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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1858.

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MODES OF SECURING A TRUE CLASS-REPRESENTATION.

THE PRUSSIAN AND OTHER SCHEMES.

The great principle that the House of Commons ought to represent adequately the various class-interests of the country, not the mere numerical bulk of the population, is sometimes decried as a mere specious sophism invented to cloak selfish and cowardly conservatism, and totally devoid of any substantial worth,—as a logical subtlety, in short, which no one would have thought of, had it not subserved the ends of

the ruling classes. No one who maintains this, has the slightest insight into the principle he attacks. That principle is held, from deep conviction, as the necessary postulate of representative institutions at once free and successful, by almost all true statesmen, who see that it is the violation of this principle in America and France that has led to the sad and anomalous distortions of republican institutions now visible in those great countries. The ground of this principle is, indeed, as firm and solid as the rock. There is obvious equity in saying: So far as political differences of opinion arise from the de-' terminate bias given to men's politics by their social posi-'tion and class-interest, such differences of opinion ought to ' be fairly balanced against each other in the national legis-'lature: so far, on the other hand, as they arise only from 'the general arguments which weigh equally with equally sound and cultivated intellects, to whatever social position or class-interest they belong, -so far, additional political in-' fluences should be given to the most intelligent and educated, 'and to those who have the highest individual stake in wise government.' This principle is, we say, impregnable. So far as class-interests bias (as they necessarily do *bias) political opinion, they ought to be fairly poised so as to cancel or balance each other in the national legislature; otherwise prejudice is deliberately placed in the seat of power. And, therefore, we have always contended for a fair representation of labour in the House of Commons; but therefore, also, we resist as the grossest injustice, though an injustice in the opposite direction, the proposal to rob the middle-classes of all bona fide representation in the House of Commons, by throwing the constituencies completely into the power of the poorest and most ignorant class; a proposal which is, in fact, that of the recent Manchester meeting. Instead of crying out for a fair representation for the working classes,-a cry in

which we cordially join,—that meeting practically demanded that the whole electoral power should be lodged in their hands, since no appreciable weight would be left to the middleclasses in the borough elections at all, if even the more moderate proposal of household suffrage, without any other modifying principle, were admitted.

Let us look a moment at the exact statistics* of the question. Even now 165,175 out of the 366,764 borough voters in England belong to the class either of freemen or of householders between 10l and 15l;—in other words, very nearly half the borough votes in England belong to the holders of the least substantial property qualifications now existing. But what would be the effect if household suffrage were admitted, and members redistributed in proportion to population? There were 334,795 houses of 10/4 and upwards in the English horoughs on the register of 1851-52, and the the English boroughs on the register of 1851-52, and the total number of houses rated to the poor in the English boroughs at the same period was 1,182,547,-so that the houses already qualified are, therefore, only 284 per cent. of the houses which a complete household suffrage, if introduced into the boroughs, would qualify. In other words, the present number of borough votes would be far more than trebled. and not very much less than quadrupled, by the admission of the new class of voters living in houses rented under 10%. And remembering that the present franchise gives already half the votes to the lowest class of electors,—the class, we mean, which includes the freemen and those qualified by houses rented under 15/,—it is abundantly clear that the proposal to establish household suffrage in the boroughs, and to re-distribute the members in proportion to the populations, means nothing less than to deprive every class, except the lowest, of its electoral weight in the community.

Now, is this what our "advanced" Liberals really mean? Is it indeed their wish that all the direct influence of education and property in our representative system should be absorbed by the enormous numerical superiority of the most ignorant and least thrifty class of our borough-populations? If that be indeed their wish, it is fit that it should be clearly expressed, and its whole bearing distinctly understood. It should be generally known, for instance, that the most intelligent and sagacious of the artisans would really gain no new electoral weight at all, since their influence would be wholly merged in that of the thriftless and ignorant mass below them. In short, the electoral importance of classes under such a system being determined by numbers, and numbers alone, only one class could be really important at all, since, though the least educated and most prejudiced of all, it would easily carry all its nominees against the combined votes of all the others.

It is useless, however, to urge the obvious justice in the principle of a fair representation of class-interests without suggesting any practical modes of carrying it out. The victory will always lie with those who ask how we are to admit one artisan to vote without conceding equal power to all similarly circumstanced, and how we are to admit all without swamping the influence of the much smaller classes ranking socially above them. This question, however, is ranking socially above them. This question, however, is not really difficult to answer. Many different solutions may be proposed. One very interesting solution is that furnished

The statistics of this article are taken from Mr Newmarch's invaluable papers in the "Journal of the Statistical Society" for June and September, 1857.

by the existing Prussian Constitution. The scheme was explained at length in the Berlin letter of the *Times* of last Monday. It is, in substance, the same expedient as that engrafted into the old Roman Constitution by Servius Tullus, when he classed the people into centuries according to their income, and gave to the vote of each century equal political weight. In the Prussian system the election is a double process,—the primary electors choosing a body of men who, in their turn, choose the deputies; but this double process does not affect the principle now in question. The primary elections are thus managed. Every man of 24 years of age, who has not been convicted of crime and does not receive relief as a pauper, has a vote, but the political importance of his vote varies in proportion to his taxation, as follows :- The constituencies are divided into polling sections. The total amount of the direct taxes paid by each section is then estimated and divided into three equal parts. Those who pay the highest taxes are counted together till the amount reaches the third part of the taxation of the section; and these have as much electoral power as either of the other thirds, though, in consequence of their higher taxation, their numbers are much fewer. The second class is made up of all whose taxes (coming next in individual magnitude) make up together another third of the taxation of the section. The third class consists of all the remainder who pay the smallest taxes or even no direct taxes at all. Thus, if smallest taxes or even no direct taxes at all. the taxation of one section of 3,000 men be 3,000%, and a hundred wealthy men pay 1,000l of this sum, they will have as much electoral power as the next 500 men who contribute (say) the second 1,000l, and these again as the remaining 2,400 men who contribute amongst them the last 1,000*l* worth of taxes. Now, in this case, any single member of the first class has five times as much direct political influence as any single member of the second class, and 24 times as much as any single man of the third class; but, though this is true of the political influence of any individual, it is not true of his class. The superior numbers of the lowest and of the second class are permitted to make up for their inferior wealth; the class is influential in proportion to its gross property and taxation; and wherever a class should happen to be so large as to counterbalance, or more than counterbalance, its poverty by its vast numbers, it would exert a corresponding influence in the State. Now, this plan, at least, illustrates clearly what is meant by the principle of classrepresentation. The expedient may be too complex to apply to the English representative system; or there may be other and more serious objections to it. On this we pass no opinion. It is, at least, a living and practical illustration of the principle at issue.

The same sort of result might be more roughly and with less complexity compassed by admitting household suffrage in the boroughs, but giving the new voters (rated under 101) only one vote, while all between 101 and 251 should have a double vote, and all above 251 a treble vote. Even with this modification, the fresh power conceded to the lowest class would be very substantial indeed. According to Mr Newmarch's most valuable tables, household suffrage would give (in England only) about 847,752 newly qualified houses under 101 in the boroughs with one vote each, or 847,752 votes. Again, 161,945* houses between 101 and 251, with a double vote, would give 323,890 votes; and 128,106* houses above 251, with three votes each, would give 384,318 votes; so that even with these modifications the whole political strength of the old.

The same thing again might be partially accomplished by the minority principle, as it was called—that is, the plan of giving three members to all large constituencies with only two votes to each elector, so that a minority of not less than two-fifths could carry the third member. But this expedient would be utterly ineffectual to prevent the worst results of any measure so large as a household suffrage qualification in the boroughs.

• It will be seen that these numbers do not together make up, as they ought to do, the 334,795 houses mentioned above as registered at upwards of 10 in 1851-2. In fact, Mr Newmarch has taken these returns from the register of 1846-7, and they require therefore to be increased by about 40,000 to reach the proper number for 1851-2. But, taking the full increase into account our conclusion is still true.

Once more, the same thing might be fairly accomplished by affirming the principle of giving a variety of qualifications to different classes of boroughs—one standard of qualification to the large manufacturing boroughs, another standard to the moderate-sized boroughs, a third standard to all boroughs so small as to require grouping in order to constitute them into fair independent constituencies.

Any one of these methods is in itself feasible, though we are quite aware of the sort of objections to which most of them are open. But some measure at least of analogous effect must be adopted if we are to extend the representation so as to include, as it ought to include, the labouring classes, without admitting the fatal, and we venture to say the immoral, principle, that any one class has the right to absorb the whole electoral power of a State, though it be greatly inferior to all the other classes in culture, wealth, and stability, though it be not in any way less prejudiced in favour of its own special class-interests, and though it be superior in nothing but numbers alone.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS. WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THEM?

THE public had scarcely recovered their surprise at Mr Gladstone's mission to the Ionian Islands, one which seemed so incommensurate with his abilities and position, when they were wonder-struck by the untimely production of two secret despatches from Sir John Young, proposing to abandon the whole of those islands, except Corfu, and with respect to that island, to change our Protectorate into a Sovereignty. The appearance of these despatches at so critical a moment, calculated asit is not only fatally to embarrass all negotiations and inquiries into which Mr Gladstone may find it needful to enter, but to place Sir John Young himself, in his relations with the inhabitants of all the islands whose destinies he appears to have disposed of so coolly and with reference almost exclusively to British convenience and considerations, as well as those eminent Ionians, under whose advice he has acted, in a most false position, reminded people of the publication of the celebrated Ellenborough despatch, as the only parallel in our time in its rash indiscretion. We are glad, however, that the Government disavow, in a letter written by one of the clerks of the Colonial Office to the Times, any participation, direct or indirect, in the unfortunate publicity that has been given to these documents; and thus, for the first time for many years, throw the onus of a breach of trust in one of our chief public departments upon the officers intrusted with its management. The writer to the Times says that the Government are using every means to discover in what way this embarrassing breach of trust has occurred. We trust they embarrassing breach of trust has occurred. will succeed; if not, that a Committee of the House of Commons will try its hand at the task.

But this untoward publication of secret despatches has thrown some light upon Mr Gladstone's mission, and has even in some degree explained why he thought it sufficiently important to engage his services. The Ionian Islands have never been regarded as very important possessions of the British Empire, though, perhaps, their value in some respects, especially that of Corfu, has been underrated. But the dismemberment of a portion, however small, of the Queen's dominions is a new task, for the accomplishment of which even the relinquishment of the Orange River territory would hardly serve as a precedent. Besides this peculiarity in the undertaking, it was one which involved treaty obligations to the great European Powers; it involved no less a question than a reconsideration of the European settlement of Vienna in 1815; and it probably involved the consideration of other questions of greater importance which would be certain to be discussed, and of pretensions which were sure to be put forward, whenever that settlement was reconsidered. The task, therefore, which Mr Gladstone had assumed was not one which, as it first appeared, consisted of settling some disputed questions of constitutional rights of the people, or of solving some popular grievances, to which the Chief Commissioner felt unequal, but it was, if not to settle, at least to reopen a territorial distribution which had been made at the Conference of Vienna.

For many years this group of islands had changed hands from Power to Power:—at one time a dependency of Venice—at another of France—at another erected into a

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republic under the auspices of Russia and the Porte—again occupied by France—and subsequently, before the conclusion of the French war, by England. It was, however, on the proposal of the Russian Minister at Vienna, that Lord Castlereagh consented to take them under British protection, as the best means of solving the numerous claims in respect to them, and of appeasing the jealousies which existed. It was never for a moment pretended that England undertook this charge for any selfish object:—so much was this the case, that it was laid down as a principle that not only should England be at no cost in governing these islands, but that a military contribution of 25,000/a year should be paid from the local revenues to the Imperial Exchequer towards the expenses necessary for their protection; and the fact that that contribution has been somewhat irregularly paid, is even now much in arrear, and that large portions of it have been, ever since Sir John Young was first appointed as High Commissioner, appropriated to the relief from the effects of famine of the very islands which it is now proposed to abandon, does not alter the conditions on which the Protectorate was undertaken, or the claims of England for this contribution.

But, then, it is obvious, whatever view may be takeno f the policy which is suggested by Sir John Young, that the question is one, not for England alone to settle. It is a question for the European Powers, who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna; and the more so, when we want not only to disencumber ourselves of the small outlying islands which are of no use, since they only create expense and trouble, but also to change our relation from that of a mere Protectorate to an absolute Sovereignty over Corfu, the only island which we think of importance, and which has the means of internal self-support. These are points which island which we think of importance, and which has the means of internal self-support. These are points which have not been overlooked by Sir John Young. In his despatch of the 10th June, 1857, he says:—"If Her "Majesty's Government could find, or make an opportunity "of discussing the subject with the other Powers that were "parties to the Treaty of Paris, I should most earnestly "recommend its being done." This, be it remembered, was written before the European Powers referred to had finally written before the European Powers referred to had finally met in Paris, in pursuance of the treaty arrangements made in 1856. From what has now taken place, in connection with Mr Gladstone's mission, it is, therefore, to be assumed that this subject was discussed by the European Powers, who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna, when they were lately represented in Paris:—that some agreement in respect to these dependencies of the British Crown had been arrived at, as yet wholly unknown to the British public, which now forms the basis of Mr Gladstone's mission. With the light which these secret despatches throw upon the subject, any other supposition would be contrary to common reasoning. As long as it was supposed that this mission had reference to what may be called the domestic politics of our Protectorate, so long it could not be considered necessary that any other Power should be consulted; but the moment it assumes the dimensions which these despatches give it, it is impossible to believe that Mr Gladstone would proceed to such a task, without first knowing how far the parties to the settlement of 1815 would acquiesce in any measures he might propose. We, must, therefore assume that Mr Gladstone goes as the mediator who is expected to give effect to decisions already arrived at by the Government of England in conjunction with the "other Powers that were parties to "the treaty;"—but in accomplishing this task it is impossible to say how much his path will be embarrassed—how much any scheme, good or bad, may be frustrated-and how much European ill-will may be created, by the unfortunate and untimely publication of these despatches.

With regard to the scheme which Mr Gladstone may be

With regard to the scheme which Mr Gladstone may be intrusted to carry out, it would be premature to offer any opinion. But whatever it is, the first point which Englishmen will have to consider in relation to it is, that in undertaking the protection of these islands, we accepted a trust involving not alone British and European security, but also Ionian interests. And it may well be asked if either of these objects could be attained by merely cutting these islands adrift, with the chance, or even the certainty, of their adhering to the Kingdom of Greece, as Sir John Young would seem to suggest? In the first place, let us not forget the increased importance of Corfu. Sir John Young is fully alive to that point. The most direct route to India, and the one that

sooner or later must chiefly be used, is that through Trieste. Sir John Young justly remarks that to that route, Corfu is, to us, what Malta is by the Marseilles route. Again, Corfu forms the most important centre in the Mediterranean for our great telegraphic service to the East. In short, as a station for naval, military, and other purposes, Corfu is rapidly acquiring an importance even greater than Malta. Well, but we assume nothing will be done to weaken our claims to that station. On the contrary, if Sir John Young's views are carried out, our position at that point will be strengthened, at least in name. But then we have to consider how Corfu will be affected in its character as a military station, by any particular disposal of the neighbouring islands. There are other great Powers in Europe who would think it of the utmost importance also to possess a military station in that part of the Mediterranean; and whose chances of obtaining that object will be greatly increased if these islands are abandoned by England. That these islands possess no power of self-government within themselves has become too plain under the unfortunate experiment which England has tried; that Greece would be able to govern dependencies at such a distance, no one can hope who witnesses the lawless condition of the mainland. If, therefore, they are cut off from England, it is certain that they will soon degenerate into nests of lawless and troublesome communities, in which neither trade nor industry will find security, or that they must pass into the possession of some Power sufficiently strong to maintain the authority of law. What England can gain by establishing another Protectorate in the shape of a first-rate European Power, alongside the new colony of Corfu, remains to be explained. It is not enough that we should east off an inconvenient member of the family: it is necessary for the security of the remainder, and for the common weal of all, that we should see how the repudiated limb of the Empire is to be disposed of.

THE PROTECTIONIST POLICY OF CANADA.

Is it a safe and satisfactory position for a country to be placed in, to be governed by a Ministry that acquiesces, but does not concur, in the policy which a great majority of the community believes is essential to the promotion of its best interests?

In Lord Grey's admirable book upon Colonial Policy, he enters at great length into the tendency exhibited in Canada to resort to measures of protection by way of retaliation on the narrow and restrictive policy pursued by the United States in reference to the admission of agricultural produce from the British provinces; and, dwelling upon the evils which must have fallen upon Canada rather than upon the United States from so short-sighted a course, he adds:-"I "consider it by no means one of the smallest services which "it was in our power to render to the colony, while we were "intrusted with the direction of affairs, that we succeeded "in preventing the adoption of any measures of this kind, "not by a direct and formal refusal to sanction them, but " by unofficially discouraging their being brought forward." And his Lordship concludes his observations upon this portion of Canadian politics with the following most pregnant remarks:—"I have entered into this question further than I should otherwise have done, because it "involves a great principle to which I attach the highest importance, and also because it involves an example, " which proves that without depriving the colonies of the "full enjoyment of political liberty, and of the right of managing their own affairs, the Government of this "country does possess the means of exercising a powerful "influence over their councils, and that the connection of the various parts of the British Empire need not be "rendered so merely nominal as some persons sup-"pose, by the abstinence of the mother country from "exerting an imperious control over her dependencies." "There can be no doubt that a Government, acting upon opposite views of commercial policy from those which, with the support " of Parliament, your administration maintained, would have led " Canada into the adoption of measures of retiliation against "the United States, for the restrictions on her commerce:—and, as I have said, I believe that we have rendered no slight service " to the colony and to the empire by giving a different direction to " her policy. How far the proceedings which have taken place in Canada

during the present year are to be accounted for on the hypothesis suggested in the concluding remarks of Lord Grey, we cannot say. But we, in common with others, both at home and in the colony, had long indulged a belief that the arrangements concluded between Lord Elgin and the United States Government had been entirely satisfactory, and that we should have heard nothing more of the antiquated and exploded doctrine of reciprocity, much less of protection, from a colony that has justly been regarded as one of the most prosperous and intelligent under the British Crown. Now, however, the doctrine, not of retaliation for the mere absence of reciprocal treatment by other nations, -not of mere incidental protection as necessarily arising from Customs duties, the main object of which is revenue,—but of simple protection for its own sake and the benefit it is calculated to confer on the colony, is preached by influential politicians and their organs in the press in the most open and undisguised manner. At a time when there is not a public speaker, or a newspaper in England alluding to the doctrine except for the purpose of repudiating it, one of the Ministerial organs of Canada, published at Toronto, actually rejoices in the name of "The Protectionist." The perusal of the columns of this journal carries us back to the days before Huskisson spoke-almost before Adam Smith wrote. W need no longer resort to the French or the United States journals for specimens of economical and commercial fallacies. It is in our own colony of Canada, peopled in great measure by hard-headed Scotchmen and their descendants, that the doctrine of protection is most boldly maintained. And its defenders have this advantage :-- their arguments are so old-fashioned; have been answered and refuted so often, and in so many languages; but more than all, by the experience of so many countries, that they will find few disposed to go over the ground again. It would be as unreasonable to expect one to write essays against the frauds of astrologers or the wickedness and folly of witchcraft. Take the following specimen from this paper which is sent to us as one of the Government organs. After complaining that there is an indisposition on the part of the banks suffi-ciently to aid the manufacturers of Canada, and showing that it half of their means were directed to that object they would be able to get through the winter without charity, it proceeds thus :-

We are well aware that the banks have lost heavily by assisting manufacturers, and that their paper is in many instances not so promptly met as that of the importing merchants. They must blame themselves, however, for much of this. To illustrate our meaning we will suppose a case:—A is a manufacturer of woollen goods, and B is an importer. A borrows 5,000l of the bank to buy wool, pay his hands, &c.; he turns out say 10,000l worth of goods per annum, which is nearly all the neighbourhood requires. If the matter ended here, A would have no difficulty in selling his cloth and meether a paper; but the bank accommodates B to an equal or greater extent, and he also imports 10,000l worth of foreign manufactures, which while really not so serviceable, may have the advantage in appearance, and the consequence is, that B's goods fill the markets and A's are left on hand;—next year, of course, B gets all the accommodation he wants, and A gets none. So that the bank becomes a means of enabling B to drive A out of the market. We are glad to find that the dury of twenty and twenty-five per cent, is making the banks more chary of lending money to import goods in the face of such duties, and the moment they have a surplus on hand it will find its way into the hands of the manufacturers.

Much can be done by the banks during the next six months, to give employment to our people, and stimulate home manufactures. They canned for themselves "honourable mention" by the manner in which they sustained the mercantile credit during the late crisis; let them now equally contribute by a patriotic policy to aid in our future prosperity. That the mercantile interests would suffer by such a policy cannot for a moment be supposed. It is true they would be obliged to deal more at home and less abroad, but the extra thousands of dollars distributed weekly among our artisans would increase their trade far beyond its present limits.

We feel that we almost owe an apology to our readers for referring to such arguments and such proposals. They would, indeed, be too absurd to be noticed, were it not that it is upon such a line of policy that the existing Government of Canada has entered,—that it has already passed a tariff in pursuance of it, imposing duties varying from 20 to 25 per cent. upon foreign manufactures,—and that it is upon such principles that its members and supporters appeal to their constituents for a continuance of their suffrages. And what is still worse, there is an impression general in Canada, but which we trust may prove to be unfounded, that the Governor-General favours this policy.

Few countries have already suffered more as the victims of a protectionist policy than Canada. If there is anything

clear in its early history, it is the loss which it sustained by having so much of its labour and capital attributes into the lumber trade, as a consequence of the high protection into the lumber trade, as a consequence of the high protection into the lumber trade, as a consequence of the high protection into the lumber trade, as a consequence of the high protection. effect would have been of the earlier development of its great agricultural riches, which have recently been productive of so much prosperity and wealth, no one can calculate. How much capital was wasted in the lumber trade that would have yielded great profits in the cultivation of the soil? Again, what did Canada lose by our lingering propensity for the Corn Laws? Every one remembers the celebrated Canada Corn Bill introduced in 1843 by the present Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley). By that Act, flour ground in Canada, without regard to the place where the wheat was grown, was to be admitted into our markets at a nominal duty, provided they would pass an Act charging a duty of 3s a quarter on foreign wheat imported into Canada. This at once gave a large premium to the millers of Canada, induced a great exten-sion of the mills, especially on the borders of the American lakes :- large capitals were invested in machinery and buildings, and about the time when they were beginning to profit by their exceptional and favourable position, the whole advantage was swept away by the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. What will happen now as the result of the tariffrecently passed, and of the policy adopted by the Government? An artificial stimulant will be given to manufactures for which the country possesses little or no facility:-capital and labour will be diverted from their more natural, and, in the long run, far more profitable, employment. And, like all other artificial attempts to force industries which cannot maintain themselves, it will lead to a waste of the capital engaged, and to suffering and disappointment to the artisans employed. Already the Protectionist, the paper we have quoted, is asking how are the mechanics to be maintained through the winter? If, indeed, it says, "if the bankers will but advance but one-"half of their means to the manufacturers, there would be no need of charitable efforts to carry us through the dull "winter." This is exactly the language which was used some forty years ago in regard to Spitalfields, winter after winter, so long as the silk trade was the forced offspring of prohibitions and restrictions.

But if ever there were a country in which the principle of protection to manufactures must operate against the general interest of the colony as a whole, that country is Canada. Upper Canada possesses attractions to the European settler, superior perhaps to any country in the world. The whole tendency of events is to give a new value to those countless acres of rich soil which lie within an easy distance from the banks of her navigable streams. Colonisation tends in that direction more than to any other part of the American continent. But those who go to settle in Canada, go to develop her national resources, and not to establish manufactories. To them, however, it is of the first importance that they should have a cheap and good supply, not only of clothing and implements of all kinds, but of all that makes up the numerous wants of cultivators of the soil. It is also of the greatest consequence that they should secure the best markets for their surplus produce. This they know can be best done by a free intercourse with those old countries, where manufactures are cheapest, and where the consumers of food are most numerous. What must be the feelings of a settler when he finds that upon clothing there is a duty of 25 per cent.: - upon thrashing, mowing, and reaping machines, upon iron rails and fences, upon nails of all kinds, upon iron nuts, bolts, washers, upon iron castings, upon implements of all kinds-of no less than 20 per When he comes to calculate what he can get for his wheat by sending it to Europe, measured in those articles which he would wish to receive in return for it, he must add 20 or 25 per cent. to the price of the articles have cles he wants, which is the same in effect as deducting so much from the price of the wheat which he sells. Can it be true that there is any influential class of politicians in Canada, who do not see that such restrictions placed upon its trade, must operate as a direct reason against emigrants choosing Canada as their future home; and must more than anything else tend to interrupt that prosperity for which, during the last few years, Canada has been so remarkable? With Lord Grey at the Colonial Office, and with Lord Elgin as Governor General, so retroat

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grade a step would have been averted. In how many ways does the influence of sound statesmanship make itself felt, which never become the subject of debate in Parliament, and which are, perhaps, but little noticed at all by the public

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S SPEECH.

While Lord Derby, with a double-edged irony, of which one edge at least was involuntarily and unconsciously turned against his own Government, first eulogises to his auditors at the Mansion House the arbitration principle agreed to by the Congress of Paris, and then congratulates England and France on their cordial mutual understanding,—and while the opposition statesmen who directed the foreign policy of England a year ago are choosing the present inopportune moment to testify their respect for the Emperor of the French and to adorn his circle at Compiègne,—the conviction is daily gaining new breadth and force in England that the treatment of Portugal by our Government has been profoundly unworthy of English statesmanship, and will be repudiated by the House of Commons.

