to notes of the denomination of 500 francs (20*l*) and upwards, some inconvenience was experienced in obtaining coin for small payments, and a small premium, equal at the highest to 2½ per cent., was paid for changing notes of a high denomination. This was, however, chiefly confined to Paris, and lasted only a few months.

But as there were other changes which took place in the laws regulating the issues of the Bank of France about the same period, which, it will be seen hereafter, have had a very important effect upon the events of the period in question, it will be convenient that we should, in the first place, clearly state what those changes have been. The first change in the law was made on the 10th of June, 1847, to meet the severity of the monetary crisis which at that time prevailed throughout Europe. The following are the changes of the law, and the order in which they were made:—

1. A law was passed on the 10th of June, 1847, empowering

the Bank of France to issue notes of the denomination of 200*f* (8*l*)—the lowest denomination before being 500*f* (20*l*). The first emission of 200*f* notes took place on the 28th of Oct. 1847.

2. A decree was issued on the 15th March, 1848, authorising the Bank of France to issue notes of the denomination of 100*f* (4*l*). The first emission of these notes took place on the 28th of the same month.

3. On the same day (15th March, 1848) a decree was issued declaring the notes of the Bank of France a legal tender, and "dispensing with the obligation of paying in specie," and limiting the emission to 350,000,000*f* (14,000,000*l*).

4. Two decrees, of the 27th of April and 2nd of May, 1848, respectively, provided for an amalgamation of the Bank of France with the Public Banks in the departments, and raised the limit of the circulation from 350,000,000*f* (14,000,000*l*), as fixed by the law of the 15th March for the Bank of France alone, to 452,000,000*f* (18,080,000*l*), including the Branch Banks.

5. A law was passed on the 22nd December, 1849, raising this maximum to 525,000,000*f* (22,000,000*l*).

6. And, lastly, a law was passed on the 6th ultimo, obliging the Bank of France to resume cash payments.

These laws, it will be observed, have relation to three distinct things. 1. They relate to the denomination of the notes which it was legal for the Bank to issue. 2. They relate to the convertibility of the notes into specie at the will of the holder. 3. They relate to a maximum limit of the circulation. We propose to confine our attention in the first place to the first of these subjects, with regard to which there are many points of interest worthy of most attentive consideration, independent of the important connection which we shall hereafter show subsisted between it and the other two subjects referred to.

We need hardly recall to our readers the intensity of the crisis of 1847. From January in that year the bullion in the Banks of England and France rapidly diminished, until in April it was reduced in the former to 9,337,000*l*, and in the latter to 4,200,000*l*, with every indication that the crisis had not reached the highest point. At that time the Bank of France was limited by law to the issue of notes of 500*f* (20*l*) and upwards. On the 8th of May, 1848, we published an elaborate article on "The Present Crisis, its Character and Remedy," in which we took a review of the existing regulations in connection with the currency of the chief countries of Europe. In connection with the present interesting inquiry, and the facts which the experience of the last three years has brought to light, we cannot do better than quote what we then said in relation to the currency of France:—

In France the currency is of a mixed character, and the capital of the country is economised, not only by the use of the deposits in the banks, but also by a portion of the circulation being in paper. We will leave out of consideration the local and private banks, and glance only at the Bank of France as the most important establishment. The business of the Bank of France is, in effect, precisely similar to that of the Bank of England; it is a bank of deposit and of issue, combined in one, as the Bank of England was in form prior to the bill of 1844, and is in reality still. The Bank of France, like the Bank of England, has a capital of its own, receives deposits from its customers, issues notes payable on demand, and advances its funds on public securities and in the discount of bills; and it is thus enabled, while it affords great facilities to the commerce of the country by these advances of capital, to pay a good dividend to its proprietors without any charge to its customers. On the 13th of last month the accounts of the Bank of France stood thus, converted into sterling money:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation of notes.....	10,850,000	Bills under discount, &c.....	9,400,000
Deposits.....	2,720,000	Bullion or coin.....	4,200,000
	13,570,000		13,600,000

The notes of the Bank of France are payable on demand, and so being convertible into silver at the pleasure of the holder, perform equally well all the uses which coin would perform. So that, compared with the system used by the Bank of Hamburg, the Bank of France, between its deposits and its issues, supplies capital which would otherwise be in a great measure useless, to the extent of 9,400,000*l*. And in order to secure to the public the payment of their deposits and the notes in circulation, a reserve of 4,200,000*l* in bullion remains in the vaults of the Bank.

As the Bank of France issues no notes below the value of five hundred francs or 20*l*, the currency of the country cannot by this means be economised to any greater extent than notes of that and higher denominations can be used. The whole of the remainder of the currency is performed in silver. The economy

therefore, practised by the Bank of France, though affording many millions of capital to the public (which would otherwise be locked up unproductively) in performing the functions of a circulating medium, is extremely imperfect. In notes of 20*l* each, it circulates to 3,400,000*l*; against which it holds bullion, say, to the amount of 3,200,000*l*; the remaining 1,900,000*l* of its bullion being supposed to be held in reserve against the deposits. By this means, therefore, the capital of France is thus economised or augmented by

	£
The amount of circulation of notes .....	10,580,000
Deduct the bullion held in reserve to secure the convertibility of the notes .....	3,200,000
	7,380,000

Thus 7,380,000*l* of additional capital is obtained by France, just as much as if that quantity of silver were dug from a mine in one of her provinces. But still the extent to which this economy is carried is extremely imperfect. Let us compare it with the Bank of England, and see how much more capital France would really economise, and render available for all her purposes, if the Bank of France carried the principle to the same extent as is done by the Bank of England. The Bank of England issues notes of the denomination of 5*l* and upwards. On a recent day, the whole circulation of the Bank of England was thus composed:—

	£
Notes of 5 <i>l</i> .....	6,100,000
Notes of 10 <i>l</i> .....	3,900,000
Notes of 20 <i>l</i> to 100 <i>l</i> , both inclusive .....	8,700,000
Notes of 200 <i>l</i> to 1,000 <i>l</i> , both inclusive .....	4,300,000
	22,000,000

So that the notes under 20*l* were exactly 10,000,000*l*, and the notes of 20*l* and upwards were also 10,000,000*l*. Supposing, therefore, that if the Bank of France were to extend their issue to notes of the same denominations as the Bank of England does, and that the amount of the smaller notes would bear the same proportion to those of 20*l* and upwards, in France, as in England, then the circulation of the Bank of France would be increased by 10,880,000*l* in addition to its present amount. But this additional circulation of notes would not increase the circulating medium of France by one franc, but would only displace so much silver, and liberate it from the unproductive purposes of a circulating medium, and give it to the country as an increased amount of capital for foreign payments or any other objects. In issuing this additional quantity of notes, the Bank would, of course, be obliged proportionably to increase its reserve of bullion, to secure their convertibility at all times. The mode would be thus:—The Bank would issue, in payment of its deposits, in advances upon securities, and in exchange for bullion, the notes in question to the extent of 10,880,000*l*; as the bullion increased in its vaults, it would extend its accommodation to the public by additional discounts of bills, or it would increase the amount of its interest-bearing securities, retaining always a sufficient additional proportion of bullion to secure the convertibility of its notes. At the conclusion of the operation, the accounts of the Bank of France would stand thus, supposing the deposits to remain the same:—

	£		£
Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation .....	21,760,000	Securities .....	17,080,000
Deposits .....	2,720,000	Bullion and coin held against the circulation .....	6,400,000
		Do. against the deposits .....	1,000,000
	24,480,000		24,480,000

So that, such a change would accomplish an economy of capital, thus:—

	£
Calculation of notes .....	21,760,000
Deduct bullion held as a reserve to secure their convertibility .....	6,400,000
	15,360,000

Thus, besides absolutely adding to the capital of the country, after retaining a corresponding increased reserve of coin, the sum of 7,380,000*l*, this step would save the country the great expense caused by the wear of the coin, and the enormous inconvenience which attends a circulation of *five franc* pieces, carried about in bags.

A month after the date of this article, on the 10th of June, the law was passed permitting the Bank of France to issue notes of 200 francs (8*l*), and on the 15th of the following March, another law permitted the issue of notes of the denomination of 100 francs (4*l*); at the same time the Bank of France was relieved of the obligation of paying in specie. The principles urged in our article of the 8th of May, 1847, had reference only to a circulation convertible into specie at the will of the holder, and the maintenance of a sufficient reserve of bullion to secure such convertibility, from which a departure is at all times most dangerous; for though, as we have frequently explained, depreciation does not necessarily follow from the absence of convertibility, yet it is the only check which can safely be relied upon in order to avoid it. Owing to the very able management of the Bank of France, and other causes to which we shall refer when we come to treat of that branch of the subject, the depreciation of the notes, although inconvertible, has been avoided. Paper and specie have maintained an equal value. We are therefore justified in concluding, that the actual course of the circulation and the specie held by the Bank would have been the same, had the law of March, 1848, suspending cash payments, not passed. As it is, it has been a dead letter. And, therefore, in considering the effect of the laws of June, 1847, and March, 1848, permitting the Bank to issue notes of a lower denomination, upon the circulation of the Bank, and the economy of capital in the form of bullion, we may treat it as if our condition of convertibility had really existed.

Let us, then, examine how far the consequences of such a measure, anticipated in our article of the 8th of May, 1847, have been realized. On the 6th of April, 1848, the circulation and bullion in the Bank of France were as follows:—

	Circulation.	Bullion.
	fr	fr
Paris .....	285,500,000	53,430,000
Branches .....	18,120,000	43,400,000
Total .....	300,720,000	96,830,000
Or .....	£ 12,028,810	3,873,230

We would now call special attention to the progress of the circulation from the 15th of March to the present time. The following table exhibits the amount of notes in circulation on that day, and on the 2nd of each month following, and distinguishes the amount of notes of each of the new denominations, from those of the old denominations prior to the law of June, 1847:—

CIRCULATION of the BANK of FRANCE and its BRANCHES, from March 15, 1848, to September 2nd, 1850; showing the proportion of notes of the value of 100*fr* (4*l*), 200*fr* (8*l*), and of 500*fr* (20*l*), and upwards.

Dates	Total circulation of Paris and branches. francs millions	Particulars of the Circulation		
		Notes of 100 <i>fr</i> (4 <i>l</i> ). Law, March 15, 1848. francs millions	Notes of 200 <i>fr</i> (8 <i>l</i> ). Law, June 16, 1847. francs millions	Other notes of 500 <i>fr</i> (20 <i>l</i> ), and upwards. francs millions
March 15, 1848.....	273	—	7	266
April 2 .....	295	2	11	282
May 2 .....	311	30	16	265
June 2 .....	358	41	20	337
July 2 .....	420	50	24	344
August 2 .....	422	58	28	336
September 2 .....	430	61	30	339
October 2 .....	441	65	35	341
November 2 .....	482	68	41	373
December 2 .....	482	70	50	362
January 2, 1849 .....	431	71	55	305
February 2 .....	426	72	55	299
March 2 .....	413	70	50	299
April 2 .....	449	52	58	330
May 2 .....	416	48	42	326
June 2 .....	499	44	40	316
July 2 .....	403	42	41	320
August 2 .....	414	45	42	327
September 2 .....	412	45	42	325
October 2 .....	432	45	45	332
November 2 .....	441	46	48	347
December 2 .....	440	44	44	332
January 2, 1850 .....	449	43	42	364
February 2 .....	467	44	44	379
March 2 .....	468	45	46	377
April 2 .....	483	47	50	386
May 2 .....	456	46	51	389
June 2 .....	481	46	52	383
July 2 .....	438	47	55	396
August 2 .....	510	48	55	407
September 2 .....	495	52	52	392

a Exclusive of the new branches.—b Including the new branches.

This table is extremely instructive. But in examining the results, it is necessary that we should first bear in mind the fact, that in May, 1848, the law was passed amalgamating the Bank of France in Paris and the Banks in the provinces, and that while, in the above return, the first three lines, 15th March, 2nd April, and 2nd May, refer only to the Bank of France in Paris, the remainder of the dates include the circulation of the new branches, which added 100,000,000 francs to the circulation. Making allowance for this difference, the circulation of the 2nd of April, would have been 395,000,000*fr* (15,800,000*l*), including the branches. On the 2nd inst. the circulation, also including the branches, was 496,000,000*fr* (19,840,000*l*), showing an increase of 101,000,000*fr* (4,040,000*l*). But it will be observed that nearly the whole of this increase consists of notes of the two newer and lower denomination of notes. At the former date, April 2, 1848, they had only recently been adopted, and only the amount of 13,000,000 francs (520,000*l*) had then been issued; at the later date there were in circulation:—

	fr	£
Of 100 franc notes .....	52,350,000	2,094,000
200 franc — .....	52,000,000	2,080,000
Total .....	104,000,000	4,160,000

So that of the entire increase of 101,000,000 francs (4,040,000*l*), no less than 91,000,000 francs (3,640,000*l*) consisted of the two new and lower denomination of notes; while the old and high denomination of notes continued almost stationary during the whole period; the amount on the 2nd of April, 1848, including 100,000,000 francs for the branches not then joined to the Bank of France, was 382,000,000 francs, and on the 2nd inst., 392,000,000 francs. The exact comparison of the two periods may be thus stated:—

	CIRCULATION of the BANK of FRANCE.	
	(April 2, 1848.)	(Sept. 2, 1850.)
	fr	£
Notes of 100 <i>fr</i> and 200 <i>fr</i> .....	13,000,000 = 520,000	104,000,000 = 4,160,000
Notes of 500 <i>fr</i> and upwards—Paris .....	282,000,000	11,280,000 = 451,200,000
Do. Branches .....	100,000,000	392,000,000 = 15,680,000
Total .....	395,000,000 = 15,800,000	496,000,000 = 19,840,000

The fact is therefore established, that practically the whole of the large increase of the circulation of the Bank of France, during the last two years and a half, has arisen from the issue of notes of a lower denomination. There is no reason for thinking that the issue of the larger notes would have been different from the results given above, had the law remained unaltered. The purposes for which notes of large denominations (of 20*l* and upwards) are usually required, are limited, and they cannot be used for the ordinary purposes of currency, in the daily small transactions of trade. But the issue of notes of the lower denominations of 4*l* and 8*l*, introduced them to purposes for which before coin alone could be used. Well, but every 100 franc note that was issued economised the use of 100 francs of silver coin; and as we find that before the expiration of one year, say on the 2nd of Feb., 1849, the issue of 100 franc and 200 franc notes rose to no less than 127,000,000 francs (5,080,000*l*), and without any depreciation in their intrinsic value, although inconvertible, it shows that coin to

that amount had been displaced from circulation, and that in reality so much capital had been economised to France as a country—to the benefit of the Bank of France, no doubt, in the first place, which profited by the increased circulation, but ultimately to the whole of France, whose effective capital was thus much increased by the change.

The first effect of this economy of the currency is no doubt to increase the specie in the hands of the Bank, received in exchange for the notes issued, directly or indirectly, and by thus placing at the command of the Bank a larger amount of disposable capital, the next effect is to reduce the rate of interest, and thus to increase the facilities for trade and commerce. Now let us see how far this consequence was experienced from the issue of these lower denomination of notes. On the 6th April, 1848, the bullion held by the Bank of France in Paris and the branches, was 96,830,000 francs (3,873,200*l*); on the 26th of October in the same year it had increased to 231,060,000 francs (9,242,400*l*), during which period the circulation of the new denomination of notes increased to 112,000,000 francs, or 4,480,000*l*, without leading to any reduction of the circulation of the old denomination of notes, and therefore displacing and economising so much silver coin.

It was a matter of extreme surprise during 1848, that the bullion in the Bank should increase so rapidly, considering the many reasons then in operation likely to produce a contrary effect. During the period to which we have referred, from April to October 1848, great discredit prevailed throughout France and the continent generally, and remittances were made in every conceivable shape to this country for investment, so that for a long period the exchanges were much in our favour; and there can be no doubt that a considerable drain of capital took place from France during the period in question. Nevertheless, the economy effected in the circulation, by the substitution of notes for coin, enabled France to sustain that drain without any inconvenience, and the Bank to increase its bullion by upwards of 4,000,000*l*.

It may perhaps be contended that the inconvertibility of the notes protected the Bank of France from a drain. There is no ground whatever for such a supposition. Had there been a greater demand for specie for export than could be supplied, it would have shown itself by a depreciation in the value of notes, but which did not take place. And in such a case, although the Bank, by being released from the obligation of cash payments, might have forcibly retained the bullion she held, yet had there been a demand for export greater than could be supplied, it is clear the Bank could not have increased its amount of bullion. We come, therefore, to the conclusion that the result would have been the same had the Bank continued to pay in specie throughout the whole period. It is then difficult to estimate the advantages which France has derived from the introduction of these new denominations of notes, by which she was enabled thus to economise her coin, and to increase her effective capital to so large an amount at so critical a crisis.

The Bank of France is now restored to a safe and healthful position by the law of the 6th ult., requiring the resumption of cash payments. In addition to the old amount of her circulation, there is an amount of 100 franc and 200 franc notes, upwards of 4,000,000*l*, making the entire circulation nearly 20,000,000*l*; but with this increase of circulation the bullion also has increased in even a greater proportion. By the measures which we have described, France has added to her effective capital, and to the general stock of specie in Europe, the large sum of 100,000,000 francs or 4,000,000*l* sterling, just as much as if that quantity of the precious metals had been discovered and made available to France, with as little labour and cost as has attended the emission of the notes referred to. And all that the Bank of France has now to do, in order to make the increased issues as safe as the smaller amount prior to 1848, is to see that a sufficient reserve of bullion is always kept, to secure their convertibility. That one point attended to, the circulation may safely be left to regulate itself.

It thus appears that the amount of bullion liberated from the circulation of France, by this means, is equal at least to two-thirds of the whole amount furnished by California to the United States up to the present time. We shall return to the other portion of this interesting subject in another number.

#### OFFICIAL SALARIES. RADICAL INCONSISTENCY.

THE experienced witnesses examined before the Committee were unanimous in declaring their conviction that the present remuneration for the high offices of State is by no means on too liberal a scale. Many indications creep out in the course of the investigation leading to a belief that it is, on the contrary, often inadequate. All the witnesses affirm, in the strongest manner, that the inevitable expenses of official life are scarcely ever more than covered by the salary assigned; that the salary, instead of being an actual equivalent remuneration for the work performed, seldom does more than just enable the individual to hold the office without injury to his private fortune. A minister, whether Secretary of State, Under Secretary, or President of the Council or of the Board of Trade, is expected to live—and, as a matter of moral necessity, must live—in something of the same style as those with whom he associates; and no one acquainted with London will

differ from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in believing that 5,000*l* a year is barely adequate to enable a minister to do this. He is asked whether there are any of the higher offices of Government the salaries of which do not actually reimburse the holder. He answers: "It seems to me clear that, with respect to the whole of those higher offices for which a salary of 2,000*l* a year only is given, the parties are not compensated by the salary. . . . If I am asked whether it is worth any man's while to take one of those offices, looking merely at the remuneration, I say decidedly that it is not." The amount of society which it is usual and desirable for these official personages to keep up, involves great expense; "the whole of a man's household expenditure on taking office is raised to a higher scale, and even on going out of office it is very difficult to reduce it." "If a Cabinet Minister and President of the Board of Trade does not receive more than 2,000*l* a year, I should say it was not sufficient to defray the additional expenses to which he is subjected." Lord John Russell (Q. 1,226) confirms this testimony. He further says: "A certain amount of expense for more carriages and servants, I think, is necessary in this country, where men holding high offices have to associate with persons of large fortune; and though they may not compete with them, it is necessary to come something near to their style of living."

The duties, responsibilities, and anxieties of high office are of a nature to absorb the whole man. If a statesman is to do full justice to his functions, he must devote to them his undivided time and thoughts, to the entire neglect of his own private affairs. A man's private fortune inevitably suffers, often suffers enormously and irretrievably, by his promotion. He is often compelled for years together to leave the management of his own concerns entirely to agents. If he be a man of colossal fortune, who in any case would employ an agent, probably the injury would not be felt; in the case of men of more moderate means, who are accustomed to transact and superintend their own business, the loss consequent on taking office is often quite incalculable, and such as no existing salary could defray. Now this is a great evil, which a false and niggard economy may aggravate to a perilous extent. "In all offices," says Mr Burke, "there is necessarily a great neglect of domestic affairs; a person in high office can rarely take a view of his family house. If he sees that the State take no detriment, the State should see that his affairs take as little."

The combined effect of these two causes—the inevitable increase of personal expenses, and the inevitable neglect of private interests—is such as to render it notorious that in these days no man can save out of his official salary; no man is the richer for being in office. On the contrary, it is generally admitted that no man remains long in office without being seriously a loser. No man in England can serve the State with impunity. Lord Grey was a poorer man for office. Lord John Russell tells the Committee that, "till he was Prime Minister, he never knew what a debt was." Since the salary of the Viceroyalty of Ireland was reduced to 20,000*l*, what Lord Lieutenant has there been who has not been impoverished by the appointment? Even in former days, when ministerial emoluments were far larger than they now are, almost every Premier, who was not also a man of large independent fortune, died in debt. Lord Chatham was neither an ostentatious nor an extravagant man, yet on his death Parliament paid his debts to the amount of 20,000*l*. His son held office for a long period with a salary of 11,400*l*, but his emoluments were so inadequate to his expenses, that Parliament had to pay his debts to the extent of 40,000*l*. Mr Canning and Mr Huskisson both left office poor men. In no case do we hear of the emoluments of office enabling a man to provide for his family as those of other professions do.

On the whole, it is abundantly clear that official position in this country is a source of poverty instead of being a source of wealth. The honourable member for Manchester draws thence the conclusion, that since it cannot be the salary which is the inducement to statesmen to accept office, the State may take advantage of their more generous motives, and dispense with salary almost or altogether (Q. 346). Sir Robert Peel replies: "Such men as Lord Chatham, Mr Pitt, and Mr Fox, entered into public life from honourable ambition, and from the desire to render public service; but I doubt whether it would be wise or just in the State to turn round upon them on that account, and say, 'Since you are prompted by these high and honourable motives, we will cut down the salary, about which you think nothing and care nothing.' It is more wise to say, 'We will allot you a provision sufficient to enable you to sustain the unavoidable expenses of office; we will give you no temptation to abuse its patronage.'" Nothing has surprised us more, in examining the evidence on this subject, than the shallow, poor, and shortsighted policy of the Radical members of the Committee, as indicated by their questions. They seem to have been entirely incapable of perceiving that the inevitable consequence of that miserable economy, which would reduce the salaries of public offices to an inadequate amount of remuneration, must be to render these offices inaccessible to any but the wealthy; to compel the State to confer all its high places of dignity and power exclusively on the landed or the monied aristocracy; to deprive the country of the services of those able and eminent men who hap-

pen also to be poor men, and at the same time to deprive these men of the power of aspiring to the legitimate rewards of great public ability. A more slavish or mischievous worship of Mammon—a more effective falling prostrate at the feet of the aristocracy—can scarcely be conceived. Such a system of parsimony as that aimed at by Mr Bright would in former days have debarred from office Pitt, Burke, Fox, Huskisson, and Canning; and in the present age would debar a great many of the most eminent members of the Legislature, whom it might be indelicate to name. Sir Robert Peel's observations on this matter are full of practical wisdom: "It is surely a great public advantage that men of eminent qualifications for rendering public service should have some inducement to enter into it rather than into professions. If they do enter it, it would be unfair to allot them an amount of salary which places them in an inferior position to that of colleagues who may have, from the accident of birth, larger means of supporting the expenses of office. . . . I think it is of the greatest public advantage that men of ability without large hereditary fortunes should be enabled to accept office. . . . I think those who wish to see the arena of public service open to all, without distinction of rank or fortune, ought not to contend for an undue limitation of official emoluments. Those emoluments ought to be sufficient to induce a man of great abilities and of very moderate means to enter into the public service; and it would be unjust to such a man to place him in immediate contact with men of great wealth, and leave him with insufficient means to maintain the proper dignity of the office he held. I feel that very strongly. If you were to adopt that principle, you would confine the tenure of great offices to the aristocracy and to men of fortune. That would be a great public misfortune."

One of the points on which we think the majority of the Committee quite wrong, and the whole of the witnesses quite right, regarded the retention or abolition of those three or four offices in the Government to which no heavy duties are attached. These are the places of Lord Privy Seal, Paymaster-General, Master of the Mint, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The opinion of the Committee was, that, as these Ministers had no very onerous duties to perform, as far as mere official functions were concerned, their services might, therefore, very well be dispensed with, and their salaries saved to the country. Sir Charles Wood, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and every man of experience whose opinion was asked, spoke in the strongest terms as to the importance and almost the necessity of retaining these under-worked officers; and as to the value and extent of the actual services they rendered to the public, the reasons they gave appear to us irresistible. On these Ministers falls all the extra work which Parliamentary investigations, or inquiries with a view to administrative improvements, throw upon the Government, and which the Secretaries of State and the other fully-worked officials are utterly unable to undertake. For example, the Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade has for two years been engaged in a laborious investigation into the Customs' Department, from which great ameliorations are expected. Had the Paymastership had heavy duties attached to it, Lord Granville could not possibly have undertaken this additional labour. When Lord John Russell was Paymaster of the Forces, Lord Grey devolved upon him the preparation of the Reform Bill, and the preliminary investigation relating to the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. Lord Minto and Lord Durham both were called upon to discharge special missions while holding the Privy Seal. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says: "If you had no persons in the Government except those who are worked up to the full extent of their power in the transaction of the ordinary business of the Government, you would get none of that extra work done which the House of Commons now puts upon us from day to day. . . . I think in ordinary times the public would suffer unless there were a certain number of persons not so absorbed in the ordinary duties of their office as to be able to turn their attention to various business which requires to be done, and to various inquiries which are necessary to be made. . . . A very great number of questions are necessarily brought before the Cabinet, into which a person at the head of a heavy department, such as a Secretary of State, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not really time to look: they must therefore trust to other parties; and it is a great advantage that there should be persons who are not so entirely occupied with their own department as to be unable to devote their attention to matters of that kind." Lord Minto says: "The office of Lord Privy Seal is one of those offices the holder of which is expected to give his attention to all those subjects which Ministers holding offices of great labour are quite unable to attend to, and which, if there were not one or two persons so circumstanced in the Government, would be very much neglected." "During the period (asks the Chairman) when your Lordship was First Lord of the Admiralty, was it then the policy of the Government to entrust any number of public measures to those members of the Administration who had no very active duties to perform?"—Answer: "It was absolutely essential that it should be so. Speaking for myself, at the time when I was First Lord of the Admiralty, it would have been quite impossible for me to give my attention to any subject out

of my own department. From breakfast till a late hour in the evening, I was exclusively occupied in the business of the department; and I felt when I went into the Cabinet, that I was quite unable to give, or to form, an opinion that was worth having, upon the great majority of the questions that were there to be considered." We learn from Mr Shiel (whose testimony is confirmed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that when he was appointed Master of the Mint, and, unlike his predecessors, had no other department to attend to, he was able to look into the constitution of his department, and to prepare arrangements and reforms by which a yearly saving of from 10,000*l* to 20,000*l* will be effected. Lord Durham said, speaking of these supposed sinecures: "I should say they are extremely useful, and no Government can go on without them. It is the custom to transfer the consideration of such subjects as do not immediately fall within the business of the heads of departments, to those members of the Cabinet who are not required to give personal attendance in their offices. When I was Lord Privy Seal, I never had one day free from business of that description: on many days from seven to eight hours." Sir R. Peel, after enumerating the stupendous toll which falls to the lot of the Prime Minister, asks: "Now, how is it possible for him to go through all this unless you render him some assistance? I say it is a great advantage that there should be one or two colleagues to whom he can commit the consideration of a particular subject, with whom he can confer, who have the influence of high office, who are connected with him by the ties of a common responsibility, and who are not overwhelmed with the details of office. If he applies to a Secretary of State for assistance, he finds him just as overburdened as himself." Lord John Russell gives, in considerable detail, his reasons for agreeing with his great rival. "I think (says he) it would be a great loss if you said that every office in which there was not much to do should be combined with another of more business. One reason is, that the persons who hold the offices of Secretary of State and Chancellor of the Exchequer and offices of that nature, are charged with duties which absorb their time so much, that if there is any question depending in Parliament, or requiring consideration from the Administration, if it be one that does not specially come within the scope of their departments, they have hardly time to attend to it. . . . Then to give another reason: At the formation of Lord Grey's Government, there were two men of great eminence who had been connected with him in politics all their life, who belonged to the same party, and whose talents would be recognised by everybody; I mean Lord Lansdowne and Lord Holland. I believe that Lord Grey offered to each of them offices of great business, but they both said that their health and strength were inadequate to undertake such. Now, if he had had no other offices to offer them, if he had not been able to offer Lord Lansdowne the Presidency of the Council, and Lord Holland the Duchy of Lancaster, he must then have been without their assistance in the Cabinet, which would have been a great loss to the Government and to the country. . . . As it is, it is rather a defect in the Government of this country that, while persons who are out of office, in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, can give their attention to great subjects, the time of the Ministers is so much absorbed with the duties of their offices, that there are very few of them who can give their attention to a great subject, and look at the consequences to the country of the measures which are adopted. I think that a defect as it is; but the defect would be far greater if every man in the Cabinet had his time so fully occupied as is the case in the departments which are most busy. . . . There are other cases: Now, such a man as Mr Macaulay, I should have been very sorry not to have asked to take office when the present Government was formed. I think it a great loss not having him; but I do not think he would have taken an office of great labour if I had proposed it to him. Then you must look at this Government altogether as a Parliamentary Government; if you were framing a Government as the Emperor of Russia might do, you would certainly frame one somewhat different from that which we have; but considering that every measure has to be proposed and defended in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, I think it very desirable to have persons who can take a part in that defence, and are qualified to do so, even though they are not persons who would accept offices of great labour: I think it would not be a good thing if the Ministers were much weaker than independent Members of Parliament. I think on this account it is necessary, though it seems a clumsy expedient, to have some offices without the amount of work that fully employs the time of the persons holding them."

In the face of these unanswerable arguments urged by men of the longest and widest experience in public life, and acquiesced in by Whigs, Radicals, and Conservatives, will it be credited that the Committee recommend the abolition of these offices or their amalgamation with others! For years past it has been a common and a very just complaint, on the part of the friends of social and administrative reforms, that Ministers have had no time to attend to them. Their whole strength is required to discharge the duties of the day; there are compelled to live from hand to mouth; to put aside all work that is not imperative and urgent; they are necessitated to leave to the country at large, to amateur politicians and

independent senators, the investigation of great social questions, the exposure of abuses, the suggestion of reforms;—patient study of the maladies of the country, deep consideration of the remedies to be applied, are alike made extremely difficult to our overburdened Ministers. This is a sore evil; and it is an evil of which the Committee recommend the perpetuation and the aggravation.

### THE WEST INDIES. COTTON GROWING IN JAMAICA.

THE last news from the West Indies is favourable for the islands. Barbadoes has produced and sent home this year 25,000 hhd of sugar, the largest quantity ever made in the island. Ground provisions were getting remarkably cheap. The prospect of the forthcoming crop of sugar was also most cheering, the weather being highly favourable. The crop being the largest ever grown, and the price of sugar being good, Barbadoes must be flourishing. Even of Jamaica, that most complaining of colonies, there is hope. The gentlemen of the island, shamed apparently by the ladies, have at last begun to help themselves; and there is little doubt, if they continue in earnest, but they will be successful.

A meeting of planters, anxious to promote cotton cultivation in the island, took place on Aug. 26, and there is good ground for asserting that it may be successfully carried on. At this meeting Mr Wright, the most active promoter of the plan, informed the meeting that a "sample purchased by his firm, and sent on to Manchester, was composed of the common wild cotton of the country," picked by the Misses Clarke, of Half-way Tree, St Andrew—he believed with their own hands—and was declared to be worth 1s per lb. Here were a couple of ladies setting an example to the "young men of the country which he hoped to see them soon follow." So the ladies have the merit of beginning the redemption of Jamaica. Besides the actual success in gathering cotton from the common wild plants of the country, there is abundant evidence of the suitability of the colony to the cultivation.

The *Jamaica Despatch* assures us that, of the capabilities of Jamaica for the production of cotton, no one who has lived in it for a quarter of a century could doubt. At the meeting it was stated of an estate called St Jago Pen, which the proprietor offered to the company, should one be formed, for three years for nothing, "that cotton of first quality is growing wild through the lands." "A cotton shrub, just three months old—planted on 13th of May last—which contained no less than ninety bolls, was produced at the meeting. It was about 3½ feet high, and the small branches of it were literally borne down with the weight of the bolls, many of which were large, and appeared almost ready to burst. It was of the species called Upland cotton, and was grown at Mount Moreland in the St Catharine's hills, about six miles from Spanish Town, a district at present utterly valueless, but which it was evident might be most beneficially employed in the growth of cotton." From about eight to ten acres of land have been cultivated there by a Mr Emerson, at the cost of 8l 8s, after clearing once; we presume per acre, but it is not so stated. Even at that price, cotton can be successfully cultivated.