Nothing can be clearer than that the question at issue is no mere question of the Slave Trade, or of any other special policy,-nothing more evident than that it really involves the same question on which we went to war in 1854, the oppressive and violent treatment of a weaker member of the European States by one of the strongest;—and nothing, we fear, can be much clearer than that England has considered a mere appeal to the good feeling of France as absolving her from all further concern in the matter, - instead of offering to Portugal a ready assurance of hearty support in case any violent attempt should be made to wrest the matter in dispute out of the regular legal course. The dignified rebuke to England conveyed in the King of Portugal's speech from the Throne will not fail to work strongly on the feelings of every Englishman who knows that Portugal was first stirred into active efforts against the Slave Trade by English exhortation, and has relied throughout on English support in a policy by no means grateful to some of the strongest Governments of Europe. "A serious misunderstanding," says the King of Portugal, "arose between my Government and "His Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence "of the capture of the French ship Charles et Georges in the "waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right in which my Government sought to "maintain it, my Government, having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorised it to have confidence, was "obliged to cede to the peremptory demand for the delivery "of that wessel and the liberation of the captain." The "resources" to which the King of Portugal alludes are, we can scarcely doubt, the application for the support of England, "in which the letter of treaties" certainly well authorised it to "have confidence." We know from the semi-official declaration of the Morning Herald, what the "friendly offices" of the English Government were. We know that when France declined to listen to the English request that she would allow the matter to be submitted to arbitration, the English Government conceived that it had exhausted all its means of support, and gave no intimation to Portugal that her resistance to the insolent demands of France would be heartily seconded by England.

The evidence that the Portuguese Government had the strongest possible case for asserting the proper jurisdiction of the Portuguese Courts in the matter, is daily strengthening All the statements on the subject, except that in the Moniteur, have hitherto agreed that the vessel seized was in Portuguese waters at the time of its seizure, and even the Moniteur admitted the point provisionally, and then argued the case on another ground. Let us look a little more closely at the other ground so taken, as we have now fresh evidence with regard to it. The Moniteur's statement was as follows:—

regard to it. The Moniteur's statement was as follows:—

"We may be all the more astonished at the Portuguese

"authorities having chosen to regard as acts of slave-trading,

"acts which were strictly defined and regulated by French

"legislation, since on the 19th November, 1857, that is to

"say, some days before the arrest of the Charles et Georges, the

"Governor-General [of Mozambique] had addressed to the

"district governors a circular, the precise object of which

"was to regulate their conduct with regard to the French

"vessels which might arrive in any of the Portuguese ports

"in order to recruit for labourers there. These instructions

"intimate that the Portuguese authorities are to take the greatest care not to confound such vessels with those which devote themselves to the Slave Trade.......The Governor-General then recommends the district governors to act with the greatest circumspection with regard to the French vessels in question, prescribing to them, in case of such vessels appearing in a Portuguese port, to confine themselves to intimating to them the orders prohibitory of the engagement and embarkation of emigrants, and exacting from the captain a written promise to conform to these orders."

Now the written engagement here referred to, as uniformly demanded by the Portuguese authorities from every such ship, was couched in the following words:—

ship, was couched in the following words:—

I, the undersigned captain of the vessel at anchor in this port, schemply declare, in consequence of the orders of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty on this matter, that I will not effect the shipment or engagement of labourers for which my vessel, authorized by my Government, was intended, and which at present is expressly forbidden by the Portuguese Government, in any of the ports of the province of Muzambique for the term of one year at least or longer from the present time, if it be not allowed, it being well understood by this declaration that I. Captain—, in case of acting to the contrary, submit to all the legal consequences that may result, renouncing all the privileges granted to me.

Now this last declaration clearly puts an end to all even

Now this last declaration clearly puts an end to all argument as to the jurisdiction of the Portuguese Court over a captain accused, as the captain of the Charles et Gorges was accused, of having shipped emigrants from the Portuguese coast to the island of Réunion. But this is not all. It is now ascertained "from the judicial process, that neither "the captain, nor the so-called French Government delegate, "would produce at the time of the capture, or subsequently, "before the Committee of Investigation, any documentary "evidence that the vessel really had been authorised by the "Governor of Réunion to convey free labourers;" so that the circular alluded to by the Moniteur, even had no such written engagement as we have quoted been required by it, could have no application to this ship, as sailing without any evidence of its special national mission.

We may put the whole question in a very simple form. Every authority except the captain of the French ship, admits that it was captured in Portuguese waters, and, moreover, waters specially forbidden to foreign commerce,—so that the prima facie case for Portuguese jurisdiction is exceedingly strong, and no Government not intent on a violent assertion of its own authority would have refused at least to submit it to arbitration. On evidence much less strong, indeed on evidence eventually broken down, the Cagliari was left to the mercies of a Neapolitan Court for nearly nine months,

But the primâ facie case for Portuguese jurisdiction being once granted, the assertion that any general exception included this individual ship is utterly false. All documentary evidence that it was ever formally commissioned by the Governor of Réunion at all, fails. And even that being granted, the captain was accused of a breach of the terms of an engagement which had been made, by the Mozambique authorities, the absolute condition of recognising this class of ships at all. A grosser breach of international rights never occurred than when France violently wrestedhership from the Portuguese Court to which the captain had himself formally appealed. If, on the meeting of Parliament, England fails to express her indignation at the passivity of her Government, it will be long before her weaker allies again venture to rely upon her for support.

THE SOCIAL CAUSES OF INDIAN DISAFFECTION.

No true statesman can read the document which has only just reached England from India, but which was, it seems, published as a political manifesto by the King of Delhi in August, 1857, without seeing at a glance that it sheds more light on the chronic disaffection of the North-West of India than any account, English or native, which has yet reached us. The key-note of the statement of grievances contained in this paper is distinct enough: it is this, that the highest eminences of social position in every class of natives—whether that of the landowners, the civil servants, the soldiers, or the artisans—have been permanently lowered, or altegether removed, by English rule. The great prizes, the social ambitions of all classes, have been suppressed. The "valleys" may have been exalted, but they consisted chiefly of classes too ignorant or too inert to understand or prize the change; while the "mountains and hills" which have un-

questionably been laid low, represent sections of Indian society important enough and self-confident enough to have an opinion and a voice of their own. It is an incontestable truth, that in all Oriental and in many Western States, there are classes much too little advanced to appreciate, or return by fidelity and gratitude, the protection of the Government. They follow their old leaders, even though the old leaders be their worst tyrants. And a system which alarms and alienates the leaders is sure to place the followers in the hostile ranks, even though it be expressly adopted for their benefit, and operate to increase their inde-

pendence and prosperity.

The ascendancy of the English Government in India, quite apart from the principles it adopted, necessarily tended to place the highest prizes of life out of the reach of the native aristocracy. Of course the posts of highest trust both in the army and the state were reserved for the European rulers, and native getlemen of rank did not choose to compete for such posts as were still within their reach. This alone deprived life among the higher classes of the natives of that zest, spring, and elasticity which is given by the mere possibility of climbing higher. The proclamation of the King of Delhi puts this with great emphasis and force. "It is not a secret "thing," it says, "that under the British Government natives " employed in the civil and military service have little respect, "low pay, and no manner of influence, and all the posts of "dignity and emolument in both the departments are ex-"clusively bestowed upon Englishmen; for natives in the " military service, after having devoted the greater part of "their lives, attain to the post of Subadar, the very height " of their hopes, with a salary of 60 or 70 rupees per men-" sem; and those in the civil service attain the post of Sudder " Ala, with a salary of 500 rupees per mensem, but no influence, "jagheer, or present." Now this feeling of an absolutely bounded horizon for the ambition of the higher classes, of absolute exclusion from all the most honourable functions of Government, has told, we doubt not, both more powerfully and more really prejudicially on native society in India than Englishmen are in general at all willing to allow. We do not believe it balances in any way the benefits of British rule. But we are sure it is a very great evil which necessarily attends all foreign administrations, and which needs the make-weight of an impartiality of rule, and a firmly-preserved social tranquillity otherwise unattainable, to compensate the evil it produces. It is, indeed, very analogous in its evil influence to the casterules which already afflict the native society of our Indian Empire. Just as the most pernicious influence of that castesystem is that it benumbs hope in the lower castes, and does far more harm in shutting out all prospect of a rise into higher circles than even in actually preventing that rise itself, -so the monopoly of the higher posts of Government in the hands of a foreign race has done more harm by benumbing the hopefulness and honourable ambition of the higher classes, than by actually preventing their rise to power.

But, as the Delhi proclamation takes great care to point out, the limit set to the hopes and ambitions of the higher classes among the native population have been narrowed, not only by the political monopoly resulting from British ascendancy, but also indirectly in other ways, through the general policy which has found favour with the Government. For example, in the section "regarding " artisans," the Mussulman manifesto not unnaturally raises the familiar cry of protection for native industry. "It is "evident," it says, "that the Europeans, by the introduc"tion of English articles into India, have thrown the " weavers, the cotton-dressers, the carpenters, the black-"smiths, and the shoemakers, &c., out of employ, "and have engrossed their occupations so that every " description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. " But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans "will exclusively be employed in the service of the Kings, "the Rajahs, and the rich"—a passage on which the able Calcutta correspondent of the Times makes the following comment:-"The artisans have prospered wonderfully under "our rule, and everywhere they are turning their mud-"huts into little brick-houses. Still it is a curious fact that " the wrongs of the artisans are a grand topic of native de-"clamation. The mass are better off as a mass, but they have ost the great prizes of life. All the manufactures requiring " the highest order of skilled labour, the fine work in gold and

"silver and steel, and mosaics and silk and muslin, have perished or are perishing out of the land. I doubt if there are ten men left who can inlay ivory. The highest order of architects are gone also, for the British Government builds only ugly structures of brick, and as to the men who make damascened arms, Sheffield and Manchester have eaten them up. The loss of the great prizes is felt by thousands who would never have gained them, and coupled with the immoveable belief in protection, adds greatly to the discontent. No native can see why "Europe goods" should not be prohibited." Here, then, again we see the less happy side of the influence exercised by the higher civilisation of the governing English on the Hindoos. It develops the resources of Hindostan, and opens up a livelihood to thousands of artisans who might otherwise have never found employment, but it also throws down those shining pinnacles of possible success, which, though really unattainable by almost all, inspire all with new hope and energy. The competition of the well-trained West is too arduous for them. England monopolises the great prizes in manufacture as well as in Government.

Again, the same depressing effect has been produced on a yet larger scale and in the case of a more important class, not only through the competition of Englishmen with the less energetic Asiatics, but through the policy we have deliberately adopted in the North-West with regard to land. In Lower Bengal, indeed, as a result of Lord Cornwallis's permanent settlement, the class of Zemindars or middlemen have been recognised virtually as the actual proprietors of the land, have compounded with the Government once for all for the land tax, have been permitted to arrange their own terms with the actual cultivators of the soil, and to gain, therefore, all the social influence, legitimate or otherwise, which that position, especially in an Oriental country, involves. But in the North-West, where the revolt has been so serious, the pretensions of the contractors for the land tax. or Talookdars, have been curbed, and their frequently usurped power pared down, and the traditional rights of the peasants supported. The actual cultivators of the soil have been taught to look to the officers of the British Government, instead of to the native Talookdars, as the arbiters of their destiny, and thus the growth of a social aristocracy has been

Besides this, even in the Lower Provinces, we have encouraged the ryots and the lower classes to resist the extortions of the Zemindars, or landowners, and the result has been a great loss of prestige and influence. "It is evident," says the "Delhi proclamation, "that the British Government have " disgraced and ruined Zemindars by putting up their estates " to public auction for arrears of rent, insomuch that on the " institution of a suit by a common ryot, a maid-servant, or a " slave, the respectable Zemindars are summoned in court, "arrested, put in goal, and disgraced. Under the Bad"shahi, on the contrary, the dignity and honour off have
"Zemindars will be safe, and every Zemindar will have "absolute rule in his own Zemindary." It is a striking testimony to the dense ignorance, inertness, and political insignificance of the ryotwar class, that such a promise should be expected to win more support than it would alienate. It is evident that the traditional authority of the Zemindar class is as yet far stronger than any sense of political self-interest on the part of their dependents.

Now all these facts are of the greatest significance in esti-

Now all these facts are of the greatest significance in estimating the value of English rule in India, and the principles by which it should be guided. It is obvious that if we succeed only in reducing society to a dead level,—if we extinguish the nobler ambitions and hopes of the higher classes without inspiring them in the lower,—we shall do only evil. It is, we trust, the great function of British rule to imbue the Hindoo with his first living conception of equal justice,—to teach all castes that there is something which Englishmen respect more than any caste or rank,—a law before which all ranks are equal. But, apart from this firm and steady English justice, we may well push much too far our opposition to that natural growth of social inequalities, that accumulation of social influence in hereditary ranks, which generally marks some period in the development of all powerful States. Though we ought to regulate, we probably ought not to resist this process, as we have lately attempted to resist it. Rather should we welcome every opportunity of breaking the dead level of Eastern society, and of admitting as freely

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as we may the competition of natives of tried integrity and fidelity for some of those higher political and military prizes which we have hitherto monopolised but too closely in our own hands.

LORD MALMESBURY AND THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

How many occasions will Her Majesty's Ministers give the public to feel that it is very dangerous to leave the execution of a policy to "those who acquiesce, but who do not concur in it"? Lord Malmesbury gravely tells the shipowners of Greenock that "he regrets to say that the apprehensions that were " entertained by many persons of the probable effect of the " abolition of the Navigation Laws have been realised" What does Lord Malmesbury mean by this expression? Does he mean that all the doleful forebodings in which he and his friends indulged have come to pass; that the British shipowner has been ruined; that British shipping has disappeared from the face of the waters; and that the British Navy can no longer be manned for the want of seamen from the merchant service? Or, does he mean only that we have been disappointed that foreign nations have not followed our example, and themselves adopted, as we have, the cheapest and best mode of conveying their imports and exports? If he means the former, then he must be lamentably ignorant of all that has been passing around him—he cannot know that since the repeal of the Navigation Laws the quantity of British shipping that has been built is double that which was built in the same number of years before-he cannot know that the British shipping entered and cleared has increased at a rate, annually, wholly without precedent since 1849-he cannot know that the seamen employed in our foreign trade alone have increased from 90,131 in 1851, to 124,580 in 1857, or by more than 35 per cent. Are these the "apprehensions which were entertained by many persons " of the probable effect of the abolition of the Navigation Laws?"

Or does Lord Malmesbury merely mean to say that the results of that legislation have disappointed the nation inasmuch as other countries have not reciprocated the policy of England in framing their laws upon the same model? If so, then even were this quite true, which it is only in part, the reply is obvious, that it was with no such expectation, and upon no such principle, that the Navigation Laws were abolished, and that the free-trade measures generally, of which Lord Malmesbury was always so bitter an opponent, were adopted. Sir Robert Peel once and for all in 1846 repudiated the principle of reciprocity. Tired out with fruitless negotiations, he laid it down that the only true principle upon which England could legislate, was to have regard to her own material interests, and to leave other countries to follow their own view of their own interests. That was the principle acted upon in repealing the Corn Laws: -it was the same in abolishing the Navigation Laws. The next thing that we shall hear from Lord Malmesbury or some of his colleagues, in reply to some agricultural memorial, now that wheat is under 40s a quarter, will be expressions of regret "that the apprehensions which were entertained by "many of the probable effect of the repeal of the Corn Laws have been realised:"—that while we take American and Prussian corn, and French flour, free of duty, those countries persevere in their high and restrictive tariffs against British manufactures. There is not any remark applicable to the abolition of the Navigation Laws, either in respect to the effect produced upon home interests, or upon foreign Governments, that would not equally apply to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

But if Lord Malmesbury and his colleagues regret so much the obstinacy of foreign States, why are they content to indulge the shipowners with mere words of sympathy? Let them show their earnestness in the cause by exercising the powers given to them by the Navigation Act of retaliating upon those countries which do not extend to us reciprocal advantages by an Order in Council; and then they will fairly raise the question when Parliament meets, whether or not they and the House of Commons are at one upon this point.

Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE AND FREE TRADE. ONE WORD FOR OUR NEIGHBOURS AND ONE FOR OURSELVES.

THE queries in reference to free trade and British agriculture, which have been circulated at the instance of the French Governwhich have been circulated at the instance of the French Government, have received elaborate and complete answers by another eminent agricultural authority, Mr John Grey, of Dilston, Northumberland. Mr Grey is at once a farmer and a land agent; and in both characters his speeches and writings have ever evinced sound sense and judgment.

In reference to the extension or diminution of the area of land under cultivation, he states that it has "diminished in some parts of the country, because the high price of live stock has caused land of inferior quality and in high situations to be more profitably occupied in pasture than in tillage; but in low-lying lands and flat districts, with a climate suitable for growing corn, it has been increased by drainage." It is certain that the districts in which culture has diminished since 1846 have only been mountain or semi-mountain tracts. Everywhere else tillage has increased.

In answer to the question of what has been the influence of free

In answer to the question of what has been the influence of free trade in corn on the agriculture of England, Mr Grey says:

The cultivation of land has been much improved; a stimulus has been given to the energies of farmers, who set themselves, after the first feeling of alarm subsided, by the aid of scientific men, to study and obtain chemical combinations to increase their crops, which, together with draining and the introduction of foreign manures, produced highly beneficial effects. A great improvement has also taken place in the implements already in use, and in the construction of new ones, by which agricultural operations are performed more cheaply, perfectly, and expeditionally. ditiously,

The yield has also augmented. As to the alteration of the rota-

In eyield has also augmented. As to the alteration of the rotation of crops, he says:—

It has [altered] in some cases, by leaving arable land for two or even three years in pasture at a time, and in others by the application of guano, bones, phosphates, &c., by which the extent of root crops has been much increased, and substituted for naked fallows, which tends to an increased production of beef, mutton, and wool, as well as to a greater return of home-made manure.

Route home also increased from 10 to 20 per cent, and in some

Rents have also increased from 10 to 20 per cent., and in some cases to 25 and 30 per cent.

This has been the result of good farming, and the income of the

farmers has been increased by the same means.

Land has also increased in value, but that has been partly caused by the influx of gold, and the great success which has attended manufactures.

The average produce of corn in Northumberland has greatly increased. The consumption of bread and meat has also greatly increased throughout the country. Mr Grey says:

The consumption has greatly increased of both corn and butchers' meat. The price of corn has been moderate and generally free from much

meat. The price of corn has been moderate and generally free from much fluctuation, while the wages of the working classes have been good and their employment has been steady; so that they have been able to procure meat as well as corn, although the former has generally ruled at rather a high price. It is an undoubted fact, that the lower classes in this country live now much better than they used to do, owing to the good wages they obtain, and the general improvement of their condition. An obvious result of the abolition of restrictions on the importation of c rn is that excessive fluctuation and the misery of famine prices are likely to be avoided. The larger the area from which the national supply can be drawn, the less is the probability of extreme prices, because if crops should be deficient in one part of the world, they may be abundant in another.

It may not be improper, in connection with this subject, to remark, that although the progress of improvement has been the most rapid and important since the change was made in the Corn Laws in 1846, it received a great impulse ten years earlier from the Act of Fithe Commutation, which encouraged the application of capital to land, by making tithe a fixed charge instead of an exaction of the tenth of its gross annual

These are facts, which it may be as useful to elucidate and record for our own information, as for that of our neighbours whose inquiries have drawn it forth; and the accuracy of this information is corroborated in other quarters and by persons who were once violent advocates of restrictions on the importation of corn. Thus Mr Kekewick, M.P. for South Devon, at the meeting of the Totnes Agricultural Society, said:—

Totnes Agricultural Society, said:

Let them look back a few years—they must not look back a day, or a week, or a year, or five years, but at least ten years—and see what a march agriculture had made, and how much they had progressed in that science which was so important to those present and to the country. He would take as an example the question that all were conversant with—that of steam; he was old enough to remember when the idea of working anything by steam—the idea of a locomotive engine—was repudiated; it was a thing held perfectly impossible; and he had heard that the first man in an adjoining county who tried a small steam engine, setting it going in a church path, was held to be alunatic. Now, when they went on the top of Devonshire hills, they heard the continual hum and buzz of steam engines thrashing out corn, instead of that eternal rapping of fails on the floor.

That English agriculture has vastly improved since the repeal of the Corn Laws, nobody in this country doubts. The last twelve or sixteen years are always referred to as the period within which

our great agricultural advances have been made; and though it is quite true that other things have combined to that end, it is no less certain that the feeling of self-reliance which has been engendered amongst farmers and landowners has been mainly produced by free trade in grain.

But free trade has, as yet, only half done its work. Self-reliance has been hitherto but imperfectly developed. Indeed, during the last few years of high prices its development has been checked and impeded by the prevalence of those high prices. Farmers have again ran hand over head to take farms without stopping to require such permanent improvements to be effected by the landlerd as are the only safe foundation for the tenants' enduring success; while landowners, finding tenants competing with avidity for the occupation of their farms, have withdrawn from much of that energetic course of improvement which was so generally observable from the time the Corn Laws were repealed until the recent high prices commenced. Now prices have fallen, and, as they are likely to continue moderate, landlords will again find it essential to become earnest improvers. The speech of Lord Wodehouse, on which we commented last week, is an earnest of the views which the more enlightened landowners will generally adopt, as soon as prices settle down to a moderate scale. Then we shall have such an advance in English husbandry as has not yet been seen.

COUNTY FARM SCHOOL.

A TRACT has been published by the Rector of West Buckland, Devon, the Rev. J.L. Brereton, offering in detail "a plan for a school for the sons of farmers and others, which it is proposed to establish" in the writer's parish. As evidence of the existing desire to promote more complete education amongst all classes, the plan is worthy of note, though we doubt whether the suggested methods will materially advance the object in view.

It is assumed that public schools for the middle classes are greatly wanted, and the writer believes that county schools on his plan may be founded to meet that want; and that no class requires the stimulus of education more than farmers and their sous, their ordinary position being, to some extent, one of isolation. To meet this, the writer would have public schools and a public examination connected with the county. Instead of the grammar schools, at which, in fact, the sons of the better classes of farmers are now educated, he would substitute farm schools—that is, farm-work is to be intermixed with teaching. The plan

1. The e-tablishment, in each hundred or in each registered division of the county, of a public school with farm attached.

 A county college, with larger farm and more complete appliances for practical and scientific instruction, for more advanced students.

3. An annual examination resulting in degrees and bonours. He proposes that the school should consist of boarders and day scholars at different rates and of different grades. Thus for day scholars receiving tuition for 7 hours a day, 10 guineas per annum are to be charged; for 5 hours, 8 guineas; and for 3 hours, 5 guineas per annum.

The boarders to be of two classes, workers and non-workers:—
1. Those who do not work on the farm and receive 7 hours' instruction, will pay 45l per annum.

2. Boarders who work 3 hours on the farm and receive 7 hours'

instruction, to pay 35l per annum.

3. Boarders working 5 hours on the farm and receiving 5 hours' instruction, to pay 20l per annum.

And 4. Boarders who work 7 hours on the farm and receive 3 hours' instruction, are to pay 10t per annum only.

The course of instruction marked out is a good one, and such as

The course of instruction marked out is a good one, and such as would require all the energy and the attention of the boys without any intermixture of farm work.

The plan of hours is this :-

-				PLAN OF HOUS	RS.
7	to	8	Λ . M.	************	Farm or School.
8	-	9	-	*******************	Prayers and Breakfast.
9	-	11	N-ot-	**********************	School.
11		12	-	*********	Farm or School.
12	-	L	P.M.	*****************	Farm or Play.
L	-	2	-	***************	Dinner.
2 3	-	3	-	************	Farm or Play.
5	-	9	-	*****************	School.
	No.	6	-	***********	Farm or Play.
6			-	***********	Tea,
8				*******************	School.
9				****************	Amusement.
-				***********************	Prayers and Rad

The writer then details his plan for the management of the farm, which he seems to expect will supply all or great part of the wants of the establishment. He wishes to begin with a school of 50 boarders and a farm attached to it of 100 acres; but he would be content to start with 10 boarders and 20 acres of land. His hopes of getting the 250l he thinks necessary to start the smaller school are then stated, and seem to be founded on expected contributions from friends.

That any such plan is capable of general application is in the highest degree improbable, for the intermixture of school-teaching and farm-labour seems to be such as render both the one and the her as little effective as possible. Then the notion that degrees

and honours, as the results of public examinations, will offer any attractions to the farming community, seems quite delusive. The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland have lately instituted such an examination in respect to agriculture, when two candidates only offered, and neither of them were deemed entitled to any honour. So, as regards farmers' sons, the Agricultural College at Cirencester is almost a failure, most of the pupils there being the sons of persons who are not farmers. Doubtless it is most desirable that farmers should be men of a higher standard of education than most of them are at present, but to bring about that wholesome change, there must be considerable alteration in the relation of landlords and tenant-farmers. Farmers must become more independent by means of leases, and educated and independent minded men must be able to become farmers without being regarded socially as on a level with the stewards and bailiffs of the landowners.

Literature.

Two Years in Syria. By J. Lewis Farley, late Chief Accountant of the Ottoman Bank, Beyrout. Saunders and Otley, 1858.

The art of book-making is rising to the rank of a great social evil. It is one of the worst features of the literary condition of the present age, that such an art should flourish as it appears to do, judging by the specimens which are each week laid upon our table. Whether the evil arises from deficient taste on the part of readers whose appetite is rather vigorous than judicious, and who care not much of what nature be the intellectual food they swallow, so they enjoy an unstinted quantity; or whether it be that the mass of such trash offered to the publishers is so great as to defy all precautions against its admission, and compel them, in spite of all their vigilance, to allow a portion of what is thrust on their attention to be flung upon a literary market by no means understocked—whether the supply of books manufactured by the scissors, or spun out like the spider's attenuated thread from infinitesimal materials, be attributable to the demands of readers or to the eagerness of writers, we will not attempt to determine. Certain it is, that this book-manufacture is a nuisance which ought not to be inflicted on the public, and an injustice towards authors of a higher and more conscientious class. Sensible readers, beguiled into the purchase of such a book as Mr Farley's "Two Years in Syria," are wofully wearied before they lay it down in disgust, and probably turn with loathing from every new book of Eastern travel for six months afterwards. So the honest and instructive writer suffers, inasmuch as by those uninitiated into literary mysteries his work may not be at first sight distinguished from these spurious and noxious articles, and the man who has had the misfortune to be once bitten will be even over-cautious in future. Certainly no one could read a chapter of the honestly written work without being aware of its difference from the manufacturer's worthless goods; but many, having been deluded by the latter, will hardly give the genuine article the benefit of a trial. It is in the interest of literature and literary men in general that we feel it our duty to take notice of such a work as that now because the interior of the most fore us, the intrinsic demerits of which are so evident on the most cursory glance, that only the necessity of making an example of some such offender, and the fact that Mr Farley is one of the worst we have met with of late, would have induced us either to read or to review it.

Travellers enjoy especial facilities for this kind of manufacture. They are always provided with the skeleton into which they may weave the more or less flimsy fabric of their work. They have gone over a certain amount of ground, travelled in vehicles more or less uncomfortable, and seen many places more or less insignificant, about each of which it is possible to say a good deal. Then they have probably visited several inns, and enjoyed a few minutes converse, agreeable or angry, with the landlord of one or more. They must be dull indeed if they cannot make something out of such materials, when acting on the bookmaker's principle, and regarding quantity as the only consideration worth attention. At the worst, they can set down their hotel bills, and enlarge upon the quality of their dinner. They can also interweave large unacknowledged extracts from handbooks, and from scientific works, with the thin thread of their narrative; and these resources, with the aid of leaded type and wide margins, ought to carry them easily to the end of three or four hundred pages. Then they are tolerably sure of readers, however few; for there are always some who find interest even in the dullest and driest accounts of foreign lands, and especially of scenes so romantic as those of the Levant. And if the book be insufferably stupid—so manifestly so that even parental partiality cannot blind itself to the hopeless imbecility of its literary offspring—a romantic tale of Oriental love may be fished up from some old newspaper, or kindly given by some imaginative friend; a "horrid murder" or "mysterious disappearance" may be thrown in to season the most insipid portions of the hash; and the book is made!

The volume before us is a very flagrant specimen of its kind. Every artifice by which its bulk could be swelled appears to have been practised; and the result is the publication of one of the

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rary from end; y be and sind. have f the dullest, emptiest, and worst-written books of travel that we have ever read. The author meets with no adventures, so that there is no excitement for the lover of adventurous travelling; he has no skill in word-painting, so that his descriptions of Oriental no skill in word-painting, so that his descriptions of Oriental scenery are as devoid of interest as of novelty; and he has so little skill in his own art, that his fragmentary dissertations "on all topics, and a few matters beside," are put together and joined on to the rest of the work with the loosest and most disjointed arrangement conceivable. His "Two Years in Syria" might as well have been spent in Lombard street, for any capacity they have given him of adding to our knowledge about Oriental life and character. Not only has he manufactured a book out of materials peculiarly flimsy and heterogeneous, but he has done it in so clumsy and blundering a manner that every joining and every patch in the web is visible to the most unpractised eye. He is, we feel sure, a mere novice in the business he has taken up; and we trust that the signal failure of his first essay will disgust him with the that the signal failure of his first essay will disgust him with the trade of book-making. It is true that he has collected certain fragments of knowledge interesting in themselves, and useful enough in their place—about French silkworms, the Revolutionary excesses at Lyons, medical ignorance, and other matters equally remote from his subject:—

'Twould be endless to tell you the things that he knew, All separate facts, underliably true;

All separate facts, undeniably true;
But with him or each other they'd nothing to do.

Also he indulges in moral reflections and dissertations, happily short, but possessing no interest or value in the eyes of any one except himself; which lucubrations, introduced without reason or fitness, nevertheless serve to increase considerably the size of his volume. There are, however, a few pages of useful information, which is the introduced without reason or fitness, nevertheless serve to increase considerably the size of his volume. There are, however, a few pages of useful information, fitness, nevertheless serve to increase considerably the size of his volume. There are, however, a few pages of useful information, which might by judicious handling and care have been expanded into a small pamphlet, or a long letter to a daily paper, concerning the commercial condition of Beyrout, (where Mr Farley resided, in the service of the Ottoman Bank,) and the prospects of banking in that quarter. But by far the best part of the book is that which describes a journey over Lebanon, on the writing of which some pains would appear to have been bestowed, and which is greatly superior in many parts to anything else in the volume. Had the narrative of this excursion appeared separately, in a magazine or other periodical, it might have met with favourable readers; but it certainly is not sufficiently excellent to justify any one in purchasing the book, or wading through the mass of useless and uninteresting matter in which it is imbedded, the only tolerable parts of which will be found in much better style in Murray's Handbooks to France or to the Levant. The merits of various hotels, the best mode of travelling in Syria, the accommodation to be met with, the price of horses, and the like, Mr Farley is competent to tell; but Mr Murray can tell them better. The latter, also, does not interlard his handbooks with descriptions of Chinese and Norwegian methods of fishing, or declamations after the following style on the view from Mount Tabor:—

There, Barak leads on his ten thousand fighting men against the hosts of Sisera, that give way before the shock, terror-smitten by the thunders of the Lord. The nine hundred chariots of iron are overthrown, the multitudes of soldiers flee, and the rushing waters of the Kishon sweep them away. Who is it that flies alone and on foot, seeking shelter in the tent of Jael? Sisera the conquered. Jael covers him with a cloak; he sleeps, but his sleep is death.

Behold, it is night—darkness is over the plain, and deep sleep seals the eyes of the vast camp of the Midianites, who lie

tent of Jael? Sisera the conquered. Jael covers him with a cloak; he sleeps, but his sleep is death.

Behold, it is night—darkness is over the plain, and deep sleep seals the eyes of the vast camp of the Midianites, who lie scattered in the valley as a multitude of locusts. Around are their cattle and their camels as innumerable as the sands of the sea. What awful sound is that which wakes the sleepers? A sound as of three surrounding armies breaking wildly on the deep stillness of the night. Terror and dismay seize the countless multitude; each one takes his neighbour for an enemy; and their mutual slaughter achieves the triumph of Gideon.

Here you behold the grand chivalry of Christendom led on by the King, Guy de Lusignan. At Hâttiri they make their stand. There the Grand Master of the Temple halts, where the true Cross is raised aloft, by the Bishop of Ptolemsis, to give courage to the faithful. But on come the rushing squadrons of the unbelievers, their bright scimitars outdazzle the sun, and level with the dust the proud crests of the Christians. The dancing crescents of the followers of the Prophet wave aloft, and the fallen pennons of the Cross, and the glory of the Crusader, sink before the rising power of Saladin. Thirty thousand heroes strew the plain; their faces are towards the sky, and on their breast you see the sacred emblem of salvation. The true Cross is profaned by unbelievers' hands, and the proud Grand Master of the Temple stand prisoners in the presence of their infidel conqueror.

More than four pages are filled with this and similar eloquence upon the same subject; but this may serve as a sufficient specimen.

their infidel conqueror.

More than four pages are filled with this and similar eloquence upon the same subject; but this may serve as a sufficient specimen of one kind of the material with which the volume has been swelled to its actual dimensions. Of its four hundred and forty pages, nearly seventy compose an appendix filled with a correspondence containing the history of a quarrel between the author and his employers, which led to his retirement from Syria, and in which we take no other interest than as it appears to have been the cause and object of the publication of "Two Years in Syria." On that account, we deeply regret the disagreement between Mr Farley and the directors of the Ottoman Bank, into the merits of which we absolutely decline to enter. But we think that the complainant has taken a very unwise course. Instead of following the practice of discentented officials, and publishing his grievances in a pamphlet which no one would have read, he appends his statement of the wrongs he has sustained at the end of a book

which will have so far irritated the reader who has reached the appendix, that if he read it at all he will judge the quarrel in no spirit of partiality towards the writer. The public have no interest in such disputes, and it is a pity that they should be thrust before it.

thrust before it.

We have dealt severely with the author of "Two Years in Syria," on grounds of public convenience and literary justice. It is painful to be obliged so to handle any man as to wound his vanity of authorship; but the case of the book-maker excites less compassion than any other. If a man be incapable of writing a good book, he should not attempt to write at all; and if he can, he must expect no mercy if, instead of an original work, he foists upon us a manufacture much resembling that which is known to a particular class of tradesmen as "devil's-dust." A book of this kind is an imposition on the public, and ought to be strenuously particular class of tradesmen as "devil's-dust." A book of this kind is an imposition on the public, and ought to be strenuously resisted by its critical defenders. In writing, as in oratory, there is excellent and important sense in the advice of a lively contemporary:—"Gentlemen who have nothing to say are strongly recommended to say it."

TRAITE THEORIQUE ET PRATIQUE D'ECONOMIE POLITIQUE, par J. G. COURCELLE SENEUIL. Tome ler. Partie Theorique, ou Ploutologie. (A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY, by J. G. COURCELLE SENEUIL. Vol. I. Theoretic Portion, or Plutology) Paris: Guillaumin et Cie. 1858.

[Second Notice.]

We resume our notice of this work. Before doing sc, however, we must correct an error which ran through the whole of our previous article. By mistake, either of printing or of writing, M. Courcelle Seneuil is there called M. Courcelle Seneuil. We beg to retract and apologise for the letter t.

In our last number, we examined M. Courcelle Seneuil's

In our last number, we examined M. Courcelle Senemi's definition of wealth, and found reason to dissent from his limitation of it to material objects. We will now state and consider the sense in which he uses the not less fundamental terms, preduction, consumption, and capital.

To produce is to impart utility to an object which was without it, or to augment that which it had previously. Production is the action of producing. The thing to which labour has given or added utility is a product.

To consume is to destroy the utility of an object, or to diminish that which it previously had. Consumption is the action of consuming. Figuratively we often speak of production and consumption to denote the hing produced and the thing consumed.

A sum of wealth, considered with reference to (au point de vue de) its duration through a given time, or a succession of given operations, is called capital.—P. 28.

duration through a given time, or a succession of given operations, is called capital.—P. 28.

In estimating these definitions, we must of course keep in mind that, though speaking generally of objects, M. Courcelle Seneuil always has in view material objects only. The utility of an object, then, consisting in its power of satisfying a human desire, to impart to it, or to increase in it, this capability, is to perform an act of productive labour according to M. Seneuil. Some circumstances give plausibility to this way of thinking, but we believe it involves the loss of a most useful word, which is not wanted in this sense, and is wanted in another. All human labour, according to this definition, is in its aim and intention, productive, and fails of being so in reality only by miscarrying, by the accident of want of success. The words productive and useful would, therefore, be descriptive merely of different aspects of the same thing, the one describing the result achieved, the other the action achieving it. M. Courcelle Seneuil seems to us to make here the opposite error to that which we pointed out in his definition of "wealth." In that definition he distinguished unnecessarily and irrelevantly between material and immaterial objects and qualities. In the present instance, he neglects to discriminate things which require carefully to be kept apart. Political Economy, he tells us, is the science which investigates the causes and conditions of social and individual wealth; it is the art which seeks out the means of increasing that wealth. In conformity with this view, surely different kinds of labour conditions of social and individual wealth; it is the ort which seeks out the means of increasing that wealth. In conformity with this view, surely different kinds of labour should be distinguished according as they tend to increase or diminish the wealth of nations or individuals, according to their efficiency or hindrance as means towards the end contemplated. This brings us back to the old distinction between productive and unproductive labour,—the labour which restores, with addition, the wealth it consumes, and that of which the consumption was not replace or tend to replace the thirty consumed or its conivernot replace, or tend to replace, the thing consumed or its equiva-lent. The labour of a singer or dancer in the stage belongs to the latter class; that of an artisan or agriculturalist, in so far as the products of his toil become the means and support of further toil, must be assigned to the former.

M. Courcelle Seneuil thus develops his notion of capital:—
It is difficult to imagine any state of things whatsoever, in which man does not preserve, be it under the form of provisions, be it under that of instruments and tools, a portion of the products of the labour of the evening, or of previous days, in order to provide with more certainty and ease for his future necessities. It is to riches thus preserved, whatever otherwise may be their destination and their form, that we give the name of capital. These riches, as we have sheady observed, endure only at the cost of a labour of saving (d'un travail d'epargne), which man, always anxious to obtain the greatest product at the cost of the least

possible trouble, prefers to the labour which would be necessary on his

possible trouble, prefers to the labour which would be necessary on his part in order to obtain the same products, if he did not possess capital. Capital is nothing else than the sum of riches existing, at a given moment, in a specified space, and in the possession of the person of whom we speak. Capital is then, in certain aspects, synonymous with riches, since both the one and the other appellation are applied to the same objects considered in general and without distinction; but the word

same objects considered in general and without distinction; but the word capital designates those objects in a stricter sense only, under certain conditions, and as saved up (et au point de vue de la conservation): a capital is a sum of existing wealth, the work of previous labour, destined for the satisfaction of present and future wants.—Pp. 51-52.

Further on, M. Courcelle Seneuil adds:—

As our definition of the word capital differs from that which is generally received, and which has the sanction of authors the most entitled to respect, it is necessary to give a short explanation on this subject, The majority of the economists comprehend, under the general name of capital, that portion only of the existing wealth, which the possessors of it have the intention of preserving or of reproducing by industry. Thus an object, accounted wealth, would or would not be capital, according to the intention of its proprietor, and would acquire or lose the quality of capital according to the changes which that intention should undergo. Such a classification has the dewould acquire or lose the quality of capital according to the changes which that intention should undergo. Such a classification has the defect of being unattached to any material, sensible fact: the same object would become or would cease to be capital, on a change of proprietor: a loaf, for example, would be capital in a baker's ahop, but when purchased by the consumer, it would be capital no longer. Who does not see how conventional and arbitrary such a classification is? Far better is it to bring back the word capital to its commonly received meaning, according to which it denotes a sum of riches, created by previous toil.—

Pp. 53-54.
This objection appears to us not only untenable in itself, but inconsistent with previous admissions of the author. Political Economy is not a physical, but a mental science. It deals with the laws which necessarily regulate the human mind in the pursuit of wealth. When M. Courcelle Seneuil states, as the axiom of every industrial science, and of industry itself, the principle that man always seeks to "satisfy his desires with the least possible amount of labour,"—a principle which we may regard as the compromise between his ever-craving wants, and his tendency to inactivity and repose,-he virtually concedes as much. He urges, as we have seen, that to consider a sum of wealth, capital or not capital, according to the intention or non-intention of the owner to preserve or reproduce it by industry, is to deprive it of any fixed character, and to make it dependent on fluctuations of purpose or a change of hands. But he admits with regard to pose or a change of hands. pose or a change of hands. But he admits with regard to the quality of usefulness, which is the basis of wealth, that it is, of necessity, relative. It is "a relation between man and an object, and may change by the variation of either of the two terms which constitute this relation." A coat, to use his own illustration, may become less useful either by being worn out, or by the wearer's forming a different estimate of his own needs in regard to it, thinking it rightly or wrongly of his own needs in regard to it, thinking it, rightly or wrongly, out of fashion, &c. Political Economy, he says, "is in some sort the point at which the sciences which study matter, and those which have man for their object, touch each other." It is no which have man for their object, touch each other." It is no wonder, therefore, that the aspect under which it views material things should be relative to the estimates of and designs in regard to them of different men. The grounds on which it is important to the science to preserve the distinction between productive and unproductive labour, vindicate sufficiently the definition of capital which M. Courcelle Seneuil rejects, and are conclusive against that which he would substitute for it. Whether accumulated riches are held in store for the purpose of reproduction, or to be gradually wasted away, is a difference all-important to the science which investigates the causes or obstacles to the growth of national or private wealth. It is a difference which requires to be embodied in a distinctive name.

We have confined ourselves, for reasons already stated, to the We have confined ourselves, for reasons already stated, to the elementary conceptions, the first principles, which M. Courcelle Seneuil lays down as the basis of his system of economy. If faulty, as we think them, they make the whole superstructure insecure. Many special points, however, are elaborated with great ingenuity and skill. We may possibly take another opportunity of following out in detail his application of his doctrines, in which we find much to agree with as well as some things to dissent from In parting from him now, we will only every recommendation of In parting from him now, we will only express our admiration of the great literary ability and excellent tone of his books. Political Economy is still a controversial science; and to the conclusive refutation of its errors, it is necessary that they be presented in their best form, and with the advantages of the most accomplished advocacy.

TITAN: A Monthly Magazine. No. 164. James Hogg and Sons, St Bride's avenue, Fleet street.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

THE "Titan" tries to enliven the proverbially dull month of November by a number of even less solidity than usual. It has altogether silenced its "Pulpit," dropped its "Old Letters," and, in place of the accustomed extracts from new books, it reprints at length two Amerian satires on New York money-making and extravagance (one of which we have met with elsewhere). and extravagance (one of which we have met with elsewhere), by William Allen Butler. Some chapters of "Behind the Scenes in Paris"; the conclusion of the "Jolly Dogs," who are satisfactorily traced to their respective ends by the sole survivor; an

outline of Mde. Regbaud's "Faustine"; some tolerable lines upon "Autumnal Memories"; a few notes on the progress of "Art and Science Abroad," telling of the most recent inventions, discoveries, and curious incidents,—sometimes, we suspect, more curious than true, as where a man is said to have died of petrifaction from displayer the water contained in a petrified store. from drinking the water contained in a petrified stone; and a light and entertaining account of Munich, its chief "art treasures," its court, its customs, - complete this number. We cannot, however, refrain from retailing to our readers from the last named

article the following quaint usage:-

quare surrounded with quaint old houses, there is a fountain used for his occasion. When I witnessed the custom the water was still frozen, this occasion. When I witnessed the custom the water was still frozen, and hung in icicles. Two or three men, with feathers in their caps, represented the guild of butchers, and were accompanied by a beadle in an entire suit of crimson, a cocked hat, and baton. The apprentice-boys, urchins from ten to twelve, seven in number, were covered from head to foot in sheep's tails sown to a tightly-fitting dress. The beadle and the boys mounted on the margin of the fountain, when the former reals out the rules for butchers' apprentices, to which each boy gives his assembler of wine and throwing the rest over his shoulder. this occasion. drinking half a tumbler of wine, and throwing the rest over his shoulder. This was repeated after every rule was read. A comic scene then took place between the beadle and one of the boys, that worthy functionary administering a severe scolding for some imaginary fault, and accomadministering a severe scolding for some imaginary fault, and accompanying it with tolerably smart blows. After this he pushed the lad into the water, and the rest jumped in also. They were to remain there ten minutes, but had leave to pelt the crowd to their hearts' content. One youngster, who was mounted on a lamp-post and would not get down, was thoroughly drenched. When the apprentices emerged from the basin of the fountain, a broad blue ribbon, covered with bright new twoflorin pieces, was hung round the neck of each, and the show, which was thronged with spectators, thus ended.

The "Dublin University Magazine" for the month contains numerous articles on a variety of subjects, all of a more or less light and amusing kind. "Horace Walpole in his Old Age"; an essay on German hymns and hymn writers, under the form of a notice of the "Lyra Germanica"; "Jottings on Eclipses," in which the earliest fancies and latest scientific knowledge on these events are brought together; "Rides upon Mules and Donkeys some very passable tales; a translation or transfusion (as the writer calls it) of George Sands' Character of Prince Tallyrand; a tribute to the merits, literary, and personal, of the author of "Hours with the Mystics," the late Rev. R. A. Vaughan; a paper on the nature and habits of Whales, in fanciful connection with the expansive skirts of modern dresses; an appeal in behalf of play-grounds for the poor children of London yards and alleys; and a notice of the Irish archæological publications,—form the chief materials of a number superior, on the whole, to the usual run of this intelligent and agreeable magazine.

A COURSE OF EXERCISES IN GERMAN; with Complete Vocabularies, German-English, and English-German. LEBAHN, Ph.D. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. DR FALCK LEBAHN'S works have a considerable popularity; and therefore, we suppose, meet the wants of a large number of persons. In general, perhaps they aim too much at constructing a royal road to learning, and address themselves to those who wish to acquire a difficult language without any trouble. Such perwe are afraid, too often verify the homely adage about great haste and little speed. The present volume is designed chiefly to "furnish the learner with a series of exercises on the irregular verbs," which the author, sensibly enough, has "arranged in classes according to the change of the radical vowel." There are classes according to the change of the radical classes according to the change of the radical classes on other portions of German accidence. The book seems exercises on other portions of German accidence. We cannot let the to be adapted tolerably well to its purpose. volume go without protesting against the bookselling trick, disclosed in the following sentence, whereby the unwary are led on from purchase to purchase:—"Throughout the volume references are made to others of my elementary works, where the subjects under consideration may be found treated more in detail than could be done within the limits assigned to the present Course of Exercises." Dr Lebahn is too fond of this method of making his everal books necessary to each other. Each, so far as it goes, should be complete in itself.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL. No. 9. November.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN'S JOURNAL. No. 9. November.

14A Princes street, Cavendish square.

This number of "The English Woman's Journal" is less controversial in its tone than usual. It opens with an account of the "Meetings in Liverpool," and, by a connected and well-chosen chain of extracts from the principal speeches, gives a fair idea of their chief aim and design. The best paper is, perhaps, that upon "Illustrious Italian Women":—the nine or ten female painters who flourished between the 15th and 18th centuries, are set off by a slight background of the history of their art during that period. slight background of the history of their art during that period. Singar oackground of the history of their art during that period. Conventional and unconventional education for girls is contrasted in "The Misdeeds of Aura Plaistow." We scarcely know which is most disagreeable, the implied disease or the proposed remedy as shown by the writer of this tale; certainly Aura is not a pleasing specimen of the free and natural style of training. The excellence of American common schools forms the topic of a short iri-

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The ort paper: our own national schools might find much to learn from these excellent establishments. The "Notices of New Books," and of "Passing Events," are of the usual somewhat mediocre ability.

THE ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPER. By J. H. WALSH.
THE ENGLISH COOKERY BOOK. By J. H. WALSH. G. Routledge and Co.

and Co.

If "persons about to marry" refuse to take Punch's advice, "Dont," one of the next best things they can do is to purchase the above books, which will give the lady a clear insight into the mysteries of housekeeping, and save the means of the household. That housekeeping indeed is a by no means easy art, is apparent to any one acquainted with the respective means of any variety of household. It is not easy to say which is the more surprising, the great deal which is sometimes done with little means, or the little which is sometimes done with great means.

little which is sometimes done with great means.

The "Economical Housekeeper" begins with a book on the practice of economy, then a book on marketing and shopping, and full instructions as to the choosing of all articles of food, and finishes with a book on dairies, bread-making, brewing, &c.; all the information being given with reference to four sums of expenditure, 100l, 250l, 500l and 1,000l, which are near enough for a guide to housekeepers.

This plan is also maintained to some extent in the "Cookery Book," which contains receipts for all classes, differing in this respect from most books of the kind, which assume the cook to have an unlimited command of butter, eggs, &c. Of course the proof of a cookery book is in the eating, but we have little fear but that this proof will be found satisfactory in the one before us. We give an extract from a sensible defence of English against

that this proof will be found satisfactory in the one before us. We give an extract from a sensible defence of English against French cookery:—

The English mistake has been, not so much in the poverty of their cookery, as in the abuse of its abundance of good things. If fine meat were more plentiful in Paris, we should see it more frequently produced an naturel; but with their tough and stringy beef and mutton, and melancholy-looking yeal, they are compelled to have recourse on all occasions to those dishes which we only need employ occasionally. English receipts for stews, hashes, harricots, fricassees, &c., originally French though they may be, are numerous enough, and when well made, equal in flavour to many of the much-vaunted modern French entrées; but when ill made, the fault lies not in the cookery, but in the cook, who is thought nothing of if she confines her attention to English dishes, and consequently neglects them in the attempt to reach beyond her limited powers. Do we ever see a Frenchman refuse a fine haunch of mutton or venison when he has the chance? It is true that he requires a differently flavoured sauce to that which is the customary one in this country; but it is not against these that the complaint is made, but against our barbarous method of roasting and boiling joints. Plain melted butter may be his abomination, and so it is of many Englishmen; nevertheless, it is the foundation in France, as well as in England, of very many good sauces. What I wish to have understood by those who now submit to be called barbarous in cookery, is the fact, that except in making too free use of our splendid butcher's meat, we are not in point of science behind the French. Our principles of cookery are quite as well founded as theirs (saving always the aforementioned frying-pan); and we have no reason to submit to the alleged superiority which they claim.

The British Tariff for 1858-1859. By Fdwin Beedell.

London: Baily Brothers. 1858.

WE are glad to welcome this valuable and most comprehensive compendium of information on all matters connected with the British Customs and Inland Revenue for 1858-9. It is, indeed, a book of reference, which to the merchant and shipowner, and to all interested either in the theory or practice of modern componencies well night indispensable. modern commerce, is well nigh indispensable.

Supplement to Black's General Atlas of the World. A Series of
Six New Maps suitable for being incorporated with recent
Editions. Edinburgh: Black. 1858.