Jamaica seems to have many advantages in cotton growing. The *Jamaica Despatch* says:—"Mr Williams tells us that a bale of 400 lbs—or of 'Sea Island' cotton a half bale—is considered a good yielding in the Southern States. Mr M'Geachy states that his 'Sea Island' cotton, a beautiful specimen of which was shown at the meeting yesterday, had yielded 500 lbs, or a bale and a quarter, to the acre during the year. The difference is easily accounted for. Mr M'Geachy planted his cotton in August, commenced picking in December, and continued to pick without intermission up to the end of July. During the greater part of this time frost would have put a Georgian planter out of the field. But then, Mr M'Geachy's plants, which had yielded him 500 lbs of clean cotton per acre during the first year of their planting, instead of having succumbed to frost and snow as Mr Williams's would have done in Georgia, are still thriving prosperous shrubs covered with the blossoms of a new crop, which, from hardened wood, may produce a second year a still larger crop freed from the cost of planting."

All the advantages of climate are on the side of Jamaica; and were it not for a little explanation afforded by a Mr Williams, an American gentleman, we might be much at a loss to know why cotton succeeded so well in Georgia and had been neglected in Jamaica.

Of course the produce of both must find a sale in the common market, and Mr Williams stated that in Jamaica,—

He found the habit was to turn up the land with a hoe, and the consequence was a large number of hands were required. In the States they ploughed the land, and he could put in and pick out a crop from 100 acres with eight hands. Then, as to the cost, he thought a shilling a day for the number that were actually necessary for the work of such a plantation very moderate expenditure, and certainly much less than labour cost in the Southern States. There, an ordinary or common slave labourer was hired at for 75 dollars a year, the whole cost of maintenance, medical attendance, and clothing being thrown on the party hiring; superior slaves, however, were not to be procured under 150 dollars, with the same allowance. Surely, then, if in the United States, with such a charge as this, planters could grow cotton at a profit, Jamaica ought to be able to do so with labour at a shilling a day; and that more especially when it was considered that cotton here was perennial, and yielded, as Mr M'Geachy had said, a picking from December to the end of July. In the Southern States the

manager of a cotton plantation—aye, and of a sugar plantation too—did not hesitate to hold the plough himself. He believed that was not the practice here. Well, he had often done it, and would do it here. He would guarantee to cultivate twenty acres of cotton himself, and take the plough if it were necessary to show the people what a man ought to do. He had put down the number of labourers necessary to carry on the cultivation of one hundred acres at fifteen, but he would do, and had done the same work in the United States, with eight.

The Jamaica planters, terrified by a temperature of 130 deg. in the sun, however much they have liked the sunny products of such a climate, have never put their hands to the plough. They have not even adopted methods of saving labour: they were accustomed to have a boundless supply, and were careless of it, as men are generally careless of that which is abundant. They have continued, too, under the system of free labour, many of the careless or extravagant methods they adopted when they had slaves at command. They accordingly want now (as one of their journals expresses it) "not the introduction of a few hundred immigrants annually—for aid of that kind would be something like adding a drop to the ocean—but such an increase as would enable them to grow and export large quantities of cotton, and other articles that their land would yield in abundance." That is, they require that a great multitude of slaves should be provided to labour for their enrichment, and because that has not been done, and they have never helped themselves, they have been the most complaining portion of her Majesty's subjects. Under the stimulus of the example of the Misses Clarke, and the admonitions of the American Mr Williams, there seems a prospect now that they will alter their conduct, and if they do, we shall soon cease to hear their complaints.

One fact stated at the meeting was very remarkable, considering the continual complaints we hear of the want of labour in Jamaica. We will state it in the words of the writers and speakers. A Mr T. S. Wortley, of Cumberland Pen, wrote:—"Labour here is abundant at 9d per day for women to hoe the cotton fields and to gather it in. The contiguity of the towns and the Jamaica railway, with its connecting link to throw labourers therefrom on the plantation to any extent, are considerations of much importance (to wit, a rather good opportunity to find work for the paupers.)" Mr Emerson, already referred to, writing from Orange Grove, says:—"Labour in this quarter is abundant, at the rates following:—Men, one shilling, and women tenpence-halfpenny per day, which I think low for a fair day's labour." Mr Wemyss Anderson said:—"There was no doubt some scarcity of labour in particular localities, but he thought the want was not general. He had experienced no difficulty in procuring labour when he wanted it, and he thought it was not the way to encourage capitalists to aid us in our efforts to establish cotton, to declare that we had not labour enough to produce it. His conviction was that, save in particular localities, labour would be found quite sufficient for the production of cotton on a large scale." Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice, who was in the chair, "agreed with Mr Wemyss Anderson in the remarks he had made with respect to the quantity of available labour. He had heard a great deal, and read a great deal, about the scarcity of labour; but from all his experience he was inclined, with Mr Anderson, to the belief that the scarcity was purely local. He believed also that the amount of labour varied very materially, even in the same district, and was dependent in a great measure on the manager, for he had found frequently that while one estate was provided with abundant labour, a neighbouring estate could not procure a single man."

A Mr Nethersole gave himself out as one of those managers who could not procure a single man. "He could state from his own knowledge that in some districts labour was not to be had. He had set up printed placards throughout the Manning's Hill district, offering 1s per day for labourers to work on the road, which was in the most disgraceful condition; and although the people had themselves to scramble and slip over the road with their donkeys, not one of them could be induced to give a day's labour on it." One shilling a day for road mending, in a temperature of 130 deg. in the sun, does not seem much of a bribe; and we can readily believe that Mr Nethersole might not obtain a single labourer amongst people who keep donkeys to labour for them, and yet that no scarcity of labour might exist for those who would pay properly for it.

But there is in the West India papers a remarkable statement, which seems to set this labour question quite at rest. While we learn from the report of the Acting Committee of West India Planters, that the Africans "liberated by our cruisers have been conveyed, at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, to the West India Colonies"—supplying them with "a class of uncivilised labourers," with men "utterly ignorant," and who may "in many respects be considered mere infants"—we learn from the Jamaica papers that there has been also an emigration of skilled or civilised labourers from the island, because they could get no work. The planters, procuring a supply, at the expense of the people of England, of uncivilised men who were indentured to them—true serfs, to whom they gave the smallest possible amount of wages—would not employ the respectable labourers at reasonable wages, and they had accordingly to emigrate. The *Jamaica Journal* of May 21st has this paragraph:—

EMIGRATION FROM JAMAICA TO CHAGRES.—The young men of this city are at last being aroused to a sense of the necessity which exists in these distressed

times to induce them to leave the country of their birth—where starvation and misery stare them in the face—to try their fortunes in other lands. Some hundred individuals have already left for Chagres, and from the accounts that have reached us, we learn that they are doing well at that place, the whole, or nearly the whole of them, having succeeded in obtaining situations as they landed there. We could name many persons who were walking the streets of this city for a long period of time—literally starving because they could not obtain employment, who are now doing well in Chagres. Carpenters are much wanted and command high wages. We have heard of some young men natives of this city, who are now receiving as much as six and seven dollars per day as carpenters. In fact, the demand for that description of workmen has become so great, that many persons of capital in this city have embarked large sums in the building of frame-houses, some of which have already been sent on to Chagres, and upon this speculation they expect to realise large returns. Mr Delapena and Mr Mordecai have entered largely into that business, and the sloops Seven Sisters, James Fairwell, and Bristol, which left this harbour yesterday, crowded with passengers, carried many of them. The Seven Sisters took upwards of forty persons, and the others named were also crowded with passengers, the most of whom are good workmen, and will, we have no doubt, get employment immediately as they arrive at Chagres. There are two or three other vessels up at this port for Chagres, and we understand they have all had applications for passages to that place. As an instance of the success of some of our fellow-townsmen, we may mention that Mr Ariano, a person well known in this community, had a frame-house put together in this city, and the same being pulled to pieces by the withdrawal of the temporary pegs by which the building was kept together, he carried it with him to Chagres. He could not have expended more than a couple of hundred dollars upon this building, and on his arrival at Chagres he had offers of purchase for it. He refused six hundred dollars, and wide awake as he is known to be, he got acquainted with some Americans, and obtained from them a spot of land—valuable because of its near proximity to where the passengers land on crossing the Chagres river—upon which he set to work and had the building erected. Small as it is, it is superior to the others erected on that side of the river, the houses being but mere huts. Mr Ariano denominated it the Washington hotel, from its situation. Many persons go in to get refreshments, and Mr Ariano is now deriving large returns, and will no doubt soon amass some wealth. Other persons from this island have also done well—hard labouring men will continue to do well, and we have no doubt that sufficient employment can still be had by any number of industrious persons who will go there to seek it. We yesterday saw a letter from a little boy who left this city six weeks ago; he got employment in the Empire City hotel, and has already sent his mother twenty dollars.

That paragraph not only shows a considerable emigration of "good workmen" from Jamaica, but it brings under notice another example of the benefits Jamaica is deriving from the great intercourse with California through Chagres, and from the visits of the steamers of the enterprising Americans. It shows us, too, that amongst some of the inhabitants of Jamaica there is a spirit of enterprise, which only wanted the opportunity to break forth into improvement. And let no captious objector say this is a trifling example; all national prosperity is made up of such trifling examples. The Bank of England, with its enormous capital, does not constitute our national prosperity; it is but the reservoir and the diffuser of the savings and capital of the thousands of merchants and dealers who bank with it.

Another source of prosperity is opened to Jamaica, which "the introduction of uncivilised labourers at the cost of the Imperial Treasury" seems likely to dry up. "Mr Williams believed that there were not less than twenty thousand blacks, fugitive slaves from the various Southern States, and now resident in Canada, who would emigrate to Jamaica willingly, in order to escape the cold weather.—Mr Nethersole could confirm the statement. He had seen many of the people alluded to, who had expressed their desire to escape the inclement climate of Canada."

But such labourers, born in the United States, and now accustomed to the freedom of our colonies, and accustomed to judge of the rewards of labour by wages in the States, could never be satisfied with 1s a day, and competition with the poor beings imported from Africa, from whom labour is extorted. The curse of Jamaica is, that the planters continue to cherish the habits of slaveowners after they have got a population of free labourers. They must change their habits, and then, having such resources in Canada and their own island, they will find no difficulty in obtaining any quantity of labour, whether it be to cultivate cotton or sugar, which they are willing adequately to remunerate. But to attain that end, it is indispensable that they give up importing, at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, uncivilised labourers from Africa.

We must conclude with a specimen of improvement in Antigua.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SUGAR MANUFACTURE.—CENTRIFUGAL MACHINE LATELY ERECTED ON LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN'S CAYMANAS ESTATE.—The machine was set in motion for the purpose of curing some sugar which had been made the previous day in the presence of the Honourable Alexander Barclay, Alexander R. Scott, Esq., &c. The sugar was black rosy syrup made from cane cut on the Lagoon lands of the estate, lately reclaimed by Mr Berry, Lord Howard's active manager. It appeared to be three parts molasses, scarcely capable of being effectually cured by the ordinary process of potting into hogsheads. It was, however, put into the cylinders in the presence of the gentlemen we have named, and in eleven minutes turned out the most brilliant straw coloured sugar that could be desired, perfectly dry, and fit for immediate shipment. The change was so extraordinary that the old planters, who were present, could scarcely believe their own senses; and they, one and all, pronounced it to be, as it unquestionably is, the greatest discovery yet made in sugar manufacture. The quantity cured in our presence yesterday (all from the same description of cane) gave the following proportions of sugar and molasses:—

Weight of sugar from coolers.....	lbs	1,238
Dry sugar cured .....	lbs	738
Molasses .....	500—1,238	

The great value of this machine is, first, the facility with which sugar can be cured and sent to market. Secondly—The perfect way in which the operation

of curing is performed, every drop of molasses being forced out, and the sugar left so dry as scarcely to leave a stain on blotting paper. Thirdly—The saving molasses both here and in the shape of draining on the voyage, every drop of molasses being received from the machine into a tank, ready to be pumped in the still house. Fourthly—The saving effected in freight and charges on the dry compressed sugar as compared with the amounts now paid on imperfectly cured produce. And, fifthly—Its simplicity and cheapness. That at the Caymanas is erected in the boiling house, and occupies a space of about eight feet by five. A couple of boys can attend to it, with a little instruction in the first instance, and two hogsheads can be cured per day by it. Such a machine can be imported and put up for 200l. On larger estates, where heavier crops are made, the cylinders may be multiplied. The sugar cured yesterday was tempered and boiled in the usual way, but we were shown specimens of sugar made from similar canes, tempered with bisulphite, which were nearly white, so we should fear to class above the standard of muscovado for duties.—*Antigua Weekly Register.*

After reading these specimens of progress, no one will believe but that the West Indians will thrive in proportion as they are thrown on their own resources and exposed to competition with other tropical people.

A REVIVAL OF THE COAL MONOPOLY.

WE thought the coal owners of Northumberland and Durham had bought too much wisdom by a very dear experience, to entertain the idea of resuscitating their old system of a restricted "vend," for the purpose of maintaining a price for coal above that which the ordinary law of supply and demand affords. With some slight interruptions this system existed from 1771 until three or four years ago, when at length its mischievous effects upon the interests of the coal owners induced them to abandon it in despair. And nothing has astonished us so much for a long time, as to hear that it is determined to attempt its revival. We always foretold that for some considerable period after the abandonment of the system, a severe competition and considerable distress would prevail, especially among the owners of second-rate collieries. They had at last by their false system got into the position, that to go on with the system or to stop, was but a choice of evils; with only this difference, that to go on was only to aggravate the evils which sooner or later it was plain they must face in abandoning a system so false and artificial; while to stop at once was to face the evil in a less serious form than they would be obliged to do at a later period.

The force of these observations will be at once understood when we refer to the system which was adopted under the former restriction of the "vend." The capacity of every colliery was estimated; the quantity to be sold for home use during each month was determined at the beginning of the month, and it was made less or more as the prices in London showed a tendency to rise or fall. The aggregate quantity being determined, it was then apportioned to each colliery in proportion to its registered capacity of production. The price being kept artificially high was an encouragement to open new pits and to extend old ones, so that the share allotted to each was continually diminishing. No matter how good or how bad the coal—no matter how cheaply it could be worked, or how much it cost, the same proportion was allotted to all alike. The system was analogous to the plans of Louis Blanc, and his friend M. Frossett, for dividing equally among all labourers the work to be performed, altogether irrespective of their individual merits. But the great evil which inevitably flowed from this system was, that, in order to obtain larger shares of the quantity to be "vended," the productive powers of the collieries were increased at great cost, by sinking additional pits, by erecting greater engine power, by building more cottages, and engaging a more extensive royalty, all at a time when the power which they already had was not all used; and by this means the quantity of coal allotted to each colliery annually diminished in proportion to its power, and was therefore raised at an annually increasing cost.

We have lying before us, a list of the annual vends from 1831 to 1843. During that period the quantity allotted to each colliery, in proportion to its power of production, rapidly diminished. In 1831 the quantity permitted to be vended for every 1,000 chaldrons capacity of production was 910 chaldrons. One-ninth, then, of the productive power, so far as the home trade was concerned, was thus lost; and the cost of raising the smaller quantity was greater in proportion. But let us see how rapidly that portion diminished! The annual proportions were as follows:—

NEWCASTLE COAL VEND.		chs	
1831	{ For every 1,000 chaldrons } { capacity of production... }	1838	{ For every 1,000 chaldrons } { capacity of production... }
910	910	695	695
730	730	642	642
640	640	555	555
640	640	573	573
768	768	501	501
765	765	414	414
770	770		

So that at last in 1843, a colliery with all the capability, and the sunk capital for the production of 50,000 tons a year, was restricted to the sale of 20,700 tons; the cost of which, so far as many of the important items of expenditure go, was as great as it would have been in raising the whole 50,000 tons. And as every year increased still more the aggregate productive power, it was obvious, that to go on in the same course would be very soon to exhaust the entire price in the cost of production; while to stop and leave all free to sell what they could, would be to bring an

intense competition into the trade (the productive power being double the existing demand), under which inferior collieries must be shut up, and only the best worked to any advantage. It was a hard choice, from which there was no escape without great and certain loss. The mischievous system had been entered upon, and persevered in as long as it could, and the day of reckoning had arrived.

For the last three or four years the trade has been open. A few of the largest and best collieries have driven a thriving and lucrative trade. They have worked their capabilities to the utmost. But the great bulk of the concerns have been unprofitable. And the largest have begun to discover that they are working their coal out somewhat quicker than is desirable. All parties, it seems, then, disregarding the experience of the past, have determined to try once more if they cannot extract the same sum of money for a smaller quantity of coal. A new combination for this purpose, we are told, had been formed. The following is from a morning paper:—

**THE COAL TRADE.**—A general meeting of the coal trade was held at Newcastle last week, when a report was read of considerable interest to the metropolis. It states that the present prices of coals in the London market are upwards of 2s per ton less than at the corresponding period of last year, a circumstance mentioned to show that without the concurrence of all parties concerned in the trade, no scheme for the maintenance of prices generally remunerative could prove successful. The report then intimates that the preliminary step had been taken of ascertaining the practicability of such a concurrence or arrangement with the whole of the first class collieries. It then goes on to say, "It appears impracticable to work a regulation efficiently without an apportionment of quantity to each colliery, experience having sufficiently shown that in an arrangement of prices only, there arises a competition for quantity which precludes those prices being realised. But while the quantity of each colliery is proposed to be fixed, it is intended to supersede the old plan of issues, and to estimate beforehand the several quantities to be vended in each month of the year. In fixing the respective monthly quantities for household coals, recourse has been had to the experience of the past, and to the opinions of the coal-factors as officially communicated to the trade. Prices being the main object of a regulation, it is proposed immediately to make an advance of 2s per chaldron. The arrangement is to include all descriptions of coal, as well for gas, coke, manufacturing, and steam, and for household purposes; but the owners of gas, coking, and manufacturing, and steam collieries, are to fix, by consultation amongst themselves, the distribution of their monthly quantities, inasmuch as the demand for such coals is governed by a difference of circumstances, which prevents their being ranked in this respect along with household coals." A series of rules and regulations are then submitted, by which the following collieries are to have a vend of 495,000 chaldrons yearly, to be divided amongst them:—Lord Londonderry, Lord Durham, Hetton, South Hetton, Haswell; and the vend of household coal is to be distributed over the several months in the year in the following manner:—

	per cent		per cent
January .....	6	August .....	10
February .....	7	September .....	10
March .....	8	October .....	10
April .....	8	November .....	9
May .....	8	December .....	8
June .....	8		
July .....	8		100

The gas, coking, and manufacturing, and the steam collieries, are to arrange their respective monthly vends. There are several other regulations, but they are of a minor character, except one, which requires that no overweight be allowed in the sale of coals, and no allowance made to captains, except as agreed upon; and another, that all the collieries make monthly returns of the coals vended to the London market. An inspector is to be appointed to ascertain that overweight is not given. This stringent report was adopted, and from the 15th instant the price of coals was advanced 2s per chaldron.

These gentlemen surely cannot be so foolish as to expect that a variation from "monthly issues" to "yearly issues," can prevent or even modify the mischievous consequences resulting from their former system.

We cannot say that we view this preposterous movement with any uneasiness. For the consumer we have no anxiety. If he should suffer a little for a few weeks, it is certain that he will soon be far more than compensated by a greater reduction than the rise to which he must now submit, owing to greater competition, which from other quarters this combination will bring into the field. Important as are the Tyne and the Wear, they are not the only coal districts in England. A look at a good geological map should be enough to alarm these gentlemen, if they had any forethought or power of reasoning. But if men will run their heads against a wall with their eyes open, they must do so. They will find as little respect for their judgment as sympathy for the motives which actuate them. They have undertaken an impossible task from which they will be the only losers.

We lately heard of an extensive contract to convey coal to London on the North Western Railway at *one halfpenny* per ton per mile. At that rate it will be brought and delivered in London, all expenses included, a distance of 200 miles for 8s 4d a ton. Again, we learn that Mr Beckett Dennison has made arrangements for a supply from the neighbourhood of Sheffield, which will be of itself sufficient almost to employ the Great Northern Railway. If we think that the coal owners will ultimately be the parties most injured by this movement, the speculators on the North Western, and the proprietors of the Great Northern Railways, are those who are most likely to be benefited. We thought the men of the north had harder heads than to fall into such a short-sighted and miserable blunder. They may as well attempt to stop the tide at the mouth of the Tyne, as to prevent the price of coal finding the natural level which supply and demand and the cost of production determine. These are elements which they may disturb to their own disadvantage, but they may rest assured their regulation and control are far beyond their power.

## Agriculture.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES' MEETINGS. OPENING FOR YOUNGER SONS.

For the last two years, the meetings of the local agricultural societies have been so spiritless, and the members attending have appeared so fearful of touching on the topic most present to their minds, that there have been few noticeable incidents or speeches at such gatherings. This year, some of the more intelligent proprietors have taken heart to speak plainly and truly to the tenant-farmers who attend the societies' dinners. At the meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Agricultural Society, recently held at Carlisle, where the Earl of Carlisle presided, and Col. Lowther, Sir James Graham, the Bishop of Carlisle, and other persons of note attended, together with a large number of the leading farmers, there was a practical tone in many of the observations made, and a wholesome difference of opinion between several of the speakers, which augurs well for the future usefulness of such gatherings. Amongst other prizes offered, were several for well cultivated farms of various sorts and sizes, the whole of which, where awarded at all, were given to one gentleman. We have often thought, after having looked over several different farms in succession, that nothing could be more futile than to set up one farm to compete with another for a prize, for the soil, situation, climate, terms of tenure, and physical circumstances of each may be, and usually are, so different, that there are few fair points of comparison or competition. Then again, the system adopted on a farm is very much determined by the skill, means, peculiar views, or facilities of the tenant. And this subject was discussed at the Carlisle meeting. Col. Lowther, after referring to a remark made at the Exeter meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society by the American Ambassador, who had expressed his surprise at the rapid advance of English agriculture, which he attributed to these societies, said—"I can only think that if a little more pains were taken, and more premiums given for better-managed farms, instead of paying so much attention to the breed of cattle, we should reap still further advantages." This in an obvious confusion of two things totally dissimilar. A man who is not induced to farm well, and manage his land on a good system for the sake of profit, will never be led to do so, to compete for an agricultural society's prize. But prizes for stock are competed for by persons who have attained success in breeding, their object in doing so being the practical and business-like one of letting their neighbours and others know where good stock of the kinds they exhibit may be purchased. And all farmers may be benefited by knowing where to go for good stock, and by seeing its superiority to their own. Mr Grey, of Dilston, referring to Col. Lowther's remark, said:—

Colonel Lowther had expressed a hope that more attention would be paid to, and larger premiums given for, highly cultivated farms; but there were so many difficulties attendant upon the competition of farms as to render it almost impracticable. On the other hand, there was something in a show of cattle that excited the emulation of the farmer; it brought parties together, and they were thus enabled to see what could be done by a spirited neighbour, whose example and success were sure to have a beneficial effect upon others. Besides, after all, there was a close connexion between the good cultivation of the soil and the exhibition of good animals, because they might rest assured that they never could rear an animal of good quality upon a neglected soil, or upon land growing rushes instead of clover.

Nothing is more true than that there is a close connection between good stock and good farming, and it rarely happens that an indifferent farmer is a successful breeder. When in a strange district we have desired to see something of its best farming, we have generally found that, by inquiring for a herd of well-bred cattle or a flock of superior sheep, we have been directed to the best-managed farms of the district. Later in the evening, Sir James Graham referred to the same subject, saying:—

An observation fell from Col. Lowther which I do not assent to; he thought that greater improvement should be given to farms and less to stock. I am of opinion that the fault of our agriculturists is that they plough too much. I say plough less and breed more. Strong crops and bad farming will never pay. I am decidedly for growing and laying down the land in grass.

And assuming Sir James Graham meant, not laying down land in permanent pasture, but to seeds, we quite agree with him. There is no doubt that on nearly all farms too great a breadth of corn is grown, and that more green cropping and a larger quantity of stock would be more profitable. The returns, however, are not so rapid as from corn, and hence the strong impulse the farmer is under to grow corn, especially where his farm is somewhat too large for his capital.

Captain James, one of the judges of farms, however, tried the temper of the meeting somewhat overmuch, by the following striking truths of the effect of free trade on husbandry. He said:—

He well remembered the noble and learned lord, who had been characterised as eccentric and volatile, making this remarkable statement—that in his opinion the recent legislative enactments, so far from injuring the agricultural interest, they would on the contrary stimulate agriculture; and he stood there to confess that as far as his practical knowledge and experience went, that noble lord's prophecy had been most amply verified, for at no period for ten years past had agricultural improvement progressed so much as within the past twelve months. He had had a party of men draining for him, and he had for the first time last spring to raise the wages of the lowest agricultural labourers in order to retain their services. He believed, though he had two gentlemen standing on each side of him ready to tell him he was wrong, that they could not deny that every parcel of land during the last twelve months had realised an advance.

A sort of reaction has taken place recently amongst the managers of live stock exhibitions, on the subject of the degree of fatness a breeding animal should possess, and some efforts have been made to prevent prizes being adjudged to the fattest stock. Now this is purely a question for the judges' discretion, and one about which no useful general rule can be laid down. Besides, when we look at what breeders do when they exhibit their stock for sale or for letting, we

shall find that they lay on as much fat as possible. For instance, look at the ram shows. Is there ever a ram of any breed let or sold by our best breeders which does not require to be reduced before it is fit for use? Tell a tup breeder that he should show his sheep in a natural state, in good working condition, and he would laugh in your face, and tell you that he would find no customers, and the same thing applies to the prize stock shows. Mr Grey, one of the judges, in reference to this subject, said:—

As a judge he congratulated the meeting upon the successful exhibition that day. It was not the first time he had attended the meetings of this society. He had watched it closely, and had seen it fluctuate. On the last occasion he had felt and expressed his disappointment. He had noticed that the exhibitors began to decline on the dispersion of an extraordinary fine breed of cattle sold by a nobleman; they had been sent to different parts of the country, and to Ireland, and he had failed to recognise any appearance of them in the cattle of the neighbourhood. He asked, if they were a good breed, why should they have been so dispersed? On the present occasion, however, he was pleased to observe that though the classes were not very numerous, what they were were extremely creditable, some of them very excellent. The cows were very superior animals, and so far as quality of stock went the show was extremely encouraging. When he received an invitation to act as judge, he immediately wrote to the secretary to ascertain whether the judges were to be under restrictions imposed elsewhere. He knew it was the practice in some places to refuse the prize to cattle of very superior quality, because, forsooth, the owner had been considered injudicious in making them too fat, though they were perfect in every other respect. That did appear to him to be a direct contradiction to the very principle upon which all their attempts to improve cattle was based, and the prize had in that instance been awarded to a beast which must, as a matter of course, have had the merit of being lean. He had inquired whether, as a judge, he was to be put under such restrictions, and had said, if so, he would beg of the committee first of all to put their mark upon all those which they might think had attained to a too great degree of *embonpoint*, and leave those untouched which the judges would be expected to decide upon. Supposing a number of judges had been appointed some thousands of years ago upon the banks of the Nile, was it likely they would have awarded the prizes to Pharaoh's lean kine instead of to his fat cattle? The principle was founded upon a sheer absurdity, and if societies got too much into it a great deal of injury would be done.

Another useful subject was touched upon by the Mayor of Carlisle, who, in proposing the "Landed proprietors," said:—

The Lord Lieutenant of the county was setting a noble example in draining and improving his estates, but he might say the estate of Netherby particularly claimed their attention. When they had the right honourable baronet amongst them, the toast was very properly connected with his name, for they had heard a great deal of tenant-right and high farming; but he would ask what chance had the tenant with high farming if the proprietor did not do his duty? They heard men for the first time telling their tenants they must farm better; and they were now doing in the Southern counties what had been done by the right hon. baronet twenty years ago. The late Sir James Graham had been able to grapple with the difficult task of reclaiming and remodelling the Netherby estate, not only by drainage, but also by making proper roads and erecting suitable and commodious farm buildings, but not on so extensive and expensive a scale as at present existed.

To which Sir James Graham replied by saying:—

With regard to any improvements I may have been the means of effecting, I can safely assert that for every shilling I have expended in the improvement of my property for the last thirty years, my tenants have expended, at least, an equal sum to a farthing. Their industry, their skill, their constancy, amidst difficulties, cannot be too highly praised. It is only necessary to drive to Westington, and see the improvements made by Mr Ferguson, of Harker lodge; I do not believe that the property of any proprietor has been under such scientific outlay, or can be produced as such an example. I see around me yeoman's cattle that within the last two years have become so productive and useful as to put to shame to great proprietors.

And such is ever the case where the landlord will only do justice to himself and his tenant by making necessary outlays of fixed capital on his own property.

At the meeting of the East Suffolk Agricultural Association, the Earl of Stradbroke alluded to the part landowners must take in advancing agricultural improvement, and pointed out the field husbandry offered to the younger sons of the landed gentry. He said:—

To the landlords it is a question of most vital importance; not only that they should themselves become masters of the whole subject, but that they should educate their sons so as to enable them, if necessary, in after life to maintain themselves honourably by the cultivation of the soil, and by the knowledge imbued in early study we may anticipate that they may become not only inventors in machinery, instructors in chemical processes, but also promoters of a society such as this, which I have the honour to address, to their own advantage and that of mankind at large. I beg them to bear in mind this one great fact—while some few among us are enabled, by great industry, by the exertions of considerable talent, by the application of artificial manures, and by strict economy, just to keep our heads above water, so depend upon it, that to those who are neglectful, who are slovenly in their occupations, who occupy more land than their capital will admit of, who do not take advantage of those beautiful inventions in machinery which are every day presented to our notice, to them I fear nothing but certain ruin can accrue. In a word I would say to the landlords, square your fields; reduce your hedgerow timber; let your leases contain clauses of indemnity for unexhausted improvements made by your tenants. Gentlemen, I am not recommending that which I am not myself adopting. To the tenants I would say, drain deep where it is necessary; be liberal with employment, for without sufficient employment it is impossible to expect an ample and fair remuneration.

And educated men coming into the business of farming will find, that a moderate-sized farm, cultivated highly, and with all the skill and appliances of modern times, will remunerate them better than a large breadth of land managed with limited amount of capital.

COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Shipping and Commercial List for Sept. 11, publishes the following statement of the Cotton Crop for the year ending the 31st of August, 1850:—

NEW ORLEANS.		Bales.	Total.	1849.	
Export—To Foreign Ports	624,748				
Coastwise	218,843				
Stock, 1st September, 1850	16,612				
		855,203			
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1849	15,480				
Received from Mobile and Montgomery, Ala	41,148				
Received from Florida	10,601				
Received from Texas	6,088				
		73,817			
ALABAMA.		781,886	1,092,797		
Export—To Foreign Ports	214,164				
Coastwise	128,872				
Stock, 1st September, 1850	12,962				
		355,998			
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1849	5,046				
FLORIDA.		350,952	518,706		
Export—To Foreign Ports	48,934				
Coastwise	131,877				
Stock, 1st September, 1850	1,148				
		181,959			
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1849	615				
TEXAS.		181,314	200,186		
Export—To Foreign Ports	513				
Coastwise	30,937				
Stock, 1st September, 1850	265				
		31,715			
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1849	452				
GEORGIA.		31,262	38,927		
Export from Savannah—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	144,540				
Sea Islands	8,603				
Coastwise—Uplands	186,721				
Sea Islands	1,839				
		341,703			
Export from Darien—To New York	22				
Stock in Savannah, 1st Sept., 1850	9,599				
Stock in Augusta and Hamburg, 1st Sept., 1850	19,470				
		29,091			
Deduct—Stock in Savannah and Augusta, 1st Sept., 1849	25,319				
Received from Florida	1,840				
		27,159			
SOUTH CAROLINA.		343,635	391,372		
Export from Charleston—To Foreign Ports—Uplands	213,205				
Sea Islands	14,366				
Coastwise—Uplands	152,122				
Sea Islands	2,071				
		381,764			
Burnt at Charleston	6,146				
Export from Georgetown—To New York and Boston	1,449				
Stock in Charleston, 1st Sept., 1850	30,698				
		32,147			
Deduct—Stock in Charleston, 1st September, 1849	23,806				
Received from Savannah	11,647				
Received from Florida	339				
		35,792			
NORTH CAROLINA.		384,265	458,117		
Export—Coastwise		11,861	10,041		
VIRGINIA.					
Export—To Foreign Ports	183				
Coastwise and Manufactd (taken from the ports)	12,067				
Stock, 1st September, 1850	1,000				
		13,250			
Deduct—Stock, 1st September, 1849	1,750				
		11,500	17,550		
Total Crop of the United States		2,096,706	2,728,596		
		bales			
Total crop of 1850, as above		2,096,706			
Crop of 1849		2,728,596			
Crop of 1848		2,847,634			
Crop of 1847		1,778,651			
Decrease from last year		631,890			
Decrease from year before		250,928			
Export to Foreign Ports, from Sept. 1, 1849, to Aug. 31, 1850.					
	To Great Britain.	To France.	To North of Europe.	Other F'n Ports.	Total.
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
New Orleans	397,189	117,413	25,196	84,950	624,748
Mobile	162,219	39,968		11,977	214,164
Florida	39,594		7,165	2,175	48,934
Texas	513				513
Georgia	137,185	14,110	1,848		153,143
South Carolina	165,623	38,082	8,944	10,922	222,571
North Carolina					
Virginia				133	133
Baltimore	202		230		432
Philadelphia	3,454			599	4,053
New York	200,113	85,054	27,726	1,907	314,800
Boston	679		914	21	1,614
Grand total	1,106,771	289,627	72,156	121,601	1,590,155
Total last year	1,537,901	368,259	165,458	166,226	2,227,844
Decrease	431,130	78,632	93,302	34,625	637,689



GROWTH.					
Crop of	bales	Crop of	bales	Crop of	bales
1820-4	509,158	1832-3	1,070,438	1841-2	1,683,574
1824-5	569,249	1833-4	1,205,394	1842-3	2,378,875
1825-6	720,027	1834-5	1,254,328	1843-4	2,030,409
1826-7	957,281	1835-6	1,360,725	1844-5	2,394,503
1827-8	720,593	1836-7	1,422,930	1845-6	2,100,537
1828-9	857,744	1837-8	1,801,497	1846-7	1,778,651
1829-30	976,845	1838-9	1,360,592	1847-8	2,347,634
1830-1	1,038,848	1839-40	2,177,835	1848-9	2,728,596
1831-2	987,477	1840-1	1,634,945	1849-50	2,096,706

CONSUMPTION.		bales	bales
Total crop of the United States, as above stated		.....	2,096,706
Add—Stocks on hand at the commencement of the year, 1st Sept., 1849:—			
In the Southern Ports	.....	72,468	
In the Northern Ports	.....	82,285	
			145,753

Makes a supply of	.....	2,251,459
Deduct therefrom—The export to Foreign Ports 1,590,155	.....	
Less, Foreign included	.....	1,341
		1,588,814

Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1850:—In the		bales	bales
Southern Ports		.....	91,754
In the Northern Ports		.....	76,176
			167,930
Burnt at New York and Charleston		.....	6,946
			1,763,690

Taken for home use	.....	487,769
Quantity consumed by and in the hands of Manufacturers,		
bales	bales	bales

1849-50	487,769	1841-2	267,850	1843-4	196,413
1848-9	518,039	1840-1	297,288	1832-3	194,412
1847-8	531,772	1839-40	295,193	1831-2	173,800
1846-7	427,967	1838-9	276,018	1830-1	182,142
1845-6	422,597	1837-8	246,063	1829-30	126,512
1844-5	389,006	1836-7	222,540	1828-9	118,853
1843-4	346,744	1835-6	236,733	1827-8	120,593
1842-3	325,129	1834-5	216,888	1826-7	149,516

In our last Annual Statement, the estimate of cotton taken for consumption for the year ending Sept. 1, 1849, in the States South and West of Virginia, was probably over-estimated—the following for the past year is believed to be very nearly correct. The number of mills has increased since that time, and is still increasing, but the quantity consumed, as far as we can learn, is, owing to high prices, &c., less than the year previous. The following estimate is from a judicious and careful observer at the South, of the quantity so consumed, and not included in the receipts. Thus, in—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Quantity consumed, bales
North Carolina	30	.....	20,000
South Carolina	16	.....	15,000
Georgia	36	.....	27,000
Alabama	11	.....	6,000
Tennessee	30	.....	12,000
On the Ohio, &c.	30	.....	27,500
Total to Sept. 1, 1850	.....	.....	107,500
Total to Sept. 1, 1849	.....	.....	110,000
Total to Sept. 1, 1848	.....	.....	75,000

To which should be added the stocks in the interior towns, the quantity burnt in the interior, and that lost on its way to market; these, added to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, will show very nearly the amount raised in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 2,212,000 bales.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The Board of Trade have made a communication to the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, and sent some specimens of cotton grown at Liberia, the particulars of which, as given in the following correspondence, will be read with some interest by all who understand the importance of a better supply of this staple of our extensive manufactures:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 10th September, 1850.

SIR.—I am directed by the lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to transmit to you, for the information of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester, a copy of a letter addressed to Viscount Palmerston, by the President of the republic of Liberia, on the subject of the cultivation of cotton in that part of Africa. I am further instructed to forward to you samples of cotton, the produce of certain districts on the Gold Coast, which have been submitted to the inspection of their lordships, and I have to request that you will be so good as to procure for their information a report as to the qualities and market value of the same. Their lordships are informed that very considerable quantities of cotton may be procured from these districts if any well organised system of cultivation were adopted to that end.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
G. R. PORTER.

Government House, Monrovia, July 5, 1850.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of May 18th, handed to me by Mr J. B. Straw, who has the management of an expedition fitted up by several eminent mercantile and manufacturing firms in England, for the purpose of testing, by practical experiment, the possibility of procuring a supply of cotton from the West coast of Africa. This expedition, my lord, is destined to produce important and salutary results, especially with respect to the future welfare of Africa, not only by increasing her commercial importance, but also a means of introducing more rapidly the habits of civilisation and the blessings of Christianity, among the barbarous tribes of this country. There can be no question, my lord, as to the success of the enterprise, particularly in Liberia, if properly managed. They have here persons who are well acquainted with the culture of cotton, having had many years' experience in the United States. These assure me, having demonstrated the fact by actual experiments, that cotton, of as good quality as in the United States, can be raised here, and in large quantities, if persons of sufficient pecuniary means will engage in cultivating it. Cotton in small quantities is now

raised by the natives in the interior of Liberia; and if encouraged and instructed a little, as to the best mode of cultivating it, they may be induced to raise it in large quantities, indeed to almost any extent. I beg to assure your lordship that the expedition shall have every protection and facility in furtherance of its objects, that this government can possibly afford.—I have, &c.

Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. (Signed) J. J. ROBERTS.

Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers, Manchester, Sept. 19, 1850.

SIR.—I have now to report the result of our examination of the samples of African cotton transmitted, by direction of the right hon. company, to this chamber for an opinion thereon. The quantity is too small to permit the quality to be tested by actual working; and had the quantity been large enough for that purpose, another difficulty would have intervened, in the cotton not having been separated from the seed, which it must of course be whenever it may be sent in a merchantable shape. This latter point is one of extreme importance to the cultivator of cotton, inasmuch as a difference of from 10 to 15 per cent in the value will arise from the treatment which the cotton may receive in the separation of the fibres from the seed. With reference to the samples sent by their lordships, I am fortunately in a position to give a nearer estimate of the market value of the cottons than I should have been under other circumstances. Had we been obliged to state our opinion from that which we have separated from the seed by hand, we might have gone somewhat astray; because cotton pulled from the seed by hand will certainly show a more favourable staple than if passed through any cleaning machine. I had, however, heard of samples of African seed cotton having been sent to this town a short time ago, and had been the means of having a portion thereof cleaned by a machine of the merits of which I have a high opinion, whilst another portion was passed through a recently invented machine which is now being made in Manchester. On application to the party alluded to, I found that the samples transmitted by their lordships were identical, in name and quality, with those which he had received; and as they, by having been passed through machinery, give a juster index of the value of the quality as it may be expected to be when brought to market for manufacturing purposes, I quote the prices which he, a broker, has this day assigned to each respectively:—Accra, 7½d to 8d; Abassa, 7½d, 7½d, to 8½d; Secundi, 7½d to 8½d; Providence, 8d to 8½d per lb. As respects the usefulness of this cotton, nothing could be more desirable than the quality which these samples represent. We do not need any large increase of the finest qualities of cotton—our most pressing wants is of such qualities as enter into the manufacture of the coarsest and heaviest of our fabrics, and this want the cottons now under review are admirably adapted to supply. Our trade could receive no greater a boon than a large import of them, if sent to us free from seeds, leaf stems, and other extraneous matters; whilst a correlative result would arise in Africa, if such an intercourse with this country could by any means be established. We therefore receive with the greatest pleasure the copy of President Roberts' letter to Viscount Palmerston, of the 5th of July, which you kindly send to this chamber, because we see in the sentiments expressed therein, strong grounds for hope that, ere long, such a community of interests may arise between this country and Africa, as will at once minister to the steady employment of our own people, and provide the likeliest of all means for spreading civilisation there.—I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient humble servant,  
THOMAS BOOTHEMAN, Secretary.

G. R. Porter, Esq., Secretary to the Lord's Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, London.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs R. and W. Maffell's Circular.)

London, Sept. 23, 1850.

Throughout the whole of the past month, although the market has been inactive, rates have been fairly well maintained, particularly for sound common congou, for which there has been a continued moderate demand both for export and for home use; some out of condition parcels, sold at public auction 'with all faults,' showed a slight decline, which has since been recovered; so that for low congous and the kinds immediately above them the quotations are those of last month; and whilst on the one hand there exists no immediate active demand, there is, on the other, an increasingly limited and inferior choice for purchasers. In the finer qualities some few contracts have passed without any variation in rates. Scented teas have been in fair request, and at slightly improved prices. In flowery Pekoes but little business has been done. Of Ning Yongs sales to a fair extent have been effected without altering prices.

In green teas, as in black, the market has been inert, and quotations generally remain without the slightest change: common and medium qualities, alike of young hyson, imperial, and gunpowder, are the sorts most readily saleable; of Canton gunpowder the spurious kinds show a slight decline.

Two public auctions have occurred this month—viz, on the 30th August—containing 7,700 packages, of which 2,500 sold, consisting chiefly of good common and out of condition congous, at a slight reduction upon previous rates; and on the 18th instant, containing 7,200 packages, of these only 1,100 sold, without any alteration in prices.

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. Thompson and Sons' Circular.)

London, Sept. 21, 1850.

Commercial transactions during the past month have been steadily progressive, all confidence has been restored, and the business transacted in the colonial market exhibits a general improvement of a highly satisfactory character.

The demand for both British and foreign sugar has been gradually increasing, and an animated competition has been experienced at enhanced rates. At the Dutch Company's sale of Java, held on the 9th inst, a rise of about two florins having been established, the article here was favourably influenced thereby, and importers were enabled to establish an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. On the receipt of news from Cuba and other West India islands of the certainty of the supply for the ensuing season being short of what was generally anticipated, and the fact of the present deliveries being much in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year, the market was considerably strengthened, and while importers showed no anxiety to bring forward their goods, inquiry became more active, and quotations rose fully 1s to 1s 6d per cwt above those ruling last month. The transactions that have taken place in foreign by public auction have been moderate, but by private contract a very large business has been done. Coffee has commanded considerable attention, and prices have steadily advanced, while the quantity that has changed hands has been very extensive. The accounts from Rio state that the excessive drought having caused material injury to the crop, the supplies would be short and inferior in quality. By this intelligence, and the favourable result of the Dutch Company's sales, the dealers were induced to operate more freely, and speculators have also purchased to some extent. Large parcels of foreign, both afloat and on the spot, have changed hands at very full prices, and the market wears an upward tendency. Plantation Ceylon has been eagerly sought after, and holders being firm, quotations rose fully 6s to 7s per cwt above those of last month, while for fine and favourite marks very high prices still continue to be given. The native descrip-

tions have been sold at 49s, and a sale is reported at 49s 6d per cwt. The public sales of Costa Rica went off with great spirit, at prices fully 3s above those realised last month. Mocha still governs high prices, but the chief portion of the quantity offered has been taken in above the value. Cocoa has become more firm, and quotations are now rather higher. Rice, influenced by the healthy state of the crops and the quiet appearance of the corn market, has become dull, and now rules fully 3d to 6d below the late currency. Spice has been very steady, and in some instances superior rates have been established. There has been a slight advance on pimento. Black pepper is 3d dearer, and is in good demand; holders however are very stiff and will not operate unless at a further increase. Mace and nutmegs have likewise established enhanced quotations. White pepper continues firm. Saltpetre is in better demand at a rise of fully 6d, but importers will not deal unless at a further advance. The transactions in indigo have been considerable, and prices may be considered for Bengal and Madras 3d to 5d above the July rates. The quarterly sales are advertised for the 8th proximo, and the quantity at present declared amounts to 15,298 chests. Cotton has been dull during the month, and has declined about 3d per lb; within the last week, however, it has become more active at former quotations to 1d advance. Silk has been rather quiet during the month, but prices continue firm. The tea market has not improved, but rather the contrary; for but little has been done, and the prices have been chiefly supported by the firmness of importers, who have been unwilling to sell at reduced rates.

(From Messrs Givson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)  
Manchester, Sept. 21, 1850.

Since the date of our last circular the characteristic of this market has been dullness. The transactions of the month have been circumscribed—much under an average, and the consequence is, that we have had a gradually increasing stock, and, as is always the case under such circumstances, some irregularity in prices; on the whole, however, our producers have shown much firmness, based on the conviction that, with our present prospect of supply and demand, there is little hope that a lower range of prices can be established for the raw material. During the month our export demand has been sluggish. For China little or nothing has been done, and with our previously large shipments to Calcutta, and the disparity between prices there and here, no disposition has been evinced to come under engagements for that quarter. Bombay has attracted some attention, as holding our better prospects under a greatly reduced export when compared with the same period in 1849. Generally to other quarters the shipments have ranged under an average.

The transactions of the month in 40-in. shirtings have been limited in extent, causing an increase of stock, to relieve which, in some cases sales were effected last week at low prices compared with the nominal rates. We reduce our quotations from last month 4d to 6d per piece on all reeds to 64's inclusive, and 3d per piece on 66's and 72's. 9-8th shirtings have also been little dealt in, and are 3d per piece lower. Stocks, although accumulating, are not heavy; considerable contracts having existed up to the date of our last report. 7-8th printing cloths have had a fair demand, more particularly the lighter makes, the stocks of which, within the last fourteen days, have been cleared off the market; the reduction in price since last month is equal to 3d per piece. Madapolams have been in fair request, and the value moderately well supported; stocks are light. T cloths of the lighter makes go off as produced, whilst those of 5 1/2 lbs and upwards are very difficult of sale. Long cloths have had a larger share of attention than almost any other article, and stocks are again reduced within narrow bounds, nevertheless we reduce our quotations 3d per piece. Domestic, although still very much under the cost of production, call forth little attention; they have been very dull, and are 1d to 3d per yard lower. Grey jaconets have been much depressed until within the last few days, when the lowness of prices, compared with other light fabrics, and with the cost, brought forth buyers, and some considerable lots have changed hands. White jaconets, cambrics, and fancy muslins, are wholly neglected, and fustians have had little inquiry.

**YARNS.**—For the first three weeks of the month we had a languid market for this article—sympathising with that for cotton, and following in the same course, we have to report a very large business in the present week, at an advance of 1/2d in some, and 1d in other counts. The purchases have been made chiefly for Germany and the Mediterranean, where stocks are extremely light, and for which quarters large operations must still be entered into before the close of the season. Our stocks are unusually light. Cops and pin cops are 1/2d and 3d respectively dearer since this day se'night. Our market closes to-day with much firmness in yarns, and with a better, yet still a dull feeling in goods. It is hoped that the letters by the Overland Mail will be productive of some improvement—they are not yet to hand.

Circulars have been received from—Messrs Davidson and Gordon—Wetherby and Hanson—Layton, Hulbert, and Co.—Carlisle, Capel, and Co.—James Goddard and Co.—W. E. Franks and Son—Henry W. Eaton.

## Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, September 26, 1850.

The reciprocal situations of our political parties has been rather altered during this week by a ridiculous step of the legitimists. They have sent a circular in the name of the Count de Chambord, which produced a very bad effect on the public. They say in the circular, that "the Count de Chambord reserved to himself the direction of the general politics. In the presence of sudden eventualities, and in order to give unity of views and action, he has designated the men whom he delegates in France for the application of his political system. He has formally and completely blamed the system of an appeal to the people, as it is the negative of the great national principle of the hereditary monarchy. He repels beforehand any propositions which would reproduce that thought and modify the conditions of stability, that are the great character of the principle. The language of the Count de Chambord was plain and explicit; his declaration must be an absolute rule for all the legitimists of France. Those to whom the Count de Chambord has given his powers are MM. the Duke of Levis, the General of Saint Priest, M. Berryer, the Marquis of Pastoret, and the Duke of Escars.

This circular is signed by M. Barthelemy, a legitimist, who was chosen by the Pretender as his secretary during the Congress of Wiesbaden. It was chiefly written against M. de Larochejacquelin, who would make an appeal to the people in favour of legitimacy. This circular was very unskilful. It has completed the dissidence

between the legitimists who adopt the system of M. Larochejacquelin, and desire an appeal to the people, and those who recognise but the Divine right, and think that nobody may impugn the great principle of legitimacy. It has besides displeased too many citizens of the middle class, who were ready to accept the Count de Chambord as a king, but who were irritated when they saw that the Pretender entrusted his affairs to dukes and marquises, who are known as the representatives of absolutism.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, which has often direct communications from the Elysée, published two days ago an important leading article sent to the departments by the *Bulletin de Paris*. That article, which has produced a very deep sensation, is as follows:—

The menacing attitude assumed for the last two months by the monarchic parties has excited great emotion both in Paris and in the departments. The country has a right to know what are the projects of Louis Napoleon in the event of the royalists—united or disunited—of the two branches seeking to prevent the necessary prolongation of the presidential powers. We think we are acquainted with these projects, and will state them in a few words. Louis Napoleon repudiates openly all dynastic *arrière-pensée*; he desires no other prerogatives than those which he now enjoys. His sole object is the re-establishment of order, confidence, and credit; in a word, to close the era of revolutions. But, to accomplish the mission of peace which has been reserved for him by Providence, it is necessary that the power of the President should have stability and duration. Louis Napoleon would not respond to the wish of the six millions of citizens, who chose him as the symbol of the ideas of order and prudent progress inaugurated in 1789, if he were humbly to bow his head to the royalist coalition which impudently agitates the country. Louis Napoleon hopes, then, that when the moment shall arrive for discussing the future condition of France, that is to say, to consolidate power definitively or to decree anarchy, the National Assembly will comprehend the duties imposed upon it by circumstances, and the immense responsibility which it would assume in history if it were to hesitate to vote the immediate revision of the constitution. If the National Assembly, forgetting that France desires above all things to be tranquillised, should refuse to adopt a measure imperatively demanded by public safety, Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people, from whom he has received his mission. And the people would decide whether the President of the Republic should adopt for his motto "Abnegation or Perseverance."

The declaration, as you see, is explicit. If the Assembly refuse to vote a revision, the President will make an appeal to the people, and re-establish the universal vote. This manifesto excited a great irritation among the representatives who were in Paris. The Committee of Permanence have met, and it was proposed to convoke the Assembly immediately, in consequence of the threats of the President and of the cries of "Vive Napoleon" and "Vive l'Empereur," which were uttered by the Society of the *Dix Decembre*. That proposition was repelled by only a majority of two votes. But M. Dupin, the elder, who presides in the Committee of Permanence, went to the Elysée and made representations to the President, in consequence of which the Elysée papers were obliged to contradict the leading article which had been published by the *Bulletin de Paris* and by the *Moniteur du Soir*.

The *Moniteur* has published the tables of the Custom-house duties for imports during the month of August, 1850, 1849, and 1848, and during the first eight months of the same years.

The month of August has produced for imports, viz:—

	fr
1848 .....	8,658,922
1849 .....	11,840,208
1850 .....	11,848,194

The first eight months have yielded, viz:—

	fr
1848 .....	84,092,446
1849 .....	84,276,752
1850 .....	81,229,503

The first eight months have yielded in 1850 an increase on 1849 for the following articles:—

	1849	1849	1850
	fr	fr	fr
Mahogany wood .....	46,328	134,311	234,253
Flax thread .....	290,202	318,729	467,970
Sesamum grain .....	826,700	1,180,290	1,537,095
Coal .....	2,456,538	3,025,353	3,438,473
Olive oil .....	3,145,695	5,908,979	4,944,751
Wool .....	1,608,041	5,447,415	6,712,541
Foreign sugar .....	3,475,934	8,893,207	10,551,855
Flax cloth .....	447,978	760,388	972,455
Miscellaneous .....	7,623,681	9,926,192	11,970,118

The imports have decreased upon the following items:—

	fr	fr	fr
Coffee .....	8,310,296	11,999,036	8,918,876
Corn .....	537,291	86,273	6,957
Silk .....	20,195	56,229	45,691
Colonial sugar .....	13,969,779	21,773,736	16,958,102

It results from the preceding figures that the yield of the customs duties for the imports, have not been as satisfactory as the indirect duties during the period of eight months. The indirect duties have yielded 474 millions in 1850, or 25 millions more than 1849, and if the reduction of the salt tax is taken into account, 59 millions more than in 1848. It is probable that the surplus will amount to nearly 40 millions for the whole year.

The items which present an increase are the stamp duty and the regulations, presenting an increase of 17,306,000f during the eight past months of 1850. The liquor duty has given a surplus of 4,603,000f; the tobacco and snuff sale, a surplus of 3,103,000f.

The following are the variations of our securities from Sept. 19 to Sept. 25:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents declined from .....	53	75	at	57
Five per Cents .....	93	60		92
Bank Shares .....	2310	0		2295
Northern shares .....	466	25		458
Nantes .....	216	25		240
Strasbourg .....	345	0		338
Orleans .....	787	50		777
Rouen .....	617	50		602
Hayre .....	252	50		250
Marseilles .....	180	0		176

**HALF-PAST FOUR.**—Our securities continue to be declining, and there are many sales for the account of the speculation of Lyons. The Bourse were waiting impatiently for the result of the debates in the to-day's sitting of the Committee of Permanence.

The 3 per Cents are from 57f 40c to 57f 6c, and left off at 57f 60c; the 5 per Cents were done from 92f 45c to 92f 80c; the Bank Shares from 2290f to 2278f; Northern Shares from 455f to 460f; Strasburg from 336f 25c to 340f; Nantes from 238f 75c to 240f; Orleans were at 772f 50c; Rouen at 602f 50c; Havre at 247f 50c.

### Correspondence.

#### THE POTATO CROP.—IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—In looking over Mr Mongredien's report on the potato crop in Ireland, noticed in your last number, I think he has made a wrong calculation as to the extent of land planted this, as compared with last year. He states it at 109 per cent larger this year. I make it only 67 per cent from his own data, viz:—

3 districts, same as 1849.	
10	— 25 per cent larger.
21	— 33 — —
19	— 50 — —
32	— doubly larger.
5	— trebly — —
—	
90	

I presume doubly means 100 per cent larger, and trebly 200 per cent larger. Mr M. seems to have taken them respectively as 200 and 300 per cent. If I am correct, it will make a material diminution in the probable yield of the crop.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

Liverpool, Sept. 23, 1850. J. W.

[Our correspondent would be right, provided all the districts were taken as of the same area; but it is clear, without knowing the sizes, which we suppose Mr Mongredien took into calculation, no accurate result could be arrived at.—Ed. ECONOMIST.]

### News of the Week.

#### COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Balmoral.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Tuesday the 24th inst., at Balmoral. It was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Baring, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War.

At the Privy Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 15th of October, until Thursday the 14th of November.

#### METROPOLIS.

**THE RECORDERSHIP.**—On Tuesday the Right Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, Q.C. and M.P., was elected to the office of Recorder.

**ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN THE CITY.**—A desperate attempt was made on Saturday upon the life of Mr Cureton, who holds an official situation in the British Museum, as purchaser of coins, medals, and other antiquities, residing at No. 81, Aldersgate street. It appears that three men, very fashionably attired, called at the house, and inquired of Mr Wilson, a tailor, who resides in the lower part of the house, whether Mr Cureton was at home. Mr Wilson admitted them, and directed them to the second floor. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards they came down stairs, without showing the least sign of hurry, and left the house. Shortly after their departure, Mrs Wilson had occasion to go up to Mr Cureton's rooms, and she found him lying on the floor, insensible, his face black, and blood running from a wound in his forehead. She thought he had fallen into an apoplectic fit, and sent at once for a surgeon. It was many hours before Mr Cureton was restored to consciousness. He then said that the three men, who had called upon him having inquired whether he had by him a crownpiece of William and Mary, and being answered in the affirmative, he asked them to take a seat, and whilst in the act of handing a chair to one of the men, the other two went behind him and placed a portable instrument round his neck, which pressed as tightly as a vice. They then gave him a violent blow over the right eye, and from that time he had no recollection of what happened. The fellows, finding that Mr Cureton was insensible, no doubt imagined that they had deprived him of life. They then removed the instrument from his neck, and after having stripped the place of coins, medals, &c., of the value of 300l., they decamped.

**THE CITY REGISTRATION** closed on Wednesday. The Court sat seven days, and the following is the result of the revision of the present year to both parties: Claims—Liberal—allowed, 43; disputed, 24. Conservative—allowed, 1; disputed, 5. Objections—Expunged—Liberal, 613; Conservative, 624; being doubtful, 239. Failed or withdrawn—Liberal, 54; Conservative, 118; being doubtful, 3. Expunged by barrister, 17. The following is a tabular view of the claims and objections on both sides for the last five years, the present included:—

Year.	Claims.		Objections.		Total Claims.	Total Objections.
	L.	C.	L.	C.		
1846.....	277	4	1,821	3,493	281	4,836
1847.....	533	76	1,187	2,295	609	3,101
1848.....	205	5	1,051	1,409	210	1,970
1849.....	208	4	867	1,791	212	2,253
1850.....	150	7	665	744	127	1,172
	1,373	96	5,591	9,732	1,469	13,332

• The increase this year was in consequence of the failure of the entire of the Conservative objections in 1848 on a technical informality, leaving many names with bad qualifications on the lists.

This gives an average of 293 claims and 2,666 objections for each year. There were 20,200 names in the registration list previous to the present revision. Of these there have been 1,810 omitted in the new lists, and 3,063 new names have been added.

**THE PEEL TESTIMONIAL.**—It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that the period for subscription to the Working Man's Memorial to Sir B. Peel having closed, parties in possession of lists are requested to send them in.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the London districts were 858—a result which, comparatively, must be considered as a favourable indication of the state of the public health. In the same week in 1846, there were 963 deaths; in that of 1847, 1,169; in 1848, 1,038; and in the same week in 1849 there were 1,981. The average of ten corresponding weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1,105; and the present return shows a decrease of 247 on the estimated weekly mortality. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer for the whole week was 29.851 inches. The daily temperature varied little during the week; it rose towards the end; the mean was 58.4 deg, which differs not much from the average of corresponding weeks of seven years.

### PROVINCES.

**CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.**—Mr Cowling has retired from the contest, and has thus left Mr Wigram in undisturbed possession of the field.

**POOLE ELECTION.**—The contest at Poole has ended in the election of the free trader, Mr Seymour, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made by the supporters of his protectionist opponent, Mr Savage. The following is the final close of the poll:—Seymour (free trader), 188; Savage (protectionist), 167; majority for Seymour, 21.

**A FACT FOR THE PROTECTIONISTS.**—At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the Swansea Union, there was not a single application for relief from one of the seventeen agricultural parishes comprised in this union. The only applications made were by persons residing in the town, and those numbered only two. Some months ago the business of the board generally engaged the attention of the chairman and guardians from 10 till 4 in the afternoon. For some weeks past the number of applicants for relief has diminished so much that the business has not detained them more than a few hours. Such has been the effect of free trade in the Swansea union.—*The Cambrian*.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.**—Several serious accidents have occurred almost simultaneously. Yesterday week a crowded excursion train returning late at night from London to Bristol, was thrown off the line near the Wootton Bassett station, by a horse-box that was previously standing on an adjacent siding. No very serious injuries were inflicted. The matter is under investigation.—On Saturday last a collision took place on the Great Northern, when a fireman had his leg broken, and a lady who was a passenger by the train had several of her ribs broken; many others were injured.—On the Lancashire and Yorkshire, also, on the night of the Doncaster St Leger, the irregularities caused by the sudden influx of return passengers to York, ended in one train running into another at Wakefield. Some of the passengers in both trains were badly hurt. Several people had limbs broken, a female had one eye poked out, and two passengers were reported to be almost in a dying state. The numbers who had received bruises and minor injuries are said to have been very great.

### IRELAND.

**THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON** was safely delivered at six o'clock on Sunday morning of a daughter, at Dublin. Her Excellency and the infant are both doing well.

**PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.**—The *Mercantile Advertiser* has the following:—"Still more encouraging than those of last week are our reports for the present. We can perceive, in various quarters, a manifest tendency towards improvement—in the country fairs, especially in the prices of sheep—in the decided steadiness of the corn markets, in the face of a generally abundant harvest—in the increase of traffic receipts upon some of the established Irish railways—in the more active and healthy appearance of the share market for legitimate investments; and above all, in the growing confidence among the public, founded upon the impression, amongst even the most prudent and cautious traders, that we have seen the worst of our difficulties, and that we have already passed the turning point."

**MURDER OF A LANDLORD AND MAGISTRATE.**—Another of those atrocious murders has been perpetrated in the county of Westmeath, the victim being Mr Roger North, J. P., of Kilduff-house, King's County. The following particulars are given in the *King's County Chronicle*:—"It appears that on Monday afternoon, Mr North left his residence to go to his farm at Garryduff; on his return home between four and five o'clock, when walking alone on the public road at Mountrath, about a quarter of a mile from Rahu house, and quite close to the boundary of this county, he was fired at and shot dead, no less than twenty-five slugs having entered his right side and chest. Some persons have been arrested on suspicion by the Kilbeggan police. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Mr Marcus Kelly, coroner. Mr North having been obliged to take proceedings against some tenants, is the reason assigned for his assassination."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

#### HESSE CASSEL.

A telegraphic despatch from Frankfurt of the 24th inst, in the *Kolner Zeitung*, states that the council of German governments, sitting in that city under the auspices of Austria, has declared that the refusal of the Hessian Diet to grant the supplies is illegal and opposed to the interests of the Confederation; that the Hessian government shall endeavour to restore a state of legality and order, and that corresponding measures will be taken by the council.

From Munich we learn, of the 20th inst, that the Bavarian army, now concentrated on the banks of the Maine, and on the frontiers of Hesse, is being reinforced to a considerable extent. We ought also to mention a rumour of a small Hanoverian army which is said to be approaching the frontiers of Hesse. The Prussian government, too, are preparing to concentrate a corps of observation in Westphalia, near Paderborn.

Advices from Cassel are of the 22nd inst. That city was perfectly tranquil, though suffering from the suspension of all administrative business. Nothing has been done since the Elector's flight from his capital, and it appears that Mr Hasempflug has not yet succeeded in organizing the bureaux at Wilhelmshad. The council now sitting at Frankfurt, to whom the Elector applied for support, have instructed the governments of Hanover and Wurtemberg to prepare 10,000 men, and to keep them in readiness for any emergency. The Hessian government have founded an official *Gazette*, which will be published at Frankfurt.

#### AUSTRIA.

The definitive political organization of Hungary has been published. At the head of the Hungarian government is the Stadtholder, who is to reside in Buda-Pesth, with a vice president, councillors, secretaries, &c. In respect to its administration, the crown land will be divided into five districts—Buda-

Pesth, Pressburg, Oedenburg, Kaschau, and Grosswardein. Each district will be governed by an Imperial Royal Obergespan (Lord Lieutenant) with the necessary employes. The Obergespan is subject to the Stadtholder. Appeals against the decisions of the Obergespan are to be addressed directly to ministers. The five districts will be subdivided into comitats (counties). The Buda-Pesth district contains 10, the Pressburg 12, the Oedenburg 9, the Kaschau 8, and the Grosswardein district 7 counties and the Haiduck towns. The business of the counties is to be carried on by county-governors (comites), with the necessary civil officers. As it is the general wish of the people, the stahlrichters will, as before, be the magistrates in the lowest or first instance.

## INDIA.

The bulk of the intelligence conveyed by the last mail has arrived since our last. The civil war in the Nizam's territory had been terminated by the result of a battle fought at Akote on the 20th of July, in which the Nizam's troops utterly defeated and dispersed those of the refractory Nawab of Ellichpore. Another explosion of an ordnance flotilla occurred on the Ganges, near Chuprah, on the 10th of July. The fleet consisted of about thirty boats, of which upwards of half were loaded with gunpowder. Twelve boats are lost—seven, with 1,800 barrels of powder on board, exploded, and five sunk.

The discussion on Mr Bright's motion had excited much interest in India. The local press generally advocate the appointment of a cotton commission. The real difficulty, however, of increasing the production of cotton in India is that even in districts (such as Broach) which enjoy the facilities of complete water carriage a crop of cotton affords to the cultivator a smaller return in proportion to his outlay than is generally afforded by other crops which the soil is equally capable of producing.

## AMERICA.

Advices from New York to the 13th inst state that the bill for adjusting the Texas boundary was the first of those lately passed by the Senate which was taken up by the House of Representatives. A motion against its being read was lost by a vote of 168 to 34. A motion was then made to comprise in one bill not only that of the Texan boundary, but also the two others providing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, which was negated by a majority of 83. The Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 6th, by a final majority of 106 to 97; the bill provided for the territorial government of New Mexico "without any restriction for or against slavery." The House of Representatives had also sanctioned the Senate measure for the admission of California as a State, and of Utah as a territory, by large majorities, after vain attempts to add to them the Wilmot proviso. The President of the Union had also signed the measure, and the senators from California had taken their seats in the Upper House. Congress had also resolved to adjourn on the 30th of September. The Fugitive Slave Bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 34—109 to 75. On the 9th the Senate read a third time a bill giving to the Secretary of the Treasury a discretionary power to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to load and unload cargoes in American ports.

Mr Stewart's appointment as Secretary of the Interior, in place of the Hon. Mr McKennan, is confirmed. He is one of the Virginian representatives, and a protectionist.

There had been three arrivals from California, bringing a total of five millions and a half of dollars in gold and gold-dust. Murders and assassinations are rife in California. The mines were yielding largely.