THE new maps added in this series to Black's large, clear, accurate, and comprehensive Atlas, are (1) North America, with
an enlargement of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. an enlargement of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia,—an excellent map, but the enlargement of British Columbia on too small a scale; (2) South America; (3) Sweden and Norway; (4) East Indian Archipelago, comprehending an excellent map of Borneo, Celebes, &c.; (5) the Pacific, with a useful map of the Japanese Islands, though not on a large scale; (6) a very useful map of the Atlantic, showing the line of the Gulf stream, of the Atlantic telegraph, and all the principal steam-packet routes. This last is, perhaps, the best map of the six. Lastly, there is a small map showing Dr Livingstone's discoveries in Central Africa. These six new maps, which may be obtained separately at 1s 6d each, form a very useful addition to the most valuable Atlas to which they are appended. they are appended.

Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography. An extensive series of Maps, embracing the most recent Discoveries and the latest Political Divisions of Territories in all Parts of the World. Compiled from the most authentic Sources. No. 16-20. Blackie and Son.

EACH part of this valuable series contains three maps. The design of embodying the most recent political changes and

discoveries involves a sometimes undesirable repetition, so that some of the maps are only enlargements or modifications of preceding maps adapted to the freshest changes in political geography. Thus, even within the limits of these five parts, we have two maps of China, one, however, including, and one exclusive of, Thibet, and two maps of the Leeward West Indian Islands, one including, and the other exclusive of, the Windward Islands. The maps are very clear, and, as far as we can judge, correct. Some of them, as those of the isthmus of Panama, we should have wished to see on a larger and minuter scale. But the series is undoubtedly a most valuable and finely-executed addition to English chartography. discoveries involves a sometimes undesirable repetition, so chartography.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The School for Fathers. Smith and Elder.
A Handy Book en Criminal Law. Routledge.
Tents and Tent-Life. Smith and Elder.
London Sewage: Shall it be Wasted, or Economised? Effingham Wilson.
Boudoir Almanack. Waterlow and Sons.
A Debate on India in the English Parliament. By Count Montalembert. Jeffs.
Mr Doubleday's Continuation of his "Financial History of England."
The Three Archbishops. Bennett.
The Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack. Kent.
The Illustrated News of the World. Part 10. 199 Strand.
Paper on the Treatment of Criminals. Bristol: Arrowsmith.
On Colour and on the Necessity for a General Diffusion of Taste among all Classes.
By Sir G. Wilkinson. Murray.
The Institute. Partridge.

Jorcian Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

In my last I warned you, on the authority of the semi-official Constitutionnel, to expect a decree establishing reserves of grain or flour in all the principal towns of the Empire; and this morning the decree has appeared. It is thus conceived:—

Art. 1. The reserve of the bakers in all the towns in which the baking trade is regulated by decrees and ordinances, is fixed at the quantity of grain or flour necessary for supplying the daily make of each baking

establishment during three months.

Art. 2. Within a mouth from this date the Prefects of departments, after having consulted the municipalities, shall decide whether the reserves shall be established in grain or flour, and shall fix the period within which they shall be constituted,—also, the portion of them which may be deposited in public storehouses.

Annexed to this decree is a list of the towns "in which the baking trade is regulated," and which consequently have to lay in reserves. The list comprises all the towns and cities of France in reserves. The list comprises all the towns and cities of France of a certain degree of importance, except Paris and Lyons, in which reserves already exist, and which consequently do not fall within the operation of the decree. In all there are not fewer than 161 towns or cities, and amongst them are Marseilles, St Quentin, Moulins, Caen, Angouleme, Dijon, Bourges, Besangon, Evreu & Chartres, Brest, Nimes, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Montpellier, Renne, Tours, Grenoble, St Etienne, Nantes, Orleans, Augers Rheims, Chalons, Metz, Lille, Douai, Valenciennes, Beauvais, Arras, St Omer, Calais, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Strasburg, Mulhouse, Rouen, Havre, Macon, Le Mans, Amiens, Abbeville, Toulon. On referring to the last census, I find that the population of the 161 towns and cities may be set down, at a very moderate estimate, at beand cities may be set down, at a very moderate estimate, at between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000! Now, my letter of last week stated that it was calculated by the Constitutionnel that three months' reserve of grain or flour for 3,776,000 souls would be 2,265,000 hectolitres, which, at the rate of 14f the hectolitre, would cost from 1,240,000l to 1,280,000l sterling. For the 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 souls we may, taking round figures, double those amounts. Consequently the stock of grain or flour which, in execution of the above quoted decree, France will have to procure will be upwards of 5,500,000 hectolitres (the hectolitre is 23 bushels), and the expense thereof will exceed 2,500,000 sterling.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in transmitting by circular the decree to the Prefects of departments, tells them (after giving a brief history of what has been done in France in the matter of reserves) that though they "must not constrain bakers to fulfil precipitately the obligations imposed on them by the decree," they must "fix within reasonable limits the period allowed for so doing." He leaves the Prefects to decide, from local considerations, whether the reserves shall be made in grain or flour. He then tells them that the present measure, vast as it is, may be considered capable of extension:—"The Government does not exaggerate, Monsieur le Prefect, the importance of the measure I have described. It is aware that the decree only concerns a small part of the population, and accordingly it has occupied itself with the possibility of extending its means of action. The inhabitants of hamlets and of villages bake their own bread, and take from their crops the quantity of wheat necessary for their families during the year. The intervention of the Government with regard to them would be useless and bake their own bread, and take from their crops the quantity of wheat necessary for their families during the year. The intervention of the Government with regard to them would be useless and impossible. But in a certain number of chief towns of departments, and in a greater number of the chief places of arrondissements and of cantons, and even in populous villages, bakers make an important part of the bread consumed, and yet they are not the

object of any regulations, and are not obliged to make any reserves. Is it not possible to place the bakers of such places as these under the same régime, and to impose on them the same salutary law of prudence? The Government is disposed to think that its prescriptions in this respect would not meet with any serious objections.

Before, however, making all the rest of France, except the small villages, subject to the above decree, the Minister directs the Prefects to consult the municipalities of the places which do not now fall within its operation. He then tells the Prefects how the reserves are to be stored up:—

Bakers must, as far as possible, utilise the dependencies of their shops, as the surveillance of them will be easy. But you must invite the municipalities to organise and to place at the disposal of bakers public store-houses calculated to receive, on payment of a rent to be fixed by tariff, the reserve they cannot receive themselves. I do not doubt that the enlightened co-operation of the municipal authorities will render these operations easy.

The Minister next arrives at a most important point-where the money for carrying out the decree is to come from :-

As to the realisation of the capital necessary, I am convinced that bakers will employ the most serious efforts to procure the sums they will need. Such an employment of capital presents commercial advantages so great, and promises to realise such legitimate profits, that they can hardly fail to obtain credit, especially at a moment at which the interest on money is so low. Is it presuming too much on the goodwill interest on the commercial serious to the commercial serious the commercial serious to the com capitalists in each commune to hope for their co-operation in favour of the bakers? Would they not find in the reserves constituted a safe pledge the basers? Would they not find in the reserves constituted a safe piedge of their advances,—and a pledge which is rather destined to increase in value than to decline? I shall be happy if the efforts you may make in this matter be crowned with success. I ask myself if the municipalities should not, if necessary, in imitation of the Caisse de Paris, create resources and employ them in advances to bakers. In order to encourage and facilitate such advances, and to multiply them by circulation, the granaries detined to receive the reserves might have the character of bonding warchouses (magasins generaux) conferred on them, and might deliver warrants which would safely be accepted with favour by our financial establishments, and especially by the Bank of France.

The Minist r concludes his circular by stating that the question of reserves does not affect the exportation or importation of

grain; and by directing that within twenty days the Prefects shall inform him what they propose in execution of the 2nd article of the decree, and within a month shall report on what the municipalities of the communes (towns and villages) not concluded in the decree recommend.

Into the principle of having public reserves of grain and flour, I have not space to enter; but I am sure your readers will be startled at the Government taking on itself to decree without the intervention of the | egislature, and with scarcely a preliminary warning, a commercial operation of immense pecuniary importance, and is of a kind that has hitherto formed part of the legitimate domain of ordinary commercial enterprise : - and even more startled will they be to see that the Minister of Commerce un-scrupulously adopts the principle that municipalities can, and, "if necessary," must be made to do what in reality is the business of a perticular class of tradesmen. The imperial decree has created considerable sensation already, although people have not yet had time to consider it in all its bearings;—and it will un-

doubtedly create still greater in the provinces.

It might have been supposed that when the ironmasters succeeded, by mangled persuasion, supplication, and threats, in inducing the Government not to renew the decree relative to the importation of foreign iron, they would have been satisfied. But such is not the case. Though they are now relieved from that importation of foreign iron, they would have been satisfied. But such is not the case. Though they are now relieved from that hated "foreign competition" which, according to their accounts, ruined their trade, they are at present complaining that business is not one whit brisker than it was. They are also complaining that the Government is not fully convinced of the wisdom of having given way to them, and that consequently it may one of these days publish a decree re-admitting foreign iron for shipbuilding. They accordingly want the Government, either by a declaration in the official Moniteur, or in some other form, to bind itself not to issue any such decree for a certain number of years to itself not to issue any such decree for a certain number of years to come. Of late the Government has been very undignified and imprudent in dealing with the monopolists; but it will hardly, I should imagine, degrade itself so far as to do what these iron men want. And as these people admit that the absence of foreign competition has not produced them the benefit they expected, why not re-establish at once the importation of foreign iron for shipbuilding? Shipbuilders and shipowners, and the public at

arge, would profit thereby.

The Credit Mobilier is now advertising in the newspapers that it will allow interest of 2½ per cent. on all sums deposited with it, and that it will give a cheque book to every depositor to enable him to withdraw them in such portions as he may please. M. Michel Chevalier and other eminent economists have repeatedly laboured to convince the French that the introduction of the laboured to convince the French that the introduction of the cheque system into this country could hardly fail to produce as many advantages as it has done in England; and it is to be hoped that the example of the Credit Mobilier will lead, sooner or later, to a general adoption of it. The grant of interest on deposits, which may be recalled wholly or in part any day, is also an English system which ought to be generally imitated.

The last return of the Bank of France, showing a considerable augmentation in discounts, have been received with general satisfaction.

mentation in discounts, have been received with general satisfaction.

It is much to be desired that the Bank would publish its returns weekly instead of monthly, as at present. It could do so as easily as the Bank of England does, and the commercial public would derive great advantage therefrom, as the returns not only throw light on the real situation of things, but in more respects than one are a guide to commercial operations.

The following are the quotations of the Bourse :-

	Thur			Thurs	day,	
	f	C		f	C	
Threes	74		*******	74	85	
Bank of France	3,155	0	********	3,150	0	
Credit Mobilier	982	50	********	1,035	0	
Orleans Railway	1,385	0	*******	1,410	0	
Northern		75	******	1,010	0	
Ditto, new	842	50	*******	845	0	
Eastern	713	75	*******	71750	0	
Mediterranean	875	0	*******	885	0	
Southern	582	50	*******	592	50	
Western	620	0	*******	627	50	
Geneva	640	0	*******	647	50	
Russian	515	0	*******	518	75	

Although these figures show a satisfactory increase, prices to-day are lower than they were yesterday:—the Threes, for example, are 30c lower, and the Credit Mobilier 15f lower. Yesterday was generally thought that the ascensional movement, which had prevailed during the week, would continue, but the desire to realise, and the doubts entertained as to the Imperial decree relative to the reserves of grain, have ruled otherwise. The rise in the Credit Mobilier is owing to the belief that during the last few months that establishment has realised considerable profits. As this belief occasions a good deal of speculastate that the directors themselves can hardly with any confidence (owing to the somewhat hazardous nature of Credit Mobilier operations) say what the dividend will be until the early part of next year. In January, however, a distribution of 25f per share, being the interest on the nominal capital, will be made.

Correspondence.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—I observed the remarks in your paper as to the right conducting of these institutions. You wish a small body of directors properly paid to look after the affair- of the banks, and a committee of shareholders to look after the directors. This is, perhaps, all very well, so far as the banks in the general case are concerned, although somewhat cumbrous; but who is to look after the interests of the public? Joint stock banks in Scotland are, in point of fact, public institutions—it is mere quibbling and fencing to say otherwise—and in England they are much the same. and fencing to say otherwise—and in England they are much the same. Now, suppose a number of swindlers or adventurers get up a bank, after the histories of the Royal British Bank, and of the much less culpable Liverpool Borough Bank, the Western Bank, and such like, are forgotten,—as everything is in the course of time,—the checks suggested in your paper would be of little or no use. In short, there can be no doubt that it is highly desirable that the affairs of all joint stock banks ought to be submitted to an annual inspection, or oftener if necessary, by inspectors appointed by Government, so as to secure their thorough independence and reliability, and paid by a tax upon the banks upon their annual profits. The general results of the inspections should be made known to the public. In this way only can the interests of the public be effectually and permanently secured, and I have no hesitation in saying effectually and permanently secured, and I have no hesitation in saying that the shareholders themselves would be benefited by this method, which could be very easily arranged by a short and simple Act of Parliament. And while it seems to me that this course is highly expedient and incumbent in every case, it is especially so in those cases where the privilege of limited liability conferred by Act of Parliament is taken adrantage of.—Yours, respectfully, Edinburgh, Nov. 13. SCOTUS.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

Sir,—Your last Saturday's correspondent "M." is greatly misinformed as to the indebtedness to the Borough Bank of Liverpool of the two paid directors, to whom, I suppose, he alludes.

It is only with one of all the directors, and that a paid or managing director, that the bank has had any occasion to compromise; and by this one it is understood that there will be a loss of about 3,000l only.

The loss was incurred by some ten thousand pounds of shares in the bank, pledged as security for money advanced, having unexpectedly become valueless.

This case even is cartainly not a suppose the suppose of t

This case even is certainly not a very culpable one, and does not, I think, impugn the correctness of my assertion that the directors have not made use of the bank for their own interests.

QUESTOR. Liverpool, Nov. 17, 1858.

THE STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL AT THE END OF THE 1858-59 CROP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—As you kindly favoured me by inserting a letter I sent you some little time ago regarding the supply of cotton, perhaps you will again put me under the same obligation. In my former letter, notwithstanding the continued large receipts at the ports (but which, however, the experience of former years has proved are no criterion of the crop), I took the estimate of 3,300,000 bales for the 1858-59 crop, and I also stated my

opinion that it was very probable that our share would be only 1,600,000 ;

		bales
Total amount 1858-59 crop		3,300,000
America will take for its own use	600,000	-1000,000
France and the Continent	1,000,000	
Leave steck in ports	100,000	
Great Britain can only get	1,600 000	
		9 966 666

Now, of the 1,600,000, we will, I calculate, receive 150,000 before 31st December this year, and our stock of American, as shown in my letter

published in your number of 6th November, will be-	
On 31st December, 1858	bales, 166,150 1,450,000
	1,616,150

As the total cotton available from 1st January to October, 1859,— before which date, I calculate, no new cotton of the 1859-60 crop can arrive. The consumption and export of the present year of American cotton has been-

About weekly And taking into consideration the ratification of the treaty with China, I	bales. 34,250
add to this 5 per cent. additional, or say	1,700
Giving as the weekly average of next year	35,980
Our total supply from January 1 to October 15 thus is	1,616,150
sumption are	1.480.320

Leaving stock on the 15th October, 1859 Versus stock on the 15th October, this year.....

We are not likely to have this deficiency supplied from any other quarter. In fact, the India crop will most probably be again deficient, owing to the disturbed state of the country; and it must be borne in mind that this year there will probably be increased shipments of cotton from Bombay to China.

Keeping these facts before me, I think my formerly expressed opinion of a bare supply of cotton during the great part of 1859, and, consequently, increased prices, will be found by your readers to be a correct one.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

9 Wyndham place, Bryanstone square.

M. M. H.

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COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts are not so favourable. There is little business doing at Mulhouse or Rouen. There is more activity in the North, particularly at Roubaix and Turcoing, where stuffs are manufactured that are in good demand. There has not been much variation in the Paris flour market during the past week. Flour been much variation in the Paris flour market during the past week. Flour of the four marks is quoted at 47f 50c the sack of 157 kilogrammes for delivery during the present month, 48f for the month of December, and and 48f 50c for the first four months of the year 1859. The Paris corn market is dull, and sales difficult. The finest samples of wheat were sold at 25f the sack of 120 kilogrammes; good wheat at from 22f to 24f 50c, and inferior 21f to 22f. Wheat has fallen in all the provincial markets. The Southern markets are quiet, exportation for Spain having ceased at Bayonne, Bordeaux, and Marseilles. The Paris oil market is more steady; rape is quoted at 106f 50c in cask, and refined 117f the 100 kilogrammes. Olive oil is firm, at from 220f to 230f. There is a fair share of business Olive oil is firm, at from 220f to 230f. There is a fair share of business doing in the silk markets of the Drôme and the Ardèche, without variation in prices. The iron trade is still dull, both in Paris and in the departments. It is said that the question of the admission of foreign iron into France is still under the consideration of Government. The great and important question of the price of wine has nearly arrived at a solution. France is still under the consideration of Government. The great and important question of the price of wine has nearly arrived at a solution. The struggle—which was not between the producers and consumers, but between the consumers and the speculators holding stocks—has ended by the latter having made a considerable reduction in their demands. It is difficult to say to what extent the fall in prices may go. In fact, though the last vintage was more abundant than any seen in France for several years past, it is also of very superior quality, and many of the growers may be desirous to keep it in their cells as. This is the only chance for the holders of old wines to maintain their price. The following are the present prices at Bercy:—Ordinary Burgundy, 1857, the cask of 272 litres, 90f to 115f; Chablis, 1857, 110f to 130f; Orleans, Beaugency, and Blois, 230 litres, 70f to 80f; Bordeaux, 1857, 228 litres, 120f to 140f; Macon, 1857, 212 litres, 100f to 150f; Rousillon, ordinary, 1856, 45f to 50f. At Avalion, wines of last year are selling at from 50f to 70f the 136 litres. At Cabors, wine of the last vintage is selling at from 200f to 230f the tun. At Dijon, good ordinary wine is selling at from 65f to 85f the cask of 228 litres. The demand for brandies has been more active last week in Paris, and an improvement in prices is to be noticed. Fine beetroot spirit is quoted at Bercy at 55f the hectolitre for delivery; Montpellier, 56f. There is a better demand likewise at Cognac, and the following are the last prices:—Great Champagne brandy, 1858, 85f the hectolitre; good, from 60f to 80f.

The St Petersburg Government has noticed to the Austrian Cabinet its intention to put an end to the Treaty of Commerce which was concluded on the 8th of July, 1846. The Convention in question was made for eight years "and longer," but it was stipulated in article XVII. that if either of the contracting parties should wish to put an end to the contracting parties should wish to put an end to the contract he should be at liberty to d

piece goods market showed some little quietude a few days before the departure of last mail (9th Oct), but upon the arrival of the last advices from home it soon assumed its wonted activity. The amount of business done has been to a fair extent, and our stock is very small. Tonnage.—Rates of freight have declined to 15s to 1t per ton to London and Liverpool for cotton and seeds. To China 4r per candy nominal. Exchange on London has continued its upward course, and bank bills are offering at 2s 0 13-16d, first class local credits at 2s \frac{1}{8}d, and document bills at 2s 1d

to 2s 1½d. On Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 99½; 30 days' 99½. On Madras 30 days' sight, 99½. On China, 218.

The following is a statement of the operations of the United States branch mint at New Orleans, for the month of September, 1858:—

California gold	dols.	6. 58
Total gold deposited		
Foreign silver	313,674	57
Total gold and silver deposits SILVER COINAGE.	314,455	40
Half dollars	dols.	C.

The annexed report has reference to the state of the Albany lumber market to the 27th ult.:—"The receipts of lumber for the week have been light, although nearly double those of last year, when but little was doing. The stock on hand is steadily diminishing, though still large, and well assorted. Sales have been active for both South and East. The shipments have been large, the wharves being lined with vessels receiving cargoes. There is no change to note in prices, though generally the market is firmer. The receipts by the Eric and Champian canals during the third week in October, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, f		Shingle M.	12.	Timber. C. ft.		Staves.
1850	7491000	********	983	********	***	*******	5358000
1851	7692880		510	*******		********	4236000
1852	10029085	********	256	********	6240	********	7738000
1853	12253519		758	*******	***	********	3575762
1854			369		256		5402200
IS55	8350064	*******	1494	********	3399	Territorio de la constanta de	7544300
1856	8526182		1046	********	99	********	5771029
1857	4616400	******	618	*******		*********	2866900
1858	8599000	*******	1511	*******	12	*******	5417586

The receipts for the week exhibit an incr-ase of 3,983,400 feet of boards and scantling, 893,000 of shingles, and 2,550,686 lbs of staves over the corresponding week last year. The receipts by the Eric and Champlain canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 23, in the years named, were as follows :-

	Scantling.						Staves.
	18386659		29485	*******	21716		142425960
1851			29003	********	108000	*******	99666290
1852			27318	********	222006	*******	93442810
1853			26041	********	18229	********	96175150
1854			18318	********	25029	********	113039622
1855			49911	********	11647	********	125070225
1856			31978	*******	10775	********	97450855
1857			50043	*******	81864	*******	145765029
1858	22726977	I	28293	*******	101830	*******	127549503

The excess thus far in boards and scantling over last year is 24.837,569 feet, and timber 19,966 cubic feet, and a decrease in shi igles of 21,750 m_a and staves 18,215,526 lbs.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council have received a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil, enclosing a translation of a Brazil an decree, of 15th September last, modifying the Customs' duties on the following articles:—

Merchandise.	Rate	per	cen
Cod and stock fish		5	
Glossy baize, of any quantity or colour		5	
Colchester baize	*****	-5	
Long-napped baize		5	
Baize of any other quality			
Coatings of any kind			
Buskins or coarse half boots, fit for soldiers, sailors, &c		30	
Allepo flour			
Arrow root			
Out or barley meal			
Potato flour			
Mandioca flour			
Indian corn flour			
Sago flour			
Tapieca flour		6	
Wheaten flour		5	
Any other kind of flour		5	
Wrought or cast iron imported in pieces fit for the building	gof		
small houses		free	3:
Hydrochlorate of sod, or common rough salt		free	ė.
Wool dust		- 12	
Fish not classified, shell fish, oysters and others, pickled, salted	d or		
dry		5	
Water colours for painting papers to paste on walls		5	

The total quantity of seaborne coal imported into London in October last was 281,780 tons, against 236,338 tons in October 1857.

Ships. Tous.

Imported from Janua Ditto	ary 1 to October	31, 1858 1877		Ships 8,667 8,274	2,045.	.447
Increase in the	e present year .			415	Tons.	Cwt.
Chals by railway, October to Chals by canal,					1,625	
Coals by railway, fro	om January I to om January I to	October October	31, 1857 31, 1858	1	001,664 949,157	10 18
Decrease in th	e present year b	y railway	78	*****	52,506	12
Coals by canal, from Coals by canal, from	January I to O	ctober 31 ctober 31	1557 1555		21,419 17,200	
Decrease in th	he present year b	y canal .		*****	4,129	0

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

B. J., MANCHESTER.—If the deed of assignment be formally executed by six-sevenths (in number and value) of the creditors in conformity with the Bankrup'cy Statute of 1849, it is binding on the remainder for debts above £10, from and after the lapse of 3 months from the time when notice was first given of the Bankruptcy, but not till then.

The Bankers' Gagette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET. BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria. cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 17th day of November, 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

-	Notes issued	32,499,370	Government Debt	11,015 100 3,459,900 18,024,370
1		32,499,370		32,499,370
The Party of the P	Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000 3,144,886 6 821 973 12,561,558 819,068	Other Securities	£ 10,808,591 14,711,033 11,766,315 614,546
	Dated the 18th November	27,900,485 c. 1858.	M MARSHALL, Chief C	37,900,485 Cashier.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form,

 present the following result:—
 Lightlities.
 £
 Assets.
 £

 Circulation (including Bank post bills).
 21,552,123
 Securities
 25,441,624

 Public Deposits
 6,821,373
 Bullion
 18,638,916

 Private Deposits
 12,661,568
 40,035,654
 44,080,540

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,144,886l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week,

The deposits, both "public" and "other," having increased, whilst the securities are almost stationary, the reserve of notes and coin in the banking department presents the rather considerable increase of 392,069%. There is also a moderate increase in the coin and bullion. The state of the Treasury balance seems to be very satisfactory.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1855,	1856.	1857.	1858.
Circulation, including bank post	£	£	£	2
bills	20,404 449	20 825,251	22,235,934	21.552,123
Public deposits	4,110,130	4.924,785	5,483,881	6,821,973
Other deposits	10,886 746	10,113,368	13,959,165	12,561,558
Government securities	10,124 848	10,457,869	6,407,104	10,808,591
Other securities	17,787,150	19,054 017	\$0,299,270	14.711,033
Reserve of notes and coin	5,840,994	4 229 747	1,552,686	12,380,861
Coin and bullion	11,263,224	9,684,167	6 484,096	18,638,916
Bank rate of discount	6 7 p. c.	7 D. C.	10 p. c.	3 p. c.
Price of Consols	881	931	894	981
Average price of wheat	808 54	65s 3d	51s 8d	41s 104
Exchange on Paris (short)	25 274 25 321	25 20 25 25		25 5 25 12
Ditto Amsterdam ditto				11 14 11 13
Ditto Hamburg (3 months)	13 95 13 10	10 7 10 712		13 62 13 7

At the corresponding date of the year 1855, the allied army was still lying before the ruins of Sebastopol, and public attention was directed to the progress of the Anglo-French expedition in the Sea of Azoff, but rumours of peace were beginning to circulate on the Continent: our money market was still affected by the drain of specie occasioned by the war, as well as by the heavy payments on account of the Turkish loan and British loan of sixteen millions sterling. In 1856, an unsettled feeling prevailed; at a time when the shipments of silver to the East were rapidly increasing, the Bank of France found themselves under the necessity of adopting extraordinary measures, such as buying gold at a premium in the London and continental markets, and hastily calling in their loans on stocks and shares, regardless of a frightful

crash on the Paris Bourse: in London, loans on Consols. a three per cent. stock-were not obtainable below 7 to 71 per cent., and the Bank of England had just fixed their minimum rate of discount at 7 per cent., the terms previously in force having been 6 and 7 per cent., according to the time which bills had to run. The Bank return for the corresponding week of 1857 showed that the Act of 1844 had been really violated, an over-issue of two millions of notes, unrepresented by bullion, having taken place; the sum in question was represented by a like amount of Government securities, which were transferred from the Banking to the Issue Department; the Bank had also, during the week referred to, sold about a million of Government securities in the open market; the amount of the reserve of notes (forming part of the two millions issued in excess of the statutory limit) was 1,148,1851; the Bank rate of discount was 10 per cent., at which it remained until Christmas Eve; commercial failures were taking place in London from day to day; the rate of discount at Hamburg was 91 per cent., the panic in that city having commenced; and much anxiety was felt in Great Britain respecting the mutinies in India. The period was one of peculiar gloom, to which the present position of the nation forms a most gratifying contrast.

The money market remains without any striking alteration, but the supply of capital has become rather larger, and the demand somewhat less active. For choice paper having two months to run, the general rate in the open market is still $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Where, however, unexceptionable paper is offered, arriving at maturity within a briefer period, a slight concession is submitted to by discounters. As regards six months' bills, the money lenders have been rather stringent during the last week or two, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. may be considered the lowest terms for paper of a high class. At the rates above quoted, the market retains a steady and settled appearance. The only call of importance falling due next week in connection with joint stock undertakings is one of 2l per share (or 400,000l), due on Thursday next, the 25th, on the capital of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. The two issues of debentures of the Indian loan are now entirely paid up; and the next instalment of 15 per cent. on the Turkish loan of three millions is not required before the 8th December. As December draws on, it is probable that the demand for money in commercial channels will receive some stimulus, that being a month in which most people are anxious to keep large balances, whilst the accumulation of the Treasury deposits in the Bank will at the same time be very large. Having regard to these considerations, and to the demand incidental to the close of the year, many people anticipate that the value of money in the open market will, in the course of a few weeks, approximate more nearly to the Bank rate, and that that establishment will receive an accession of business. Unless, however, some more decidedly adverse feature should arise in connexion with the bullion movement, this demand may not prove more than temporary, for during the month of January and February, enormous sums will be distributed in the shape of dividends on British and foreign funds, and British railway securities.

To-day the market was easier than at any former period of the week.

The only imports of specie worth noticing this week have consisted of 40,000*l* from Russia, and about 182,000*l* in gold and silver by the steamer Magdalena, from the West Indies, the announcement of whose arrival at Falmouth was received this morning. It is believed that the gold will be sent to the Continent as soon as it comes to hand.

The shipments of specie by the Pera, on the 20th, for Calcutta and China, are 171,000l, being considerably less than was anticipated, some of the orders having been countermanded, whilst a further portion of the silver previously sold has been held over for the Bombay packet of the 27th. The latter vessel is expected to take a large sum. The Bombay exchange comes reported less favourably for this country.

Owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, the overdue Australian gold ships still keep out. The sums known to be on the way to this country represent an aggregate of 809,500l. The Agincourt, with 283,100l, has been no less than 118 days at sea; the Dover Castle, with 338,900l, 83 days; and the Marco Polo, with 187,500l, 73 days.

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The demand having slackened, the price of bar silver has receded to $61\frac{5}{2}$ d per oz standard. Mexican dollars are nominally quoted $60\frac{3}{4}$ d per oz.

The continental exchanges have been steady at the partial recovery which was established last week. The rates now current appear to allow of the remittance to the Continent of the great bulk of the gold imported, but present no inducement to the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England. The exchanges between London and Vienna, however, have experienced a further important fall—i. e., have become more favourable to Vienna. This indicates that the measures adopted by the Minister of Finance for attracting specie at the present critical period in the financial history of Austria, have thus far been very successful.

It has transpired that negotiations for a termination of the foolish and ruinous contest which has so long raged between the London and North-Western and Great Northern Railway Companies are once more under consideration with a very reasonable prospect of success. Such a consummation is indeed desirable on behalf of the entire railway interest of the kingdom, for the pugnacious and reckless spirit manifested in the course of these discussions has given the public fresh ground to doubt the wisdom and sense of rectitude of railway boards, and has undoubtedly deterred investments. The longer the duration of the scandal, the more pernicious will be the influence exercised. How is it that individuals who may be rivals in business can always manage to confine their rivalry within the limits imposed by common sense, and that the spectacle of reckless competition is confined to associa--railway companies, omnibus companies, and so forth? Can it be that the peculiar interests which are secretly promoted by strife of this character are sufficiently potent to outweigh alike the unfavourable comments of the community at large, and the remonstrances of suffering shareholders? It has been justly remarked that there are objects which are better accomplished by associated than by individual enterprise, but the observation evidently does not hold good if the work to be effected is a reconciliation of these rival interests. Two competing carriers, even were their business as large as that of the two leviathan railway companies whose conduct has given rise to so much scandal, would settle the basis of an agreement in a conference of an hour's duration. When it is a question, however, of bringing a body of English gentlemen of position to agree upon principles which are rigidly and plainly set forth by the ruling of common sense and by the law of right, obstacles of an almost insuperable character are found to interpose. If-which we will not permit ourselves to believe—the present effort at pacification should fail, the shareholders will do well to inquire strictly as to the quarter whence the obstacles arise.

The plan which has been so long in preparation for the resuscitation of the unfortunate Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and for the completion of the steamship Great Eastern, is at length before the public. The great vessel, which has cost about 640,000l, and in respect of which a debt of about 90,000l has been incurred by the old company, is to be handed over to the new "Great Ship Company, Limited." It is said that upwards of 200,000/ of the 330,000l forming the capital of the new company has already been virtually taken up, principally by the Eastern Steam shareholders, who are entitled to 2l 10s of this capital, in virtue of every 20l share previously held. Such of the Eastern Steam shareholders as do not choose to embark in the undertaking will receive, it is stated, merely their share of the divisible assets, estimated to produce scarcely 2l per share. It is, therefore, obviously their interest to take part in the new project, for it will be somewhat remarkable if the stock of the new company, who have purchased the great vessel upon such moderate terms, goes to a discount. capital of 330,000l is estimated to be sufficient to purchase and complete the vessel, and for all other purposes. The capital not subscribed for is now offered to the public. The shares are of 1l each.

At Paris to-day (Friday) the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follows, viz.:—Three per Cent. Rentes, for money, 74.70; ditto, for account, 74.80; ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents., for money, 97.75; Bank of France shares, 3,155. Compared with the closing quotations of less Friday, the Three per Cents. exhibit a fresh advance of $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making a total rise of nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. within a fort-

night. The position of the Bourse is decidedly strong, political affairs being comparatively tranquil, and money extremely abundant. A judicious degree of caution has likewise been displayed of late in opening fresh channels for the employment of capital.

The English funds, though leaving off a shade lower than on last Friday, have shown considerable firmness during the week. Business has been languid; a quantity of stock is still held on speculation; and one or two large bonâ fide sales have not been wanting. The steadiness which, despite these restraining considerations, has prevailed, indicates that a moderate but steady absorption of stock by the public must at the same time be going on. The period is now drawing near when the market will be supported by purchases in anticipation of the approaching dividend on Consols. Meanwhile, the buoyancy of the Paris Bourse promotes a firm feeling. At four o'clock this afternoon Consols were quoted 98½ for money, and 98 3-16 to ¼ for the 7th of December, being about ½ per cent. lower than on Friday last. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

						~				
				Cas	SOLS.					
		Money		00.		ccoun				
T.	owes		lighes	. T	owest			. 4	T-A	W1115
	98		981				lighe		Excheque	er Buis.
Monday		****		*****	984	*****	981	*****		
Tronder	977	*****	984	*****	984		984		29s pm 3	
Tuesday	977	*****	98	*****	98		981	*****		
Wednesday	97%	*****	SINE	*****	98	*****	981	*****	28s pm 3	ls pm
	988		352		988	*****	983		298 pm 3	1s pm
Friday	388	*****	387	*****	981		988		29s pm 5	2s pm
			Cl	osing	prices			Closi	ing prices	
				st Fr					is day.	
3 per cent. co	nsols	80001		984	- "				981 4	
_	-		У	98	No.				984 1	
New 3 per ce	nte								967 7	
3 per cent. re	duce	4	*******	963	7			*****		
Exchequer bi	lle	Messer	March	904	36s			******	961 7	
Exchequet of		*******			31s			NYKKELE	33s 36s p	
Dank stock							8.67	******	29s 32s p	
Bank stock		******	*****				4.5	******	224 26	
East India st				225					224 26	
Spanish 3 per							**	******	47 1	
- 3 per	cent	s, new	def	304			**	******	302 15	
Passive	******	*******		104	115		4.0	******	10 11	
Portuguese 3							**	******	47 5	
Mexican 3 pe	er cer	its		204	2			******	20 1	
Dutch 21 per	cent	S		66.	7				661 7	
- 4 per c	cents			100	1				1005 14	
Russian 41 st	tock.			102	1 35				1025 35	
		t			14				114 14	
Sardinian sto	els			94	5				94. 5	
Peruvian 41								******	92.3	
- 3 p	er co	nt						*******	734 45	
Venezuela		********		40					40.1	
Spanish cert	ificet	00		6.3					51 61	
Turkish loan								******		
								*******	92 6	- 7
New ditto, 4	per c	CHE		100	2			******	105 2	4

The movement in the railway share market has been unimportant, business being limited. Upon the whole, the course of prices has been favourable, Caledonian stock having risen 1 per cent.. Great Northern 4 per cent., North British 4 per cent., and Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North, Western 4 per cent. On the other hand, Great Western has declined ½ per cent., and the North-Eastern stocks are dull. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	osing prices ast Friday.		idg prices
			92 4
Bristol and Exeter	92 4		
Caledonian	542 54	*******	851 61
Eastern Counties	62 3	RESERVES	62 3
East Lancashire	93 5	*******	93.5
Great Northern	1055 6者	WEEKSTON.	1061 7
Great Western	542 B	*******	511 41
Lancashire and Yorkshire	955 量	*******	954 6
London and Blackwall	0 64	*********	5番 6量
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	110 12	*******	111 12
London and North-Western	90 1	*******	902 14
London and South-Western	93 4	******	94.4
Midland	971 81	92000000	974 H&
North British	56 4	*********	564 7
North Staffordshire	41 4 dis	********	43 å dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	27 9	distance.	27 9
South-Eastern	744 5	*******	741 5
South Wales	75 7	*******	74 6
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	98 1	******	922 31
North-Eastern, York stock		*******	70章 64
FOREIGN SHARES.			
Northern of France	. 393 40	*******	408 6
Eastern J. France		*******	281 2
Deutch Rhenish		******	41 32 dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranear		*****	352 8
East Indian		*******	14)7点 造
Madras guaranteed 45		********	174 2
Paris and Orleans		********	56 7
Western & X-Wstrn of France		********	24 5
Great India Peninsular		*******	211 章 章
Great Western of Canada		*****	182 2
Great Western or Canada			
	OR OR DELL	TON	
PRI	CE OF BULL	TON OUNCE	3 17 9
Foreign Gold bars (stand	ard)	her aumos	0 0 0
Mexican dollars			0 0 0

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES	OF	ENGLISH	STOCKS.
LIMILES	V.L	THE PARTY OF	- A U U MAIN

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Tra.
Bank Stock, div 9 per cen:		226		225 26	225	225
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns		965 2	965 5	965 8	963	明清 着
3 rer Cent. Consols Anns		984 8	984 8	98 1	984 4	081 1
New 3 per Cent. Aunuities		963	961 4	961 3	981 1 967 7	967
New 34 per Cent		1	***		1064	***
New 24 per Cent	***			824	100	82 3
5 per Cent	***	1	***	1	***	***
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860		1 3-16	1 3-16		1 3-16	1 3-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859		***	***	***	415	***
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	***	***		17		***
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	***	***	***	-8		***
Ditto Apr. 5, 1885	***	1		183		155
India Stock, 10g per cent		1	***	2271	111	2261
Do. Loan Debentures	908	995 3	***	998	995	993
Do. Do. Do. 2nd Issue			991 8	1	993	993 1
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/		10s 14sp		12s 14sp		13. 1280
Ditto under 500/				Ids 10sp		
Bank Stock for accut Dec 7		1		ros rosp	1 22 2107	
	001	981 1	984 8	981	983	981 4
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct. Dec. 7				1 "	8	N S R
	***	1	***	***		
Consol Scrip	***	***	***	***	***	
Exchequer Scrip	***	Otto Shen	31s 28sp	984.7	SIs p	29s 32sp
xcheq. Bills, 1,000/ 2d & 1 d	8.118		288 D	1	288 D	
Ditto 500/ -	***	29s p	Ose Cler	29s 31sp		302 n
Ditto Small -	1005	Sls p		1003	1000	1004 4
Ditto Bonds B 1859 3 pc		***	1008	1	1000	1008 2
Ditto under 1,600/	1111	212	100%	100	Tough.	***

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues	Wed.	Thur.	Fri
Austrian Bonds	***		***	MAK		
Brazilian 5 per cent	***		1034		103	1
Ditto 46 per cent, 1852	***	***	***	242	*××	2
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	***	157	***	212	818	***
Ditto New, 1843	***	***	***	***	448	***
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	***	834 4	85	845 B	841 5	1 44
Cuba 6 per cent	***	***	***	244	***	0.00
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla 7 per ce.	1	***	***	***	*118	861
Chilian 6 per cent		***	***	1 ***	1105	
Ditto 3 per cent	***	2.55	78		***	
Danish 3 per cent, 1825		***	***	***	***	
Ditto 5 per cent	104	***	1		104	
Dutch 26 per cent, Exchange 12 guilder			***	***	***	***
Equador New Consolidated	1	***	***	1	158 3	16
Grenada, New Active 21 per cent	***		***	***	***	
Ditto Deferred	***	***	***	444	***	
Greek			***	***	***	
Guatemala 5 per cent	55			1	***	
Mexican 3 per cent	201 1	1201		201	201 1	203
Peruvian 44 per cent	1	1		911 2	92 2	923
Ditto 3 per cent	1	73	731 3	731 4	737	74
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	***	475	474 4	47	111	831
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	1 111		1133			113
Ditto 4d per cent		1	1031 8	124	104 38	
Sardinian 5 per cent	943	941 8	943 1	943		943
Spanish 3 per cent	471 1	47	478 1	1	474 5	471
Ditto 3 per cent Deferred	30%		31"	1	8 2	36%
Ditto Passive	8	1	103	104		
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	***	1		***	***	
Swedish 4 per cent		1			88	
Turkish 6 per cent	924 3	921 1	925	925		928
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed	4.1	1058 4	1054	105	1051	
Venezuela 5 per cent		8 8			***	
Ditto Deferred, 2 per cent			148		***	1
Dividends on the above payable in London			4	***	***	1
Austrian & per cent, 10 gu. per £ sterlin,	g			84	908	
Belgian 24 percent		***	***	***	***	}
Ditto 4 per cent	1		100	***	***	1003
Datch 21 per cent, Exchange 12 guilders		663	661	661	663	663
Ditto & percent Certificates	100	1013		1003	1014	1004

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

					1	Tues	day.	Frida	ıy.
				Time.	Prices ne	egotiat d	Prices negotiated on 'Change.		
Amsterdam					short.	11 141	11 15	11 143	11 14
Ditto				**	3 ms.	11 162	11 17	11 162	11 17
Rotterdam	**	**	**	**	_	11 168	11 17	11 162	11 17
Antwert	65	**	**	**	-	25 271	25 324	25 27	25 393
Brussels	**	**	**	**	_	25 271	25 324	25 271	25 325
Hamburg	**	**		**	1 -	13 64	13 7	13 61	13 7
Paris	**	**		**	snort.	25 5	25 121	25 5	25 15
Ditte		**		***	3 ms.	25 30	25 35	25 271	25 321
Marseilles	**	**		**	-	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Franktort-or	n-the	-Main	**	**	-	1184	1187	1184	1187
Vienna.	**	**	**		-	10.54	10 58	10.50	10.54
Trieste		**	**	**	-	10 55	10 59	10 51	10 55
Petersburg		**		**	-	341	35	347	35
Madrid				**		491	493	492	491
Cadiz	**	**		**	-	498	495	491	498
Leghern	**			**	-	29 80	29 85	29 771	29 85
Genea	**	**	**	**	-	25 45	25 50	25 45	25.50
Naples	**	**	**	74	-	41	411	41	411
Palerino	**	**		***	-	123	1231	123	1231
Messina	**	**	**	***	-	3.234	1232	1231	1231
Lisbon	**	**	**	***	-	523	521	524	528
Operio-	20.0	**	**	**	-	524	53	52	53
RieJanetro	**	**	**		0 ds st.	***	***	***	213
New York				8.1		/	D-100		

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Par Nov.		Londo Nov. 1				Lond		Pa Nev	ris . 17	Lond	
H	F	C	F (-	F	C	F	C	F	e	F	C
March and 22 Sept.	97		96 87	8	96	60.	***		97	60	***	
June and 22 Dec.	74	50	***	1	74	70	***		74	90	***	
Do. Serip 2nd Loan of 1855	**		six				200		**		***	
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. }	3150	0	***	3	1150	0	***		3150	0	***	
Exchange on London 1 month Ditto 3 months		5	***	1		5	***	- 1	25		***	
o months	24	ou	411		24	30			24	30	***	

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Date.		Rate of Exchange on London.			
Paris	Nov. 18	*****	25 71	*****	3	days' sight
-	- 18		24 921	******	2	months' date
Antwerp	- 18	*****	25 5 25 74	*****	8	days' sight
Amsterdam	- 16	******	11 70 11 725		3	Am 0.946
-	- 16	*****	11 621 11 65	*****	2	months' date
Hamburg	- 16	******	13 4		- 8	days' sight
_	- 16	*****	13 23		3	months' date
St Petersburg	- 10	******	35%	*****	3	
Lisbon	-	*****	535	*****	3	Prop.
Gibraltar	5	*****	50%	*****	3	Name .
New York	- 4	*****	1097 110	*****	60	days' sight
Jamaica	Oct. 25	*****	1½ per cent. pm	*****	30	-
-	- 25	*****	1 per cent. pm	*****	60	Street.
dame.	25	*****	½ per cent. pm	*****	90	Prop.
Havana	- 15	*****	15 15½ per cent. pm	*****	90	Trans.
Rio de Janeiro	- 10	*****	26åd 26åd	*****	60	State.
Bahia	- 14	*****	261d	*****	60	Name .
Pernambuco	- 16	*****	264	*****	60	_
Buenos Ayres	Sept. 27	*****	GSs 6d	*****	60	No.
Singapore	Oct. 6	*****	4s 4.d		6	months' sight
Ceylon	- 15	*****	4 per cent. dis	*****	G	1000
Bombay	- 25	*****	2s 1d 2s 1ad	*****	G	
Calcutta	5	*****	2s 01d 2s 01d	*****	- 6	
California	-	*****	***		60	
Hongkong	Sept. 28	*****	4s 0d	*****	6	months' sight
Mauritius	- 23		3 per cent. dis	*****	90	days' sight
Simile.		*****	21 per cent, dis		60	-
Sydney		*****	1 pm	*****	60	-
Valparaiso	- 15	*****	44d	*****	60	-

£
117
115
115

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about ½ per mille discount, and the short exchange on London is 25.10 per 1l sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of 3l 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is rather more than 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 425 per mark, and the short exchange on London is 13.4% per 11 sterling. Standard gold at the English Mint price is therefore nearly 2-10ths per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS

GIBRALTAE, MALTA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS, CEYLON, INDIA, AND CHINA.—Mails fo the Mediterranean, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Ceylon, and China, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 25th inst.—The next mail from Calcutta direct, Penang, Singapore, and China, via Marseilles, is due in London on the 27th inst.

Malta, Egypt Adex, Cetlon, And Australia.—The next mails, via Marseilles, will be despatched on the evening of the 16th prox.—The next mails, via Southampton, will be despatched on the evening of the 11th prox. A mail for India, via Bombay, will also be sent by this despatch.

Malis Arrivea.

LATEST DATES.

On the 13th, Mediterranean, per steamer Sultan, via Southampton—Alexandria, Oct. 27; Maita, Nov. 1.

On the 14th, Peninsula, per steam ship Tagus, via Southampton—Gibraltar, Nov. 5; Cadiz, 6; Lisbon, 9; Vigo, 10.

On the 16th, United States, per steam ship Europa, via Cork—Boston, 3rd inst, and Halifax, 5th inst.

On the 18th, West Indies, per steam skip Magdalena, via Falmouth—Jamaica, Oct. 25; and St Thomas, Nov. 1.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

	Wh	eat.	Bar	ley.	Oa	ts.	Ry	e.	Bea	ns.	Pea	S.
Sold last week		qrs 99283 91010 109942 126465		98660 96931		qrs 9440 13455 14399 19029		qrs 149 133 41 289		8 81 911 910	qr6 1070 1912 3298 2651	
1894	132	600	89	133	15	778	- 0	147	47	76	-	165
Weekly average, Nov. 13	41	10	35	d. 5.	23	d 2	31	0	8 43	4	43	d S
Oct. 30	42	8 10	35 35	57	23 23	5	33	0	42	9	44	7
23 - 16	42	4	35 35	8 9	22	10	30 32	6	43	7	45	6
9	42	8	35	10	23	7	32	7	44	2	44	7
Six weeks' average	42	5	35	6	23	2	81	9	43	7	44	8
Same time last year	54	2	42	9 0	25 1	6	36	0	45	5 0	41	4

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An Account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, elistinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester. Plymouth, Leith, Glasgew, Dandee, and Perth. In the week ending November 10, 1850.

1	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley meat.			Peas and peameal.	& bean-	Indian corn and Indian meal.	Buck- wheat & buckwht meal.
Foreign Colonial	52878 1196	qrs 34912	qrs 76719	qrs 1211	qrs 3599 2211	qrs 8427	qre 10663	qrs 1
Total	54074 N	34912	76719	1211	5810	8427	10663	1

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MONTHLY IMPORTS OF GRAIN, &c.

An Account showing the Quantities of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour Imported into the United Kingdom, and admitted to Home Consumption in the month of October, 1858.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Pos- sess out of Europe	Total.
	grs bush	grs bush	grs bush
Wheat	282239 0	3252 6	285491 6
Barley	168577 1	3 4	168580 5
Oats	246342 3	4 5	246347 C
Rye	20948 7		20948 7
Peas	17330 4	2696 3	20026 7
Beans	36929 4	0 4	36930 0
Maize or Indian corn	252363 5		252363 5
Buckwheat	210 4	***	210 4
Total	1024941 4 ewt or lb	5957 6 cwt ar lb	1030899 2 cwt or lb
Wheat meal and flour	ewt qr lb	2631 0 0	ewt qr lb
	18 1 0	2001 0 0	18 1 0
Barley meal	1040 3 7	178 2 0	1219 1 7
	443 3 7	160 2 0	443 3 7
Rye meal	2 3 7	***	
Pea meal	6 0 0	***	
Bean meal		***	6 0 0
Maize or Indian corn meal	MOX O MO	***	254 3 26
Buckwheat meal	2 0 0	***	2 0 0
Total	178972 2 19	2810 1 0	181782 3 19

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

The few samples of English wheat on offer at Mark lane today were taken off slowly, at Monday's quotations. Oats ruled the turn dearer; but other articles were very inactive, on former terms. The imports from abroad are only moderate.

At Liverpool this morning wheat commanded full prices. The continental markets continue heavy.

Messrs Anketell and Co., of Alexandria, thus report the state of the grain trade at that port to the 3rd inst :- "During the past month the arrivals of wheat have been fair, and stocks of ready produce have increased. At the same time prices have continued very steady, with slight fluctuations, and holders up to the present moment have shown no anxiety to sell at a sacrifice. The arrivals of beans from the interior have been exceedingly limited. The following are about our quotations of this day per quarter, cost and freight, viz.:-Orders, United Kingdom, Saidi wheat, 27s to 27s 6d; port direct, 26s 6d to 27s: orders, Behera wheat, 26s to 26s 6d; port direct, 25s 6d to 26s: orders, Saidi beans 30s 6d, port direct, 30s.

The improved demand in the Liverpool cotton market which The improved demand in the Liverpool cotton market which prevailed last week, has made steady but further progress throughout the present, and the transactions have been again on a liberal scale. The total sales reach 58,000 beles, of which 47,000 bales are to the trade, 4,000 bales have been taken on speculation, and 7,000 bales for export. Some qualities of American are enhanced in value ½d per lb, and Surats, owing to their general scarcity, are also nearly ½d dearer to buy. Other descriptions are unchanged. To-day the market closes firm, at the highest rates of the week. Sales 8,000 bales. The American accounts advise very heavy receipts coming in: this creates ideas the highest rates of the week. Sales 8,000 bales. The American accounts advise very heavy receipts coming in: this creates ideas of a very extensive crop as the result, and extreme estimates are now indulged. Although prices may thereby for a while be kept in check, and perhaps decline somewhat, still planters will not succumb to very reduced prices, and the lighter part of the crop will also be coming in at the end of the season as it seems. The shipments meantime remain very light to this country. In this market 1,200 bales have changed hands during the week at previous rates. vious rates.