The *Gaceta del Salvador* (Nicaragua) contains a despatch from Lord Palmerston to the Nicaraguan Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stating that "the Government of her Britannic Majesty is desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with the State of Nicaragua; but that her Majesty's government is incapable of doing anything which shall be interpreted as admitting a doubt that Greytown belongs exclusively to the Mosquito territory."

**WRECK OF A STEAMER AND LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES.**—On Tuesday last the Superb, steamer, left St Malo for Jersey, and taking a short course, struck on the Minquiers rocks, filled with water, eleven of the persons on board being lost. The steamer was under the charge of Captain Priault, who, a week before, had to run the excursion steamer Polka ashore to save the lives of the passengers. It is stated that as soon as the vessel struck the captain ordered the two boats to be lowered, and got into one of them, and only returned to the wreck after the remonstrances of some of the passengers. The passengers, except those who took to the boats and were swamped, were saved by the Courier steamer.

## BIRTHS.

On the 29th inst., at Brighton, the Lady Louisa Monierffe, of a daughter.  
On the 25th inst., at Donnington, Berks, the lady of Captain Hayes, R.N., of a daughter.  
On the 25th inst., at 9 Wilton crescent, the wife of the Rev. Winstone Curtis Haywood, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Desert Martin, Ireland, by the Rev. J. Spencer Knox, M.A., rector of Maghera and vicar-general of the diocese of Derry, the Rev. Wm Arthur Ormsby, M.A. incumbent of St James's, Norwich, to Helen Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. William Knox, bishop of Derry.

On the 24th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, Charles Arthur Gamlen, Esq., of Clifton, to Frances Dyer, of Hereford street, Park lane, eldest surviving sister of Sir Thomas Swinerton Dyer, Bart.

## DEATHS.

At Tandridge, Surrey, on the 25th inst., James Campbell, Esq., fourth son of the late Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, N.B.

On the 21st inst., Louisa Susannah Thorp, eldest daughter of the late Sir Wm Plomer, Knight, and wife of the late Alfred Thorp, Esq., of Cambridge terrace, Hyde Park.

On the 18th inst., at Stanley Hall, near Stroud, Gloucestersh., Charlotte Anne, widow of the late Vice-Admiral James Young, formerly of Barton End House, Horsley.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The half-yearly general court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England was held on the 19th inst, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the court, and the minutes of the last meeting, the Governor said: "I have now to acquaint the court that this is one of the half-yearly general courts appointed by the by-laws, to consider of a dividend; and I have further to state that the net pro-

fits for the half-year ending the 31st of August last, amount to 535,342l. This will enable us to make the usual dividend of 3½ per cent, without any deduction on account of income tax, leaving 25,991l to be added to the Rest, which will make it 3,027,309l. The court of directors, under these circumstances, propose a dividend of 3½ per cent for the half-year ending the 31st of August last, without any deduction on account of income tax. That being the case I will move that this court do order a dividend to be paid of 3½ per cent, for the half-year ending the 31st of August last."—Mr Fielder expressed his disappointment that the directors had not proposed a dividend of 4 per cent. They had a capital of 14,000,000l, besides the building, and a rest of 3,000,000l, and under these circumstances he thought the directors might safely propose a dividend of at least 4 per cent. If they did so they would give satisfaction to every one, but if they did not no one would be satisfied.—The Governor said it should be recollected that it had been agreed that the Rest should be maintained at 3,000,000l, and as many of the honourable proprietors who were present when that arrangement was come to were out of town, he did not think it would be right in their absence to disturb that arrangement, or again moot the question so soon. The directors did not contemplate adding materially to the Rest; and when so much was added to it as would enable the directors to give an additional half per cent, that would be proposed. They could not have proposed to give an additional half per cent, without invading the Rest of 3,000,000l to the extent of 50,000l.—The motion was then put and carried unanimously.—Mr De Winton complained that the Bank did not give sufficient accommodation to the manufacturing and agricultural classes, of the community, and expressed his opinion that they ought to afford greater facilities for discounting paper to the traders and agricultural classes by which means the general interests of the country would be greatly promoted, and the profits of the Bank greatly increased. They had no less than 11,000,000l of unemployed capital, and yet they refused to discount good paper, because they adhered to an antiquated and useless system. Let them look at Scotland, where a superior and more profitable system of banking was carried out, and let them imitate the example of the people of that country. He proposed that "the court of proprietors are of opinion that if one-third of the 11,000,000l of unemployed capital were employed, the dividend would not have been less than 4 per cent for the half year."—The Governor of the Bank begged to be allowed to make but a very few observations upon the motion which had just been moved and seconded. It meant more than was suggested by the plain meaning of the words. The motion itself was the simplest assertion of a self-evident fact, but there was more contained in the speech than in the resolution, and therefore he hoped that the court would not agree to adopt it. The meaning of the motion was, to express regret that the court of directors had not resorted to such measures for the employment of their balances as they ought to have done. It could not be done on safe banking principles.—After some further discussion, the previous question was carried, the only hand held up against it being that of Mr De Winton. The usual vote of thanks to the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors was then carried unanimously. The Governor said that the dividend warrants would be ready on Friday, the 11th of October next; after which the court broke up.

## Literature.

**GLEANINGS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.** By the Hon. and Rev. S. GODOLPHIN OSBORNE. T. and W. Boone, New Bond street.

MR OSBORNE is well known for his numerous letters published in the *Times*, all taking the part of the poor, and all breathing the most amiable spirit of philanthropy, enlightened by a strong sense of justice. In the preface to the present work, he avows that his object is "to ameliorate the condition of his poorer fellow creatures," and we understand from a passage of the preface, that he dedicated himself to this work years ago, when he thought he had few years to live. For visiting poor and distressed districts, and for zealously and untiringly calling public attention to the condition of the worst off of our people, no person has in these latter times surpassed Mr Osborne. Pursuing his career of benevolence, he visited Ireland in 1849, and again in the present year, for the purpose of seeing the actual condition of the Irish, and bringing, as far as lay in his power, public opinion to bear on that, on its causes, and on the means of improvement.—

I had in view (he says) to inquire into the social condition of the people in the western districts of Ireland. My route was—Limerick, down the Shannon to Kilrush; thence to Kilkee; retracing our steps to Kilrush; by the northern bank of the Shannon, Clonderlaw, Kildysart, Killechrist, Clondegad to Ennis; from Ennis to Gort; by Loughrea to Balinasloe; from thence by Oranmore to Galway; from Galway by Oughterard, through Connemara to the "Fisheries" at Ballynahinch, (on the Martin property); thence to Clifden, through Joyce's country by Kilmore to Leenane; to Westport, Castlebar, by Pontoon to Ballina; thence returning by Castlebar to Tuam; back to Dublin by Athlone, Mullingar, and the Midland railway.

In this journey, which, with very little exception, and that only on our return, we performed by private conveyance, I visited eleven Union houses, and most of their auxiliaries, and except in one or two instances, I scarce left one department unvisited. It will be seen by reference to a map of Ireland, that, commencing with the capital town of the county of Limerick, we went through the centre of the county of Clare, and a very large proportion of the county of Galway and Mayo; these being, perhaps, the most distressed districts in Ireland.

The only way of performing the journey, so as to see with the greatest convenience, into those matters into which I went to look, we adopted, viz. hiring outside cars, and thus travelling at the hours, and in the directions we thought best.

The first union the rev. gentleman visited was that of Limerick, of which he gives no favourable description. It seems to serve the purpose of jobbing contractors better than to give relief to the miserable paupers. The general description given by the rev. gentleman

of starving children is striking, while the reader cannot fail to be struck with the wise provision of nature, which makes even the lingering death from want of food one, at least in its last stages, of comparative little suffering :—

## STARVED CHILDREN.

In the case of the starved young—and we saw many hundreds—there are two or three most peculiar characteristic marks, which distinguish them from the victims of other mortal ills; the hair on a starved child's head becomes very thin, often leaves the head in patches, what there is of it stands up from the head; over the whole brow in very many instances; over the temples in almost all, a thick sort of downy hair grows, sometimes so thickly as to be quite palpable to the touch. The skin over the chest bones and upper part of the stomach is stretched so tight, that every angle and curve of the sternum and ribs stand out in relief; no words can describe the appearance of the arms; from below the elbow the two bones (the radius and ulna) seemed to be stripped of every atom of flesh; if you take hold of the loose skin within the elbow joint, and lift the arm by it, it comes away in a large thin fold, as though you had lifted one side of a long narrow bag, in which some loose bones had been placed; if you place the forefingers of your hand under the chin, in the angle of the jaw-bone, you find the whole base of the mouth, so to speak, so thin, that you could easily conceive it possible, with a very slight pressure, thus to force the tongue into the roof of the mouth; between the fingers there are sores; very often there is anasarous swelling of the anoles; in the majority of famine cases, there is either dysentery or chronic diarrhoea.

There is one comfort to be found in these sad cases, there does not appear to be present great pain; I have now walked in the course of my two tours, I should suppose, some miles of infirmary wards in the Union houses in Ireland; wards often thickly crowded, almost always sufficiently full. It has never been my lot to hear one single child, suffering from famine or dysentery, utter a moan of pain; I have seen many in the very act of death, still not a tear, not a cry. I have scarcely ever seen one endeavour to change his or her position. I have never heard one ask for food, for water—for anything; two, three, or four in a bed, there they lie and die, if suffering, still ever silent, unmoved.

The following is a curious fact. Can it be explained by referring to that provision in females for the nourishment of infants, which, with forethought, makes them, as it were, storehouses of the means of subsistence, that can be turned to their own support when not required for the other purpose? It is an evidence, perhaps, of the care taken to perpetuate the race, by endowing females with more of the force of vitality than males :—

## PECULIARITY OF FEMALES.

No one has yet I believe been able to explain, why it is, that men and boys sink sooner under famine than the other sex; still, so it is; go where you will every officer will tell you it is so. In the same workhouse, in which you will find the girls and women looking well, you will find the men and boys in a state of the lowest physical depression; equal care in every way being bestowed on both sexes.

We may quote as a specimen of the, we are afraid, too general condition of the workhouses in Ireland under the severe pressure to which they have been exposed, Mr Osborne's description of that of Gort :—

## THE WORKHOUSE AT GORT.

I found the Gort Parent workhouse as neat in its outward elevation as the Union houses generally are. In proceeding to go over it, the first thing which struck me was, the very wretched state of some children, in a yard on the right as you enter the main building; there were about 200 of them, of the class under fifteen years of age. They were in a shameful state of neglect as to cleanliness and clothing: they were sitting, or squatting here and there, though not a cold day, still shivering; many were only clothed in such rags as I could conceive a beggar would consider as the cast clothing of his order; some actually, for want of anything better, were in petticoats. The state of one poor little fellow, who I should think, can hardly now be alive, was most pitiable; he squatted by himself under the wall, and looked in the last stage of existence, from the want of everything which could sustain and cherish it; we were told he had been in the yard (which I suppose means in the house) for eight weeks; his name, as given me, was Larkin. It struck me as wanton cruelty, to leave a poor creature in such weakness, so clad, and so evidently neglected, in this yard; the infirmary was his proper place. About 450 women were being fed in the hall; from so many more being crammed into the house than it ever was meant to contain, they are obliged to be fed in relays; the inspector afterwards told me, that it has happened, that some have had to wait until twelve o'clock at night before they could get their dinner; it was a complete scramble; the parties bringing in the food—men—had short thick sticks, which they used very freely, and I thought brutally, to protect the tins of stirabout from the rush made for them by these hungry women.

In a yard at the back of the workhouse, and in a day room opening into it, there were, as the numbers were given to me, 529 women and children, 129 of whom were between five and nine years of age; in addition they had with them twenty-four babies in arms. This crowd of human beings was lying and crouching about the surface of the yard, in masses, and in groups, whose disgusting appearance it is difficult to describe. They were in the rags in which they had entered the house; many had been in from one month to three, many, I believe, longer; what dress they had seemed to be rags of the red petticoat of the country, from below the waist, rags of some black stuff above it. Some of the infants were nearly naked, and very evidently in the most filthy state. In spite of all that was said to me to the contrary, my own senses satisfied me that soap and water were as equally foreign articles in this yard as decent clothing: it is not to be wondered at, that the gestures of the women, their language, and very evident habits, were as unlike civilized beings as possible. I found the name for this tribe amongst the officials was "the black women," to distinguish them, I presume, by their rags and dirt, from the cleaner clothed women of other wards. They sleep close packed in long sheds, have no sheets, and must either sleep naked or in their rags; as it was admitted, indeed it was evident, they had in very rare cases any body linen. The one day room for this mass of living filth, was crowded, as much as the yard; I leave the reader to conceive, what the state of things would be, did rain drive them all into it. It is my firm belief, that were the cubic feet taken of the space these women are forced to live in, and could the details of their last few week's existence be published, a more dreadful exposé could hardly be imagined. The condition of the children, 129 between five and nine, stirred in with this mass of festering humanity, may be imagined. I left this yard utterly disgusted; I can scarcely believe that any nobleman, priest, clergyman, or gentleman, can know the state of things we saw; if they do, it is a shame on them to suffer it.

We have here a specimen of poor hungry creatures kept at bay with sticks, while the food is supplied to them like pigs or dogs. In other places it appears the officials use hunting whips for the common purpose of keeping the wretched creatures in order and in obedience.

This, and many other enormities, are contrary to the regulations issued by the chief authorities, nevertheless they are committed.

It would be cruel to our readers to repeat all the harrowing tales of wrecked houses, and families living in holes, of roofless gables, evicted peasantry, weeping and wailing women and children, of deaths from starvation, and painful judicial inquiries, which were the staple of Ireland's history for many months.—It would be needless, too, now to borrow any of Mr Osborne's descriptions of the conduct, under the strong pressure of circumstances, of many individuals who did not do all in their power to lighten to the poor the evils of the terrible calamity that overtook Ireland. We trust, with Mr Osborne, that the worst is now passed, and that the new or the old owners of the soil will find it their interest as well as their duty to employ and improve, as they are now obliged to support, the wretched people. When something like general prosperity has returned, there will be room for humanity. There is none when some are starving, and none are free from distress. Mr Osborne's book contains many painful pictures of the condition of the Irish, and future visitors to Ireland will use them as contrasts to the happier delineations they will be enabled to sketch. Nor can we go into the many heart-sickening details Mr Osborne gives of the scoundrel behaviour of agents, drivers, and others. For those who wish such information we must refer to the book itself. Many of these outrages came to an end with the circumstances from which they grew, and are never, we hope, to be renewed. It is useful to have a record of them such as Mr Osborne supplies, but most painful to read it.

The concluding chapter of the work relieves our oppressed feelings by holding out some brighter prospects. The operation of the Incumbered Estates Act will introduce improvements. Eviction has probably done its worst, and the consolidation of small holdings may enable the future race to provide better for themselves and obtain a greater degree of independence. The Irish have certainly gone through as rude a trial as ever a people were subjected to, and it will not have been in vain if that great chastisement shall teach all classes its own lessons of wisdom. We wish, for the credit of humanity and our country, we could say Mr Osborne does not tell the truth. We believe, however, that the contents of the book are as true as they are painful. Whatever may be the future condition of Ireland, its past condition, as depicted in these pages, must be an eternal reproach to all—the landowners, the clergy, the executive government—who have claimed the character and assumed the responsibility of its rulers.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP THE LAW OF STORMS. Illustrated by Charts and Woodcuts. Third Edition. By Lieut-Col. W. REID, C.B., F.R.S. John Weale, High Holborn.

The celebrity justly obtained by Col. Reid's work on storms, has, we are happy to see, made the issue of a third edition desirable. A more appropriate study for the thousands of ship captains, and mates looking out to be captains, to fill up the idle time they frequently have as they cross the ocean, cannot be conceived. Col. Reid has properly attempted to interest them in the subject, by suggesting a number of questions to the Examiners to be asked of all masters and mates who may voluntarily submit to be examined, which will direct their thoughts to the theory of storms, and familiarise them with the most important points. They must be the future observers, and bring to the philosopher the facts which he generalises. Col. Reid has taken other measures, besides this of interesting mariners on the subject, to gather information from all quarters; and it seems likely that the question of the wind, "which bloweth where it listeth," and is proverbial for its difficulty, no man being able to tell "whence it cometh or whither it goeth," will ere long be fully cleared up, and that our successors will be as well acquainted with the laws of storms as we are with the laws which determine an eclipse. For the progress already made, and for all future progress, society will be much indebted to Col. Reid, who, though not the first, has been the most successful investigator. His valuable work needs no recommendation, and we are glad to see that there is so much attention paid to the subject as to call for a third edition of his book.

NATAL: A Grazing, Agricultural, and Cotton growing Country. By J. S. CHRISTOPHER. Eppingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

NATAL deservedly excites a great deal of interest from its situation and its many recommendations as a colony. Lately this has been much heightened by the attempt made there to grow cotton, and the short crop in America, which has made men look around for other places where it may be grown. The experiment at Natal seems not only successful, but profitable, the soil and climate being favourable to the cultivation. Indeed, like other things of general use, cotton is widely diffused, and susceptible of cultivation in a great variety of climates. It was not a native of America, though it has succeeded there remarkably well. Though Natal has no alluvial soil, like the Delta of the Mississippi, it has a climate corresponding to the best cotton-growing climates of the United States, but more healthy for human beings. What it wants to make it a cotton-growing district, or a district productive of all kinds of agricultural wealth, is people. At present the land is nearly destitute of inhabitants; it woos, like many other fertile and healthy spots, the labour of peaceful, industrious man, and promises him the richest rewards. The great object of Mr Christopher is to supply the land with people, or promote emigration to Natal. His book accordingly sets forth the advantages of Natal as a place for emigrants, and the inducements to leave England and seek a home in Southern Africa. There is nothing very new either in the object or in the book; it is a compilation; but it contains much that may be useful to the emigrant, including a copious vocabulary of the Zulu language, which, however, suggests to the emigrant the vicinity of savages. Compared to Australia, Natal has the advantage of being nearer England; in climate, soil, and all

other peculiarities, it is at least equal to any portion of our Southern Colonies; and we have no doubt that it will tempt many of the most adventurous and industrious of our people to make it their permanent home and the permanent home of their children. Mr Christopher's book contains sound moral advice, as well as physical information, for emigrants.

**LONDON AS IT IS TO-DAY: Where to Go, and What to See. Part I.** H. G. Clarke and Co., Exeter 'change.

ANOTHER book about London. The great metropolis deserves them all. It connects the remotest past of our country in unbroken succession with the present, and contains the monuments whereon the history of the nation may be read. It is the type, too, of the general progress, and the rapidity of its growth makes a perpetual succession of books to describe it necessary. The present production, to be completed in twenty-four parts, seems to have been suggested by the proposed exhibition, and it is one specimen of the many industrious undertakings to which that project has already given rise. The present number embraces only the sacred edifices, and the description of them is not completed. We will quote a passage describing the vastness and increase of London, which will justify all that is written about it:—

Within a circumference, the radius of which does not exceed five miles, there are never fewer than a million and a half of human beings; and if the great bell of St. Paul's were swung to the full pitch of its tocsin sound, more ears would hear it than could hear the loudest roaring of Etna and Veauvius. If we take our station in the ball or upper gallery of that great edifice, the wide horizon, crowded as it is with men and their dwellings, forms a panorama of industry and of life more astonishing than could be gazed upon from any other point in the universe. It is alike the abode of intelligence and industry, the centre of trade and commerce, the resort of the learned and inquiring, the spot that has given birth to and where have flourished the greatest kings, statesmen, orators, divines, lawyers, warriors, poets, painters, and musicians, besides historians who have immortalised them.

London is now not merely the largest city in the known world, but it exceeds in opulence, splendour, and luxury (perhaps in misery), all that ever was recorded of any city. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed to be the largest congregate mass of human life, arts, science, wealth, power, and architectural splendour, that exists, or, in almost all these particulars, that ever have existed, within the known annals of mankind. London is equal in extent to any three or four other European capitals united, and superior to thirty of the largest towns in the United Kingdom, if brought together. It would require sixty cities as large as Exeter, or 534 towns as large as Huntingdon, to make another metropolis; and it is computed that a population equal to that of Salisbury is added to London every three months.

The book will be acceptable to a large class of readers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- An Attempt to Develop the Law of Storms, &c. By Lieut-Colonel W. Reid. Third Edition. Weale.
- Cyclopedia of Agriculture. Part IX. Blackie and Son.
- A Practical Treatise on the Law of Bankers' Cheques, &c. By G. J. Shaw. Groombridge.
- The Assurance Magazine. No. I. For Sept. Pateman.
- Abstract of Return on the Insurance Companies, with Supplement to ditto. Pateman.
- Taxing Made Easy, &c. (Pamphlet.) By Thomas Furnivall.
- Observations on Spinal and Chest Deformities. (Pamphlet.) By P. G. Hamon, M. O. Delizy and Co.
- Lectures on Chemistry in Connexion with Agriculture. By H. M. Noad. Baldwin.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

- A LOVER OF TRUTH.—We will endeavour next week to answer with some care the objections taken.
- W. B. Margate, must also stand over till next week, as we are not acquainted with the particulars to which he refers.
- AN IRON MASTER, Swansea.—From the absence of any reliable statistical returns as to the production and stocks of iron, we have hitherto found it impossible to arrive at satisfactory results, as with some other articles. We know not what slave tax A. B. refers to.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

[BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 5th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 21st day of Sept. 1850:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

<table border="0"> <tr><td>Notes issued .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">30,176,120</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">30,176,120</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Notes issued .....	30,176,120			30,176,120		<table border="0"> <tr><td>Government debt .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">11,015,100</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Securities .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,984,900</td></tr> <tr><td>Gold coin and bullion .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">18,951,162</td></tr> <tr><td>Silver bullion .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">224,958</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">30,176,120</td><td style="text-align: right;">30,176,120</td></tr> </table>	Government debt .....	11,015,100	Other Securities .....	2,984,900	Gold coin and bullion .....	18,951,162	Silver bullion .....	224,958			30,176,120	30,176,120
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BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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Dated the 26th Sept. 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

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

<table border="0"> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Liabilities.</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Circulation inc. Bank post bill: .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">20,102,132</td></tr> <tr><td>Public Deposits .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">10,222,879</td></tr> <tr><td>Other or private Deposits .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">8,968,161</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">39,293,172</td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>Liabilities.</i>		Circulation inc. Bank post bill: .....	20,102,132	Public Deposits .....	10,222,879	Other or private Deposits .....	8,968,161			39,293,172		<table border="0"> <tr><td colspan="2"><i>Assets.</i></td></tr> <tr><td>Securities .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">26,039,069</td></tr> <tr><td>Bullion .....</td><td style="text-align: right;">16,811,698</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: right;">42,850,767</td><td></td></tr> </table>	<i>Assets.</i>		Securities .....	26,039,069	Bullion .....	16,811,698			42,850,767	
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The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,557,595l, as stated in the above account under the head RESERVE.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

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

A decrease of Circulation of .....	£404,096
An increase of Public Deposits of .....	733,972
A decrease of Other Deposits of .....	64,704
An increase of Securities of .....	250,145
An increase of Bullion of .....	16,594
An increase of Rest of .....	1,567
An increase of Reserve of .....	396,164

THE Bank returns continue to present exactly the same features as we recorded last week. The circulation has decreased 404,096l, the public deposits have increased 733,972l, private deposits have decreased 64,704l, securities have increased 250,145l, the increase being wholly of private securities; bullion has increased 16,594l, the rest has increased 1,567l, the reserve has increased 396,164l, and now amounts to 11,949,558l. The Bank continues its loans on private securities, the whole of which in its possession now amount to 12,158,839l, against 10,096,045l in the returns of August 10, the lowest point the securities declined to in the present quarter. Since then the Bank has lent 2,062,794l more than it had lent at that period.

In the Money Market there are no alterations to notice, except that it is a shade easier. The only difference is that money is offered now, and last week it was asked for, but the terms have undergone no alteration.

The Money Market in the United States, according to the reports dated Sept. 6, present some features corresponding to our own. "It has perceptibly tightened," says the *New York Herald*, "and notwithstanding the great influx of gold there are indications of a more stringent market within the next ninety days. A large amount of gold in dust, and silver in bars, went into the Bank of the State of New York this morning from the steamers just arrived from Chagres. It created very little excitement in the street, and will have no more effect upon the market than the deposit of an equal amount of coal in the vaults of the same bank." There was a continued influx and accumulation of the precious metals without any sensible change in the market. The amount brought by the Empire City, which had then just arrived at New York, was about 500,000 dols, but there was upwards of 2,000,000 dols on their way by the steam ship Panama. The amount of gold in the mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, will be seen by the following returns:—

			dols	c
Gold deposits from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1850 .....	13,791,210			81
Gold deposits in August 1850 .....	3,259,000			0
			17,041,210	81
Gold coinage from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1850 .....	12,669,467			50
Gold coinage in August .....	1,832,105			0
			14,501,572	50

Presuming that the coinage was all issued, a sum of 14,501,572 dols has gone into circulation since the beginning of the year without producing any marked effect on the Money Market.

The Stock Market has been very quiet all the week, with a tendency to heaviness rather than any positive decline, but very little real business has been done, and the prices may almost be called nominal. At present the public go very little into the Stock Market; they have to repair their losses by rails, increasing business demands all their resources, and they vest very little additional money in the public securities. Something of the same kind is experienced in America. "The Stock Market," says the paper already quoted, of September 6, "closed yesterday, dull and depressed. Throughout the week, the operations have been to a very limited extent, and the principal purchasers the bears. There are no outsiders in the market; no purchases for speculation; no appearances of any immediate or important improvement in prices; no indications of a speculative movement of the most moderate character. The Stock Market is literally dead, and it appears to be almost beyond the power of galvanism." The peculiarity is due in both countries to circumstances somewhat similar. There is an immense deal of trade going on in both, which absorbs by its better returns all the spare cash of the people. Here the fact is notorious. We have continually recorded it in the returns of the Board of Trade. There it is equally notorious. As one example, we may state that the amount of the exports and imports of the port of New York was in the month of August, 1850, 20,541,954 dols, against 16,498,901 dols in 1849, and 13,815,334 dols in 1848. Such an extensive increase in business is not made except when induced by great profit, and it requires great additional capital. This is the reason why there are no "outsiders" in New York to purchase fancy stocks, and a similar circumstance here is the cause why the public leave the business of the Stock Exchange pretty much to its members.

The following is our usual list of the opening and closing prices of Consols on every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the other principal Stocks :-

	Consols.		Account	
	Opened	Closed	Opened	Closed
Saturday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Monday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Tuesday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Wednesday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Thursday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Friday	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
	Closing prices last Friday.		Closing prices this day.	
3 per cent consols, account	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent reduced	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Exchequer bills, large	64s 6 3/4 pm	64s 6 3/4 pm	63s 6s	63s 6s
Bank stock	265 8	265 8	266 8	266 8
East India stock	372 8	372 8	382 1/2	382 1/2
Spanish 3 per cents	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Portuguese 4 per cents	39 1/4	39 1/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Mexican 5 per cents	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
— 4 per cents	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Russian, 4 1/2 stock	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

In the Railway Market the business has been very active, but has been principally confined to members of the Stock Exchange. Some, but not large nor many, purchases have been made by the public. The prices have, however, been rising, and on some lines, as the Midland Counties, which is the favourite for speculation, the rise has been very considerable, from 38 1/2 to 43 1/2. The settlement of the account was not made without great difficulties, a heavy per centage, from 1/2 to 3/4, was given for continuations, and while more than one speculator looked much disconcerted, one defaulter, Mr Richard Baker, was declared. We could not learn the amount of his deficiencies. For the nation it is rather a good sign that such cases are now found amongst the speculators on the Stock Exchange, and not as erewhile amongst the great merchants of the metropolis.

The following is our usual list of the closing prices of Railways last Friday and this day :-

Railways.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
London and North Western	113 1/2	114 1/2
Midland Counties	38 1/2	42 3/4
Brighton Stock	83 1/4	83 1/4
Great Western	69 1/2	71 1/2
Eastern Counties	52 1/2	51 1/2
South Western	69 7/8	69 7/8
South Eastern	19 1/2	20 1/2
Norfolk	14 1/2	14 1/2
Great North of England	242 5	242 5
York and North Midland	19 1/2	20 1/2
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	16 1/2 ex div	16 1/2
Newcastle and Berwick Ext.	9 1/2 dis ex div	9 1/2 dis
Lancashire and Yorkshire	46 1/2 ex div	47 1/2
North British	6 1/2	7 1/2
Edinburgh and Glasgow	25 1/2	25 1/2
Hull and Selby	94 5	94 5
Lancaster and Carlisle	56 8 ex div	59 6 1/2
North Staffordshire	10 1/2 dis	10 1/2 dis
Birmingham and Oxford, do.	28 9	27 9
Birmingham and Dudley, do.	7 1/2 8 1/2 pm	7 1/2 8 1/2 pm
Caledonian	7 1/2 8 per sh	8 1/2
Aberdeen	9 1/2	9 1/2
Northern of France	14 1/2	14 1/2
Central	13 1/2	13 1/2
Paris and Rouen	24 1/2	23 1/2
Rouen and Havre	9 1/2 10 1/2	9 1/2 10 1/2
Dutch Rhenish	5 1/2 5 dis.	5 1/2 4 1/2 dis

In the Foreign Exchanges there is no alteration whatever.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Sept. 26	225 25
Antwerp	— 26	f.25 30 to f.25 32 1/2
Amsterdam	— 24	f.11 95
Hamburg	— 24	m.13 7 1/2
St Petersburg	— 17	38 1/2 to 38 1/2
Madrid	— 14	50 40-100d
Lisbon	— 19	54 1/2d
Gibraltar	— 15	50 1/2d
New York	— 11	10 to 10 1/2 per cent pm
Jamaica	Aug. 27	1 per cent pm
Havana	Sept. 1	12 1/2 per cent pm
Rio de Janeiro	July 27	27d to 27 1/2d
Bahia	Aug. 7	27d to 27 1/2d
Pernambuco	— 9	27 1/2d to 27 1/2d
Buenos Ayres	July 3	3 5-16d
Valparaiso	June 30	46 1/2d
Singapore	Aug. 3	4s 8 1/2d to 4s 9d
Ceylon	— 15	2 1/2 per cent dis
Bombay	— 5	2s 0 1/2d to 2s 0 1/2d
Calcutta	— 7	2s 0 1/2d to 2s 0 1/2d
Hong Kong	July 24	4s 7d to 4s 8d
Sydney	June 20	1 per cent pm.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Cent Anns., 1736	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 1/2 per Cent Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1850	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10 1/2 per Cent	...	265	267	...	268	...
Do. Bonds, 3 1/2 per Cent 1000, 86s p	...	...	...	...	83s 6s p 87s 4s p	...
Ditto under 1000, 86s p	...	...	...	...	...	83s p
South Sea Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1731	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for opg. Oct. 18	...	...	214	213 1/4	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct. Oct. 15	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
India Stock for acct. Oct. 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000, 1 1/2d	63s p	63s 6 1/2 p	66s 6 1/2 p	64s 6 1/2 p	64s 6 1/2 p	63s 6 1/2 p
Ditto 500, 1 1/2d	...	63s 6 1/2 p	...	...	64s 6 1/2 p	63s p
Ditto Small	...	...	63s 6 1/2 p	66s 6 1/2 p	64s 6 1/2 p	63s p
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short	12 0	12 0 1/2	11 19 1/2	12 0
Ditto	3 ms	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2
Rotterdam	—	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2	12 1 1/2
Antwerp	—	25 5 1/2	25 5 1/2	25 5 0	25 5 5
Brussels	—	25 5 1/2	25 5 1/2	25 5 0	25 5 5
Hamburg	—	13 10 1/2	13 10 1/2	13 10 1/2	13 10 1/2
Paris	short	25 27 1/2	25 32 1/2	25 27 1/2	25 32 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	25 50	35 50	25 52 1/2	25 57 1/2
Marseilles	—	25 52 1/2	25 57 1/2	25 55	25 64
Frankfort on the Main	—	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Vienna	—	11 54	11 58	11 56	11 59
Trieste	—	11 56	11 59	11 58	12 2
Petersburg	—	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Madrid	—	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadiz	—	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Leghorn	—	30 7 1/2	30 7 1/2	30 7 0	30 8 0
Genoa	—	25 95	25 5	25 95	26 0
Naples	—	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
Palermo	—	123	123 1/2	123	123 1/2
Messina	—	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Lisbon	90 ds dt	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Oporto	60 ds dt	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Sept. 23	London Sept. 25	Paris Sept. 24	London Sept. 25	Paris Sept. 25	London Sept. 27
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	93 60	...	93 30	...	93 25	93 0
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	58 0	...	57 85	...	57 80	...
June and 22 December	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2300 0	...	2300 0	...	2300 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 25	...	25 25	...	25 25	...
Ditto 3 months	25 15	...	25 15	...	25 15	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	52 1/2
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	58 1/2	...
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	...	...	...	103 1/2	...	104 1/2
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	63	...	...
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	78 7 1/2	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	100 1/2	...	...
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador Bonds	...	...	3 1/2	...	3 1/2	3 1/2
Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent	...	...	17 1/2	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	3 1/2	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ex over-due coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	30 1/2	30 1/2	31 30 1/2	31 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent, 1849	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	34	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, from Nov. 1840	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Ditto ditto 1844	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto ditto 1849	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Coupons	...	...	...	8	...	8 1/2
Ditto Passive Bonds	...	...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds	...	...	32 1/2	...	32 1/2	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent, 10 gu. p. £ st.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	90 1/2	91	91 1/2
Ditto Bonds, 4 1/2 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	58 7 1/2	...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	91 1/2	...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ditto 4 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Sept. 27	Amer. Prices, Sept. 7
United States Bonds ... 6	1863	65,000,000	Jan. and July	108½	117½
--- Certificates ... 6	1862	---	---	106	---
Alabama ... Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	---	75½	85
Indiana ... 4	1861	5,600,000	---	73½	79
--- Canal, Preferred ... 2½	1861-6	2,000,000	---	33½	38 40
--- Special do. ... 5	1861-6	4,500,000	---	---	28 30
Illinois ... 6	1870	10,000,000	---	---	49 50
Kentucky ... 6	1868	4,250,000	---	---	109
Louisiana ... Sterling 5	1850	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	96 xd	95
Maryland ... Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	Jan. and July	91 89½	---
Massachusetts ... Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	108	---
Michigan ... 6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	---	---
Mississippi ... 6	1861	2,000,000	May and Nov.	---	---
--- 5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	---	---
New York ... 5	1860-58	13,124,270	Quarterly	93	105
Ohio ... 6	1860-70	19,000,000	Jan. and July	106	115
Pennsylvania ... 5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	83½ xd	92½ 3½
South Carolina ... 5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	89 xd	---
Tennessee ... 6	1868	3,000,000	---	---	103
Virginia ... 6	1857	7,000,000	---	---	---
United States Bank Shares ... 10	1866	35,000,000	---	---	2½
Louisiana State Bank ... 10	1870	2,000,000	---	---	---
Bank of Louisiana ... 8	1870	4,000,000	---	---	---
New York City ... 5	1860	9,600,000	Quarterly	95 xd	104
--- 1851	---	---	---	---	---
New Orleans City ... 5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	16½	---
--- Canal and Banking ... 8	1863	---	---	---	---
Camden & Amboy R. R. ... 8	1864	£225,000	Feb. and Aug.	---	---
City of Boston ... 8	1864	---	---	92½ xd	---