"The absence of frost, and the continuation of fine weather for picking," says a New York letter, "are bringing us more favourable reports of the cotton crop, and we notice a tendency to increased estimates from all quarters. The past few weeks have been extremely favourable both for maturing and picking, and if frost keeps off for a few weeks more, we may expect exaggerated estimates to prevail. This will induce rapid delivery and free selling at the Southern ports."

The cotton trade at Antwerp has been very inactive of late. Annexed are the latest quotations at the above port:—

Annexed are the latest quotations at the above port :-

-	Louisiana and Mo			a, Flori
	c.			C.
Ordinary	34	*******	******	34
Good ordinary	36			303
Low middling		*******		38
Middling	41			41
Good middling		2		421
Middling fair	45			431

We have received the following cotton report from Alexandria, under date the 3rd inst.:—Some supplies of new cotton have rived; its quality is not so good as last year's as to colour, and the staple is shorter. This is attributed to the want of water in several localities, which circumstance makes us expect that the quantity will be less also. The market has not been very brisk; however prices remain steady; about 8,400 cw/s have been sold during the last fourteen days. during the last fourteen days.

Free on board.	cost and e	ommission :	included.	
	Per 100	kilos.	Per 100 lb	9.
Ordinary Middling Good middling Good to fine Extra fine	191 198 210	47 53 91	52 21	
EXPORTED from JANUARY 1	to NOVEMI 1856, bales.	BER 3, durin 1857. bales.	ig the last three 1858. bales.	years.
- France	95,068 31,234	64,386	91,991	
Total	161,568	99,733	130,585	

The demand for tea has improved, and common sound congou has readily produced 10½d per lb.

The following table shows the stock of tea in the United Kingdom, the deliveries, and the quantities afloat at stated periods:

Stock United Kingdom. Deliveries. Quantity afloat.

NO DOUGH	CHILDRE TETA	" CALLED	TACKTACTION*	6	A CHARLETTE A STRONG	ΑĪ
Nov. 1.	lbs		lbs		Ibs	
1850	36,864,000	*** **	34,463,000		19.851.400	
1851	45,582,000	******	35,632,000		21.807.400	
1852	48,837,000	*****	38,494,000			
1853	54,615,000	******	39.751,000		16,172,400	
1854	62,870,000		42,655,000	* * *	20,559,600	
1855	64,612,000		55,185,000		18.947.000	
1856	84,221,000		49,497,000		18,931,800	
1857	73,514,000	*****	57,315,000		11,177,995	
1858	66,442,000	******	56,492,000		9,835,960	
PAR A PAR A STATE OF THE PARTY					- Section	

The North China Herald of the 20th September, furnishes the

following, in reference to the tea and silk markets:

Although the business done in tea has been larger since the last mail left than during any previous half month in this season, it amounts to only about 38,000 packages of green, principally Taipings, and a few parcels of old congon. The arrivals of greens continues large and stocks are increasing greatly. A few chops of Fychow and Moyune kinds have been taken at extreme rates, giving confidence to the teamen, so that we cannot expect to see lower prices yet for these descriptions. Blacks come slowly to market, and the musters are generally withheld, whilst foreigners show no disposition to treat at the prices the teamen talk of. We do not

Congou—Ningehow, Oonam and Oo Leesan, Hohow and mixe Flowery Pekoe	opak, old d leaf ki	nds,	old	18	0 22 22 50
Common			Superf		
Gunpowder and Imperial 17 Young Hyson 13 Hyson 17 Twankay and Skin 9	to 24 21 23	******	25 22 24	to	40-50 29-32 30
EXPORTS from SHANGHAI from To Great Britain direct,— To Sept. 2, as per last report 6, Stornowayfor London 18, Challengerfor London	Black.	*18	Green. 1bs 256841 111601		
Sept. 19, 1858—Total		-	587242 494441	_	1400 522 486 330 3

-Great activity has obtained in the market since our last report. There has been an ample supply to meet the brisk demand, and between 5,000 and 6,000 bales have been settled. As prices in the country are higher than here, dealers are not disposed to accept lower rates, though they are free sellers; prices, therefore, have remained nearly as last quoted. The quality of late arrivals continues to be inferior to that previously received. The export is creeping up, but still 9,336 bales less for the season than at the same period last year.

OUGTATIONS.

	60019	£ £ 5,7 k 7 1.7 e	
	taels.	,	taels.
Tsatlees, No. 1 to 5	285 to 375	Lae Yungs	215 to 225
Taysaams, No. 1 to 5	230 - 310	Throwns	310 - 335
- Longreel, mid	260		
The export to Great B.	ritain, the c	ontinent of Europe, and	I to India,

direct and coastwise, is as fellows :-

18, per Challenger for London	3457 3139
	6, per Stornoway. for London

change has taken place.

change has taken place.

There has been a steady business doing in rice—the stock of which is still very large—at fully late rates.

A commercial letter from Rangoon, dated October 1, gives the annexed particulars of the rice trade:—"Exportations during the first nine months of the year 1858, 3,805,695 baskets, against 2,562,282½ baskets during the same period last year, being an increase for 1858 of 1,343,412½ baskets, of which 1,258,968½ baskets increase to China and the Straits, and 15,557½ baskets less to Europe. Prices have not been so moderate as during former years. Of the exports this year, 1,607,472 baskets went to Europe, and 2,198,263 to China and the Straits. The new crop is looking

favourable. It is difficult to fix prices on the opening of next season; we expect they will be very moderate.

Indigo has moved off slowly, on former terms.

Messrs Moran and Co., of Calcutta, thus allude to the indigo trade. The account is dated the 8th of October:—"With regard to the new crop of indigo, we have but little alteration to make in the aggregate estimate from that given in our last. Some factories in Kishnaghur and Jessore have closed with a few hundred maunds more than were expected, whilst Tirhoot and Chuprah are about to close with a result of two thousand maunds less than was anticipated, the heavy rain reported in our last having almost entirely destroyed the Khoonties. Our accounts from the Benares provinces are rather more favourable; we are, therefore, disposed to vinces are rather more favourable; we are, therefore, disposed to increase our estimate one thousand maunds for these districts; but from the Doab we cannot speak so favourably, the plant having suffered a good deal from drought; the natives also are said to be keeping a good deal of plant for seed. The present estimate now stands as follows, viz.:—Lower Bengal, 50,000; Tirhoot and Chuprah, 18,000; Benares and the Doab, 16,060; total, 84,000 mds. Exports of indigo from 1st November, 1857, to evening of the 7th current:—To Great Britain, 17,178; Havre and Bordeaux, 4,242; Marseilles, 109; foreign Europe, 121; America, 768; Gulf, &c., 2,081; total, 24,499 chests.

The colonial wool sales are still well attended by buyers, and the whole of the parcels offered up to this time have changed hands at the opening advance of 1d to 2d per lb.

hands at the opening advance of 1d to 2d per lb.

Scotch pig iron has sold to a fair extent, at 53s 3d cash. The total shipments last week were 7,877 tons, against 11,025 tons in 1857. Tin has commanded rather than the state. Tallow has very little has been passing.

The oil market has continued in a healthy state. Tallow has at 51s 3d for P.Y.C. on the spot.

Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to the 27th Oct., O.S. (estimated at 25 poods to the cask)	casks 03116		1857. casks 102335 513	***	1856. easks. 106791 4963
Total loaded off from St Petersburg, 25th Oct., O.S		***	102848 913	***	111754 341
Total at the close of the navigation	***		103761		112095
London Liverpool Bristol. Other English ports Ireland Scotland Germany France	$\begin{array}{c} 4958 \\ 5065 \\ 11281 \\ 590 \\ 1082 \\ 9508 \end{array}$	***	2350 1122 11917 1132 329 14946	***	51610 9170 5555 9751 977 2203 18235 9290
i	03116		102335		106791

In reference to the dry goods trade, the New York Shipping List says:—"The season is fast drawing to a close, and trade is List says:—"The season is fast drawing to a close, and trade is irregular and dull, though there is no marked variation in prices. The stock of most kinds of domestic cotton goods is accumulating, the exceptions being a few well-known styles of heavy brown sheetings, fine brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings and printing cloths. All kinds of woollen goods are in large supply, and prices tend downward, notwithstanding the high cost of the raw materials." The following table shows the value of foreign dry goods entered at the port of New York, withdrawn from warehouse, and entered for warehousing, for the month of October, 1858, compared with the corresponding period of the two ber, 1858, compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years :-

	ENTERED FOR	CONSUM	PTIO:	N.		
Manufactures	d1 1-1-	1856.		1857.		1858.
	of wocldols		***	278,922	***	1,008,686
Do.	cotton	738,267	***	130,442	***	529,125
Do.	silk	1,256,168	***	171,636	***	1,364,921
Do.	flax	445,386	***	87,374	***	415,830
Miscellaneous		457,023	***	103,649	***	226,528
Total enter	red for consumption	4,097,660	***	772,023		3,545,090
	WITHDRAWN F	ROM WAR	EHO	CSE.		
		1856.		1857.		1858.
Manufactures	of wool dols	223,917	***	63,809	***	300,980
Do.	cotton	94,869	***	18,787	***	64,094
Do.	silk	96,789		31,660	***	54,498
Do.	flax	70,325	***	3,759	***	72,534
Miscellaneous		36,240	***	24,583	***	75,730
Total	************************	522,140	***	142,598		567,836
Add entered fo	r consumption	4,097,660	-	772,023	244	3,545,090
Total thro	wn upon market	4,619,800	*14	914,621	***	4,112,926
	ENTERED FOR	WAREHO	USIN		1	, , ,
		1856.	0 024	1857.		1858.
Manufactures	of wool dols	184,904	144	776,952		94,022
Do.	cotton	328,530	***	520,988	***	
Do.	silk	73,260		915,272	***	78,761
Do.	flax	183,356		341,935	***	49,216
Miscellaneous	*******************	90,492	2	222,061	***	80,506 51,266
Total		860,542		2,777,208		
Add entered for	or consumption	4,097,660	***	772,023	***	348,771 $3,545,090$
Total ente	red at the port	4,958,202		3,549,231		3,893,861

COTTON.

NEW YORK, November 2 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON

New Orleans, on Oct. 23 Mobile 23 Florida 14 Texas 9 Savannah 22	Charleston Oct. 22 North Carolina 23 Virginia 1 New York 26 Other Ports 23

	1000	1994	increase .	D'crease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on September 1	101025	46511	54514	
Received at the ports since ditto	517682	240782		Are
Exported to Great Britain since ditto	95715	78858		***
Exported to France since ditto	48089	19266		***
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	5586	7658	20060	919
	5804	3748		2072
Experted to other foreign ports since ditto				***
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard	155194	109550	45664	
at these ports	372609	170760	201849	***
			1	

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.

(Not included in receipts) bales 21213 At latest corresponding dates

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES,

1	183	58	182	57
Stock on hand Sept. 1	bales	bales 101025 517682	bales	bales 46511 240782
Total supply Deduct shipments Deduct stock left on hand	155194 372609	618707	109530 170760	287293
Louder Stock feet on hand	012000	527803	210100	280290
Leaves for American consumption		90904		7003

Freight to Liverpool, 3-16d to 7-32d per lb.—Exchange, 1091 to 1098 VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans Oct. 16		20	11
Mobile 16		5	415
Florida 14	***	***	***
Savannah 21	6	22	2
Charleston 21	7	4	2
New York 26		6	81
Galveston	***	***	***
Total	53	37	96

Continued large receipts at the ports, and the holding off of frost in the growing regions, together with a slight abatement of demand, have caused a depression in the market, and a decline of one-eighth of a cent has been submitted to. The home trade are buying sparingly, and the stock on the market is moderate, the decline being for the most part on parcels to arrive and in floating cargoes for Europe. Sales for the three days are estimated at 6,000 bales, the market closing irregular. We

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland. Florida. Mobile.

Virginia, 368; Philadelphia, 118to 26th October, 9,237 bales in 1858, against 14,017 bales in 1857.

LIVERPOOL MARKET .- Nov. 19. PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good	Fine.	-Sam Ord.	e period Fair.	1857— Fine.
Upland	6 6 7 7 7	7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	717 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 1 8 9 9	per 1b 75 84 9 104 61	per 1b	per 1b	per 1b

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &C.

Whole Jan. 1 to	import. Nov 19.	Consun Jan. 1 to	Nov. 19.	Exp Jan. 1 to	orts, Nov. 19.	Compute	
1858	1557	1858	1857	1858	1857	1858	1857
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
2061983	2021155	1890760	1738270	253540	236740	336780	327820

There has been throughout the past week a very general demand for cotton from the trade, though chiefly only to meet immediate wants, and in small parcels Exporters have done a good business, and for speculation a fair amount is reported. The import has been very trifling, owing to contrary winds, and the stock in consequence shows a considerable reduction. Prices of almost all grades of American have tightened, and most of our quotations have to be raised 1-16d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d per lb. The middling qualities are decidedly scarce. Brazils have declined generally \$\frac{1}{2}\$d per lb. and are still unsaleable. Egyptian are without much change. East Indias have maintained their former level, being light in stock. The sales to-day are \$000 bales. There has been, perhaps, scarcely so firm a feeling during the last two days. The reported export amounts to 7,170 bales, consisting of 2,480 american, 140 Brazil, and 4,550 East India.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Although the amount of business doing in wool has not been to say extensive, owing to the high rates demanded by the staplers (arising from the great activity in the biddings at the public sales now in progress in London), the demand for that article, throughout the manufacturing districts, has certainly improved, and, in some instances, the quotations have shown a hardening tendency. Both for home use and export, increased transactions have taken place in manufactured goods; nevertheless, the prices realised have not advanced in proportion to the present value of wool. Trade generally now shows signs of great improvement. Stocks of goods are low, and most of the miles are running full time. Iron may be considered firm in price; but the export trade is still devoid of animation. Compared with last week, no quotable change has taken place in prices. place in prices.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 18 .- This market has been sufficiently active as not only to sustain, but rather increase, the improving tendency of prices. In the existing condition of engagements no great amount of sales in one In the existing condition of engagements no great amount of sales in one week has indeed been required to do this, but whatever change has occurred this week has been without exception to the advantage of sellers, and in evidence of the very constant course of demand still happily undisturbed by external influences. In yarps, a numerous assortment of small sales have been placed for Germany and Holland, chiefly for immediate delivery, ere the frost should add to the cost of transit. Low numbers in the bundle, with warps and pin cops, have in consequence risen particularly. In yarns for India, transactions have not been of much weight, but full rates have been sustained. In yarns for the district up to 50's, an fd per lb has been added to the advance of last week, and paid freely. In cloths of all sorts there has been a fair general inquiry, chiefly escaping a few sorts of long-cloths and domestics. Shirtings up to 6 lbs have been remarkably scarce, and 7 to 8 lbs have been sold at 1½d per piece above the rates of last week. The market to-day closes with more animation on the prospect of Bombay letters to-morrow. on the prospect of Bombay letters to-morrow.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Nov	ice r. 18, 858	N	ov.	N	ov. 356	N	ov.	N	ov.	N	ice ev. 853
RAW COTTON.	S	d	s	d	8	d	s	d	8	d	9	d
Upland fairper lb	0	74	0	71	0	71	0	61	0	6	0	63
Ditto good fair	0	78	0	75	0	74	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	64	0	6
Pernambuco fair	0	82	0	81	0	75	0	65	0	63	0	7
Ditto good fair	- 0	81	0	81	.0	74	0	66	0	71	0	7
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1	0.	0	115	0	101	0	98	0	9	0	9
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	0	111	0	11	0	101	0	87	0	9	0	9
26-in. 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2oz	5	15	5	0	4	9	4	43	4	0	4	9
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 20z	6	15	G			104	5	G	5	13	5	10
89-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 871		-								- 4		
yards, 8 lbs 4oz	9	11	8	41	7	101	7	2	7	14	8	3
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 81bs 12oz		(1	9	-1	8	9			8		13	3
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz	11	()		0		103		3	9	41	100	-7
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36			1			- 9						
vards, 91hs	8	73	8	G	7	4	7	13	7	13	7	7

tions in flax have been somewhat extensive. Tow and jute have ruled less active; but linen goods have commanded more attention.—
BIRMINGHAM.—The trade generally has improved. The principal improvement experienced in the home trade is from the midland and western counties. As regards the latter, the orders have been in all respects up to the average; it is only in the northern counties and in Scotland where any fall-off in the trade can be said to be experienced. Generally the manufacturers are pretty well employed. The iron trade of this district is scarcely as brisk as it was a month ago, but all the principal works are engaged upon orders received at quarter-day. all the principal works are engaged upon orders received at quarter-day, so that no slackness is visible, and prices are pretty firmly maintained.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 2.—Flour and Meal.—The market for Western canal flour opened with more tone, under a good home-trade inquiry and a slight falling off in the receipts, and the buoyancy was perceptible on the succeeding day, but yesterday the demand slightly abated, and the common brands were sold, in some instances, at a slight reduction—say 5 cents. The receipts at the close were again in the ascendancy, and, in the absence of any demand of moment for export to Europe, buyers had a decided advantage. There is some demand for round hoop Ohio for shipment to the West Indies, but beyond this the transactions are almost exclusively confined to the wants of the home trade. The transactions include 39,000 bbls, the market closing heavy. The arrivals of Southern flour are quite light, and the market is steady, though quiet. The demand is principally for home use, though there is some inquiry for export to the West Indies and South America. Export from 1st to 26th October: wheat flour, 104,130 bbls, against 139,464 bbls in 1857. October: wheat flour, 104,130 bbls, against 139,464 bbls in 1857.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening.

During the month ending the 30th ult, the imports of foreign and colonial wheat into the Unitel Kingdom were \$285,491 qrs. against 389,977 qrs in October, 1857; 434,691 in 1856; 132,771 in 1855; and 1855; and some shows that we still continue to receive a full average time-of-year supply of wheat, notwith-standing that reports are very current abroad of short crops and limited stocks. The arrivals of flour were 179,835 cwts, against 122,492 in 1857; 161,213 in 1856; 127,871 in 18 5; and 29,066 in 1854 at corresponding periods. As regards other articles, we may observe that the supplies continue on a full average scale. average scale.

average scale.

Notwithstanding that the demand for English wheat has somewhat improved, no advance has taken place in the quotations, and, as we are now arriving at a period of the year when engagements are invariably contracted, we see no immediate prospect of any important rise in them. It is now admitted by many of the growers that the present year's crop of wheat is turning out larger and of better quality than was at one time anticipated. Our impression is that, allowing for a slight falling off in the yield compared with 1857, the actual quantity in the hands of the farmers is very large. In some parts of the country—but more particularly in Essex and Kent—very few inroads have been made upon the new crop, and an immense supply of old wheat is at ill in stack. Any falling off in the importations from abroad, therefore, would scarcely be felt, as the supply of foreign in warehouse is heavy, and as all parties are evincing much anxiety to sell.

The scarcity of fine maiting barley still continues; consequently, that

The scarcity of fine malting barley still continues; consequently, that article is commanding high rates. Inferior qualities, however, move off heavily at drooping currencies. As regards other kinds of produce, we may observe that prices are pretty safe, as the new produce is considerably less than the wants of the consumers.

The po ato crop is turning out well. For the most part, the root is keeping well, and our markets continue to be heavily supplied. Some extensive shipments of potatoes have been lately made to this country both from France, Holland, and Belgium.

In Ireland and Scotland, wheat and barley have been in improved request, at very full prices. In other articles, however, the transactions have not increased.

At our market, both on Monday and Wednesday, wheat realised full prices, but the business transacted was only moderate. Other articles moved off slowly, and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade

Only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale to day, and all kinds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. Foreign wheat was very dull, and nominal in price. Fine barley and oats were quite as dear as on Monday. All other kinds of produce were very dull, at late rates.

Mr Ed. Rainsford states that only two vessels have arrived off the coast laden with grain since the 11th inst., and that the business done in floating cargoes has been very moderate.

The	London	averages	announced	this	day	were :-

Wheat							2,141	at 4	14 10	
									18 19	
Barley	*********	*****				*******			86 G	
Oats	*********			Henry	*********	TAXABLE.				
Rye	**********	*******	*******	********		contracte	211		9 1	
Beans				*******	********	*******	241			
l'eas							117	- 4	13 II.	
L Canting	*********									
		Al	RIVAL	THIS	WEEK.		0		W	
	Wheat.		Barley	7.	Malt.		Cals.		Flour	
			qrs		GFS		QTB.		qrs.	
English	1,570		1.030	KNIGHK	1,220		380	*****	1,010	
Irish	***	212516	***	*****	***	*****	***		2 140	sacks
Foreign	8,560	*****	3,680	*****	***	******	21,290	}	244	sacks bris

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PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c

S 8	8		8
WHEAT-English, New white 40 to 4	7 1	PEAS-Foreign, white boilers 41	42
red 38 4	4 1	TCCMINE	38
Danzig and Konigsberg, high		OATS-English, Poland & potato 26	28
mixed	4	- white, feed 22	24
- mixed 48 5	1	- black 22	24
	0 1	Scotch, Hopetown and potato 27	29
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast 46 4	18	- Angus and Sandy 24	26
Marks and Mecklenburg 46	18	- common 24	25
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick 43	15	Irish, potato 25	28
St Petersburg, softper 496 lbs 40	15	- White, feed 22	24
- hard	15	- Black 20	22
		- Light Galway 19	20
3		Danish 21	23
	46	Swedish 21	23
Black Sea 40	43	Russian 20	24
	34	Dutch and Hanoverian 20	2.
Behira 30	32	RTE-English 30	31
Syriam, hard and soft	***	TARES-English, winter 80	100
BARLEY - English and Scotch,		Foreign feeding 40	4
malting, new 33	44	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs-	
English and Scotch distilling 29	31	American, white	88
- grinding 29	31	_ yellow 32	3
· Saale malting	***	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila,	
Danish distilling 29	30	yellow 31	3
grinding, old 27	20	FLOUR, per 280 lbs Town made	4
Odessa and Danube 24	26	delivered to the baker 36	4
Barbary and Egyptian	22	Country marks 28	0
BEANS-English 38	44	American and Canadian fancy	2
Dutch and Hanoverian 38	42	brands per 196 lbs 25	2
Egyptian and Sicilian 35	36	American superfine and extra	
Pras-English, white boilers 41	43	superfine 23	2
- grey, dun, and		American common to fine 21	2
maple 42	43	- heated and sour 21	2
- blue 38	70		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS. TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINCING LANS, FRIDAY MORNING.

Sugar.—More disposition has been manifested by the refiners to extend their purchases, which, with continued light arrivale, appears to have given a firmer tone to the market, still there is no revival of speculation. At the Dutch Company's Laws sale restorday, so con here. lation. At the Dutch Company's Java sale yesterday, 20,600 baskets sold about 1 to 2 gilders lower than in the autumn. About 1,900 hhds of West India changed hands here in the three days, prices occasionally height a shade dearer for a transfer of the three days, prices occasionally being a shade dearer for strong working sorts, partly on account of the diminished supply. 479 casks Barbadoes went at 39s to 45s 6d per cwt diminished supply. 479 casks Barbadoes went at 39s to 45s 6d per cwt for low soft to fine yellow. The deliveries keep remarkably steady, and reached 4,215 tons last week. As the landings were only 1,260 tons, the stock in hand is reduced to 63,212 tons, against 61,430 tons in

1857 at corresponding date.

Mauritius.—2,500 to 3,000 bags have been disposed of by private contract at full prices: ranging from 37s 6d to 42s for brown to good

-2,953 bags rather more than half sold: soft dry brown date, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; low to good Gurpatta date, 39s 6d to 42s; low brown bought in at 32s to 32s 6d; and fine Cossipore withdrawn above

Penang .- 1,800 bags have been sold at 39s 6d per cwt.

Manilla. -13,420 bags sold steadily: low to good clayed, 38s to 40s; unclayed low to good, 33s 6d to 36s.

Foreign.-1.123 boxes Havana were taken in above the value, or withdrawn. 683 hhds Cuba rather more than half found buyers: soft brown to good yellow, 37s to 42s 6d. 260 hhds Porto Rico were sold: low heavy to middling greyish yellow, 39s to 42s 6d; grocery, 43s to 44s 6d. About 300 cisks of the latter sold by private contract; also 3,500 to 4,000 boxes Havana at 41s to 46s. 4,500 bags brown Pernam-

5,500 to 4,000 boxes Havana at 41s to 46s. 4,500 bags brown Pernambuco realised 37s 6d. A mixed cargo of yellow Maceio and white Pernambuco sold at 28s for a near port.

Refined.—A better demand has sprung up by the trade this week, and prices remain without change. Brown goods, 52s 6d to 53s; middling, 53s 6d upwards; crushed, 49s to 51s. The market for foreign descriptions is unaltered, and Dutch crushed has sold to a considerable extent

Molasses.—About 70 puns West India have changed hands, including

Antigua at 16s; and a parcel of Porto Rico at 16s 6d per cwt.

Rum.—The sales have been upon a limited scale this week, and no change in prices is perceptible. Good Demerara proof would command 2s 2d. Inferior Leewards, 1s 7d per gallon.

Cocoa .- All kinds continue to sell slowly, and prices have not under-

gone any particular change.

gone any particular change.

COFFEE.—No public sales were held to yesterday, and the business by private contract has been chiefly confined to plantation Ceylon, the home trade paying former rates for a few parcels. Native is dull. A floating cargo of Rio has been sold for Hamburg at 41s per cwt, good first quality.