Exchange at New York 110½.  
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	82
50,000	7/14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	21½
50,000	6/1 p cent	Do. Marine	100	5 0 0	6½
14,000	13s 6d & bs	Atlas	50	5 10 0	17½
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	---
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7½
5,000	5/1 p c & bs	Central, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20
4,000	3/1	City	100	10 0 0	62
---	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	14½
30,000	6s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6½
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	104
---	---	General	---	5 0 0	5½
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	Stk.	---	130
20,000	5/1 & bs	Guardian	100	45 0 0	55
2,400	12/1 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	230
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	16½
13,453	17s 6d & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	41
50,000	---	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	2½
10,000	11/16s	Law Life	100	10 0 0	43½
20,000	---	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4½
3,900	10s	London Fire	25	12 10 0	17½
31,000	10s	London Ship	25	12 10 0	17½
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	---
10,000	4/1 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2½
25,000	5/1 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
5,000	8/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	---
30,000	5/1 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	2½
---	---	Pelican	---	---	---
---	3/1 p sh & bs	Phoenix	---	---	145
2,500	11/16s & bs	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	26
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	6½
689,220	6/1 p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	---	210
---	6½	Sun Fire	---	---	209
4,000	11/16s	Do. Life	---	---	48
28,000	4/1 p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	3½
5,000	10/1 p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	---
---	5/1 p cent	Victoria Life	---	4 12 6	4½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	1/4s	Australasia	40	40 0 0	---
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	---
5,000	7/1 per ct	Ceylon	25	25 0 0	---
20,000	5/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	---
---	6/1 & 7/16d bs	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	---
10,000	6/1 per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	---
50,000	6/1 & 7/16d bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	18½
10,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	27½
10,000	5/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	---
20,000	5/1 per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	---
20,000	8/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	---
4,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	42
12,000	15/1 per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	---
4,000	6/1 per ct	Gloucestershire	---	---	---
---	6/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	---
20,000	6/1 & bs	South Australia	25	25 0 0	---
8,000	6/1 & bs	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	32½
60,000	6/1 per ct	Ditto Ditto	---	2 10 0	---
15,000	---	Union of London	50	10 0 0	---
---	---	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	---

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	L. Stk.	---	84
2,065,688	6 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	---	140½
1,038	1/4 p sh	East Country	100	---	22½
3,638,107	5 p cent	London	Stk.	---	122
300,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonda	---	---	---
1,382,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	---	---
500,000	4 p cent	Ditto Bonda	---	---	---
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	94

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The premium on gold at Paris 7½ per mille, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 84; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 30, it follows that gold is 0.16 per cent dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 433½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 31 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 9½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 8½, it follows that gold is 0.35 per cent dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 28-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.67 per cent in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E.I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	Amount of E.I. Company's bills drawn.
Bills on Bengal ... 1 11½ to 1 11½	2 0 to 0 0	147,194 9 1
--- Madras ... 1 11½ to 1 11½	2 0 to 0 0	14,403 19 10
--- Bombay ... 1 11½ to 2 0	2 0 to 0 0	610 8 4

Total of East India Co.'s bills from Sept. 7 to Sept. 23, 1850 ..... 162,208 17 3

Do. do. Jan. 7 to Sept. 23, 1850 ..... 1,760,801 12 10

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against, being generally ¼d to 1d under the Company's rate.—Commercial bills at 10 or 30 days' sight are a fraction higher than for the usual term.

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 23rd Sept., INDIA and CHINA, via Marseilles—Hong Kong, July 24; Batavia, 23; Labuan, 9; Singapore, Aug. 2; Penang, 3; Calcutta, 7; Madras, 14; Bombay, 5; Ceylon, 16; Mauritius, July 25; Aden, 31; Corfu, Sept. 7; Alexandria, 10; Malta, 15.

On 23rd Sept., SYDNEY, June 20, per Overland Mail.

On 23rd Sept., AMERICA, per America steamer, via Liverpool—Montreal, Sept. 9; Frederickton, 10; Prince Edward Island, 11; St John's, N.B., 11; New York, 11; Halifax, 13.

On 23rd Sept., HAWANA, Sept. 1, via United States.

On 24th Sept., PENINSULAR, per Madrid steamer, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Sept. 15; Cadiz, 16; Lisbon, 19; Oporto, 20; Vigo, 20.

On 24th Sept., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, July 26, per Anglesa, via Liverpool.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 1st Oct. (evening), for MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, SIERRA LEONE, and ASCENSION, per H.M. steamer Firefly, via Plymouth.

On 2nd Oct. (morning), for the WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, and WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, as far as PANAMA ONLY (Cuba, Honduras, Nassau, and Havil excepted; mails to these places on the 17th of each month only), per Great Western steamer, via Southampton.

On 4th Oct. (evening), for MADEIRA, BRAZILS, and BUENOS AYRES, per H.M. packet Linnet, via Falmouth.

On 4th Oct. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, and UNITED STATES, per America steamer, via Liverpool and Halifax.

On 7th Oct. (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, via Southampton.

On 7th Oct. (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, and INDIA, via Marseilles.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	103,849	6,207	15,074	797	4,048	1,099
Weekly average, Sept. 21.....	42 7	24 10	17 1	26 4	23 5	29 5
--- 14.....	42 10	23 0	17 4	26 10	29 7	28 9
--- 7.....	43 2	23 0	17 11	25 4	28 9	27 10
--- Aug. 31.....	43 6	22 4	17 9	23 4	28 11	26 11
--- 24.....	43 6	23 0	17 9	20 10	28 1	26 3
--- 17.....	43 8	22 8	18 4	23 0	28 2	26 5
Six weeks' average .....	43 2	23 3	17 8	24 3	28 10	27 7
Same time last year .....	44 2	26 7	18 8	26 6	31 4	29 4
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth, in the week ending Sept. 18, 1850.

	Wheat end wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck-wht meal
Foreign ...	96,585	16,286	32,202	120	496	6,219	852	50
Colonial ...	376	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total ...	96,962	16,286	32,202	120	496	6,219	852	50

Total imports of the week ..... 147,190 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Corn Market has been quiet through the week. There has been a fair business doing, but there are no changes of any consequence. If anything the turn of the market has been in favour of the buyers. The supplies of foreign corn have been considerable; the arrivals of home grown very short. There can be now no question, should the present rate of our consumption continue, of which there is every probability, that we shall require a much larger importation in the ensuing year to supply our wants than in the year, reckoning from harvest to harvest, which has just expired. The quantity of wheat and flour imported in the



year ending September 5 was 3,494,668 qrs of wheat, and 2,623,468 cwts of flour, equivalent to 874,489 qrs of wheat, together, therefore, 4,369,157 qrs. If our wheat harvest be, as is generally said, 25 per cent worse than last year, we may require 4,000,000 qrs more than last year to supply the deficiency. We are happy to know that from the rich harvests of the south of Europe and of the United States, our people will be exposed to no kind of want. Orders are now asked for Polish Odessa wheat, at from 29s to 33s, free on board, and probably considerable purchases will be made at those rates.

Of the United States, the *Cincinnati Price Current* says, "The whole country has been blest this season with a most abundant wheat crop. The aggregate yield, it is believed, is larger than ever before, and it is generally supposed that the stock now in the country, notwithstanding the small surplus of old wheat, is larger than in any season since 1845." With all that our farmers need not fear extraordinarily low prices, for the same journal says, "facts show that we cannot expect any great demand from Britain, while her own crops and those of Continental Europe are even moderately good, unless at prices that would not remunerate our farmers for the labour necessary to the production of the grain." Prices, therefore, must be high to enable us to get supplies from America. At present, indeed, the dulness of our market is partly accounted for by American flour being pressed on it, perhaps in consequence of the recent commercial failures at New York. With the certainty, however, that we shall this year require larger importations than last year, and that we shall not receive such large supplies from the neighbouring continent, and must bring them from a greater distance, there is no probability that the prices will be in the ensuing year so low as they have been. We have a prospect of a very good supply, at prices that may satisfy the farmer, and will appear reasonable to the public.

In the market to-day a demand was experienced for Indian corn, probably on account of the deficiencies of the potato harvest, and the importation of Indian corn in the last month having fallen to one-half of the average of the three preceding months, otherwise the grain market was dull.

The Produce Markets, however, have been extremely lively through the week. The demand for sugar has been good, and better prices were obtained for British colonial than could be got last week. There will no longer be any reason to complain that production has exceeded consumption, and the grower and manufacturer are not remunerated. The consumptive demand is increasing, and the supply promises to be short.

The same circumstances are true of coffee, and the prices of that article have risen from 5s to 7s for Plantation Ceylon, and from 8s to 8s 6d for Native Ceylon. A considerable quantity of both, but particularly of the latter, 40,000 bags at least, has changed hands, and the price of Native Ceylon to-day was 47s.

In the Tea Market, too, there has been more activity since the arrival of the Overland Mail, and in all the markets for colonial and tropical produce, for spices, for rice, &c., there has been an active demand. There has been also an increased demand for nitrate of soda. The briskness of business makes all parties delighted with their prospects.

The chief impediment to our rapidly increasing prosperity is the deficiency of the cotton crop. We regret to say that the last arrivals from the States confirm the previous accounts of damage done to the crop, which has given increased firmness to our markets. In another part of our paper will be found, copied from the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, a very complete statement of the crop to August 31, and how it was disposed of. According to that the crop of 1850 was 631,890 bales less than the crop of 1849, and Great Britain received 431,130 bales less. With an equally short or a still shorter crop this year, the increased demand in every part of Europe will be materially checked, and the manufacture of cotton, which employs so many people, seems likely to be less prosperous than any other of our manufactures. This circumstance is the cause of those rather cheerless accounts Manchester circulars and our Manchester letter give of trade.

We are not precisely informed of the extent to which steam is applied amongst ourselves to prepare furniture and carpenters' work, but the following account of its application in Cincinnati may perhaps give a hint to some of our own manufacturers. Perhaps, too, some of the machine-made furniture of Cincinnati may be exhibited in the exhibition of 1851, and this account may prepare us for it:—

It is only a few years since steam was introduced into the furniture factories, and, although at the outset there were many difficulties to contend against, the business succeeded wonderfully, and it is now an important branch of the manufacturing business of the city. At first no attempt was made to manufacture other than the common and plain articles of furniture, but now every description almost, from the common bedstead to the most costly articles, are made in some of the extensive steam establishments, and steam-made furniture is no longer regarded as inferior to that made by hand, but, on the contrary, the former is generally preferred. The great reduction in price caused by the introduction of steam has attracted a large trade from the Western and Southern country, and Cincinnati furniture is now purchased for the most distant portion of the States, bordering on the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. Considerable quantities are also sent out by canal and railroads, and indeed we may say there is a demand from every section. The reduction in price within the last five years is, on an average, thirty-three per cent; on some articles the reduction is fifty per cent, but on others it is less, the finer descriptions requiring a considerable amount of hand

work. There are in the city proper nine steam factories, which do an average yearly business of 668,500 dols. If we add to these the business of the several establishments in the city where the steam is not used, the furniture trade would be about one million dollars.

INDIGO.

The declarations for Oct. have increased to somewhat above 16,000 chests of all sorts; we can only repeat that they present a very good assortment of Bengal and similar indigo (via Calcutta), principally such qualities which in the last July auctions ranged from 4s 6d to 5s 3d per lb. The selection of Kurpah has improved by the arrival of about 500 chests, which are now getting ready for inspection. Of Madras there is but a scanty supply.

The last accounts from Calcutta, received by the Overland Mail in the beginning of this week, follow. We give the report of a broker, who is one of the most experienced, and of the highest standing, at Calcutta.

Speculative operations to some extent have taken place here since that mail came in; the quantity which has actually changed hands cannot be ascertained, but it is estimated at from 800 to 1,000 chests. The prices currently paid are 6d to 7d per lb above the July rates, and it is said that even higher prices have been given.

Calcutta, August 8, 1850.

In our last report, dated the 3rd ultimo, we expressed the opinion that the chance of the present Indigo cultivation (1849-50) was not, at that time, worth more than from 115,000 to possibly 125,000 factory maunds. We regret to have now to state that the "possibility" of the 125,000 maunds has completely vanished away with the hope which we entertained a month ago, that the produce of the manufacture in most of the Bengal zillahs might, after all, prove nearly equal to last season's, and the increase of the sowing, both in the Benares districts and in the Doab yield a surplus at least sufficient to compensate for the probable deficiencies in Bengal itself. Whether we may eventually reach 120,000 maunds this year has become a matter of very considerable doubt, and the calculations which we have tried lead us to believe that the reasonable chance of this crop does not at present range higher than 112,000 maunds, in case of rather unfavourable weather hereafter, and 117,000 or 118,000 if our progress through this month and the first half of September is satisfactory, and no fresh casualties interfere with the operations in the Upper Provinces. In so strange a season as this, when no planter can say what the factories under his own eyes and daily management will produce, a correct estimate of the whole crop is almost impossible before the end of September.

Purneah appears to have greatly suffered from excessive rains, and its out-turn is now estimated at fully 4 annas less than last year's.—The very fine prospects of the factories situated along the northern half of the course of the Baghorettee have been to no small extent affected by the same cause. The Damoodah river broke its embankments some time ago, and 500 to 600 maunds worth of plant were lost in Burdwan and in Hooghly. In the rest of Bengal the weather appears to have been very favourable throughout July, the rivers have not risen, the days have been hot, the nights warm, yet produce generally is not good. Whether the seed used for last spring sowings was inferior in quality to that which was available for the previous year, or the soil itself has been somewhat impoverished by two very dry seasons, which no inundation followed in the autumn, we know not; but it appears from all accounts that the same favourable circumstances which at the same time of the year, saved the crops of 1847-48 and 1848-49 have not hitherto benefited the present one to a corresponding degree. Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh will be much nearer their returns of last season than was at a time expected.

In Tirhoot and Chuprah more rain and an earlier commencement of the first cuttings would have been desirable, yet the produce is generally good, and though several concerns are not expected to make quite as much as last season, a surplus of about 1,500 maunds in both zillahs is, according to local estimates, most probable.

Gurruckpore and Shadabad continue to promise well. From Ghazepore to Allahabad the drought which prevailed up to the 22nd of July had greatly damaged the plant of the new sowings; much of it may be revived by the rains, and the Khoontees yield a good crop, but the prospects of these districts are evidently no longer what they were in the earlier part of June.

The same remark applies to the Doab, where the sowings, principally by the native cultivators, were much more extensive this year than the last. The scanty supply of water furnished by the deep wells of the country during the drought was quite inadequate to the area of plant to be irrigated; a large proportion of it died, and there is, we understand, very little chance of the Doab sending down more indigo than in 1848-49. Whatever resowings may have been made since the rains can scarcely be available for the present crop.

A Memorandum of Indigo shipped to all parts, from 1st November, 1849, to Wednesday Evening, 7th August, 1850.

London	Chests	19,114	43	Boxes	Wg. nat. Fy. Mds.	73,184	18	0 1/2					
Liverpool	—	310	2	—	—	1,239	39	12 1/2					
Clyde	—	20	0	—	—	61	31	2					
Cowes	—	29	0	—	—	117	22	8 1/2					
Great Britain	Chests	19,473	45	Boxes	—	Fy. Mds.	74,603	31	7 1/2				
Havre de Grace	—	6,359	5	—	—	—	23,556	8	12 1/2				
Bordeaux	—	2,542	24	—	—	—	12,476	29	8 1/2				
Marseilles	—	6	0	—	—	—	17	23	7 1/2				
Cette	—	3	0	—	—	—	12	28	3 1/2				
Hamburg	—	10	0	—	—	—	45	11	15 1/2				
Trieste	—	40	0	—	—	—	164	31	3 1/2				
Malta	—	4	0	—	—	—	15	16	0				
United States of America	—	1,633	9	—	—	—	3,773	20	6 1/2				
Bombay and Gulphs	—	13,06	1	—	—	—	4,179	34	2 1/2				
China	—	1	0	—	—	—	3	36	7 1/2				
Sydney	—	1	0	—	—	—	3	18	0 1/2				
Cape of Good Hope	—	5	0	—	—	—	16	18	4 1/2				
						Chests	31,662	84	Boxes	Fy. Mds.	1,18,969	27	15 1/2

COTTON.

In place of our usual tables, an Annual Statement from the *New York Shipping List*, will be found at page 1072.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The demand continues active, and as holders have been indifferent sellers, and the quantity on the market light, prices have further advanced fully  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent per lb—our quotations are revised accordingly. The sales since our last are 10,000 bales—we quote:—

	Atlantic ports.		Gulf ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior.....	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Low to good ordinary.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13	.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Low to good middling.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	.....
Middling fair to fair.....	14 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....

LIVERPOOL MARKET, SEPT. 27.  
PRICES CURRENT.

	1849—Same period					
	Ord.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fine.	...
Upland .....	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
New Orleans.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	10
Pernambuco.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Egyptian.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surat and Madras.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to Sept. 27.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Sept. 27.		Exports, Jan. 1 to Sept. 27.		Computed Stock, Sept. 27.	
1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,250,443	1,530,956	1,010,800	1,128,016	186,970	167,290	486,030	628,870

In the early part of the week the cotton market showed considerable animation, and for several days the operations of speculators were somewhat extended. A slight advance was at the same time obtained in some grades of American. Holders, have, however, since supplied the market more freely, and the demand has slackened, so that we can now quote no advance, and the week closes without activity, at last week's prices. Brazil and Egyptian have been in moderate request, but command steady rates. East India are firmly held. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales, chiefly to the trade. Our quotations are with difficulty obtained. Speculation this week, 12,160 American, 1,500 Brazil, 390 Egyptian, and 1,560 Surat. Export 1,700 American, 200 Brazil, and 520 Surat.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26, 1850.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Sept. 26, 1850.		Price Sept. 1849.		Price Sept. 1848.		Price Sept. 1847.		Price Sept. 1846.		Price Sept. 1845.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair.....	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco fair.....	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair.....	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	7	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 30 WATER do, do.....	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	9	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	4	6	5	0
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	6	3	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	6	3
29-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	9	0	8	0	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	9	7	6	9	0	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	11	3	9	3	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	7	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	6
29-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 26 yds, 9lbs	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	9

A fair amount of business was done at the close of last week in yarn, more especially bundled yarn, at full prices; also in some descriptions of the better qualities of printing cloth: and on Monday this tendency of the market was considerably stimulated by the excitement in the Liverpool cotton market on Monday, caused by the unfavourable accounts of the crop received on that day from America, and much was expected by spinners and manufacturers from Tuesday's market, in which they were disappointed, the market opening with great caution and closing very flat, which state of things still continue; but producers seem to be determined to stand out for full prices, although some of those who were most sanguine on Monday are now willing to abate their demands of that day a little. Bundled yarn is still in fair request for both India and Germany, but cop yarn and warps are much neglected. In cloth some purchases have been made for India and by printers, but not to any extent.

The accounts from India are considered favourable from Bombay, but not at all improved from Calcutta. From China there is nothing new, being only an unsatisfactory repetition.

LEEDS, Sept. 24.—We continue to have good average markets at the cloth-halls, and the woollen trade generally is in a satisfactory state. The clothiers are well employed by direct orders from the merchants, and business is good in the warehouses, both for the home and shipping trade.

Huddersfield, Sept. 24.—Our market continues to be pretty brisk, though the amount of goods that have changed hands has not been so large as the previous weeks. Several foreign buyers are in town, and have been during the week, but seem to be withholding their orders in the hopes of buying job stocks, although there has been an advance in the wool market.

Macclesfield, Sept. 24.—There is evidently more doing this week, but our manufacturers still complain of unremunerating prices. In thrown silk there is also a good deal doing, but at prices inadequate to the present rate of raws; the mills, however, are working full time, in consequence, we presume, of orders for thrown silk from the continent being still on hand. There has again been a large business done in raws this week, at full prices, and we understand some of the merchants are now holding for higher rates.

Rochdale, Sept. 23.—We have had considerable activity in the flannel-market again to-day, and a fair business at former prices. There has been a rather better demand for wool, and the manufacturers have shown a greater disposition to buy than on the previous Monday. Prices are firm.

Halifax, Sept. 21.—There were but a few merchants in the Piece-hall to-day, and the inquiry for goods is not so brisk as it has been, but there is a pretty fair business doing, chiefly to order. The export houses are not giving out fresh orders for yarn so freely as they were, but the spinners have full employment, and there is no change in the quotations. The wool market is not very active, and the sales that are made are at full late rates.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has continued a good demand for flour, both for export and home use, the former being restricted by the difficulty of effecting shipments, and the market, with increased firmness, has gradually advanced, particularly for fresh ground old of the low and medium grades: there is some export demand for new, but the market for this description is inactive, and prices have been less favorably affected than those of old. New common State may be quoted 4 dol 50c to 4 dol 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; straight do, 4 dol 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dol 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; favorite do, 4 dol 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dol 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; and Ohio and Michigan, 4 dol 50c to 4 dol 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Canada is dull and nominal at 4 dol 50c in bond for good brands. The sales of Domestic were—Saturday 4,000 bbls, Monday 7,000, and yesterday 12,000, a considerable portion of each for export. We quote Sour 3 dol 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3 dol 75c; Superfine, No. 2, 3 dol 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3 dol 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; common State, 4 dol 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dol 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; straight State (both fresh ground), 4 dol 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dol 50c; favorite do, 4 dol 50c to 4 dol 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed Ohio, Indiana, &c., 4 dol 25c to 4 dol 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; mixed Michigan, 4 dol 25c to 4 dol 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; straight do, and good Ohio, 4 dol 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4 dol 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn meal is scarce and closes firmly, with sales of 300 bbls Jersey at 3 dol 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c cash.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in good demand for milling here and at the Eastward, and occasionally for exportation—the supply is now reduced, and the market closes with much firmness, full prices being realized; the sales are all of new, and include 4,100 bushels good to prime white Genesee at 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 22,000 fair Ohio, 96c to 100c; 4,000 white Michigan, 1 dol 5c; 4,300 white Southern, 93c for common and 1 dol 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for good; and 2,500 red do on terms not made public. Corn has been scarce for a few days past, and prices have advanced about three cents, closing firmly at 63c to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for mixed Western, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for round yellow, and 59c for damaged, at which the sales reach 45,000 bushels; white and yellow are very scarce and wanted.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS, from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1849, to Sept. 1, 1850.

From—	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush
New York.....	402,511	769	296,634	2,757,843	..	..
New Orleans.....	3,079	312	6,242	729,957	..	..
Philadelphia.....	26,333	4,671	149,548	563,497	..	..
Baltimore.....	36,546	333	10,591	360,055	..	..
Boston.....	4,438	..	..	134,790	..	..
Other ports.....	553	2	..	327,304	..	..
Total.....	473,460	6,086	463,015	4,873,446	..	..
Same time last year.....	1,118,116	86,058	1,091,255	127,29626	1,000	1,856

CONTINENTAL CORN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Sept. 25.—Our market has remained in a very quiet state during the past week, but previous prices were fully maintained, and we quote 62lb old Louvain wheat 45s; 62 to 63 lb new ditto 45s 6d; 62 lb white Inland 45s 6d to 46s per qr, f. o. b.

ALTONA, Sept. 23.—Our market remains very firm, and although there is not much disposition apparent to increase stocks, supplies are on the other hand, as yet, so insignificant, that former prices can be on the whole well supported. We quote 61 lb Upland wheat 39s; 60 lb ditto 38s 9d; 62 lb old Warren 43s 6d to 44s; 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb new Mark 41s 9d; 63 lb Mecklenberg 42s per qr, f. o. b.

STETTIN, Sept. 23.—We have had most splendid weather during the past week, which has enabled our farmers to bring their harvest operations to a close. Arrivals of the new grain are still very short, and although there is not much disposition to purchase, prices are fully maintained. We quote 62 lb Pommeranian wheat 41s 6d; 62 lb new ditto 42s; 62 lb new Uckermark 41s 6d; 61 lb Polish 40s 6d; 61 lb red Stettin 40s per qr, f. o. b.

ROSTOCK, Sept. 22.—Our farmers being busily engaged in their field operations, supplies in our market have been very trifling as yet, and what little has appeared, met with ready buyers at high prices, viz. 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb new wheat 43s; 62 lb barley 18s per qr. Old wheat is getting very scarce, and 62 lb not obtainable below 41s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

STRALSUND, Sept. 22.—Supplies of all sorts of grain remain very short, which tends to support prices, and we continue to quote 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb wheat 40s to 41s; 52 lb barley 17s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

ANCLAM, Sept. 22.—We continue to be but scantily supplied by our farmers, and although the reports from England are not at all adapted to keep up prices, holders are not disposed to give way in their demands, and 62 lb wheat is not obtainable below 41s; whilst 52 lb barley meets with ready buyers at 17s 6d per qr, f. o. b.

DANZIG, Sept. 21.—Purchases of wheat in our market are continually made and previous prices are fully supported, say, 63 lb fine high-mixed wheat 45s 6d; 62 lb high-mixed 44s; 61 lb mixed 40 per qr, f. o. b.

KONIGSBERG, Sept. 21.—There has been little doing in our market during the past week, as supplies of new grain are as yet very short, owing to the field engagements of our farmers, and holders of old parcels decline selling unless at full prices, which buyers seem not disposed to accede to. 130 lb high-mixed Volhynia wheat is firmly held for 39s; 130 lb mixed wheat 37s 9d to 38s; 130 lb red 36s; and the small arrivals of new red find buyers at 37s per qr, f. o. b.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark Lane, last Monday, was taken off on the whole pretty readily; the best samples commanded former rates, whilst inferior sorts alone were bought lower, although, quality taken into account, certainly not cheaper than the previous week, for there was much light and blighted in even that portion from Essex. As a whole, a superior sample comes from Kent this season, whilst from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire many parcels are of a very low quality. The imports of foreign wheat were to a moderate extent, and the trade for most descriptions was steady at previous rates. The imports consisted of 750 qrs from Archangel, 720 qrs from Cronstadt, 1,140 qrs from Danzig, 591 qrs from Hamburg, 856 qrs from Petersburg, 880 qrs from Pillau, 1,430 qrs from Rostock, 1,817 qrs from Rotterdam, 75 qrs from Soderkoping, 641 qrs from Stettin, 1,180 qrs from Stralsund, 65 qrs from Thisted, and 800 qrs from Wismar, making a total of 10,926 qrs. There was a fair quantity of barley from Essex and Kent, mostly of a coarse and inferior quality; the choicest samples brought full prices, but secondary sorts were easier to buy. Foreign, for grinding, realised fully as much money, with a fair sale, the imports of which amounted to 7,537 qrs. There were very limited arrivals of English and Scotch oats, but

several parcels from Ireland, with a large quantity of foreign, consisting of 33,982 qrs; about one-half came from Russia. The best heavy qualities maintained full prices, but soft new were sold on lower terms.

The imports at Liverpool, on Tuesday, were large, amounting to 20,874 qrs wheat, and 34,986 barrels flour, besides 3,244 sacks of the latter article. There was a tolerably good attendance, and only a limited business was transacted in wheat at a decline of 1d per 70 lbs generally: average, 40s 8d on 295 qrs. The best flour supported prices, but doubtful brands were sold at irregular and occasionally at low prices.

There was only a moderate delivery of wheat from the farmers at Hull, and the millers were slow buyers at former rates: average, 42s 7d on 478 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were large; fine qualities, both old and new, sold on rather lower terms, whilst inferior parcels declined 1s per qr: average, 44s 10d on 2,116 qrs.

The delivery of wheat was good at Lynn; the finest parcels realised full prices, but secondary sorts were 1s per qr cheaper: average, 42 6d on 2,408 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English grain were quite limited at Mark lane on Wednesday, but there was a fair quantity of foreign wheat and of Irish oats in. The dull accounts from Liverpool and Yorkshire rather checked business, but the sales effected were on Monday's terms for wheat, and oats, in consequence of so few foreign being in, were held with more firmness.

The weekly averages were 42s 7d on 103,350 qrs wheat, 24s 10d on 6,208 qrs barley, 17s 1d on 15,675 qrs oats, 26s 4d on 797 qrs rye, 29s 5d on 4,048 qrs beans, and 29s 8d on 1,099 qrs peas. The return of wheat is the largest quantity since the 19th January last, when 112,603 qrs were sold at an average of 41s per qr.

The Scotch markets have been without life this week, and prices of foreign articles have been sold in favour of the buyers.

A fair clearance was effected at Uxbridge of all the wheat offering, and last week's currency was realised: average 47s 9d on 776 qrs.

There were short arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Friday, a moderate quantity of Irish oats, and a fair import of foreign wheat, with several large lots of American flour, and a good quantity of flour from France. Wheat commanded about the rates of Monday, but the transactions were not large. Flour was somewhat easier to purchase. Barley supported prices. The consumers of oats paid fully as much money for all good corn, and the dealers showed more disposition to purchase.

The London averages announced this day were,—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat.....	3,090	46	6
Barley.....	4	26	8
Oats.....	1,337	17	0
Rye.....	21	28	0
Beans.....	281	30	7
Peas.....	215	33	2

Arrivals this Week.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English.....	2,810	720	2,420	190	1,960 sacks
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	100 —
Foreign.....	12,993	950	.....	1,870	{3,614 sacks {8,050 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.

	s	s	Per quarter.	s	s
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	38	45	Old	42	45
Do do white do	44	52	Do	46	48
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red do	36	44	Do	35	47
Northumberland & Scotch do	.....	.....	Do	41	46
Rye...Old.....	23s	24s	New	22	25
Barley...Grinding.....	21	22	Distilling	24	25
Malt...Brown.....	44	46	Faleship	50	54
Beans...New large ticks	27	29	Harrow	29	30
Old do	30	31	Do	36	37
Peas...Grey.....	30	31	Maple	32	32
White, old.....	30	32	Boilers	32	35
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks feed	18	19	Short small	19	20
Scotch, Angus.....	.....	.....	.....	21	22
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Yonghal, black	17	18	New.....	15	17
Do, Galway 15s 16s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato.....	19	20
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	19	20	Fine.....	20	21
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry.....	18	19	Do.....	19	20
Flour...Irish, per sack 30s 31s, Norfolk, &c.....	30	32	Town.....	38	40
Tares...Old feeding.....	24	25	Winter.....	40	44

FOREIGN.

Wheat...Danzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	46	50			
Do do mixed and red	44	46			
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	42	46			
Silesian, white	40	44			
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	38	42			
Do do do, red	35	40			
Russian, hard.....	37s	38s	Soft.....	37	40
French, red.....	40	43	White.....	40	45
Canadian, red.....	42	44	White.....	44	46
Italian and Tuscan, do	42	44	Do.....	46	48
Egyptian.....	26	27	Fine.....	28	30
Maize...Yellow.....	27	28	White.....	28	30
Barley...Grinding.....	21	23	Malting.....	24	26
Beans...Ticks.....	24	26	Small.....	26	28
Peas...White.....	28	32	Maple.....	28	32
Oats...Dutch brew and thick	18	20			
Russian feed	16	17			
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed	15	18			
Flour...Danzig, per barrel 22s 23s, American.....	23	25			
Tares...Large Gore 28s 30s, old 22s 24s, new	22	24			

SEEDS.

Linseed...Per qr rushing, Baltic 41s 45s, Odessa	44s	45s	Sowing	52	56	
Rapeseed...Per last do foreign 24s 25s, English	0	0	Fine new	25	27	
Hempseed...Per qr large	35	36	Small	39	32	
Canaryseed...Per qr 55s 63s, Caraway per cwt	30	33	Trefoil	14	20	
Mustardseed...Per bushel, brown	8	10	White	6	7	
Cloverseed...Per cwt English white new	26	48	Red	24	48	
— Foreign do	26	48	Do	24	44	
— English do	15	18	Choice	19	20	
Trefoil	15	18				
Linseed cake, foreign...Per ton 61 15s to 71 5s, English per M	81	0s	to 81 10s			
Rape do	31	18s	to 41 0s, Do per ton	31	18s	to 41 0s

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady, although not quite so active as last week, and former prices fully supported in all instances, importers being very firm. Large supplies have come forward since our last. The prices of West India remain without further alteration, excepting Barbadoes, which went rather

higher on Tuesday, 165 casks finding ready buyers at 37s 6d to 41s for low to good; fine, 41s 6d to 42s, with one lot fine crystallised, 46s. 99 casks 177 barrels St Lucia were also sold. Grocery qualities brought extreme rates: good middling to fine, 39s 6d to 42s; good brown to middling grey, 36s to 37s; low and middling brown, 34s 6d to 35s 6d per cwt. Above 7,000 casks West India have arrived, so that an increased supply may shortly be expected. Last week the deliveries of all kinds for home use were computed at 4,179 tons, making a decrease of 4,262 tons from 1st January to present date. The stock falls short of last season's by 15,462 tons, the largest deficiency being upon colonial descriptions.

Mauritius.—The public sales in the early part of this week comprised only 3,160 bags, which found buyers, at fully last Friday's rates, as follows: good grocery, 41s; middling to good middling, 38s to 38s 6d; low to middling greyish refining kinds, 36s 6d to 37s 6d; middling to good bright brown, 32s 6d to 35s per cwt. The deliveries last week were 8,663 bags 8 casks, computed at 543 tons, and the stock is 3,320 tons less than at corresponding date in 1849.

Bengal.—There has been a steady demand for all kinds at full prices, and 3,266 bags about two-thirds found buyers: middling to fair white Benares, 41s to 42s; low, 39s 6d to 40s; middling to good soft yellow, 36s to 40s; good to strong dry yellow Mauritius kind, 39s 6d to 41s; low to middling 36s to 37s 6d. The lower qualities have not experienced much inquiry.

Madras.—2,700 bags submitted on Tuesday were taken in above the market value, from 30s 6d to 32s 6d for low to fair damp brown, with a few lots low damp yellow, 32s 6d to 34s per cwt.

Other East India.—Yesterday 1,147 bags unclayed Manilla sold at 30s 6d to 31s for low damp brown, being full prices.

Foreign.—The transactions are not very extensive this week, business having been partially prevented by the high rates demanded. 560 chests washed Bahia in public sale were chiefly disposed of at 33s 6d to 37s for low to good brown, with a few lots low yellow 37s to 37s 6d. 623 chests sound offered yesterday were withdrawn above the market value. 171 casks 27 barrels Porto Rico sold at full prices: good to fine grocery, 42s 6d to 44s; middling to good greyish, 39s to 41s 6d; good brown to middling grey, 36s 6d to 38s. Privately, two cargoes of brown Bahia have been sold at 20s 3d to 20s 6d, and 3,500 boxes Havana at very full prices, which did not transpire yesterday, but said to be 38s 6d to 40s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—A steady demand has been experienced this week at the prices last quoted, and there are few parcels of goods in the markets under 50s: middling, 50s 6d to 51s; good to fine, 51s 6d to 54s. Wet lumps and pieces are in demand at the quotations, bastards selling at 28s to 37s. Treacle is in fair request at 13s 6d to 18s 6d. In the bonded sugar market few transactions reported, owing to the high rates demanded by refiners. Crushed has sold at 29s to 30s. Loaves held for an advance, viz, 10 lb, 33s to 34s; 6 lb, 34s to 35s. Some large sales have been made in Holland at improved rates. Treacle is firmer.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India are rather limited at former rates. 59 casks Porto Rico were taken in at 16s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Further large speculative transactions have led to a considerable advance, and the price of native Ceylon is 16s higher than at commencement of August. The continental markets have been active, and prices show a rapid improvement since the Dutch Company's sale, while the anticipated reduction in stocks is beginning to be realised. Since last Friday, about 35,000 to 40,000 bags native Ceylon are reported to have changed hands, beginning on Monday at 50s, and closing yesterday at 56s to 56s 6d, being an advance of 8s, and the principal holders evinced much firmness. 577 casks 700 bags plantation have about half found buyers at 2s to 5s advance, but the better qualities withdrawn at high prices, from 7s to 80s for good marks; middling to good middling colory brought 62s to 67s; fine ordinary to low middling, 57s 6d to 61s; pea berry, 63s to 75s. Several sales have been made by private treaty. The deliveries are steady, but for export do not show any improvement, and there is still a large stock. Accounts from Colombo are favourable for the next crop, which will be large. Nothing has been done in Mocha. Other kinds of East India have brought high rates. About 1,500 bags Java sold at 50s. Foreign is rather active, and advanced rates paid. A cargo of Rio is reported for a near port at 45s, and one of St Domingo at 44s, which has since been resold at 48s; 591 brls 97 bags Porto Rico were taken in at 58s to 60s per cwt.

TEA.—The letters, &c. from China were delivered on Monday, and brought dates to 24th July. At Canton business in new congous had been delayed owing to the extravagant high rates demanded by the teamen, and consequently shipments delayed to an unusual late period. This intelligence, combined with a further considerable decrease in stock here (the latest estimate shewing a deficiency of 5,024,000 lbs in the kingdom), has led to some considerable transactions in congou, and fair common quality is now scarce, the market being nearly cleared of all parcels in first hands at 1s; qualities up to 1s 2d have been rather active, and some large sales effected; fine continues almost neglected. There is no change to notice in the green tea market. The imports into London show a very serious decrease. The deliveries for export are much larger, but for home consumption nearly the same as last year, while the stock is now 3,443,000 lbs less. Four vessels have arrived since the 21st inst. Shipments from China for the current year ending 30th of June were 3,125,000 lbs in excess of the previous season's.

COCOA.—The market is firm and high prices continue to be paid for West India. The stock on the 21st inst, consisted of 98 casks 4,685 barrels against 105 casks 6,470 barrels at same date in 1849. Foreign is held for high rates.

RICE.—A very limited business was done in East India until yesterday, when about 7,000 bags Bengal sold at 3d to 6d advance from the late lowest point of the market. The stock consists of 21,250 tons against 24,300 tons at same time last year. All kinds of cleaned are quiet.

PEPPER.—Holders have obtained higher rates for a few parcels common black, as the stock is getting very low; it consisted of 44,016 bags on the 21st instant, against 50,532 in 1849, and 62,748 bags in 1848 at same dates.

PIMENTO.—There have been several arrivals this week, and the market rather quiet, holders still asking the high price of 6½d to 6¼d per lb, and the stock very large.

OTHER SPICES.—Scarcely any business has been done in nutmegs or mace this week, and nothing offered at public sale. Cloves are quiet. The cinnamon crop in Ceylon is reported to be very large. Further considerable supplies of East and West India ginger have come forward. Cassia continues scarce.

NUM.—The market continues quiet, and there have been some large arrivals. Proof Leewards are quoted at 1s 4½d to 1s 5d; E. I., 1s 3½d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—Several sales have been effected in East India at extreme rates, importers still withholding supplies from the market, and a further advance now demanded. 507 bags Bengal offered by auction were taken in at 27s 6d to 28s for 6½ to 5½ refrac. The deliveries keep large, and the stock shows a further decrease, although much in excess of the previous season's at same time.

NITRATE SODA.—This article has become firmer, and business to some extent done at 14s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—The market has been flat, in consequence of very large imports of the new crop. 21 bags Honduras sold at previous rates for blacks, which brought 4s 2d to 4s 8d. 43 bags Mexican were taken in above the market value:

blacks, 8s 9d; silvers, 8s 7d per lb. About 4,000 bags Honduras have come in this week.

**LAC DYE.**—The transactions are unimportant, but the market continues firm. About 650 chests various marks will shortly be submitted at public sale.

**DRUGS, &c.**—The goods offered yesterday were chiefly confined to parcels in second hands, and, therefore, scarcely any change worth notice was perceptible, the sales going off flatly. East India camphor is still nominally 87s 6d per cwt. Some castor oil realised 6½d to 6¼d per lb for fair to good; pale quality being at former rates. Gambier has been active, and business to some extent done by private contract. 400 baskets in public sale realised 12s 6d to 13s, being 6d to 9d higher. 74 bales safflower were bought in at high rates, from 8l to 9l per cwt. There have been several arrivals of the new crop.

**METALS.**—The iron market presents no new feature this week, being still inactive, and Scotch pig has been sold at 41s 6d to 42s, which is rather lower. Spelter continues firm; some sales are reported at 16l 10s to 16l 15s, but the market is now quiet, as holders demand a further advance of 2s 6d to 5s. There is no change in East India or British tin, the former being held firmly at 80s for Banca, but little business doing. Other metals remain unaltered.

**HEMP.**—Sales to a moderate extent have been made in clean Petersburg at 30l 10s to 31l. Other kinds quiet at present. Manilla is wanted, but few parcels offering. Jute inactive. Coir goods are in steady demand.

**FLAX.**—450 bales government Egyptian were taken in at 33l to 35l per ton.

**OILS.**—Most kinds of fish have continued quiet, yet prices do not show any material alteration. Pale seal is nominal. Cod has sold at 35l 10s. Sperm has been dull, with rather a downward tendency. Linsed remains quiet, and a few sales are reported at 22s 3d to 36d 6d per cwt on the spot, being rather easier, with the prospect of an increased supply. No change to notice in rape. 31s has been paid for good Cochín cocoa nut.

**LINSEED.**—The seed market has been rather quiet this week, but not lower. Some cargoes Black Sea selling at 46s 6d, and for later arrival, 47s; arrivals are rather large. English and foreign cakes have met with a brisk demand at advanced rates; the former now brings 7l 5s to 7l 10s, and the latter, 7l 5s to 8l per ton for fine qualities.

**TURPENTINE.**—The sales in rough are limited, at former rates. English drawn spirits firm, at 30s per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—The market was higher at commencement of the week, but has since receded to its former position, being rather quiet during the last two days. Good to finest Petersburg, on the spot, is now worth 38s 6d to 39s; old, 2d to 6d less for arrival in next and two following months; business to some extent reported at 38s 9d to 39s. Last week, the deliveries amounted to 3,494, against 1,767 casks in 1849; stock on Monday, 21,173, at same time last year, 34,079 casks.

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

**SUGAR.**—A steady business was done in colonial descriptions to-day at full prices. About 636 casks West India sold by private treaty, and the week's transactions amount to 2,112 casks. Mauritius—4,874 bags all found buyers at very stiff rates, as previously quoted; grainy descriptions went from 36s to 41s 6d for brown to middling yellow. Foreign—No further sales were reported to-day. Refined—The market was firm and bare of goods.

**COFFEE.**—The sales of plantation, comprising 448 casks 507 bags went off flatly, and not more than half that quantity sold at easier rates, from 65s to 70s for middling to good bold colour; fine ordinary to low middling, 58s 6d to 64s. A parcel native, of a favourable mark, realised 57s, and, privately, 2,500 bags reported at 56s 6d. 279 bales Mocha, of old import, withdrawn at 70s. A cargo of Rio sold at 49s.

**C.COCA.**—88 bags Trinidad were withdrawn. 300 bags Para out at 32s. 100 bags Guayaquil 34s per cwt.

**GINGER.**—121 barrels Jamaica sold from 3l 15s to 6l 11s per cwt.

**C.CHINEAL.**—47 bags Mexican silvers withdrawn at 3s 1d to 3s 7d.

**SAFFLOWER.**—59 bales Bengal partly sold at 7l to 7l 12s 6d, being lower rates.

**OIL.**—147 tuns sperm offered by auction went from 62l to 84l. 17 tuns Southern, 34l 5s to 35l 12s. About 40 tuns seal, part sold: yellow and straw, 34l 10s to 35l 10s; tinged, 36l 15s to 37l per tun.

**TALLOW.**—The sales went off without spirit, at rather easier rates. 678 casks Australian, about half sold from 30s 3d to 38s 6d. 289 boxes South American went at 38s 6d to 40s for fine. 133 casks Taganrog, part sold, 25s to 35s 9d for sheep.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

**REFINED SUGAR.**—The home market for refined sugar continues firm, without any material alteration as to prices, compared with the sales of last week. Treacle is rather more in demand. The bonded is rather firmer for 6 and 10 lb loaves; crushed remains without alteration. Large sales of Dutch crushed were reported in Holland at advanced rates.

**DRY FRUIT.**—The Nautilus, screw-steamer, is arrived with the first cargo of new currants (about 170 tons.) The quality, good middling. The price 45s, and about 50 or 60 tons sold, being taken very sparingly. Some 4 or 5 cargoes more must be just at hand by sailing ships. Sundry cargoes of Valencia raisins in addition, making 22 since 29th ult. Price the same and demand steady. Of Smyrna fruit there is arrived supplies of dry figs. They sell very slow at the above quotation; the quality is fine. Muscatells neglected. Mogadore almonds higher.

	Clearances of Dry Fruit for the week ending Sept. 23.				
	Currents	Spanish Raisins	Smyrna Raisins	Figs	Almonds
1850	3,125	3,911	92	316	413
1849	4,067	3,147	45	40	655
1848	3,560	2,170	320	35	502

**GREEN FRUIT.**—The market continues good, warm weather being favourable to consumption. A parcel of 500 baskets pears from France and Belgium sold at public sale by Kesling, were taken freely by the trade. Lemons scarce, and higher prices obtained. A parcel of Lisbon sent from an outpost sold at an advance of 5s per box. Some large arrivals of Para nuts has depressed the market, and renders buyers cautious in making a price for the same. All other kinds of nuts dull of sale. Lisbon grapes in good demand.

**SEEDS.**—The supply of seed to market this week has been moderate, and quotations admit of no alteration from last week. The demand for white mustard, canary, and rape seed is rather on the increase.

**ENGLISH WOOL.**—The trade continues in a very healthy state, and prices in favour of the seller, though the advance is but trifling in comparison to that on all descriptions of foreign and colonial wools, the average advance from the lowest point not being more than 1½d per lb on down wools, and perhaps 2d in half-breeds and long wools, while the average advance on colonial is 6d per lb.

**COLONIAL WOOL.**—Since the close of the public sales, the market has been very quiet, and as there is very little wool left in first hands, and the manufacturers having supplied their present wants in the sales, scarcely anything is doing by private contract.

**COTTON.**—The market opened with a good demand, and on Monday 1,500 bales were sold at a partial advance of ½d per lb, since that period there has been less animation, the market, however, closes steadily. Yesterday 1,000 bales Surat and 280 Tinnivelly Madras were offered at public sale; about 600 of the Surats sold at 5½d (good fair but seedy), the Madras was bought in much above its value. Sales of cotton wool from the 20th to the 26th inst inclusive:—40 bales American, at 5½d fair; 2,600 bales, at 5½d to 5¾d middling to fair; 500 Madras, at 5½d, fair Western.

**FLAX.**—Still a pause in the market, and except a few orders for exportation, the sales have been small.

**HEMP** also a very quiet market and very little doing.

**LEATHER AND HIDES.**—A fair amount of business has been transacted this week, at about former rates. The supply at Leadenhall on Tuesday was not large, but the buyers were few, and not so much was done as on previous market days. At the public sale of hides on Thursday, 31,162 East India were offered, and all were sold. The whole offered were only of inferior to middling quality, and were taken principally for export at fair proportionate prices. The present stock is almost entirely composed of late arrivals in course of landing.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 26, 1850	993,674	hides
Do do 27, 1849	707,300	—
Sales do 26, 1850	993,464	—
Do do 27, 1849	878,050	—
Present stock, 112,000 hides.—Stock Sept. 27, 1849, 54,000 hides.		

**TIMBER** from the Baltic has been in greater demand, and prices in consequence are likely to improve.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

**TUESDAY, Oct. 1.**—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar; 2,500 bags Costa Rica, 1,500 bags Bahia coffee; 115 bags Bahia, 180 bags Pimento cocoa; 70 barr. Is Jamaica ginger; 420 bags Honduras, 23 bags Tenerife cochineal; 37 bales Bengal safflower.

**WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2.**—45 casks 130 bags Ceylon coffee.

**FRIDAY, Oct. 4.**—138 puncheons Jamaica rum.

**TUESDAY, Oct. 8.**—16,058 chests East India indigo; 650 chests lac dye.

**WEDNESDAY, October 9.**—100 serons Guatemala indigo.

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market flat, 56s made with difficulty. Butter firm at our quotations.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1848	47,691	12,082	1,243	773
1849	48,004	12,735	1,220	739
1850	17,980	9,315	985	660
Arrivals for the Past Week.				
Irish butter				7,217
Foreign do				7,991
Bale Bacon				765

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS.

**MONDAY, Sept. 23.**—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets are seasonably large, and of but middling quality. Generally speaking the demand has ruled heavy since our last report, and, in some instances prices have tended downward. Nearly 3,000 carcasses of foreign meat have appeared on sale here during the past week.

**FRIDAY, Sept. 27.**—Only a limited business was transacted here to-day, yet prices were fairly supported.

At per stone by the carcass.

Inferior beef	1 10to2 2	Mutton, inferior	2 8 to3 2
Ditto Middling	2 4 2 6	— middling	3 4 3 6
Prime large	2 8 2 10	— prime	3 6 3 8
Prime small	3 0 3 2	Large pork	3 6 3 6
Veal	2 10 3 6	Small pork	3 6 4 2

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

**MONDAY, Sept. 23.**—Since Monday last the imports of foreign stock into London have slightly decreased; yet they have been seasonably extensive, the total supply having been about 7,000 head, exclusive of 164 beasts landed from Holland at Lowestoft, and forwarded thence per railway to the metropolis.

The items of the week's import were—beasts, 1,328; sheep, 4,757; lambs, 109; calves 299; pigs, 187. From Cork 63 cows have arrived direct by sea, in very middling condition. At the northern outports, 1,300 head of stock, chiefly sheep, calves, and pigs, have been landed.

Large numbers of foreign beasts, sheep, and calves were on sale in to-day's market, in middling condition.

The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our northern grazing districts were somewhat less than those reported on Monday last; nevertheless the bullock supply was extensive, and of fair average quality. Owing to the change in the weather, and to the heaviness in the demand at Newgate and Leadenhall, the beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, and, in some instances, prices declined 2d per 8 lbs without effecting a clearance.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, &c., we received about 2,900 short-horns; and from other parts of England 300 of various breeds. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from abroad.

There was a slight decrease in the supply of sheep, all breeds of which came to hand in good condition. Generally speaking the mutton trade was heavy in the extreme. Prime old Downs, however, from their scarcity, produced last week's currencies, viz., from 3s 10d to 4s per 8 lbs; but all other sheep declined in value fully 2d per 8 lbs.

We were very heavily supplied with calves, owing to which, the veal trade was inactive, and the quotations gave way 2d per 8 lbs.

Prime small porkers moved off steadily at late rates. Large hogs were very dull.

SUPPLIES.

	Sept. 25, 1848.	Sept. 24, 1849.	Sept. 23, 1850.
Beasts	4,364	4,909	4,872
Sheep	24,840	30,800	29,810
Calves	148	180	288
Pigs	395	102	550

**FRIDAY, Sept. 27.**—Although the attendance of buyers was small, the few prime Soos, &c on offer sold steadily at full prices. There was a decided falling off in the numbers of sheep, while the demand for that description of stock ruled steady. The top figure for the very primest old Downs did not exceed 4s per 8 lbs. Calves met a slow sale at unaltered currencies. Prime small porkers produced fully previous rates. Milch cows are quoted at from 14l to 18l each including their small calf.

*Per Ails to sink the offals.*

	s	d	d		s	d	d
Inferior beasts	2	4	0	Inferior sheep	2	10	0
Second quality do	2	8	0	Second quality sheep	3	2	4
Prime large oxen	3	2	4	Coarse woolled do	3	6	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	6	8	Southdown wether	3	10	4
Large coarse calves	2	8	2	Large hogs	3	2	6
Prime small do	3	4	6	Small porkers	3	8	4
Sucking Calves	18	0	24	Quarter old Pigs	16	0	22

Totals supply at market:—Beasts, 812; sheep, 9,290; calves, 400; pigs, 339. Scotch supply:—Beasts, 7; sheep, 120. Foreign supply:—Beasts, 400; sheep, 3,500; calves, 198; pigs, 20.

**BOROUGH HOP MARKET.**

MONDAY, Sept. 23.—More animation has been apparent in the hop trade during the last three or four days, and a considerable quantity of hops have changed hands at the annexed quotations:—Sussex pockets, 68s to 76s per cwt; Weald of Kent ditto, 78s to 88s; Mid and East Kent ditto, few at market.

WORCESTER, Sept. 21.—We had a good supply of hops at the fair on Thursday, and also at market to-day, and the quality being first rate they were freely taken at 75s to 84s, and 95s for choice lots. In old hops little doing, at former rates.

FRIDAY, Sept. 27.—Our market is somewhat extensively supplied with new hops, both from Sussex and Kent, in excellent condition. The plantation accounts at hand this morning stated that the produce is turning out large though not of heavy weight. Rather an extensive business is doing, on the following terms:—New Weald of Kent pockets 75s to 86s, Sussex ditto 65s to 75s per cwt. The above are factor's prices, consequently for ready money. A few parcels of East Kent hops have arrived, and sold at from 90s to 120s per cwt. The duty is called 215,000l to 220,000l.

**HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.**

PORTMAN.—New meadow hay, 60s to 63s; old ditto, 70s to 76s; inferior ditto, 60s to 66s; old clover, 75s to 80s; inferior ditto, 60s to 65s; wheat straw, 26s to 31s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 74s to 76s; inferior ditto, 48s to 60s; superior clover, 86s to 88s; inferior ditto, 60s to 70s; straw, 23s to 29s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—This market to-day was tolerably well supplied, at steady prices, as follows:—Old meadow hay, from 70s to 80s; new ditto, 55s to 70s; old clover, 80s to 90s; new ditto, 60s to 80s; straw, 22s to 28s per load.

**COAL MARKET.**

MONDAY, Sept 23.—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 6d. Wall's end: Bewicke and Co. 15s 9d—Braddyl 16s 6d—Hetton 16s 9d—Haswell 17s—Lambton 16s 6d—Stewart's 16s 6d—South Hartlepool 16s. 23 ships at market; 23 sold.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.—Buddle's West Hartley 15s 9d—Carr's West Hartley 15s 9d—Chester Main 14s 6d—Holywell 15s 6d—Tanfield Moor Butes 14s—West Wylam 13s 9d—Wylam 14s 3d—Eden Main 16s—Lambton Primrose 16s—Cowpen Hartley 16s 3d—Ebbw Vale 18s 6d—Hartley 16s 3d—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21s 6d. Wall's end: Hotspur 15s 3d—Heaton 16s—Hilda 15s 3d—Lawson 15s—Original Gibson 15s—Walker 15s 6d—Belmont 16s—Braddyl 16s 6d—Haswell 16s 9d—Lambton 16s 6d—Stewart's 17s—Caradoc 16s 3d—Thornley 16s 3d—West Kelloe 15s 6d—Whitworth 14s 6d—Richardson's Tees 14s 9d—Tees 16s 9d. 63 ships at market; 61 sold, 2 unsold.

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**

**WOOL.**

**FRIDAY NIGHT.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

The demand continues good for all descriptions, with prices very firm, and stocks, generally speaking, light. The recent public sales in London having gone off well to the last, favours the opinion that present rates will be well maintained.

**CORN.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

This morning the demand for wheat was limited; in prices generally there is very little alteration to be noticed, but where sales are pressed the advantage is rather in favour of the buyer. Oats, flour, and meal, remain as on Tuesday, with a moderate business doing in them. Indian corn is held with some firmness at former rates, but sales proceed slowly.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

**AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.**

COFFEE.—Several transactions were concluded at advancing prices.

SUGAR, RAW.—Surinam sold at 24½ to 29f, and yellow Havana at 34f, new condition.

DYES, &c.—Indigo—A good demand took place last week at higher rates. Dyewoods—A good feeling remains for St Domingo logwood.

COTTON.—Animated, business was confined to the sale of 53 bales Georgia at 46s, showing an advance of 2s.

CORN.—Wheat with very little doing, business was almost confined to a few samples for immediate want; holders are unwilling to submit to lower prices. Rye at the reduction experienced last week. Barley lower. Oats—Nothing doing.

**PETERSBURG, SEPT. 21.**

CORN.—2,000 chets Russian wheat taken at 23½ to 23f.

DEALS.—Some old of inferior quality taken at 11½; while 14 ro has been paid for Gromoffs.

FLAX.—150 tons best dealers' 12 and 9-head taken at 120 and 110 for local consumption, and something done at about old rates, partly on consignment.

HEMP.—There has been a very large business done at advancing rates—say about 3,000 tons at 84 to 88 for clean; 77 to 83 for outshot; and 68 to 75 for half-clean.

TALLOW.—Early in the week about 1,300 casks were taken at 106 to 106½ for Siberia; and 106½ to 107½ for old and new common.

FREIGHTS.—beginning to improve again.

**The Gazette.**

Friday, Sept. 20.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Peel, Brothers, Watlington, Oxfordshire brewers; as far as regards W. A. and R. B. W. Peel—W. and W. F. Moore, Plymouth, shipbuilders—Grason and Higgs, Boston, Lincolnshire, drapers—Hayles and Regester, Wisbech St Peter, Cambridgeshire, tailors—E. and J. Foster, Leighton Buzzard, tailors—Peach

and Kirkland, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturers—C. and J. Mills, Leeds, letter-press printers—Barlow and Taylor, Lower Clowes, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Roberts and Jackson, Coleford, Gloucestershire—Warrington, and Lempriere, Hooknorton, Oxfordshire tailors—Sands and Joy, Norwich, woollen-drapers—Worlige and Co., Manchester, felt dealers—Wilkins and Co., Trowbridge, linen-drapers—Edwards and Ash, Torquay, Devonshire, coach-makers—Marshall and Bland, Howden, Yorkshire, grocers—Shade, Smith, Forster, and Smith, Marybone street, Regent Street, artists' colourmen; as far as regards W. Smith and J. Shade—J. and J. Waite, Manchester, file manufacturers—Andrew and Sons, Compstall and Manchester, calico-printers—W. and R. Palin, Chester, corn merchants—Soward and Son—Bates and Sons, Manchester, and Little Knight Ryder street, Doctor's Commons, London, cotton dealers; as far as regards W. Bates, sen., and W. Bates, jun.—Wilson and Lacy, Burnley, cotton manufacturers—Nelson and Sons, Leeds and Wakefield, ironfounders—Smith and Co, Halifax, Yorkshire, and Manchester, commission agents—T. A. and J. Frost, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and elsewhere, corn merchants—Wrigley and Shaw, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, merchants—Moore and Bowker, Manchester, cotton dealers—London, Leith, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Shipping Company; as far as regards Archibald Warden.

**DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.**

J. Spencer, Manchester, cotton spinner—first div of 3d and 7-16ths of a penny, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

J. Livsey, Bury, Lancashire, cotton spinner—first div of 1s 4½d, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**

William Ash, Henry street, Hampstead Road, plumber.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

A. Hector, St Cyrus, near Montrose, salmon fisher.

A. Green, Aberdeen, sadler.

J. Smith, Glasgow.

J. Hood, Paisley, brazier.

R. Harris, Glasgow, shawl warehouseman.

G. McKemmie, Glasgow, miller.

J. Paterson, Edinburgh printer.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.

**PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.**

Holloway and Jones, Laurence lane, commission agent—Butcher and Dyson, Leicester, hosiers—Willerton and Co., Sunderland and Hamburg, merchants—Oldfield and Davies, Manchester, joiners—Hipkins, Lakin, and Hipkins, Tipton, Staffordshire, soap manufacturers—Milburn, Hallsforth, and Millburn, Stalybridge, Cheshire, machine makers—Shiels and Sharpe, Liverpool, confectioners—Derry and Pearce, Launceston, grocers—J. and J. Richardson, Cocker mouth, brewers—Martin and Richardson, Cocker mouth, wine merchants—Lyell and Todd, Denham, Buckinghamshire, farmers—Hague, Hensman, and Co., Constantinople—Williams and Co, Manchester, cotton spinners—Fairburn and Sons, Obelisk grove, near Mirfield, Yorkshire, cardmakers; as far as regards L. Fairburn—Maddock, Bagges and Balderston, Plymouth, engravers—Dewdney and Co., St Leonard, Devonshire, papermakers; as far as regards R. Dewdney—Gradwell and Co., Preston and Liverpool, corn merchants; as far as regards R. Gradwell—J. and C. Kirkpatrick, Liverpool, corn merchants—Cooper and Nowell, Macclesfield and Haslingden, contractors for public works.

**BANKRUPTS.**

Charles Richmond Pottinger, Hardwicke place, Commercial road east, wine merchant.

Joseph Seelie, Freeschool street, Horselydown, rectifier.

John and Thomas Jowett, Coventry, grocers.

Richard Battersby and James Telford, Liverpool, ironfounders.

William Lupton Lowe, Salford, victualler.

James Taylor, Rochdale, cotton spinner.

Mary Bakewell, Manchester, size manufacturer.

William Richards, Devonport, printer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**

J. Henderson, Dundee, merchant.

R. Walker, Kilmarnock, draper.

W. Anderson, Arbroath, shipbuilder.

**Gazette of Last Night.**

**BANKRUPTS.**

Henry Francis Ross, West Cowes, Southampton, and John Willie Barrow Philpot lane, Fechurch street, commission agents.

Thomas Probyn, licensed victualler, High Holborn.

Henry Wilkins, draper, High street, Kensington.

William Keeping, common brewer, East street, Walworth.

Edward Hamlin Kiddle, miller, Valentine place, Blackfriars road.

John Thomas Bramell, china and glass dealer, Tichbourne street, Westminster.

Henry Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, drapers, Carmarthen.

James Horsfield, coal dealer, Wheelock, Cheshire.

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE WITH FRANCE.—A higher duty is now levied upon all British coals imported into France than on coals sent there from Belgium by canal. The Stockton Chamber of Commerce have just issued the following circular upon the subject to the Chambers of Commerce at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle, Sunderland, Newport, and Cardiff:—"Stockton, September 9, 1850.—The subject of the differential duties levied on coals imported into France on sea-borne over those conveyed from Belgium by canal, and which are exclusively paid by British coal, has been brought under the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce in this town. I am directed, therefore, to invite your immediate attention to this subject, that advantage may be taken of the recent abolition of the British export duty, with a view to the co-operation of the whole of the districts interested in this trade, for the purpose of bringing the subject in the most forcible manner under the consideration of the British government, with a view to the equalisation of the duties on coals imported into France.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH LAING, Secretary."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES BY MR LAYARD.—This enterprising traveller, at Korjnyk, penetrated into a chamber which appeared to be of the same class as the "House of Records" noticed by the prophet Ezra, where was found a copy of a decree of Cyrus, permitting the Jews to return from captivity. In this chamber Mr Layard found, in terra cotta tables, piled up from the floor to the ceiling, and representing apparently the archives of the Assyrian empire during the long historical succession. Mr Layard had packed, by the last accounts, five cases for transport to England; and these only occupied one small corner of the apartment. When the collection is disinterred and examined it is probable that we shall have a better account of the history, religion, jurisprudence, and philosophy of the Assyrians, thirteen centuries before the Christian era, than we have either of Greece or Rome during any period of their history.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

The price in the following listers carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each apartment.