TEA.—A firmer tone prevails in the market. Black lest congou, especially, sells more readily; common is quoted 104d per lb. The public sales terminated on Monday, and there was occasionally a slight improvement in the demand perceptible. Generally, however, no alteration in prices occurred. Of the remaining quantity passed, 3,600 pkgs found buvers.

Buyers,

RICE.—The improved inquiry continues, and a good many parcels
have been sold at previous low rates, including good to fine white Bengal
at 10s to 11s 9d, and low middling to good middling 8s 3d to 9s 6d;
low cargo kinds of Madras, inferior Rangoons, &c., 6s 6d to 6s 9d. At
auction, 4,741 bags Bengal were principally bought in: middling white,
9s 6d; fine nearly white, 11s 6d to 12s. A portion of the latter since sold 9s 6d; fine pearly white, 11s 6d to 12s. A portion of the latter since sold at 11s 73d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of Rice to November 13, with STOCKS on hand.

1857 1856 1855

	tens		tons		tons		tons	
Imports	77400	***	67600	***	88500	***	82730	
Deliveries for home use					28170	***	19500	
Exported	2012203		34860	***	22215	255	11130	
Stock								
LIPETRE,-The sales of	1,417	bas	s Ben	gal	went	off	steadily.	an

1,417 bags were sold: refraction 10 to 8½, 41s to 42s 6d; and 6, at 42s to 42s 6d. 505 bags Bombay also sold: refraction 9½, 37s; 33, 33s, Privately the transactions have been very moderate in extent, at fully former rates. Bengal refraction 8½ to 3,42s to 43s 6d per cwt.

former rates. Bengal, refraction 84 to 3,428 to 45.

IMPORTS and Deliveries of Saltpetre to November 13, with Stocks on hand 1858 1857 1856 1855

Imports and Deliveries of Saltpetree to November 10, with Salta and Delivered 1858 1857 1856 1855 tons tons tons tons 19100 15600 14000 7430 Delivered 12300 10912 15076 13740 Stock 2950 6700 3000 4500

METALS—The markets, although steady, have been inactive, and the few sales effected do not establish any material change in general quotations. Foreign tin is firmer: Banca, 123s; Straits, 121s to 122s per English will probably be dearer before long. The nearest value of English will probably be dearer before long. Scotch big iron cwt. English will probably be dearer before long. The nearest value of spelter is 22l 5s, but little business has taken place. Scotch pig iron receded to 53s for mixed Nos., but is now firmer; white English and Welsh manufactured has still an improving tendency. Both British and Both British and foreign copper remain firm. Lead has again become dull.

HEMP.—Transactions in all kinds have been upon a most limited scale.

The prices of Manilla and Russian are nominally unchanged. Jute can be obtained privately at lower rates.

LINSEED.—There has been a better feeling in the market, and all kinds are held more firmly: Calcutta has sold at 51s to 53s; Bombay, 54s 6d to 55s; Black Sea afloat cannot be quoted 50s per qr.

TURPENTINE.—Rough has sold to the extent of 650 barrels at 10s 6d.

Turpentine.—Rough has sold to the extent of 650 barrels at 10s 6d. Spirits have been dull: American, 41s; English, 40s per cwt.

Oils.—Fish oils still remain difficult of sale: fine sperm, 85l; seal, 36l 10s. The upward tendency of the market for olive is unchecked. Gallipoli advanced to 49l; other kinde, 45l to 47l per tun. The linseed oil market, influenced by unusually large deliveries at Hull, firmer, closing at 29s on the spot; 29s 9d for delivery in January to April. Rape continues flat at previous quotations. Cocoa-nut steady: Cochin, 39s 6d to 41s; Ceylon, 38s to 38s 6d. Fine palm is still scarce at the per cwt. at 41s per cwt.

TALLOW.—A steady demand has prevailed throughout the week, and the value of foreign is fully supported, notwithstanding the comparatively small quantity of tallow detained at St Petersburg this season. 1st sort Y.C. closes at 51s 3d on the spot; 51s 3d to the end of the year; and 51s 3d to 51s 6d per cwt for the first three months of 1859.

L'ARTICULARS	OF LATTC	W		MCA	emper 19.		
	1855		1856		1857		1858
	casks.		casks.		casks.		cacks.
Stock this day	17,507	***	13,010		35,797		21,975
Delivered last week	4,513		2,936	***	2,421	***	3,355
Ditto since 1st June	61,692	***	62,419	***	48,950	***	49,507
Arrived last week	3,526	***	5,049	***	14,126		4,152
Ditto since 1st June	84 484	***	58,649	***	71,635		54,915
Price of YC on the spot	72s 6d	***	57s 3d	***	50s 0d	***	5la 0d
Ditto Town last Friday	74s 6d	***	58s 9d	***	54s 3d		54s lid

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR was very steady to-day, and refining kinds went rather dearer; also brown Mauritius in the public sales. Of the letter, 2,300 bags realised 32s to 38s. 3,619 bags Bengal also chiefly sold; grainy yellow, 45s 6d to 46s; white Benares 48s to 50s 6d; Gurpatta date, 41s to 41s 6d; soft lumpy date, 32s 6d to 34s 6d. 200 bags Madras, 30s to 36s, for black to grey and yellow. The week's business, including the parels by auction to-day, amounted to 2,370 hbds. 500 hhds Cuba and 500 boxes Havana changed hands by private contract. Refined cannot be bought under 53s per cwt.

COFFEE.—200 bags St Domingo sold at 46s 6d to 47s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—50 bags grey and low red Trinidad realised 50s to 53s per cwt.

COCOA. - 50 bags grey and low red Trinidad realised 50s to 53s percet.
RICE. -2,837 bags Bengal rice were about half sold at 10s 6d to 11s

for good, and 4,000 or 5,000 bags sold privately.

TALLOW.—The market closes firmly: Y.C. 51s 3d to 51s 6d. 226
pipes 29 pkgs South American were effered and bought in at 52s, small portion selling at 50s to 51s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined augar remains quiet. For export, nothing doing. There have been no sales of Dutch crushed in this market worth reporting, but in Holland 400 tons B. and H., No. 1, and 200 tons No. 2, have been sold for delivery in February next, at 34s for No. 1, and 33s 2d for No. 2. Belgian loaves and crushed remain unaltered.

-Fine currants are still maintained in value at quotations. Large arrivals this week, chiefly of medium fruit. No arrivals of raisins of any kind. Clearances very large. Valentias firmly held at 38s: not much doing. Figs have advanced 5s to 15s per cwt, owing to a

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL .- The market continues very firmthe public sales are progressing without change.
FLAX.—Unaltered.

HEMP .- Market very quiet, and scarcely any business to report this

week.

Cotton.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 12th Nov., to Thursday, 18th, inclusive:—1,000 bales Surat, at 5d to 6d for ordinary to good. An improved demand has been experienced, and, considering the small quantity offering, a fair business has been transacted at the extreme prices of last week, and the market closes with much firmness.

Silk.—The silk market has been rather more active the last two days, but things will continue quiet until the large arrivals now landing are all on show.

are all on show.

Tonacco.—Sales since the 12th inst. have been upwards of 300 hbds: 250 hbds for home trade, and 50 hbds for exportation. Importers have shown more willingness to meet the views of buyers, and the principal sales were effected at the control of th

250 hhds for home trade, and 50 units for expensions shown more willingness to meet the views of buyers, and the principal sales were effected at our revised quotations.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The leather market continues nearly unaltered this week. The amount of business done exceeds that of the previous week, but the immediate wants of buyers are, almost invariably, the rule of their purchases. The supply at Leadenhall on Tuesday exceeded the demand, excepting of very prime thick English butts. English horse hides,

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00 hhds: ters have principal unaltered

previous, the rule rae Lides,

calf-skins about 40 lbs per dozen, and those of heavy weights, which articles were scarce, and in request. Prices in general have varied very little, but in light sole leather the tendency is still downward. At the public sales of raw goods this week a very large portion was withdrawn. Of saled hides, the Capes only were sold, and at fully previous rates; for other descriptions there were not any buyers at former prices. Of the

other descriptions there were not any buyers at former prices. Of the East India kips 128,000 were offered, but not one-half sold; and these, in many cases, at ½ i per lb below previous quotations.

METALS.—Copper is in that peculiar position which is incidental to trade in this metal. The manufacturers have not declared an advance in prices, but they refuse to sell, excepting at the prices of the day of delivery. Iron continues fairly supported. Lead is still very quiet, although perhaps a shade firmer.

Tallow.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

_	8	- (1
Town tallow	55	68
Fat by ditto	12	10
Yellow Russian	52	9
Melted stuff	38	6
Rough ditto	23	0
Greaves	16	0
Good dregs		
Imports this week, 3,761 casks		

PROVISIONS.

The bacon market still continues very dull, the arrivals for the past week are very small; the Limerick steamer not bringing a bale, and in consequence of the weather the Waterford boat will not be no till Monday. Richardson has offered for 3 months, Nov., Dec., Jan., at 50s, but there are no buyers.

Nothing doing in butter.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.
Butter.

Butter.

Butter.

		Stock					De	liveries
1856	*******	37130			********		********	1130
			*******				*******	1098
1858	*******		*******				*******	1492
			IVALS FO					
Irish	butter .	*******		********	*********	********	*********	5897

Bale	bacon .	*******	********	*******	*******	*******	*********	1497

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.—Our market to-day was but moderately supplied with beasts, chiefly the refuse of Monday. Prime breeds sold steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the beef trade ruled heavy, at barely late rates. We have to report a dull trade for sheep; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Prime sheep continue very scarce. Prime calves sold steadily, at full currencies; but other kinds of veal were very dull, and 2d per 8 lbs lower.

	- 1	er	SID	s to	SILL	the onal.					
	8	d	8	d	1			d	8	d	
Inferior beasts	2	6	2	10		Southdown wethers	4	4	4	10	
Second quality	3	0	3	6	- 1	Large coarse calves	5	4	4	0	
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	2		Prime small ditto	4	4	4	8	
Prime Scots, &c	4	6	4	8	ì	Large hogs				2	
Inferior sheep				0		Small porkers					
Second quality				6	- 1	Suckling calves					
Prime coarse-woolled do.	3	-8	4	2		Quarter old pigs					
Total supply Reasts	43	25.	sho	on a	nal L	amne 4 591; nalvag 950;					

Foreign supply—Beasts, 122; sheep and lambs, 4,521; calves, 250; pigs, 30.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Monday, Nov. 15.—Our markets continue to be heavily supplied with all kinds of meat—both town and country-killed—and the trade generally

		1.6	E 0	TOS DA	the carcase.				
	8	d	S	d		S	d	S	el
In er or beef	2	6.	-3	10	Mutton, inferior	2	8	3	12
Middling ditto	3	0	3	G				3	8
Prime large	3	8	3	10	- prime	3	10	4	4
Prime small	4	.0	4	4				23	4
Veal	3	4	4	4				4	2
	Middling ditto Prime large Prime small	Middling ditto 3 Prime large 3 Prime small 4	In'er'or beef	S d S d	S d S d d S	Midding ditts	Section Sect	S d S d S d	Section Sect

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 15.—The demand for hops of good quality has continued steady during the past week, and prices for such descriptions are fully maintained. In low and inferior samples the demand is very limited. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 70s, 84s, 120s; Weald of Kents, 52s, 62s, 68s; Sussex, 46s, 54s, 60s.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.—The market continues firm for all fine hops; low and inferior are offered on rather lower terms.

HAY MARKETS.—Thursday.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 60s to 90s; clover ditto, 75s to 105s; and straw, 25s to 30s per load. A fair demand.

WHITECHAPEL.—Meadow hay, 60s to 90s; clover ditto, 70s to 108s; and straw, 26s to 30s per load. Supply good, and trade rather dull.

CUMBERLAND.—Meadow hay, 60s to 92s; clover ditto, 70s to 105s; and straw, 20s to 30s per load. Trade steady.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, Nov. 15.—Since our last meport there have been considerable arrivals, both coastwise and from foreign ports. There is very little variation in prices to note: the following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 85s to 95s; Dunbar ditto, 85s to 90s; Scotch ditto, 70s to 80s; Essex and Kent ditto, 80s to 90s; French whites, 60s to 65s; Belgian whites, 60s; ditto reds, 70s to 75s per ton.

THURRDAY, Nov. 18.—There was a plentiful supply of home produce at this market to-day, and importations of foreign are on the increase, with a fair cusiness doing, at the subjoined prices;—York Regents, from 80s to 85s; Kent and Essex ditto, 80s to 85s; ditto cups, 65s to 70s; middlings, 40s to 50s; French, 50s to 60s per ton.

COAL MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—Holywell 16s6d; North Percy Hartley 16s; Wylam
16s. Wall's-end:—Braddyll's Hetton 18s 6d—Hetton 20s—South Hetton
19s 6d—Stewart's 19s 6d—West Lumley 17s 6d—Cassop 18s 9d—Heugh
Hall 18s 6d—Kelloe 19s—South Kelloe 19s 3d—Tees 20s. Nixon's Merthyr
21s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market,
23; sold, 14.

FRIDAY, Nov. 10.—Well.

23; sold, 14.
FRIDAY, Nov. 19.—Wall's end:—Hetton 20s—Harton 17s 3d—Gosforth 17s—Riddell's 17s—Hilda 16s 6d—Wylam 16s 3d—South Kelloe 19s 3d—Cassop 19s—Haswell 20s—Hastings Hartley 17s 9d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Friday, Nov. 19.—The demand for all current descriptions continues very active, and higher prices are gradually established: several kinds of foreign are very scarce now, and command in consequence extreme rates. In Scotch and Irish there is not much doing, but holders are very firm.

CORN.

(From our own Correspondent).

Friday, Nov. 19.—The corn market to-dayfhas been little more animated for wheat, but in other articles there is no change either in tone or prices.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Friday, Nov. 19.—The market for both Staffordshire and Welsh manufactured iron is quiet, but prices remain unaltered. In Scotch pig iron during the past week, the fluctuations in price have been slight, with only a limited business doing. No change in copper: smelters, however, are at present disinclined to enter into large engagements, at existing rates. Tin has been more inquired for, and is rather higher. Tin plates have been also in better request.

The Gagette.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. A. Bailey, Bideford, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Baker, Cheapside and Hull, horse food manufacturer.

J. and J. A. Polden, Castle street, Leicester square tackle manufacturers.

R. Carpenter, Newcastle place, Paddington, omnibus builder.

H. Philps, Cornbury place, Old Kent road, and Brighton, draper.

D. F. Oakey, Paternoster row, bookseller.

F. Lillie, Ardleigh, Essex, miller.

G. H. Brentnall, Watford, coal merchant.

B. Moore, High Holborn, dealer in machines, and Basinghall street, war houseman. B. Moore, High Holborn, dealer in machines, and Basinghi houseman.
R. Ford, Wolverhampton, licensed victualler.
J. Smith, Birmingham, licensed victualler.
J. Wheatly, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, farmer.
G. Brain, Saint George, Gloucestershire, grocer.
W. Bingham, Great Grimsby, joiner.
C. Eccles, St Helen's, Lancashire, draper.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.
J. C. Money and J. Barron, Glasgow, engravers.
T. Knox, Springburn, joiner.
J. Ferguson, Kilmorich, Argyleshire, sheep farmer.
J. Tulloch, Wick, Caithnessshire, wood merchant.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.
T. Sherratt, White Horse street, Stepney, flour factor.
BANKRUPTS.
E. Hills, Warsash, manufacturing chemist.
C. Field, High street, Milton-next-Gravesend, tea dealer.
M. B. Bayliss, Sloane street, Knightsbridge, tailor.
J. A. Miles, Watling street, ironmonger.
C. F. Garland, Banbury, timber merchant.
R. Robinson and J. Robson, Margaret street, Cavendish square, upholsterers. R. Robinson and J. Kobson, Margaret street, Cave holsterers.
H. Chellingworth, Park Attwood, maltster.
B. Dawes, Kinfare, grocer and farmer.
J. Wood, Drax, corn dealer.
T. Savidge, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller.
T. Hayden, Bishopwearmouth, flax and cotton spinner.

On the 11th inst., at 22 Upper Grosvenor street, Lady Maria Ponsonby,

of a son.
On Sunday, the 14th inst., at Calveley hall, Cheshire, the Lady Constance Grosvenor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On the 16th inst., Sir George Baker, Bart., of Loventor, Devon. to Augusta Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram

Bart.
On the 11th inst., at St James's, Piccadilly, Major Charles Warley, of South Carolina, to Julia Clara, youngest daughter of the late Charles Row-croft, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cincinnati, United States of America.
On the 18th inst., by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Ashburton, to Miss Stewart Mackenzie, of Scaforth.

DEATHS.
On the 18th inst., at Grayness Lady Cameron, relict of the late Sir John

On the 13th inst., at Guernsey, Lady Cameron, relict of the late Sir John ameron, K.C.B., in her Sird year.
On the 12th inst., at 84 Champs Elysées, Paris, Rear-Admiral Charles

Simon, aged 67.
On the 14th inst., at Norwich, the Lady Page-Turner, in the 65th year of

Alhambra Palace.—Howes and Cushing's "Great United States Circus" continues to attract large audiences to the Alhambra, and the enterprising conductors, never content with the sufficient excellence which satisfies the public, are constantly on the look out for fresh novelties. They have just made a great acquisition by the engagement of Miss Ella, whose appearance at Drury Lane Theatre about two years ago created, it will be remembered, an immense sensation. On the whole, the entertainment is unquestionably the best of the kind at present before the public.

whole, the entertainment is unquestionably the best of the kind at present before the public.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Tropical Department of the Palace has this season been considerably enlarged, and is now in great perfection. This portion of the building now forms an extensive promenade, which is not only of a most agreeable character in itself, but is equally available in wet or cold weather as in the height of summer. In this delightful department of the Palace will take place the great show of canaries and other b rds, on the 22nd inst., and two following days.

COMMERCIAL Weekly Price C	uri	eı	37.	
the prices in the followers from	low	ing	list	oon,
by an eminent house in each				ent.
Add 5 per cent. to duties or	cur	rai	118,	f. c3,
pepper, tobacco, wines, an wood, &c., from British	Poss	648	ions	
First sort Pot, U.S. p'ewt	34	0	35	0
Montreal	214	0	35	0
Cocos duty 1d per 1b	91	0	00	0
West Indiaper cwt	04	19	515	- 0
Coffee daty 3d per lb		0	55	0
Jamaica, good middling to fineper cwt	72	0	90	
Mocha, ungarbled	54		71 64	0
garbled, com. to good garbled, fine	89		88 100 52	()
Ceylon, native, ord to fine ordinary	40	0	46	
plantation, ordinary	56	0	62 71	0
	72	0	88	0
Sumatra and Padang Madras and Tellicherry	2218	0		0
Malabar and Mysore	48	0	58	0:
St Domingo	49		68	0
common to real ord	97 57	0	42	6
Costa Rica	45	0	75 74	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra Cotton duty free Suratper lb				
Bengal	6.3	43	- 0	0
Pernam	0	0	0	0
New Orleans	0	0	0	0.
St Domingo Drugs and Dyes duty	0	0	0	0
COCHINEAL		9	A	5
Teneriffeper lb Mexican Lac Dre—good to fine.	2	88		4
TORMERIO Bengalper cwt			20	
Madras	13		17	0
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	30	0	34 15	0
Dyewoods duty free BRAZIL WOOD per ton	£ 70	:0	£	8
Festic, Cuba	6	0	6	5
Jamaica Savanilla Logwood, Campeachy	8	10 15	0	0
NICARAGUA WOOD	12.2	10		10
SAPAN WOOD.		0	5 12	0
Jordan, duty 10s p cwt	S	d	8	d
old	(E)	0	0	0
Bitterfree	50	0	0	0
Zante and Cephal. new	48		52 20	0
Patras, new	48	0	3.3	9
Turkey, new, p cwt d p	50	0	70	0
French per cwt d p	80	0.1	60	0
Immorial aurtoon now	64	0	0	0 0
RAISINS, duty 10s per cw	t			0
Penia, new, p cwt d p Valentia, new Smyrna, black red and Eleme, new Sultana, new	86	0	38	0
red and Eleme, new Sultana, new	54	0	60	0
OBARGES, duty paid	8	d		d
St Michaelper bx Fayal Lisbon & St Ubes, & ch	0	0	0	0
Madeiraper box Seville sourscht	10	6	12	6
LENOPS			0	
Lisbon per i chest :		0	22 25	6
Naplesper case 1	19 1	0	->1	0
Spanish nuts	5 5 1	0	30 44 16	0
Flax duty free Riga, S P W C M per ton 6	£ 8	1	£ 0	d
St Petersburg, 12 head 4	0 (}	0	0
Friesland	0 (0
St Presbg, clean, per ton 2	9 (3 5	234 1	0 1
half-clean	7 10	,	0	0
Riga, Rhine	6 (1 1	53 (0
Coir, rope	3 10		9	0
fibre	K 12	1 2	15	0

' T	Н	0	E	CC
TIIdam Or and Com n	15.		-	d
Hides—Ox and Cow, p B. A. and M. Vid. dr	7 (10		0
Do & R. Grande, salt Brazil, dry	td (1 0	78
drysalted		6	0 0	61
Rio, dry	. (8	- 0	10
Lima & Valparaiso, di	'y (1 7	1 0	29
Cape, salted	(3	à 0	51
New York	(1 4	1 1	3
Kips, Russia	0	9	1 0	11
S America Horse, p hid Germande	le 2			6
Indigo duty free			0	0
Bengalper	3	()	8	. 23
Madras	0	11		0
ManiMa	. 1	6	4	0
Leather per 1b Crop hides 30 to 45 l	b 1	17	1	5
English Rutts 16	5 1	5	1	8
do 28 3	6 1	()	2	6
foreign Butts 16 2 do 28	6 1	4	2	2
Calf Skins 28	5 1	3	2	0 2
do 80 10	0 1	1	1	10
Shaved do	. 1	2	1	6
Horse Hides, English.	. (11	10	3
Kips, Petersburg, per l	b 1	4	1	9
Metals-Copper	1	0	2	0
Sheating, bolts, &c. l	b (11	0	0
Old	** ()	10		()
Tough cake, p ton	4. Sin	- 0	(1)	0
Inon, per ton	£	9	£	
Naii rods	** 7	15	8	5
Ros, per ton Bars, &c., British Naii rods Hoops Sheets Pig, No. 1, Wales Bars, &c Rails Pig, No 1, Clyde	•• 9	10	10	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	4	0	0	0
Rails	7	0 15	7	10
Pig, No 1, Clyde	. 13	15	0	0
Swedish LEAD, per ton—Eng. pl sheet red lead	g 20	10	22	0
red lead	24	10	0	0.
patent shot	· 27	10	29 26	63
Spanish pig Steel, Swedish in kegs	** 20	10	0	
in faggots	es 21		0	0 0
SPELTER, for per ton. Tin, duty free				
English blocks, p to bars in barrels	n121	0	0	0
Refined	126	0	0 0 123	10
Straits	.121	10	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C	. 31	6	82	d 6
Coke, I C	. 20	0	27	6
Molasses duty British British best, d. pp cw	t. 0	0	0	
Patent B. P. West Indies	. 0	0	0	0
Olls-Fish	£	8	£	8
yellow	p 50	0	0	0
Head matter	. 85 . 91	0	86 92	0
Cod	. 31	0	0.4	0.
Olive, Gallipoliper tu	n 49	0	0	0
Palm per to	n 40	10	48	0
Seal pale, p 252 gald, yellow Sperm Head matter Cod South Sea Olive, Gallpoliper tu Spanish and Sicily Palm Rapeseed, pale (foreign Linseed Black Sea p 9	38	0	41	10
Linseed	. 28	15	29	0
St Petersby Morshani	2 47	0	48	0
Do cake (English) p tor Do Foreign	10/	10	10/	12s 10
Rape do	. 5	15	G	0
Provisions-All articles ButterWaterford pcw	1104	DO s	1068	04
Carlow	106	0	110	0
Limerick	86	0	92	0
Cork 3 ds	112	0	120	0
Bacon, singed-Waterf	. 0	0	50	0
Bacon, singed-Waterf Limerick	50	0	53	0
Cork and Belfast do	70	0	0	0 [
merick bladder Cork and Belfast do Firkin and keg Irish American & Canadian Cask do do	03	0	64	0
Cask do do Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b Beef—Amer. & Can. p to	62	0	0.0	0
Beef-Amer. & Can. pto	5	10	6	10
Cheese-Edam	48	0	54	0
Canter	20	0	0	0 0
American	40	0	56	0
Carolina per cwt	18	0		0
Bengal, yellow & white	6	0	8	6
Java and Manilla Sago daty 44d per cwt	6	6		0
Pearlper cwt Saltpetre, Bengal,pcwt	15	6	21	0 0
English, refined	44	6	45	6
Merman on Sonwer	10	-01	17	0