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

Ashes duty free First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 33 6 2 3/4 Od Montreal 23 0 3 0 First sort Pearl, U.S. 31 0 3 0 Montreal 31 0 3 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d. Trinidad 44 6 52 0 Grenada 42 0 49 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 28 6 32 0

Coffee duty B.P. 3d p lb. For 6d Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 38 6 46 0 good and fine ord 51 0 56 0 low to good middling 53 0 68 0 fine middling and fine 78 0 100 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 55 0 57 0 plantation kind, triage and ord 42 0 52 0 good to fine ord 54 0 58 0 low middling to fine 59 0 85 0 Mocha, fine 76 0 80 0 cleaned garbled 68 0 75 0 ord and ungarbled 50 0 65 0

Sumatra 40 0 42 0 Padang 42 0 41 0 Batavia 45 0 52 0 Manila 46 0 52 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 41 0 45 0 fine ord and colour 46 0 49 0

St Domingo 45 0 48 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 40 0 45 0 fine ord to fine 47 0 62 0 Costa Rica 46 0 63 0 La Guayra 40 0 54 0

Cotton duty free Surat 0 4 0 6 1/2 Bengal 0 0 0 0 Madras 0 4 0 6 1/2 Pernam 0 0 0 0

Bowed Georgia 0 7 0 8 1/2 New Orleans 0 7 0 8 1/2 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free COCHINEAL Black 3 7 8 6 Silver 3 6 4 2

LAC DYES D T 1 10 0 0 Other marks 0 9 2 6

SHELLAC Orange 43 0 50 0 Other sorts 33 0 50 0

TURMERIC Bengal 12 0 15 0 China 16 0 18 0 Java and Malabar 10 6 16 0

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, gd, pwt 15 0 17 0 Gambier 11 6 13 0

Dyewoods duty free Logwood 6 10 7 0

Jamaica 3 10 4 0 Honduras 5 0 5 5 Campeachy 6 10 7 0

FEETIC Cuba 5 0 6 0 7 0 7 10

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

SAPAN WOOD Bimas 16 0 12 0 Siam and Malabar 8 0 11 10

BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 s 1 s new 7 7 10 1 0 old 0 0 0 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 17 0 0 bitter 2 1 0 0

Corrants, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal new 0 0 0 0 old 1 17 2 2 Patras, new 2 5 0 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 3 0 3 15 Spanish 1 10 1 12

Plums duty 20s per cwt French 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 0 0 0 0 Raisins duty 15s per cwt

Denia, row, p cwt d p nom. 2 0 0 0 Valencia, row 2 0 0 0 Smyrna, black, new, nom. 2 0 2 8 red and Eleme 3 0 3 12 Sultana, new, nom. 2 16 3 15 Muscatel, new, 2 16 3 15

Flax duty free Riga, P T R, per ton 58 0 46 0 St Petersburg, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free St Petersburg, clean, p ton 38 5 31 5 outshot, new 23 0 29 10 half cleaned 27 10 0 0 Riga, Rhine 31 15 32 0 Manila, free 31 10 35 0 East Indian Sun 0 0 0 0 Bombay 0 0 0 0 Jute 13 0 19 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb s d s d

B A and M Vid, dry Do. & R Grande, salted 0 3 0 6 1/2 Brazil, dry 0 4 0 4 1/2 dry salted 0 2 0 3 1/2 salted 0 2 0 3

Rio, dry 0 3 0 5 1/2 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 5 0 4 Cape, salted 0 1 0 3 1/2 New South Wales 0 2 0 3 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 0 10

Kips, Russia, dry 0 9 0 9 1/2 S America Horse, p hide 4 0 6 3 German 5 0 7 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal 2 2 6 0 Oude 3 0 5 0 Madras 2 6 4 10

Manilla 2 0 4 0 Java 5 0 6 2 Carraccas 2 6 5 0 Guatemala 2 9 5 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 7 1 0 do 50 65 0 10 1/2 1 4 English Butts 16 24 0 9 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 10

Foreign do 16 25 0 9 1 1 do 28 36 0 9 1 4

Calfskins 20 35 0 11 1 8 do 40 60 1 0 1 0 do 80 100 1 0 1 4

Dressing Hides 6 7 1 1 Shaved do 0 8 0 11 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 1 do Spanish, per hide 5 0 11 0

Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 4 do East India 0 8 1 4 1/2

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 0 0 Bottoms 0 10 0 0 Old 0 7 1/2 0 9 Tough cake, p ton 27 10 0 0

Tile 78 10 0 0 IRON, per ton £ s £ s Bars, &c. British 5 17 1/2 5 10

Nail rods 6 2 1/2 6 5 Hoops 7 10 7 15 Sheets 8 10 0 0

Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 Bars, &c. 4 12 0 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 4 2 4 6

Swedish, in bond 11 10 11 15 LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 0 17 2 1/2 sheet 18 0 0 0 red lead 18 0 0 0 white do 24 10 0 0 patent shot 20 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 0 0 0 0

STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 14 0 0 0 in faggots 14 5 14 10

SPELLER, for. per ton 16 5 16 10 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s

English blocks, p ton 83 0 0 0 bars 84 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 80 0 0 0 Straits do 72 0 80 0

TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 32s 6d 33s 0d Coke, 1 C 27 6 28 0

Molasses duty B.P. 4s 2d, For. 5s 9d West India, d p, per cwt 13 0 16 6 Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 18 0 Do export (on board) 12 0 14 0

Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 37 10 38 0 Yellow 34 10 36 0 Sperm 82 0 84 10 Head matter 92 0 94 0 Cod 34 15 35 0 South Sea 33 0 35 10

Olive, Gallipoli, per tun 43 10 43 15 Spanish and Sicily 41 10 42 0 Palm 29 0 29 5

Cocoa Nut 28 10 32 10 Seed, Rape, pale 37 0 38 10 Linseed 32 5 32 10

Black Sea 46 0 47 0 St Petersburg Morshank 0 0 0 0 Do cake 7 5 7 10 1/2 do Foreign 5 5 7 15 Rape, do 4 10 0 0

Provisions All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford new 72s 6d 76s 6d Carlow 76 0 82 0 Cork 78 0 0 0 Limerick 70 0 76 0

Freisland, fresh 78 0 0 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0 Leer 68 6 70 0

Bacon, singed—Waterfd. 50 0 56 0 Limerick 0 0 0 0 Hams—Westphalia 50 0 70 0

Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 48 0 52 0 Cork and Belfast do 42 0 48 0

Firkin and keg Irish 40 0 42 0 American & Canadian 40 0 44 0

Cask do 28 0 33 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p b 75 0 90 0 Inferior 0 0 0 0

Cheese—Edam 36 0 40 0 Gouda 26 0 32 0 Canter 20 0 0 0 American 21 0 28 0

Rice duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s Bengal, white, per cwt 10 6 12 6 Madras 8 6 9 6 Java 8 0 12 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt. Pearl, per cwt 19 0 26 0 Flour 17 0 18 0

Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 26 6 28 0 Madras 26 0 27 0 NITRATE OF SODA 14 0 14 6

Seeds

Caraway, for. old, p cwt 28 0 32 0 Eng. new 32s 34s, old 32 0 0 0

Canary 56 0 60 0 Clover, red 0 0 0 0 white 0 0 0 0

Coriander 20 0 25 0 Linseed, foreign 38 0 46 0 English 0 0 0 0

Mustard, br. p bush 16 6 15 0 white, 7 0 9 0 Rape per last of 10 qrs 24 0 26 0

Silk duty free Surhad 13 0 18 0 Cossimbuzar 8 6 17 6

Gonater 7 6 16 6 Comeroelly 11 0 19 0

Bauleah, &c. 5 6 16 0 China, Taitlee 17 6 22 0

Raw—White Novil 23 0 25 6 Fossobrome 24 0 27 6

Bologna 21 0 23 0 Friuli 20 0 23 0

Royals 21 0 22 0 Do superior 24 0 25 0

Bergam 22 0 23 0 Milan 23 0 28 0

ORGANZINES Piedmont, 22-24 29 0 31 0 Do 24-28 28 0 29 0

Milan & Bergam, 18-22 28 0 29 0 Do 24-26 25 0 26 0

Do 28-32 24 0 25 0 Do 22-24 27 0 29 0

Do 24-28 24 0 26 0 BRUTIAR—Short reel 13 6 14 0 Long do 12 6 13 6

PERSIANS 9 0 11 0 Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt, per lb bond 0 6 1/2 0 6 1/2

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

Sumatra 0 3 0 3 1/2 White, ord to fine 0 5 1/2 0 8

GINGER duty B. P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s Bengal, per cwt 17 0 50 0

Malabar 18 0 118 0 Jamaica 50 0 210 0

Barbadoes 30 0 36 0 CAS. LIGNEA duty B. P. 1d p lb, For. 3d ord to good, p wt, 6d 98 0 103 0

fine, sorted 104 0 106 0 CINNAMON duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d

Ceylon, per lb—1st 2 4 4 6 second 1 8 3 8 third and ordinary 0 9 2 7

CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb Amboyna & Bencoolen 1 0 1 8

Cayenne and Bourbon 0 7 0 8 1/2 Mac, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 8 3 3

NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d ungarbled, per lb 2 0 4 0

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

Jamaica, 10 to 20, O P, per gal 2 3 2 8

30 to 40 2 9 3 4 fine marks 4 0 5 0

Demerara, 10 to 20 O P 1 7 1 9 30 to 40 2 1 2 2

Leeward I., 5 U to 5 O 1 4 1 5 Bengal, proof, with cer. 1 3 0 0

Brandy duty 15s p gal (1842) 7 2 7 4 (1844) 6 8 6 10 (1845) 6 3 6 5 (1846) 5 10 6 0 (1847) 5 0 5 2 (1848) 4 9 4 11 (1849) 4 6 4 8

Geneva 1 10 2 0 Extra fine 2 6 0 0

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

W I, B P br d p p cwt 35 0 37 0 middling 57 6 39 0

good and fine 39 6 42 6 Mauritius, brown 30 0 35 0

yellow 55 6 38 0 good and fine yellow 38 0 41 0

Bengal, br. 28 0 30 0 yellow and white 32 0 44 0

grainy brown 34 0 37 0 yellow and white 38 0 47 0

Madras, brown 27 0 30 0 yellow and white 31 0 44 0

Java, brown and yellow 33 0 39 0 grey and white 40 6 44 0

Manilla, low brown 29 0 32 0 current qual. of clayed 37 0 0 0

Pernam, brown and yel 32 0 37 0 white 38 0 43 0

Bahia, brown and yellow 24 0 38 0 white 38 6 44 6

SUGAR—REF. contd. bd s d s d

Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 28 0 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 48 lb 29 0 0 0

Crushed No. 1 29 0 30 0 No. 2 29 0 0 0

Dutch superior No. 1 30 0 0 0 No. 2 27 0 29 0

Belgian crushed, No. 1 28 6 0 0 No. 2 28 0 0 0

Pieces 26 0 27 0 Bastards 19 0 20 0

Treacle 12 0 14 0 Tallow Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt 37 0 37 6 St Petersburg, new Y C 29 0 39 3

N. S. Wales 37 6 38 6 Tar—Stockholm, p bri 16 9 17 0 Archangel 17 6 18 0

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

middling to good 1 0 1 2 fine to finest 1 3 1 7

Souchong, ord to fine 0 11 2 9 Caper 0 11 1 8

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

Twankay, ord to fine 0 8 1 0 Hyson Skin 0 8 1 0

Hyson, common 1 3 1 4 middling to fine 1 5 3 6

Young Hyson 0 18 3 2 Imperial 1 0 2 4 Gunpowder 1 0 3 6

Timber s d s d

Duty, foreign 15s, B.P. 1s per load. Danzig and Memel fr 55 0 to 65 0

Riga 65 0 67 6 Swedish 52 6 55 0

Canada red pine 56 0 58 0 yellow pine 56 0 57 0

New Brunswick do large 80 0 90 0 do small 50 0 52 6

Quebec oak 80 0 85 0 Baltic 70 0 90 0

African duty free 160 0 200 0 Indian teak duty free 200 0 220 0

Waincoat logs, 18ft, each 50 0 90 0 Deals, duty foreign 20s, B.P. 2s per load.

Norway per 120 of 12ft 18 to 24 Swedish 14ft 16 22 1/2

Russian, Petersburg standard 13 1/2 15 1/2 Canada 1st pine 12 1/2 13 1/2

2nd 9 9 1/2 spruce, per 120 12ft 13 15 1/2

Dantzic deck, each 14s to 25s Staves duty free

Baltic per mille 105 to 150 Quebec 60 to 65

Tobacco duty 3s per lb

Maryland, per lb, bond s d s d brown and leafy 0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2

colour 0 6 1/2 0 7 1/2 fine yellow 0 8 1 0

Fine Irish & spinners 0 5 1/2 0 6 1/2 middling do 0 4 2 0 6 1/2

fine long leafy 0 5 0 5 1/2 Amersfoort or German 0 3 1 2

Havana and Cumana 0 10 4 6 Havana cigars, 6d duty 9s 6 2s 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s Rough 9 6 9 7 3

Eng. Spirits, without cks 29 6 29 9 Foreign do, with casks 31 0 31 6

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs 13/10s 14/10s Half-bred hogs 14 0 15 0

Kent fleeces 14 0 15 0 S. Down ewes & wethers 11 0 12 0

Leicester do 10 0 11 0 Sorts—Clothing, picklock 10 0 15 0

Prime and picklock 12 0 13 0 Choice 11 0 12 0

Super 10 0 11 0 Combing—Wethermat. 15 0 16 10

Picklock 12 10 13 10 Common 11 0 12 0

Hog matching 16 0 18 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0

Super do 11 0 12 0 FOREIGN—duty free.—Per lb

Spanish— Leonora, R's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6

Segovia 1 3 1 4 Caceres 1 2 1 4

Soria 1 2 1 3 Seville 1 0 1 2

German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 3 4 6 Saxon, prima 2 6 3 0

and secunda 2 0 2 4 Prussian (tertia 1 8 1 11

Moravian, (Electoral 3 6 5 0 Bohemian, prima 2 9 3 3

and secunda 2 2 2 8 and tertia 1 9 3 0

Hungarian Lamb's 2 3 4 0 Australian and V D L

Combing and Clothing 0 11 1/2 2 0 1/2

Lambs 0 7 1/2 2 3 Locks and Pieces 0 8 1 5

Grease 0 8 1/2 1 3 1/2 Skin and Slips 0 9 1/2 1 7

S. Australian and Swan River Combing and Clothing 1 0 1 6 1/2

Lambs 0 11 1/2 1 8 Locks and Pieces 0 6 1/2 1 2

Grease 0 7 1/2 9 0 1/2 Skin and Slips 2 0 2 1 1/2

Cape—Average Flocks, 0 8 1/2 1 3

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Sept. 21, 1849-50, showing the stock on hand on Sept. 21 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
<b>British Plantation.</b>						
West India	61,261	55,861	62,547	54,798	24,197	17,429
East India	32,029	30,392	36,188	32,117	12,894	13,141
Mauritius	24,204	25,465	26,721	24,997	9,262	5,683
Foreign	...	...	13,570	21,135	...	...
	117,494	111,719	139,026	133,047	46,353	36,253
<b>Foreign Sugar.</b>			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	1,917	9,382	2,479	1,990	1,741	8,511
Havana	26,725	14,487	7,570	11,194	27,019	15,515
Porto Rico	8,697	5,058	697	1,250	7,490	4,042
Brazil	13,268	8,914	6,675	4,175	8,183	10,478
	50,607	37,841	17,421	18,609	44,433	38,546

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

From the British Possessions in America	26 6 <sup>3</sup>	per cwt.
— Mauritius	26 0 <sup>4</sup>	—
— East Indies	26 0 <sup>4</sup>	—
The average price of the two is	26 5 <sup>1</sup>	—

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	5,680	6,844	4,955   6,630

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850
West India	1,919,460	1,187,935	833,760	793,350	863,950	963,315	2,047,950	1,468,050
East India	509,760	202,635	403,570	266,805	108,315	49,995	451,770	303,435
Foreign	80,820	73,890	27,900	82,980	990	225	130,140	119,610
	2,210,040	1,464,460	1,265,230	1,143,135	973,255	1,013,535	2,632,860	1,891,125

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	16,689	11,132	456	471	13,612	15,107	10,072	7,370
Foreign	7,627	7,928	6,468	5,104	2,626	1,575	9,683	9,426
	24,316	18,960	6,924	5,575	16,238	16,682	19,755	16,796

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	8,464	12,736	1,210	850	15,312	9,110	14,012	12,356
Ceylon	197,877	181,446	35,930	20,368	160,072	147,560	180,392	213,368
Total BP.	206,341	194,182	38,140	21,218	175,384	156,670	194,334	225,724
Mocha	8,806	10,927	1,389	1,407	8,134	10,369	11,929	11,230
Foreign EI.	2,595	8,683	27,743	10,058	5,723	4,749	30,060	16,348
Malabar	...	276	...	...	156	114	132	291
St Domingo	1,500	5,207	2,312	4,325	61	187	1,646	2,332
Hav. & P Ric	30,547	2,473	29,106	2,257	489	495	8,311	4,791
Brazil	53,060	29,751	53,523	18,725	13,823	4,854	21,632	25,049
African	...	7	...	...	...	7	1	2
Total For...	103,508	57,024	109,473	35,772	28,386	20,775	73,713	60,013
Grand tot.	309,849	251,206	147,613	57,990	203,770	177,445	268,047	285,767

RICE.

British EI.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Foreign EI.	1,410	559	1,600	356	730	962	2,320	1,354
Total	18,132	8,120	5,289	1,847	11,478	8,707	25,319	20,246

PEPPER

White	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Black	21,660	37,816	17,825	19,940	23,048	20,121	50,532	44,016

NUTMEGS

Do. Wild.	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
CAS. LIG.	8,417	12,532	7,364	9,890	762	1,088	328	2,441
CINNAMON.	5,089	6,696	4,358	4,988	772	606	2,737	3,332

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	20,253	8,911	17,780	2,921	2,526	2,412	1,981	7,195

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COKINEAL.	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	8,020	10,310	...	...	9,397	10,530	3,513	3,695
LAC DYE.	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	2,034	3,639	...	...	2,798	3,924	3,657	4,178
Logwood	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	3,621	4,521	...	...	4,225	4,616	1,169	1,376
FUSTIC	...	...	...	...	1,418	1,439	578	620

INDIGO.

East India.	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	30,998	22,120	...	...	23,438	24,209	36,428	29,974
Spanish	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	1,570	2,263	...	...	2,198	2,607	441	658

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	7,934	8,761	...	...	7,034	8,254	2,716	3,688
Nitrate of Soda	...	...	...	...	3,407	2,465	2,589	2,217

COTTON.

American	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	2,611	3,117	...	...	2,897	3,124	254	331
Brazil	...	...	...	...	326	178	19	105
	13,103	29,911	...	...	30,057	55,629	24,746	29,629
East India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,530,634	1,193,151	161,620	184,550	1,112,670	1,033,130	646,570	453,500
Liverpool, all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,546,655	1,326,354	161,620	184,550	1,116,150	1,092,058	671,760	479,568

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total £
	Already paid.	Called.		
Cameron's Coalbrook, &c.	10 ... 8 0 0	... 2 0 0	20,000	40,000
East Lancashire r.f.s.	20 ... 0 10 0	... 1 0 0	60,800	60,800
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 5/ preference	9 ... ..	... 1 5 0	20,200	25,250
Great Northern, undivided 25/	30 ... 24 0 0	... 1 0 0	197,466	197,466
Ditto halves, B.	30 ... 11 10 0	... 1 0 0	...	...
Hartlepool, New, 26/	2 ... 15 0 0	... 5 0 0	3,655	18,275
Kendal and Windermere, preference, 10/	2 ... 5 0 0	... 1 0 0	5,000	5,000
Lancashire & Yorkshire, 5/ths	18 ... 10 10 0	... 1 10 0	126,819	190,229
Malton & Driffield Junction	2 ... 17 10 0	... 1 5 0	12,000	15,000
Monmouthshire, preference	30 ... ..	... 5 0 0	not known	not known
Royston and Hitchin, Shepreth Extension	23 ... 0 12 6	... 0 17 6	10,668	9,335
				561,355

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

**SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Walsall, on Saturday se'night. The report stated that, although there were several unsettled claims yet to be introduced into the accounts for construction and revenue before they could be finally closed, the result at present arrived at showed that they had already raised by shares and loans 685,211*l*, and had expended in land 164,227*l*; works, 432,749*l*; engines, carriages, and working stock, 57,062*l*; preliminary, parliamentary, and law charges, 102,784*l*; interest on capital, 22,245*l*; total expenditure, 779,107*l*. The balance of 93,896*l* remained to be raised, by way of loan or mortgage, to discharge the existing obligations of the company to that extent, or failing that, by a further call—a course which the directors thought it undesirable at present to resort to. From the statement of the revenue account it appeared that the receipts for the eight months commencing December 1, 1849, and ending July 31, 1850 (when the lessee took possession), for passengers, goods, cattle, &c., were 12,600*l*; the payments on account of repairs, maintenance of way, salaries, rates, &c., 11,328*l*, leaving a balance of profit (subject to uncertified claims not rendered) of 1,272*l*. No dividend was declared, nor was any expected.

**GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK.**—The report of the directors to be presented to the half-yearly meeting commences by stating that, compared with the corresponding period of 1849, the joint line between Glasgow and Paisley has earned an additional gross revenue of 788*l*, being an increase of about 11 per cent, and that this company's proportion of the net receipts for the last half-year is 213*l* more than in the corresponding period of 1849. On the through line between Glasgow and Greenock there has been a falling off in passenger traffic, the receipts being 522*l* less than the corresponding period of 1849, being a decrease of about 3 per cent. The goods traffic and mails have increased to the extent of 597*l*, when compared with the corresponding period of last year, being an increase of about 6 per cent. The result of a general comparison of the receipts of the joint line and through line for the last half-year is, that the gross receipts have increased 1,214*l*, being nearly 4 per cent beyond the receipts for the corresponding period of 1849. The general result of the account is, that there is a balance of 7,205*l*, from which the directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent be paid on the preference shares, amounting to 4,472*l*, leaving a balance of 2,733*l*. This, under ordinary circumstances, would have been divided among the ordinary shareholders, but the directors regret that they cannot recommend this course to be adopted on the present occasion. Mr Anderson, the accountant to the company, has unhappily proved a defaulter for a considerable sum. The directors, however, hold certain securities which will diminish the amount, and hope the ultimate loss will not exceed 1,600*l*. The capital shows the receipts to amount to 848,708*l*, and a balance of 17,754*l*. (The total receipts for the half-year were 31,089*l*, and the expenditure 23,883*l*, leaving a balance of 7,206*l*.)

**ULSTER.**—The report of the directors to be submitted at the half-yearly meeting states that the amount received on capital account up to the 31st of August is 702,233*l*, of which 190,550*l* has been raised by loan. The expenditure on the same account amounts to 713,904*l*, the excess of expenditure over receipts being made up by the temporary application of the reserve fund to the reduction of the borrowed capital, and a small further advance, which the arrears of calls yet to be collected will fully cover. The receipts on revenue account for the half-year amount to 22,443*l*, which considerably exceeds those for the corresponding period of last year, and encourages the hope of still further increase, should no untoward event occur to stem the tide of prosperity which now appears to the directors to be setting in over the country. The changes made in the mode of conducting the traffic have produced satisfactory results by considerably diminishing the cost of working the line. After deducting from the half-year's earnings the cost of working, which amounts to 6,557*l*, and the sum of 4,756*l* for interest paid on borrowed capital, the balance to the credit of revenue will be 11,100*l*, and out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend of 19s per share, leaving 1,235*l* to be added to the reserve fund, and that fund will be further increased by the remuneration to be received for the Post-office service. The directors conceive that these results of their half-year's business will be considered satisfactory. The accounts show that the receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of August last, amount to 22,443*l*, and the expenses to 12,343*l*, including 4,756*l* interest on loans, leaving a balance of 11,100*l*, of which the dividend of 19s per share will absorb 9,864*l*, leaving 1,236*l* to be carried to the credit of the reserved fund.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

**MONDAY, Sept. 23.**—The railway share market opened with symptoms of heaviness, but prices acquired greater firmness during the day, and ultimately closed at a slight improvement.

**TUESDAY, Sept. 24.**—The railway share market was firm, with a fair average business, prices in all respects being well supported.

**WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.**—The railway share market was well maintained today, and owing to the steady increase of purchases prices in some cases improved.

**THURSDAY, Sept. 26.**—The railway share market, after showing symptoms of heaviness in the course of the day, recovered towards the close of business, and was then considered altogether firmer.

Railway shares were a little weak at the opening of business, but are now better in some instances.





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**THE EIGHTH OF OCTOBER 1850.**

—The Eighth of October 1850 will display a new trading feature, in the shape of an Establishment never before equalled.

The "town-tourist" cannot have failed to notice, in his progress to the West end of the Metropolis an extensive range of premises in course of erection at the corner of Hart street, New Oxford street.

The situation, extent, and character of these premises must, from the earliest stage of the undertaking, have impressed the public with the idea that such a project could be connected with no mean capitalists—no ordinary speculation.

The gradual development of the building, and the ultimate display of the name of the proprietor, at once disclosed to the passer-by the true character of the speculation; and thousands in that and other important localities have ever since been looking forward with anxious expectation to the opening of the West end Branch of E. Moses and Son.

The expediency of opening an Establishment like that under consideration cannot properly be called in question.

The East end and the West end of the Metropolis are two perfectly distinct localities; and to such an extent has the capital grown, that a visit from one part to another involves both trouble and expense.

The expediency of the present undertaking may be safely argued from the encouraging fact, that the proprietors number from the West end, a large proportion of their wealthy supporters, whose interest and convenience will necessarily be better consulted in their own locality, and who, in return, will have more ready opportunities of favouring E. Moses and Son with their commands.

It would be idle and useless to argue that such a vast speculation as the West end Branch would not have been entered into had not the voice of the public called loudly for it. E. Moses and Son have had

too much experience in such undertakings, and know too well how to improve the capital which the public have placed at their disposal, to enter into a project like the present unsupported by the public, from whom they derive that confidence, without which such an enterprising speculation would never have been attempted.

In starting the Branch of the City Establishment at the West end, E. Moses and Son have taken especial care so to model their arrangements to the requirements of the locality, as to render this Branch suitable to all parties.

The Bespoke Tailoring Department is deserving of particular mention, being, as it is, the first at the West end in point of business-arrangement, accommodation, and fashion.

The Nobility and Gentry will here meet with no obstruction or confusion, and will have no necessity to pass through the more busy portion of the Establishment, there being a separate private entrance to this department, with distinct accommodation for servants in attendance. Attention is also called to the fact, that Hart street, which runs parallel with Oxford street, being quiet and private, affords safe standing room for carriages—a circumstance worthy the attention of the gentry.

In connection with the Bespoke Department, there are Select Habit Fitting Rooms and Fitting Rooms for Gentlemen, besides Departments devoted to the Juveniles. Everything has been done by the Proprietors to render their Branch Establishment in these important respects (without qualification of terms) the first Establishment in the first fashionable locality in the kingdom.

In the arrangements of the Ready-made Departments, there are also those recommendations which cannot fail to elicit the approval of a discerning public.

The classification of goods, the ready ingress and egress, and every other arrangement, are such as must conduce to the accommodation and satisfaction of the purchaser.

For such an Establishment, in such a situation, the most superior assortment of fashions has been prepared.

The Proprietors have determined not to be equalled in the collection of dress at their West end Branch; and, in order to produce the first specimens of attire, they have not only made purchases of the most superb materials in cloths, silks, satins, alpaccas, lustras, &c., &c.; but have secured the most elegant and novel designs by offering handsome prizes for the best specimens of artistic skill in cut and workmanship; an experiment which has proved more than successful to this end.

The Gentlemen's Winter Overcoats, and the other articles of attire, when inspected, will prove that the Proprietors are not dealing in exaggerated terms in thus recommending their present stock of attire.

In Ladies' Habits, E. Moses and Son intend to convince their supporters that, as Fashionable Tailors, they are neither to be surpassed nor equalled by many degrees.

Their Stock of Juvenile Clothing calls alike for terms of the highest recommendation. Where this branch of the Tailoring Trade has been too often overlooked or slighted, E. Moses and Son have made it a point of particular study, nor do they question for a moment that their endeavours will secure anything short of the highest approbation.

A conspicuous feature at the new West end Branch of E. Moses and Son is that of a Stock of Ready-made Liveries, which, though elegant in the extreme, and superior in material, are sold at prices exceedingly advantageous to the purchaser. The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is particularly directed to this branch of the Proprietors' business in New Oxford street.

A Stock of Superior Mourning, at prices less than those charged anywhere else by 50 per cent., is also deserving of prominent mention. No advantage will be taken, in the furnishing of these articles, of the melancholy circumstances of bereavement, or of the haste in the adoption of such attire—circumstances which have too often led to imposition on the part of tradesmen.

The Shooting-coats, Fishing-Coats, Lounging-coats, and the various ready-made goods, are in keeping with the rest of the Articles sold; and the most extreme satisfaction must result from an inspection and trial of the Stock.

A large and fashionable collection of Hata and Caps adds much to the recommendations of the New Branch House; and the Public are assured that here their interests are equally consulted.

The system which the Proprietors intend to pursue at their New Establishment is *not new*. Their old system of cheapness, coupled with quality and fashion, will be in operation at the Branch House as at the Original Establishment.

The Return of Cash or Exchange of Goods, and the marking the price of each article in plain figures, will in no way be departed from at the West end Branch.

Before concluding this announcement, E. Moses and Son would hint that their New Premises in Oxford street are of the most novel, elegant, and commodious description. The Establishment is an Exhibition itself, quite alone in point of style, convenience and decoration—and is well deserving a visit from the curious in these matters. An excursion, in fact, would be well repaid by a view of this superb trading structure, of which no idea can be formed except upon inspection.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of inviting the Public to view their new West End Branch Establishment, whether purchasing or not; where every attention will be paid to them and every information given.

Having thus announced the opening of the New Branch Establishment, and having touched (in as brief a manner as possible) on the recommendations there held out, E. Moses and Son would acknowledge gratefully that vast amount of favour at the hands of the public, to which alone they can date this proud advance in their speculations; and the Proprietors would assure the Public, that it is their determination to merit renewed support, by an adherence at the New Establishment to those principles which have worked so well at the Old.

\*.\* Will be opened at Ten o'clock on TUESDAY Morning, the 8th of October.

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 Fletcher, H. L. K., Esq., High street, Tottenham  
 Flower, Matthew, Esq., 14 Norfolk crescent  
 Follett, Robt. B., Esq., 23 Norfolk crescent  
 Foley, Lord, Grosvenor square  
 Forrester, John, Esq., 29 Connaught terrace  
 Forster, Percival William, New City chambers, Bishops-gate street within  
 Forster, John, St Swithin's lane  
 Forbes, Alex. C., Esq., Old Burlington street and Bond street  
 Ford, George, Esq., Marsh side, Edmonton  
 Foster, William, 4 Carey street, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Fosbury, John, Jermyn street  
 Fowler, John, Queen street  
 Powell, Francis Kirkham, 5 Alpha road, Regent's park  
 Fox, William, Jun., Esq., 43 Hyde park square  
 Franchiadi, Emanuel, 18 Finsbury circus  
 Freshfield, Charles Kaye, 5 New bank buildings  
 Freer, John, Stamford brook, Chiswick  
 Frederick, Charles, Capt., R. N., 11 Charles street  
 French, Thomas, 19 Cornwall terrace, Regent's park  
 Friend, George, 71 Fleet street  
 Frodsham, William, Change alley  
 Frogley, Ralph Allen, Hounslow  
 Frost, Josiah, Esq., Charles street, Bethnal green  
 Fryer, William, 14 Smithfield bars  
 Fuller, Frederick, Great Mar borough street  
 Fuller, George Arthur, 66 Moorgate street  
 Fuller, George, Hillingdon  
 Gadsden, Henry F., 22 Upper Bedford place  
 Gambier, Wm., Esq., Hereford street  
 Gape, Revd. Chas., Hendon  
 Garratt, Abraham, 13 Mary street  
 Gawkey, Robert Lewis, Lozandes terrace  
 George, Augustus K., Esq., Enfield  
 George, Frederick, 2 Farringdon street  
 George, John D., Burlington street  
 Gibbons, Charles, S. well  
 Gibbons, John B., Hatton garden, Holborn  
 Gibbs, Ben. Thomas B., Brompton lodge, Brompton  
 Gibbs, George, Esq., Mount street  
 Gillet, John, 1 Tavistock street, Tavistock square  
 Giles, Alfred, 3 Uster terrace  
 Gladstone, William, Austin Friars  
 Glasse, Wm. Bakely, 10 New square, Lincoln's inn  
 Godden, Wyndham Jane, St James' place  
 Godwin, Frank D., Halkin terrace, Chelsea  
 Godrich, Francis, Brompton  
 Good, Henry William, Farm lane, Fulham  
 Goodman, Henry Shaw, Gold Hawk road, Hammersmith  
 Goode, Henry Sale, 43 Howland street  
 Goodechild, Charles, Kingsbury  
 Goodechild, Henry, Kingsbury  
 Goodechild, John, Harrow  
 Goodechild, Joseph, senr, Kingsbury  
 Goodall, Ferdinand, King street, Twickenham  
 Goodman, William, Hampton  
 Goodwin, W. J., Esq., Royal mews  
 Goldham, John, jr., 9 Artillery place west  
 Gore, Montagu, Esq., Mount street  
 Gosling, Jr., Richard, 19 Fleet street  
 Gott, Joseph, New Bond street  
 Gough, Hon. Capt. G., Upper Brooke street  
 Gould, John, Broad street  
 Govier, George, 32 Arlington street, Clerkenwell  
 Graham, James Davis, Cranford  
 Grant, Francis, Sussex villa, Sussex place  
 Grant, Owen Edward, Hillingdon  
 Grant, William Thompson, 4 Albert terrace, Regent's park  
 Grant, John, 5 Priory villas, Canonbury  
 Gravard, Rt Hon. Geo. A. F., Grosvenor place  
 Gray, James, Gloucester road, Kensington  
 Gray, James, Esq., Portland place, Clapton  
 Greaves, Charles, 9 Liossy row, Chelsea  
 Grenville, Algernon, Esq., North lodge, Enfield  
 Grenfell, Charles Pascoe, 27 Upper Thames street  
 Grenfell, Charles William, 27 Upper Thames street  
 Grenfell, Pascoe St Leger, 27 Upper Thames street  
 Greenwood, Henry, Regent street  
 Greenwood, Major Julius, Westbourne terrace  
 Greenwood, William, Regent street, Blackwall  
 Green, George, 4 Warwick court, Holborn  
 Greene, Thomas Webb, 9 New square, Lincoln's inn  
 Grenville, Algernon Frederick, Hillingdon  
 Grey, William Ralph, Chichease castle, Hexham  
 Gripper, Thomas, 58 Skiner street  
 Griggs, James R., Esq., Enfield lock  
 Griffith, Henry, 9 Gray's inn square  
 Griswood, George, Finchley  
 Grote, Joseph, 19 Gloucester place  
 Groves, Captain J. R., Millbank  
 Gunter, Thos W., Esq., Berkeley square  
 Gunning, Matthew, 98 Gloucester place  
 Gurney, Daniel, 20 Goswell road  
 Gurney, James, Harrow  
 Haig, Thomas, Old Brentford  
 Hall, Cathbert Collingwood, Paddington green  
 Hall, Cheslyn, The Grove, Nassenen, Willden  
 Hall, Henry, The Grove, Nassenen, Willden  
 Hall, Henry, Hillingdon

Hall, Michael, 4 Great St Helens  
 Hall, William, Esq., Tottenham  
 Hall, John R. W., 23 Chancery lane  
 Hall, John D., Esq., Cattle gate, Enfield  
 Halton, Lieut. Lancelot, Hounslow barracks  
 Halfhide, George, Coventry street  
 Hampson, Major Edwd., Pall Mall  
 Hampson, Sir Geo. Fras, United Service club and Bond street  
 Hampton, William, 14 Leicester square  
 Hankey, Arthur, 7 Fenchurch street  
 Hankey, Beaumont, 7 Mincing lane  
 Hankey, Jr., Thompson, 7 Mincing lane  
 Hand, Fredk James, St Peter's square, Hammersmith  
 Handcock, Cpt. Hon. Robert French, Addiscomb house  
 Harris, Henry, Corn Exchange, Mark lane  
 Harding, Dr John Dorney, Doctors' Commons  
 Harmar, William, 67 Red Cross street  
 Harde, John, 47 Harrow road  
 Hardy, Gaythorne, Esq., Eaton square  
 Hardy, James, Manor house, Bromley, Middlesex  
 Harrison, Frederick, 16 Beaufoy terrace  
 Harrison, Wm B., Esq., Park street  
 Harris, Langley Hilton, 12 Farnival's inn  
 Harris, Robert, Feltham  
 Harris, South, Staines  
 Harwood, Joseph, Warwick street  
 Harley, Thomas W., 1 Hereford square, Brompton  
 Haslop, Lancelot, Esq., Harringay house, Hornsey road  
 Hatchett, George A., Esq., Baker street, Enfield  
 Hatfield, Gilliat, 45 Minorities  
 Hawkins, Henry, 1 Crown Office row, Temple  
 Haworth, Thomas Hyde, 45 Onslow square, Brompton  
 Hawkins, James, 78A Great Portland street  
 Hawkins, John, Esq., South street  
 Hay, John Holman, Admiralty  
 Croydon, Surrey  
 Hayward, Robert, Brunswick place, Ball's pond  
 Hayes, Frederick, Sunbury  
 Heath, John Benjamin, 31 Old Jewry  
 Hebbert, Chas. J., Regent street  
 Hele, William Selby, Capt., 4 Sussex gardens  
 Henderson, Alexander, 36 Charlotte street  
 Henderson, Henry, 18 Carlton villas  
 Henson, William, Esq., 65 Battenland street, Hoxton  
 Hermon, Richard, 65 Welbeck street  
 Hewetson, Francis Yates, 55 Wood street  
 Hewetson, Henry, 55 Wood street  
 Hewetson, Jr., Henry, 55 Wood street  
 Hibbert, George, Billiter court, Lime street  
 Hicks, George Allan, 17 Somerset street  
 Hill, Charles, 29 Threadneedle street  
 Hill, Hamon Charles, Canonbury tower  
 Hill, Lord Marcus, Chatham place  
 Hill, Joseph, Harrow weald  
 Hill, Samuel, Duncan place, City road  
 Hill, William, Esq., 7 Pembury road, Clapton  
 Hilliard, Wm Edward, 31 Bloomsbury square  
 Hinton, T. L., Esq., Park street  
 Hitchcock, Charles, Stock Exchange  
 Hitchcock, Robert, 47 Old Change  
 Hitchcock, Richd., Cripps, 7 Cromwell terrace  
 Hoare, Francis, Hamstead  
 Hoare, Joseph, Hamstead  
 Hoeken, William, 22 St Paul's Churchyard  
 Hodgkinson, Frans. Outer, 54 Upper Seymour street  
 Hodgson, Christopher, Dean's yard  
 Hodgson, James Stewart, 8 St Helen's place, Bishops-gate  
 Hogarth, John Rayer, Heston hall  
 Hogz, Geo. Wilm., St James' street  
 Hoghton, Alexander Aubrey, Abbey road  
 Hollands, William S., 30 King William street  
 Holland, Harris John, 9 King street, Bloomsbury  
 Holland, John, Fenchurch street  
 Holden, Benjamin, 55 Upper Seymour street  
 Hollis, Thos., Esq., Oxord street  
 Hollis, Joseph, 6 Albion place  
 Holdsworth, John E., 1 Alpha place, Regent's park  
 Hole, John B., Downing street  
 Holgate, Wyndham, Hendon  
 Holloway, William, Lincoln's inn  
 Holmes, E. C., Hamstead  
 Hooper, Robt. Poole, Esq., Great Stanmore  
 Hooper, Richard, 5 Thavies' inn, Holborn  
 Hooke, Edward Browne, Brabant court, Philpot lane  
 Hoof, Henry, Madeley house, Kensington  
 Hopkinson, Luke, 10 Bedford row, Holborn  
 Hopkins, Thomas, Esq., 31 High street, Shoreditch  
 Hopkyns, Wm., Esq., Davies street  
 Hope, Charles, Fenchurch street  
 Horsley, Mr. Ebury street  
 Hornby, Henry, 19 Upper Harley street  
 Horner, James Thomas, Bueclersbury  
 Horwood, Matthew, Albion road, Stoke Newington  
 Howitt, Matthew, Hugh Holborn  
 Howell, Thomas, Ruislip  
 Hudstone, John Nettell, Holloway  
 Hughes John, Basinghall street  
 Huggesson, William Huggesson, Greenford  
 Hulbert, Chas A., Esq., Chester square  
 Humby, Charles, Pall mall  
 Humby, George, Regent street  
 Hunt, Atlee, Hayes  
 Hunt, Samuel, Harmondsworth  
 Hunt, John, Esq., New Bond street  
 Hunt, James, Greenford  
 Hunt, Henry, Regent street  
 Hurst, Robert Henry, 2 Mitre court chambers  
 Husper, Charles, Swallow street  
 Huxtable, Revd. A., Esq., Well street, Hackney  
 Hyde, Henry, Montague street, Russell square  
 Ingram, James, 23 Chester terrace  
 Irwin, James, Esq., Mill street  
 Ive, Charles, Harefield  
 Jackson, Hugh Fredk., Hamstead  
 Jackson, Thomas, Hamptal  
 Jackson, William, 34 Leadenhall street  
 Jaffray, Arthur W., Esq., Eaton square  
 Jaifon, Isaac, 56 St Mary Axe  
 Jarvis, John, Esq., 6 Circus road  
 Jay, William C., Willden green  
 Jefferson, Henry, 2 Finsbury square  
 Jee, Alfred S., 6 John street, Adelphi  
 Jeffery, William, King's rest  
 Jervis, Sir Raymond, Union club  
 Jervis, John, 2 Prowden buildings, Middle Temple  
 Jervis, the Right Hon. Sir John, Essex court, Temple  
 Jervis, Edward Leanoz, at the Rev. Theodore Echaller, Lullingdon, Burton-on-Trent

Jervis, Jervis John, 11 New square, Lincoln's inn  
 Johnson, Lt.-Col. Fredk., Albany  
 Johnson, John James, Esq., Chester place  
 Johnson, Sturton, Esq., Great Stanmore  
 Johnson, John Edward, New Bridge street  
 Johnston, Charles, Esq., 8 Southwick crescent  
 Joiner, John, Eltham, Kent  
 Joly, Frederick, Church street, Stoke Newington  
 Jones, John, Esq., Upper Clapton  
 Jones, Thomas, 1 Great Earl street  
 Jones, Henry, Llanerchrugog hall, Denbigh  
 Jones, Harvey Bowen, 49 Montagu square  
 Jones, James, Jermyn street  
 Juffs, Daniel, 3 Pavement  
 Judkins, Joseph Richard, 28 Devonshire street  
 Keane, Hon. Capt. John A., Bond street  
 Keane, Hon. Capt. George, Army and Navy club and Bond street  
 Keating, M.P., Robert, Lombard street  
 Kebbel, Henry, Alhallow's wharf, Upper Thames street  
 Keen, Frederick, Hanworth  
 Kenar, General, Albemarle street  
 Kendal, John, Esq., 206 Holywell street  
 Kennard, Thomas William, Upper Thames street  
 Kent, Robert Jackson, Hampton  
 Kent, Francis Jackson, Hampton  
 Kembell, Chas. G., Chester place  
 Kemp, John Young, 4 Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Key, John, 3 James' street  
 Keyes, Francis, Esq., Gannick corner, South Mimms  
 King, Thomas, Old Fish street  
 King, Joseph, 17 Bucklersbury  
 King, Sir Richd D., R. N., Albany and Bond street  
 King, Francis, Great Stanmore  
 King, Chas., Esq., New cottage, Enfield  
 Kingswood, Henry, 55 Wood street  
 Kingston, Valentine, York street  
 Kirkham, Arthur Leach, Finchley house, Finchley  
 Kitchen, Mr Edward, Queen street  
 Knapp, Charles, Brick court, Temple  
 Knevett, George, Isleworth  
 Knolby, Col. Wm. Thomas, Horse Guards  
 Knyvet, Felix, 22 Queen's road  
 Koch, John, Lombard street  
 Kolla, John H., Esq., Avenue house, Tottenham  
 Labouchere, Rt Hon. Henry, Belgrave square  
 Labatmondiere, Douglas William Parish, 20 Duke street, St James'  
 Lacey, William Charles, 28 New Bridge street  
 Ladbroke, Jacob, Hendon  
 Laing, Samuel, 2 Harecourt buildings, Temple  
 Lancaster, Chas Wm., Esq., New Bond street  
 Lane, John, Esq., Wenlock road, Shoreditch  
 Lane, Wm., 4 Bedford place, Bloomsbury  
 Lang, Joseph, Haymarket  
 Langton, Henry John, Upper Thames street  
 Lamb, Robert, Harefield  
 Lascelles, Col. C. F. R., Upper Grosvenor street  
 Lascelles, Clude G. W., Camden hill, Kensington  
 Lawrence, William Hemming, Hampton  
 Lawson, Wilfred, Heath lane, Twickenham  
 Lawson, Jr., Phillip, 12 Little Tower street  
 Lay, John Goodall, 3 Savage gardens  
 Lay, John Watson, 3 Savage gardens  
 Lazenby, William, Ealing  
 Leach, John, 179 Upper Thames street  
 Lee, Frederick, Esq., 30 North street, Edgeware road  
 Lemon, Edward, Esq., Palmer's green, Edmonton  
 Lewin, Thomas, 21 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Lewis, George, Esq., Royal mews  
 Lightfoot, Thomas, Old Burlington street  
 Lightfoot, Thomas S., Old Burlington street  
 Lightfoot, Henry W., Old Burlington street  
 Lindsay, Alex., Esq., Piccadilly  
 Linklater, John, Charlotte row  
 Lingen, Ralph, Downing street  
 Lintott, William Henry, 23 Wimpole street  
 Lloyd, David, 18 Rood lane  
 Lochner, Christopher Pelly, 13 Great Carter lane  
 Lonsdale, Richard, St Alban's place, Hammersmith  
 Lomas, Joseph, Holywell farm, Herts  
 Love, Martin, Stoke Newington  
 Love, James, Hornsey road  
 Lovett, William, Great Ryder street  
 Loyd, William Jones, 43 Lothbury  
 Luff, Henry, Sherbatt street, Poplar  
 Lulham, Thomas, Esq., 212 Roodside, Whitechapel  
 Lumley, George, Esq., 2 Stratford place, Dalston  
 Luton, John, Broad street  
 Lyall, Robert, 6 St Helens' place  
 Lynes, Charles, 26 Milk street  
 Macdowell, Charles J. M., Jermyn street  
 McGregor, Thomas, 150 Cheapside  
 McIntosh, Dd., Jun., 24 Tavistock square  
 McLeod, John, Pall Mall  
 McRae, James, Esq., Brewery, Brick lane  
 Maddeford, Edward, Staines  
 Magenis, Fred. Richd., Esq., Grosvenor park  
 Majoribanks, Edward, Jr., Marden place, Surrey  
 Male, Captain Richard, 5 Commercial place, Commercial road east  
 Malkin, Arthur Thomas, 21 Wimpole street  
 Matheson, John Nesbitt, 11 Austin Friars  
 Mantell, Thos Augs, Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Maple, Frederick, 6 Frederick's place, Old Jewry  
 Mares, J., Esq., Belgrave street, lower  
 Martin, Captain Henry, 53 Wimpole street  
 Martin, William Henry, 13 Old Cavendish street  
 Martin, Alfred, Rood lane  
 Martineau, W. H., Esq., Goulston street, Whitechapel  
 Merchant, William, Regent street  
 Marshall, Charles, Esq., 77 Church lane, Whitechapel  
 Mason, Henry, Esq., Pembroke place  
 Master, George, Esq., Duke street  
 Matthews, Robt. Hughes, 22 Cavendish road  
 Matthews, W. R., Esq., North Lodge, South Mimms  
 Maxwell, William James, 9 Wimpole street  
 Mayne, Cox, New street  
 Mayr, Capt. J. Pole, St James' square  
 Meacock, William, Drayton green, Ealing  
 Mechi, John Joseph, 4 Leadenhall street  
 Melville, Hon. Wm L., Harley street and Bond street  
 Melville, James Cosmo, Jun., Hamstead  
 Mercer, Robert Wyatt, West Drayton  
 Meredith, Charles, 8 New square, Lincoln's inn  
 Meryon, Lewis Haddock, 3 St Mary Axe  
 Meyer, James, Esq., Forty hill, Enfield  
 Meyer, P. H., Esq., Party hill, Enfield  
 Meyrick, Edwd S. Esq., Queen street

Midley, Thomas S., 1 Canterbury villas  
 Miles, Thomas, 8 Gloucester street  
 Miles, John, Chapel street, Bedford row  
 Millar, Saml. Esq., Oak house, Enfield  
 Millar, John M., Esq., Oak house, Enfield  
 Miller, Charles, 12 Upper Bedford place  
 Miller, John Fisher, 18 Queen's road, St John's wood  
 Miller, James, 262 High street, Poplar  
 Mills, Charles, Little Hillingdon  
 Mills, William, 14 Ivy lane  
 Mills, George, Ealing  
 Milner, Major-Genl. F. M., Berkeley square  
 Milner, Dennis, 10 Taviton street  
 Milne, Frank, 25 Oxford terrace  
 Minasi, Henry, Esq., 15 Cambridge street  
 Minasi, Constantine, Esq., 15 Cambridge street  
 Mine, James, 6 Hyde park street  
 Mitchell, William, Esq., Enfield highway  
 Mitchell, James, Esq., Portugal street  
 Mitford, Robert Henry, 26 Circus road  
 Moody, William, 6 King's Bench walk, Temple  
 Moore, Col. Wm Geo., Charles street, Berkeley square  
 Montague, Hon. Spencer, Cadogan place  
 Monteith, General William, 47 Gloucester place  
 Morant, George John, Hendon  
 Morant, George Francis, Hendon  
 Morgan, Edward, Trafalgar place  
 Morgan, Edward, Harefield  
 Morgan, Edward L., Muswell hill  
 Morgan, Cadogan, Plowden buildings, Temple  
 Morris, Charles, Esq., Portugal street  
 Morrice, John Walter, 27 Wimpole street  
 Morrison, Peter, Esq., Brewery, Brick lane  
 Mortimer, Henry, Throgmorton street  
 Mortlock, William, 41 Finchley road  
 Moss, John, 7 Greville place  
 Moxon, William, 7 Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Marchison, Sir Rodk, Belgrave square  
 Napier, Thomas, Grand Junction wharf, Whitefriars  
 Nash, William, Esq., Hyde hall, Edmonton  
 Needham, John Manning, Calswell street  
 Nelson, George, New inn  
 Neve, William, 10 Goddeman street  
 Newall, William Johnstone, Crown court, Philpot lane  
 Newman, Charles, Jun., Harlington  
 Newman, James, Soho square  
 Newman, John, Esq., Winchmore hill  
 Newman, Major, Pall Mall  
 Newman, Matthew, Hayes  
 Newman, William H., 3 Gray's inn square  
 Newport, Daniel, Back hill, Holborn  
 Newton, Jun., John, Birch lane  
 Newton, Augustus, 34 Essex street, Strand  
 Nicholas, George, 3 Abchurch lane  
 Nicholson, George Stewart, 6 Goddeman street  
 Nicholls, Joshua James, King William street  
 Nicoll, Donald, Albany  
 Nockolds, John Austin, 1 Maids hill  
 Norris, James, Syon lane, Isleworth  
 Norris, William, Syon lane, Isleworth  
 Norton, Daniel, Old Broad street  
 Not, Benja P., Esq., Ridgway row, Enfield  
 Oakley, John, Piccadilly  
 Oakley, William, Esq., High street, Whitechapel  
 Oddie, Edward, 65 Portland place  
 Oddie, George, 65 Portland place  
 Oddie, John, 65 Portland place  
 Orme, Malcolm, 1 Goddeman street  
 Otley, Edwd John, Esq., Stanhope terrace  
 Otley, Edward John, 25 York terrace  
 Owen, John F., Esq., Ridgeway oaks, Enfield  
 Oxendon, Sir Henry, baronet, University club  
 Painter, James, 4 Berners street  
 Paine, William H. B., Great Marlborough street  
 Pakenham, Captain Edward, St James' street  
 Palmer, James, 7 Pond street, Chelsea  
 Palmer, R. Stuart, 29 Gracechurch street  
 Palmer, Richard W., Esq., Enfield highway  
 Paris, Chas S., Esq., Green street  
 Parke, Rt Hon Sir James, Park street  
 Parker, C. S. J. M. street  
 Parker, Conyns, St James' street  
 Parker, John Oxley, St James' street  
 Parker, Joseph, Lower James' street  
 Parry, George, 2 Great St. Helena  
 Parkinson, John, 68 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Passy, Edward W. W., 1 Cumberland terrace  
 Pattison, Wm Henry, Great Stanmore  
 Pattison, George Lee, 7 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Paul, Aubrey John Dean, 213 Strand  
 Payne, James, 31 Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Peacock, Barnes, 1 Harcourt buildings, Temple  
 Peacock, Francis, Esq., Colchill street  
 Peacock, Robert William, 8 Stanhope street  
 Peacock, Robt. William, 3 Stanhope street  
 Pearce, John, Ruislip  
 Pearce, John Samuel White, Ruislip  
 Pearce, Richard, Hendon  
 Pearce, Samuel, Ruislip  
 Pearson, Michael, 43 Gordon square  
 Penny, William P., Westbourn villa, Finchley road  
 Pennington, William, 21 Montague street, Russell square  
 Percival, Spencer, Ealing  
 Percival, Stanley, Esq., Bridge foot, South Mimms  
 Percival, Dudley M., Esq., Wilton street  
 Phelps, Samuel, 8 Canonbury square  
 Phelps, William, 14 Red Lion square, Holborn  
 Phillips, Geo. H., Esq., New Bond street  
 Phillips, John, Esq., St George's place  
 Phillips, Lewis, Stock Exchange  
 Phillips, M., Bedford  
 Phillips, Wm A., Esq., New Bond street  
 Pickering, Arthur P., 4 Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Pickering, Edward Rowland, 4 Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Pickering, Percival Andre, 3 Paper buildings, Temple  
 Pickersgill, Edward, 31 Tavistock square  
 Pickford, George Hy, 99 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury  
 Pitcher, Robt Saml, York cottages, Brompton  
 Pittroy, William, 4 Kirby street  
 Plaskett, Thomas Henry, Clifford street  
 Plowman, Mark, Finchley  
 Podmore, Arthur R., Upper Albany street  
 Pole, Peter, 6 Upper Harley street  
 Ponsoby, Hon. Fred., Grosvenor square  
 Pooler, Richard, Little Stanmore  
 Poole, William, Regent street  
 Pott, John, Stanwell

Pouncey, Gilbert, Finchley  
 Poupert, Thomas, East Acton  
 Pouncey, Rothwell, Upper Albany street  
 Powell, Frederick Henry, Hillingdon  
 Powell, George, Harrow weald  
 Powell, George, Beaufort buildings, Strand  
 Powell, Henry, Fenchurch street  
 Powell, Jno. Allen, Esq., George street  
 Ponsoby, Spencer, Honble, 3 Cumberland street  
 Poynder, William Henry, 5 Wigmore street  
 Pratt, Richard, Horseay road  
 Prescott, George Edward, St James' square  
 Prescott, William George, Threadneedle street  
 Price, Capt Herbert, Portland place, Hammersmith  
 Price, Thomas, 5 Mincing lane  
 Price, John, Brompton  
 Prince, Richard, Esq., Enfl 11 highway  
 Prince, William, Esq., Bull's cross, Enfield  
 Pritchard, Moses, Queen's row, Walworth  
 Pritchard, William, College of Advocates  
 Probert, John, 6 New Cavendish street  
 Provart Oliver, Esq., New road, Barnet  
 Pryor, Felix, Esq., Brewery, Brick lane  
 Pryor, Arthur, Esq., Brewery, Brick lane  
 Pryor, Robert, 7 Old square, Lincoln's inn  
 Puckle, Thomas Broadhurst, 5 Goddeman street  
 Punt, John, Barnbury row, Islington  
 Purser, Edward, Bridge street, Blackfriars  
 Purton, William, Esq., Tottenham park  
 Pye, William, 25 Mark lane  
 Radcliffe, William, Esq., Tottenham  
 Raffety, John, Esq., 7 Church street, Whitechapel  
 Raimondi, Willoughby, 23 Sarrey street, Strand  
 Randall, Charles, 16 Queenhithe  
 Randall, William, 16 Queenhithe  
 Ranelagh, Viscount, Park place  
 Raw, D. B., Alfred place, Brompton  
 Read, John, Esq., Dardale mill, South Mimms  
 Redmond, Francis, Hampstead  
 Reed, James Antony, 15 Canonbury villas  
 Rees, George, Feltham  
 Rees, Philip, 4 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Reind, Chas M., Great George street  
 Reynolds, Capt Wm, Gloucester square  
 Rhodes, James, Lombard street  
 Richardson, Edward John, 16 Giltspur street  
 Richards, O., Victoria road, Kensington  
 Richards, Samuel, Acton  
 Richards, George, 9 Suffolk place  
 Rich, Francis, 5 Manchester street  
 Rich, Henry, Esq., Mount street  
 Ridgway, Henry, Heston  
 Ridgway, James, Piccadilly  
 Riddell, Fras Henry, 19 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Riddell, Henry M., 9 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Ridley, Oliver M., Esq., Davies street  
 Rigg, Jonathan, 17 Mark lane  
 Robbins, George, Esq., 15 Portman street  
 Robertson, Robert William, Upper Thames street  
 Robertson, Rev. John, 72 Old Broad street  
 Robertson, William, Upper Thames street  
 Roberts, Richard, 31 King William street  
 Robins, John William, 29 Threadneedle street  
 Robinson, John Wightwick, 7 Great Tower street  
 Robinson, Stephen, Wendon, Essex  
 Rodney, Right Hon. Lord, 46 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Rogers, Thomas, 67 Aldermanbury  
 Romilly, Sir John, 32 Gordon square  
 Romilly, William, 32 Gordon square  
 Roper, John Moore, Hampstead  
 Ross, A. H., 6 Portland place  
 Roupell, John Stuart, 15 Welbeck street  
 Rowles, Byron G., Braton street  
 Roy, William Gascoigne, 42 Lothbury  
 Rucker, William D-drich, 12 Great Tower street  
 Rudd, Henry, Esq., Palmer's green, Edmonton  
 Rudd, Thomas, Esq., Palmer's green, Edmonton  
 Russell, Rt Hon. Lord John, Chesham place  
 Russell, Richard, 14 Leicester square  
 Russell, Wm Hugh, 39 Strand  
 Russell, William, Kensington  
 Rush, Edward, 18 Austin Friars  
 Rush, William, 47 Beaumont street  
 Rushbrook, Charles, 9 King street, Holborn  
 Rutter, Charles, Hillingdon  
 Sach, Charles, Esq., 4 Hanover cottages, Regent's park  
 Salkeld, Joseph, 14 Upper Woburn place  
 Salmon, Major H., Park street  
 Salter, George, Esq., Hobart place  
 Salter, William, 5 Portland place, Hammersmith  
 Saml. J. James, Esq., Willoughby house, Tottenham  
 Sanz, Francis, 16 Acacia road, St John's wood  
 Sanderson, William, 7 Gresham street  
 Sandland, Robert, Quadrant  
 Sandland, Col Harry, Pall Mall  
 Sargent, Richard, Queen's road, St John's wood  
 Saunders, Edward, 45 Upper Thames street  
 Saxby, John, Spencer street, Islington  
 Schenby, E., Marthly castle, Dunkeld, Perthshire  
 Schneider, Richard, Strand on the Green, Chiswick  
 Schroder, Joseph Henry, Christian street, St George's east  
 Scott, Col. C. G., Chesham street  
 Scott, Hubert, 15 Throgmorton street  
 Sevel, Geo., Esq., Grosvenor place  
 Scudder, Henry, Esq., 19 Upper Clifton street, Finsbury  
 Searle, James, 91 Milton street  
 Seif, James, Mile end road  
 Seton, Wmott, Esq., Chester square  
 Sewell, Isaac, Esq., Stamford hill  
 Sewell, Isaac Wm., Esq., Stamford hill  
 Shackle, Thomas, Hayes  
 Sharland, Robert, Bishopsgate street within  
 Sharmar, Matthew R., Esq., Lower Clapton  
 Shaw, Richard, 10 Clifford's inn  
 Sherborn, Francis, Bedford  
 Sherborn, William, Bedford  
 Sherwood, Frederick, 29 Newgate street  
 Sheddin, Rev. Edwd Cole, 6 Bedford square  
 Sheddin, William Geo., 6 Bedford square  
 Shore, Abraham, 11 Addie street  
 Sibthorpe, Capt Richd W., Chester place  
 Sidgwick, John Keen, Garlick hill  
 Silem, Augustus, Crosby square  
 Simpson, John, 10 Henrietta street, Cavendish square  
 Simpson, Major, 35 York street  
 Simpson, William, Hendon  
 Simmonds, Robert, Esq., Chaseside, Southgate  
 Skeggs, John F., Esq., Lower Edmonton

Sketchley, Samuel, Clifford's inn  
 Skingley, G. D., Jermyn street  
 Skinner, Wm, 29 Upper King street, Bloomsbury  
 Slade, Richard Greville, 1 Gloucester street  
 Slowman, Ben., 32 St Mary at Hill  
 Smart, William Lynn, 56 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Smale, Henry Lewis, Greenford  
 Smith, Alfred, 24 Holborn hill  
 Smith, Benj., Esq., Norfolk lodge, South Mimms  
 Smith, Bernhard Wm John, Plowden buildings, Temple  
 Smith, Charles John, 19 Russell square  
 Smith, Charles, Holborn  
 Smith, Charles G., Chancery lane  
 Smith, Charles, Esq., Baker street, Enfield  
 Smith, Geo., Esq., Stanhope street, and The Grove, Ealing  
 Smith, Edward, Piccadilly  
 Smith, Henry Neilson, 18 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury  
 Smith, James, 5 Old Jewry  
 Smith, John, Gloucester crescent  
 Smith, Richard B., Esq., Haxly Farm  
 Smith, Timothy Capt., 65 Cambridge terrace  
 Smith, William Joseph, 65 Cambridge terrace  
 Smith, William, 3 Ludgate street  
 Smith, Wm, Esq., Thames bank  
 Smithes, Henry, 29 Gracechurch street  
 Snell, Wm P., Esq., Eaton place  
 Smees, D. W., Pinner  
 Soames, Louis, Esq., Wheeler street, Spitalfields  
 Soden, Robert, New Broad street  
 Soames, Joseph, 75 Cornhill  
 Soltan, Edward Pennington, 15 St Helen's place  
 South, Sir James, Campden hill, Kensington  
 South, Thomas, Jun., Sanbury  
 Southby, Phillip, 33 Cambridge terrace  
 Sowten, William March, Brick court, Temple  
 Spearman, A. Y., Hanwell  
 Speed, William, 3 Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Spencer, Osborn, Gutter's hedge, Edgeware road  
 Spencely, James, Esq., 281 Roadside, Whitechapel  
 Spood, Henry, 23 Wood street  
 Stallard, William Henry, 15 Great St Helens  
 Stanbury, James, 2 Portman place  
 Stanhope, Fitzroy, Trevor square  
 Stanley, Edwd Esq., Grosvenor square  
 Stanley, Edwd J., Esq., Grosvenor square  
 Stanley, John, Esq., Fore street, Edmonton  
 Stead, Francis, 26 Upper Montagu street  
 Steele, Capt. Aug., Upper Brook street  
 Steut, George, Stanwell  
 Stephenson, E. A., 7 Cambridge terrace, Regent's park  
 Stephenson, Edwd S., Great Queen street  
 Stephenson, Hen. Fred., Esq., St George's place  
 Stephenson, Sussex V., Esq., St George's place  
 Stephens, William, Devereux court, Temple  
 Stevens, Francis Worrell, 3 Royal Exchange  
 Stevens, Henry, High street, Stoke Newington  
 Stevens, James, 107 Saint John street  
 Stevens, Robert, Harmondsworth  
 Stevens, Robert Head Jones, 1 Thavies' inn  
 Stewart, Frederick, 72 Old Broad street  
 Stewart, John, Burwood place  
 Stobart, William, 36 St Mary at hill  
 Stone, Edward, Ruislip  
 Stone, George John, 25 Cambridge street  
 Stone, T. A., Esq., Curzon street  
 Stonhill, William, Great Stanmore  
 Scott, Thomas Burley, 25 Bartholomew close  
 Stovin, Sir Fredk., 20 Finchley road  
 Strange, Joseph, 65 Hound-ditch  
 Street, William Jesse, 69 Lincoln's inn fields  
 Stuart, Dugald, Lincoln's inn  
 Stuart, John, 12 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Stuart, John, Jun., 25 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Stuart, Wm, Junr, Esq., Hill street  
 Sutherland, Charles B., Esq., Mare street, Hackney  
 Surman, Wm Harry, 11 New square, Lincoln's inn  
 Swan, William, Queen square  
 Tait, Thomas, 8 Mincing lane  
 Talbot, Frederick, 8 John street, Bedford row  
 Talbot, Arthur, Esq., Down street  
 Tanqueray, Avelling, Esq., Hendon  
 Tanqueray, Charles, Vine street  
 Tanqueray, John S., Vine street  
 Taylor, Richard, Bedford  
 Taylor, John, 6 Queen street place  
 Taylor, Wm Hen., Esq., Brook street  
 Taylor, John Hockley, 13 Old buildings, Lincoln's inn  
 Tebbatt, Rev. Francis, Bull and Mouth street  
 Temple, Reginald Wm, 1 Bedford row, Holborn  
 Theobald, John, 52 Welbeck street  
 Thom, Charles E., Parliament street  
 Thompson, Stephen, 15 Upper Seymour street  
 Thompson, Berks Wm, Esq., Oxford street  
 Thompson, Edward, Salt r's hall, St Swithin's lane  
 Thompson, George, 125 Upper Seymour street  
 Thompson, George Hodgson, Friern Barnet  
 Thorogood, William, 22 Sussex street, Tottenham court road  
 Thornton, Thomas, Old Swan wharf  
 Thrupp, Henry J., Esq., George street  
 Tisbury, John, Junr, Gloucester place, New road  
 Tillyer, William, Feltham  
 Tillyer, Richard Blunt, Harmondsworth  
 Tindall, Charles James, Clement's lane  
 Tinsley, William, Esq., Dugdale hill, South Mimms  
 Toby, Henry, King's road, Chelsea  
 Tomline, Capt W., Carlton terrace  
 Tooke, Arthur Wm, Esq., Pinner  
 Toub, Alfred, 27 Austin Friars  
 Towgood, Henry, 35 Woburn square  
 Townsend, Henry, 45 Minorities  
 Toulmin, Fredk., Esq., Upper Clapton  
 Treawney, Harry B., Esq., Heriot's street  
 Trist, George, 80 Old Broad street  
 Trott, Thomas, 61 Beaumont square, Mile end  
 Tucker, Henry, 36 Gresham street  
 Tucker, William, Ealing  
 Tudor, Henry, Esq., 46 Westbourne terrace  
 Tudor, Samuel, High street, Bromley, Middlesex  
 Turner, Capt Genl. St James' square  
 Turner, Benjamin Brecknell, Haymarket  
 Turner, James Wm, Lower Phillimore terrace, Kensington  
 Upton, George, 41 Cochrane terrace  
 Urwick, Richard, 11 Foster lane  
 Usher, Thomas Dixon, 15 Suffolk street  
 Utton, Charles P., 24 Ely place, Holborn  
 Valiance, Henry, Essex street, Strand