Beeds				
Beeds				
		d	8	d
Caraway, newper cwt	40	0	42	0
Canaryper qr	80	0	82	0
Clover, redper cwt	40	0	50	0
white	65	0	80	0
Coriander	18	0	14	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	00	0	60 70	0
		0	17	0
Mustard, brp bush white	14		17	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs	204	0	35	0
	S	d	8	d
Silk duty free	01	0		0
Snrdahper lb Cossimbuzar	12	6	21	0
Gonatea	13	0	21	0
Comercolly	15	0	21	0
Paylorb 60	0		0	
Bealeah, &c		6		6
Taysaam	14		19	
Canton	8	0	14	
Thrown	19			6
Raws-White Novi		0		0
Fossombrone	30		31	
Bologna	24		28	0
Roys a	24	0	29	
Trento	29	0	30	
Milan	28	0	30	0
ORGANZINES	20	0	51	0
Piedmont, 22-24 Do 24-28		0		0
Milan & Bergam, 18 22	99	0	34	
				73
Th. 00 00	6313	6.0	0.8	0
Do. 28-32	97	0	98	0
TRAMS-Milan, 22 24	29	0	30	0
Do. 24-28	28	0	99	0
Do. 22-26 Do. 28-32 TRAMS-Milan, 22-24 Do. 24-28 Do. 28-36	27	6	0	0
BRUTIAS-Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	-0	
Demirdach	0	0	0	0
Patent do	28	0	31	-0
PERSIANS	10	6	12	6
Spices, in bond-PEPPER	, di	ity	Gd	
Malabarper lb	0	3	0	45
Eastern	()	3	0	41
White	0	8	0	94
PIMENTO, duty 5s p cwt		0.1		
mid and goodper lb	0	3]	0	34
Cinnamon, duty2d p 1b		**		
Cinnamon, duty2d p lb Ceyion, 1, 2, 3 Malabar & Tellichery	0	10	1	9
Malabar & Tellichery	0	3.9	1	1
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty	ne	0	100	n
9s 4dper cwt	5(1)	U	100	0
Amburna and Ran-				
Amboyna and Ben-	0	7	1	15
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	-93	0 3	41
GINGER, dutyB.P. 5s per	ew	t. 1	or 1	0.5
East India com newt	1.5	G	16	G
Do. Cochin and	-		-	-
Calicut	50	0	115	0
African	17	0	19	0
Mace, duty 1s-1 & 2 p lb	1	2	2	2
African	1	- 0	4	2
Spirits Rum dy B.P. 8s 2d Jamaica, per gal., bond 15 to 25 O P	Dg	al.	For.	158
Jamaica, per gal., bond				-
15 to 25 O P	3	2	3	G
OU TO SO	1.7	2.7	- 19	43
fine marks		0		0
Demerara, proof	4	22	42	
Leeward Island	1		-	+ 2
	100	9	1	10
East India	1	8	1	9
Foreign	1		1	
Foreign	1	6	1	9 7
Brandy, duty 15s p gal	14	8 6 0 0	17	9 7 0
Brandy, duty 15s p gal	14	8 6 0 0	17	9 7 0
Brandy, duty 15s p gal	14	8 6 0 0	17	9 7 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1855 1st brands 1856	1 14 12 9 8	8 6 0 0 6 2 4	17 15 10 8	9 7 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1855 1st brands 1856	1 14 12 9 8	8 6 0 0 6 2 4	17 15 10 8	9 7 0 0 6 6 5
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1855 1st brands 1856	1 14 12 9 8	8 6 0 0 6 2 4	17 15 10 8	97 006652
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10	17 15 10 8 2 3 0	97 00665200
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10	17 15 10 8 2 3 0	97 00665200
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10	17 15 10 8 2 3 0	97 00665200
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 1856 1857 Geneva, common Corn spirits, pi duty paid Do. f.o.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, P	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8 4	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d;	17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whi	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 1857 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. f.o.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 128 8d; 19	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8, 4 4, 13 0 1a	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; s10 s886;	17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whi d; n	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite ot 0d
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 Vintage of 1855 Is55 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cws.	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 11 8; 4 4, 13 ola 8	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; s10 s886;	17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whi d; n	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite ot 0d
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8 4 4,13 0 1a 8 25	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6	17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whid; n 5,5s 8	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite int od d 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 1856 1856 Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar-duty, Refined, P clayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 percws. Britisaplantation, yellow brown	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8; 4 4, 13 0 1a 8 25 21	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; s10 sses d 6 0	17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whi d; n 0, 5s 8 32 25	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite int 0d d 0 6
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, kefined, 18 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; m percwc. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritus, yellow	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8; 4 4, 13 0 1a 8 25 25	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6 0 0	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whi d; n 8 32 25 31	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 itte int 0 d 0 6 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 Vintage of 1855 Ist brands 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cws. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys., good yellow Bengal, crys., good yellow	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8 4 4, 13 0 18 25 17	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; 10 8 8 8 6 6 0 6 6	1 17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whi d; n 5 s; 8 32 25 31	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite int 0d d 0 6
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 Vintage of 1855 Ist brands 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cws. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys., good yellow Bengal, crys., good yellow	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 8 4 4, 13 0 18 25 17	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; 10 8 8 8 6 6 0 6 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 itte ot 0 d d 0 6 0 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 Ist brands 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt apprits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cws. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys., good yellow and white Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 14 15 4 4 , 13 0 la 8 25 17 62 17 62 17	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6 0 0 6	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 white distribution is 5 st 8 2 2 5 3 1 2 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite out 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 Ist brands 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt apprits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cws. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys., good yellow and white Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 14 15 4 4 , 13 0 la 8 25 17 62 17 62 17	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6 0 0 6	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 white distribution is 5 st 8 2 2 5 3 1 2 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 ite out 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1857 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pt duty paid Do. f.e.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, P clayed,16s; brown clayed equal tobrown, 12s 8d; m percw*. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal,crys.good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 1 15 4 4 5 1 3 6 8 2 2 1 7 8 2 0 2 2 1 7	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6 0 0 0 0 0	1 17 15 10 8 2 2 3 0 2 12 white d; n 4, 5 8 32 25 33 6 31 21	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 ite out 0 0 0 0 0 6
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 1856 1856 1856 Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, Belayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; in per cwc. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penang, grey and white	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 13 4 8 2 2 1 7 3 6 6 2 2 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 3 0 0 2 12 whiid; ns. 5 8 3 2 2 5 3 5 3 6 3 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 itte int od d 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 1856 1856 1856 1856 1856 Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, Belayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; in per cwc. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penang, grey and white	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 13 4 8 2 2 1 7 3 6 6 2 2 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 d; sses d 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 3 0 0 2 12 whiid; ns. 5 8 3 2 2 5 3 5 3 6 3 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 itte int od d 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 Ist brands 1856 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cwc. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Bengares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow brown and yellow	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 13 4 4 4 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 5 0 2 12 whild; n 4, 55; 8 32 5 35 36 31 21 33 30	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 itte lot 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 Ist brands 1856 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cwc. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Bengares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow brown and yellow	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 13 4 4 4 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 5 0 2 12 whild; n 4, 55; 8 32 5 35 36 31 21 33 30	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 itte lot 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1855 Ist brands 1856 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, 19 clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; 12 per cwc. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Bengares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow brown and yellow	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 13 4 4 4 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 17 15 10 8 2 5 0 2 12 whild; n 4, 55; 8 32 5 35 36 31 21 33 30	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 itte lot 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1852 1853 Seneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, P clayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; pp per cw? Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow Madras, grny yelsewhite brown and soft yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow.	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 1 4 13 a 25 1 5 1 7 19 17 10 16	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6	1 1 17 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whin d; 8 32 25 35 36 32 12 33 30 34 8 32 29	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 6 6 0 6 6 0 6 6 0 6 6
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1852 1853 Seneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, P clayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; pp per cw? Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow Madras, grny yelsewhite brown and soft yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow.	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 1 4 13 a 25 1 5 1 7 19 17 10 16	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6	1 1 17 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whin d; 8 32 25 35 36 32 12 33 30 34 8 32 29	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1852 1853 Seneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, P clayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; pp per cw? Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow Madras, grny yelsewhite brown and soft yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow.	1 14 12 9 8 2 3 9 1 1 4 13 a 25 1 5 1 7 19 17 10 16	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6	1 1 17 10 8 2 3 0 2 12 whin d; 8 32 25 35 36 32 12 33 30 34 8 32 29	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 6 0 0 6 6 0 6 6 0 6 6 0 6 6
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 1852 1853 Seneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Bugar—duty, Refined, P clayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; pp per cw? Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Benares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penanc, grey and white brown and yellow Madras, grny yelsewhite brown and soft yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow Siam and China white brown and yellow.	1 142 9 8 2 3 9 1 1 4 3 4 3 4 3 6 5 2 2 2 5 7 2 9 7 1 7 9 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 0 9 10 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 17 15 10 8 2 3 5 0 2 12 whith the state of the state o	9 7 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 Vintage of 1851 State brands 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pi duty paid Do. f.o.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Do. f.o.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, Piclayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; in percew. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow and white Denares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown Penang, grey and white brown and yellow Stam and China white brown and yellow Madras, grny yels white brown and yellow Manilla, clayed muscovado Java, grey and white brown and yellow Havana, white brown and yellow Havana, white brown and yellow Havana, white brown and yellow Bahila, grey and white brown and yellow For. Mus. lowtofine grocy brown Refined—For consumption Titlers, 22 to 24 lb Lumps, 45 lb Wet crushed Bastards Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle To report, free on board, Tarkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb. 5	1 142 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 2 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 2 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 2 2 5 7 2 2 2 7 7 1 7 1 9 1 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 5 7 2 2 2 7 7 1 7 1 9 1 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 5 7 2 2 2 7 7 1 1 7 1 9 1 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 5 7 2 2 2 7 1 1 1 2 9 8 2 3 9 1 1 1 4 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	86 00 6 2 4 4 0 9 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 175 10 8 2 5 0 2 2 1 whith 5 8 2 5 2 5 5 3 5 4 2 8 3 2 2 2 3 2 8 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	97 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 int d d 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 0 6 0
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 Vintage of 1851 State brands 1856 Is56 Is57 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pf duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Do. fo.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, P clayed,16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; up per cw². Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow brown and white Bengal, crys, good yellow and white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown. Penauc, grey and white brown and yellow Madras, grny yelks white brown and yellow Manilla, clayed muscovado Java, grey and white brown and yellow Manilla, clayed muscovado Java, grey and white brown and yellow Balia, grey and white brown and yellow For.Mus.lowtofine grocy brown For.Mus.lowtofine grocy brown Refined—For consumption 8 to 10 1b loaves Titlers, 22 to 24 lb Lumps, 45 lb Wet crushed Treacle For export, free on board, Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb, 5 6 lb loaves Treacle To 10 lb do, 4	1 142 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 2 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 6 0 0 6 2 4 4 0 9 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 175 10 8 2 5 0 2 2 1 whith 5 8 2 5 2 5 5 3 5 4 2 8 3 2 2 2 3 2 8 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	97 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 te to
Foreign Brandy, duty 15s p gal Vintage of 1851 Vintage of 1851 State brands 1856 Geneva, common Fine Corn spirits, pi duty paid Do. f.o.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Do. f.o.b. Exportation Malt spirits, duty paid Sugar—duty, Refined, Piclayed, 16s; brown clayed equal to brown, 12s 8d; in percew. Britisaplantation, yellow brown Mauritius, yellow and white Denares, grey & white Date, yellow and grey ord to fine brown Penang, grey and white brown and yellow Stam and China white brown and yellow Madras, grny yels white brown and yellow Manilla, clayed muscovado Java, grey and white brown and yellow Havana, white brown and yellow Havana, white brown and yellow Havana, white brown and yellow Bahila, grey and white brown and yellow For. Mus. lowtofine grocy brown Refined—For consumption Titlers, 22 to 24 lb Lumps, 45 lb Wet crushed Bastards Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle Treacle To report, free on board, Tarkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb. 5	1 142 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 2 9 8 2 3 9 1 11 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	86 00 6 2 4 4 0 9 1 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 175 10 8 2 5 0 2 2 1 whith 5 8 2 5 2 5 5 3 5 4 2 8 3 2 2 2 3 2 8 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2	97 0 0 6 6 5 2 0 0 0 0 int d d 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 0 6 0

	[1:01. 20, 1000.
	SUGAR-REF. continued s d s d Titlers, 22 to 28 lb 40 0 0 0
	Lumps, 40 to 45 lb 0 0 0 0
	Crushed
	Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland
	6 lb loaves 43 0 0 0
	10 lb do
	No. 1, crushed
	No. 2 and 3
	Crushed, 1
	A. Amer. meited, pewt 0 0 0 0
	St Petersburg, 1st Y C 51 3 0 0 N. S. Wales 0 0 0 0
	Archangel
	Tea duty 1s 5d per 1b Congou, ord. to lowbd 0 9 0 91
	good ord. to but mid. 0 0 0 101
	fine and Pekoe kinds 1 5 2 6 Southong
	Pekoe, flowery
	Scented Caper
	Oolong 0 10 2 2 Hyson 1 3 1 5 mid to fine 1 6 4 8
	Young Hyson, Canton 0 5 0 8
	fresh and Hyson kinds 0 8 2 3 Gunpowder, Canton 0 10 1 3
	fresh and Hyson kinds 1 2 4 0 Imperial 1 0 2 0
	Timber Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load
-	Dantzic and Memel fir 55 0 70 0
	Riga fir
	Swedish fir
	- small 50 0 60 0 N. Branswick do Jarge 90 0 120 0
	Quebec oak
	African oak duty free180 0 210 0
	Indian teake duty free. 200 0 240 0 Wainscot logs 18ft each 60 0 100 0
	Deals, duty foreign 10 . B. P. 24 per load Norway, Petersby stand£ 9 0 14 10
1	Swedish
	Canada lat nine 16 0 18 0
	- 2nd 10 0 10 10 - spruce 8 10 11 0
	Dant zie deck, each 12s 0 20s 0
	Staves duty free Ba'tic, permile£140 0 190 0 Quebec —
	Tobacco duty 3s per lb s d s d
	Maryland, per 1b, bond 0 6 0 9 Virginia leaf 0 5 0 10
	Eentucky leaf 0 10 1 0 Kentucky leaf 0 4 0 10
1	Negrohead duty 9s 0 91 1 6
1	Columbian leaf 0 4 Havana 1 1 0
	Havana 1 0 — cigars, bd duty 9s 8 0 28, 0 Turpentine
-	neget to c 0 0
-	Eng Spirits, without cks 40 0 0 0 Foreign do., with casks 41 0 41 6
-	Fleuces So. Down hogs £18 0 19 0
-	Kent fleeces 17 0 17 10
1	Leicester do 14 10 15 10
1	Sorts-Clothing, picklek 17 10 18 10 Prime and picklock 17 0 17 10
-	Super 14 0 15 0
-	Combing—Wethr mat 18 10 19 10 Picklock 16 10 17 10
1	Common
-	Picklock matching 17 0 18 0 Super do 14 10 15 10
-	Forming duty free.—Per lb German, (1st & 2d Elect 3s 4d 4s 6d
1	Saxon, prima 2 4 3 0
-	Prussian. (tertia 1 8 1 10
	Sydney—Lambs 5½ 2 1½
	Unwashed 0 94 6
	Slipe and skin 1 4 1 9
	Port Philip—Lambs 1 4 2 1 Scoured &c
	Unwashed 0 6 1 04
	S. Australian-Lambs 1 4 1 9
	Unwashed 0 9 0 11
	V. D. Land-Lambs 1 51 1 11
	Unwashed 1 5 2 8 1 1 1 1 3
	Cape G. Hope—Fleeces 0 11 2 0
	Lambs 0 14 1 10 Scoured, &c 0 8 1 10
	Unwashed 0 73 0 0
	Wine duty 5s 6d and 5 per cent. per Sal. Port per pipe 30 0 65 0
	Claret
	Sherrybutt 20 0 80 0 Madeirapipe 60 0 90 0
	1

STATEMENT

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

	S	UGAR.				
	Imported.		Duty	paid.	Stocks.	
British Plantation.	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons	1857 tons	1858 tons
West India East India Mauritius	81136 42419 34614	101851 20911 26909	65948 59037 31443	103786 23602 26410	21767 12526 7757	15548 10809
Foreign	***	***	40577	48942		5016
Foreign Sugar.	158169	149671	177005	202740	42050	31373
Cheribon, Slam, and Manilla Cuba or Havana Porto Rico Brazil	8672 30798 6376 6817	6289 44029 13057 6150	2890 2439 35 1506	1812 4023 115 870	2596 13496 2663 3287	8137 22485 8397 4677
	52663	69525	6870	6820	22038	33696

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

From British	Possessions in	America	9 d	1 per cwt
_		Mauritius		_
-		East Indies		1 -
Thear		the above is		1 -

MC	LASSES AND ME	LADO.	
West India	Imported. 11984 10915	Duty paid. 4 4010 7759	Stock 7967 8351
	RUM.		

	Impor	ted.	Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consumpt.		Stock	
West India East India Foreign	1857 gals 2819475, 404955 158445		1857 gals 1594080 267345 197595 Expo	1858 gals 1549755 321615 208170	22545	1858 gals 1369895 13365 1215	246960	190485
Vatted	1741230	1919430	1415040	1558125	67860	89595	134235	217170
	5124105	5938740	3474360	2637665	1354410	1478570	2222100	2671515
-			COCC	A-Cwt	s.			

6436 | 24568 10380 | 4941 19330 16816 59291

41728

			COFFI	CE-CWI	S.			
B. Plantation Ceylon	23476 193134	21828 244813	3492 49086	3200 90458	14302 141459	14024 151617	7912 91210	6446 93180
Total B. P.	216610	266641	52578	93658	155761	165641	99122	99626
Mocha	26714 2096 22 1102 87667 1308	31783 26076 513 52750 514	91 14478 211	4199 2483 61 45588 531	22573 17891 187 2632 43971 195	19538 17318 594 40677 652	15847 8500 1144 53503 1085	22782 13774 1251 24295 409
Total Frgn	187781	111636	19401	52862	86849	78579	80079	62511
Grand Total	354391	878277	71979	146520	242610	244220	179201	162137
RICE	tous 67602	tons 77391	tons 34859	tons 20219	tons 27946	tons 31710	tons 59549	tons
			PEF	PER.				

			PEF	PER.				
White	tons 248 1292	tons 159 3041	tens 6 896	tons 15 1185	tons 222 1261	tons 254 1445	tons 223 1661	103 2318
NUTMEGS Do., Wild CAS. LIG CINNAMON	pkgs 2314 63 4809 7288	pkgs 2140 45 5113 6382	pkgs 1007 42 8597 4636	pkgs 1077 52 2489 4882	pkgs 1359 63 1679 2048	pkgs 1342 63 1383 1780	pkgs 1756 626 5903 3744	pkgs 1968 602 7236 3748
PIMENTO	bags 17769	bags 30002	bags 12011	bags 15208	bags 3815	bags 6664	bags 8480	bags 21359

Raw Materials, Dvestuffs, &c.

COCHNEAL	serons 11439	serons 9928	serons	serons	serons 13505	serons 14003	serons 4500	serons 3935
LAC DYE	chests 3971	chests 4550	chests	chests	chests 5127	chests 4615	chests 12648	chests 12698
LOGWOOD	tons 5697	tons 5660	tons	tons	tons 4764	tons 5620	tons 4027	tons 4460
FUSTIC	1630	1930	***	NDIGO.	1851	1958	4:13	461

East India	chests 22972	chests 22497	chests	chests	23814	21208	19530	20931
Spanish	serons 3623	serons 6223	serons	serons	serens 3657	serons 4587	serons 1785	serons 3408
-			SAL	TPETRE				

N711	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	15587	9100	***	***	10912	12288	6710	2951
Nitrate of Soda	4068	4365		***	4569	4780	1577	1468
			C	OTTON				
1	hales I	hales	bales I	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales

1	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales 53
American		11	***	***	444	10	58	00
Brazil	112	314		***	112	313	04-04	16467
East Incie .	95143	56022	***	***	104696	78103	34834	10404
kinds	2009598	2057346	235980	246930	1723470	1844030	221830	985480
Total	2104853	2113693	235980	246930	1828278	1922456	366726	402005

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR NOVEMBER.

Annexed are the railway calls for November, so far as they have yet been advertised. They include a heavy payment on Lombardo-Venetian, of which, however, the largest portion are held on the Continent, and a total of 650,000*l* for Indian companies:—

		Already paid.	(Call		2	Shares.	01	Total.
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Ch	le=		£	8	d				L
shire Junction Perpetual 4 per cer debenture stock	1	75	25	0	0		บทไ	rno ₃	vn.
Divin and Ivne. A Preference	15	dent	- 1	0	0		6.000		6,000
Ditto B ditto	15	dent	- 1	- 0	0		6.000		
Dunaio and Lake Muron, New		169	1.2	10	63		10.000		
Epsom and Leathernead	11	8.2	- 1	50	0		3,000		
Forest of Dean Central Grand Trunk of Canada 7 per cer	15	5	2	0	0	***			
debentures, 1862	20 21					***	unl	ron	wn.
paid	25	2	2	0	0		200,000		400.000
Killarney Junction	1	11	1	0	0		15,000		
Lombardo-Venetian, Old	1	dept	2	0	0	***	321.500	***	643 000
Elitto, New		dept	- 6	- 0	- 0		1379	EM ON	0.719
Madras, 2d extension	27	15	5	0	0	610	50 000	MALO.	950 000
South Porkshire		18	131	- 60	0	***	unl	non	Em Cont
Worcester and Hereford	1	74	2	O	0		46,400		
Total								-	

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom, published for the week ending November 6, amounted to 451,1701, and for the corresponding week of last year to 446,1001, showing an increase of 5,0701. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termical in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 185,6581, and for the corresponding week of last year to 181,8951, showing an increase of 3,7631.

Inverness and Dingwall.—It is proposed to extend railway accommodation from Inverness to Dingwall, with a branch to Tain, for the purpose of opening up the west Highlands and bringing Rossshire into communication with the railways leading to London. The proposed line has been surveyed, and it appears that the proprietors in the district have come forward liberally to support the scheme.

NORTH-EASTERN.—This company intend to apply to Parliament next session for power to construct the Nidd Valley branch, and to raise further capital for the purpose; and to purchase the Rosedale and other branches of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway.

of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway.

DONCASTER AND WAKEFIELD.—It is proposed to construct a line of railway from Doncaster to Wakefield, commencing at the former place at the point where the main line of the Great Northern Railway crosses the canal of the River Dun Company, and proceeding almost in a direct line to the point where the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole branch of the Laucashire and Yorkshire Railway posses under the Midland Railway, in the parish of Crofton. The object of the line is to reduce the distance between Doncaster and Wakefield, and thereby accelerate the traffic between the mineral districts of Lancashire and the metropolis and intervaning places on the Great Northern route.

perween the mineral districts of Lancashire and the metropolis and intervening places on the Great Northern route.

BORDER COUNTIES.—The directors of the Border Counties Railway have given the usual Parliamentary notices of their intention to apply for powers to extend their line from the present terminus at Belling, in Northumberland, to Castleton, in Roxburghshire.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

Monday, Nov. 15.—In the share markets the dealers were almost entirely occupied with the fortnightly settlement, which was finally adjusted to-day. Since the previous settlement the most important feature has been the steady absorption of Great Northern in investments, and from the scarcity of stock thus caused, a premium to defer deliveries was to-day frequently paid. In colonial lines a rally took place in Indian guaranteed; East Indian stock especially closing \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. higher, at 107 to \(\frac{1}{2} \). An advance of 10s likewise occurred in Geelong and Melbourne. French shares were firm. In other foreign railways, Pernambuco at Lombardo-Venetian declined; the latter were last quoted \(\frac{1}{2} \) for \(\frac{1}{2} \) premium, and the new issue 21. Mines were dull, and in several cases lower. There was no alteration of importance in joint stock banks, American, or miscellaneous securities.

There was no like and the properties of the railway market to-day has been

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.—Business in the railway market to-day has been at a complete stand. Almost the only operations consisted of some speculative sales, which caused a decline of nearly I per cent. in Great Western, and from ½ to ½ in most of the other leading descriptions. Eastern Country, and from ½ to 5 in most of the same as yesterday. The principal movement in colonial railways was an advance in East Indian. Geelong and Melbourne also improved. American securities and mines were dull, and show no change of importance. also improved. Amer change of importance.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—Eusiness in the railway market continues limited, and during the greater part of the day the quotations of the leading stocks stood at about the same point as last evening. Towards the close, however, there was a more favourable feeling, and the final prices were mostly \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. higher than yesterday. A rise of 5s to 10s occurred in French shares. In American securities a decline took place in the third mortgage of the New York and Erie.

THURSDAY, Nov. 18.—The market for English railway stocks continues inactive, but closed at a general improvement of 4 to 4 per cent. In colonial lines Indian guaranteed were steady. Grand Trunk of Canada advanced to 38 to 39, while Buffalo and Lake Huron new fractionally receded. There has been a further rise in French shares.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19.—Business in the railway share market has not only been active, but prices have exhibited m re buoyancy—several of the principal lines showing an improvement of about i to i per cent. Joint stock bank shares show little variation. London and Westminster have improved 5s; and City Bank, 5s. In the miscellaneous market, Canada Land were dealt in at 113.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE	HIGHEST	PRICES	OF	THE	DAY	ARE	GIVEN.

No. of shares	paid up.	ORDINARY SHAKES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	-	don.	No. of shares	Amount	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	T.	don.	No. of shares	Amount	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	Lordon T. F.
84543 123	_	Ambergate, &c	63	61	Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny .		******	Stock	100	100	North-Eastern-Berwick, 4	
55500 274s 2		Birmingham & Stour Valley	17.	******	15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	HARITA					per cent. pref	
Stock 100 1		Birkenhead, Lancashire and		1 1	16065	20	20	West London			143395 60872		83	- York, H. and S. purcha	88
1		Cheshire Junction		*****	5538	20	20	West London		*****	58500			North Staffordshire	104 10 244 24
	25	Blyth and Tyre	33	*****				LINES LEASED		1 1	Stock		100	Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvn,	
Stock 100 1	nn	Bristol and Exeter	194					AT FIXED RENTALS.		1			1	6 per cent	122 1214
Stock 100 1	00	Calegorian	843	864	Stock			Buckinghamshire			17819			Scottish Central, New Lie	*****
	00	Chester and Holyhead	38		Stock			Clydesdale Junction E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 p.c.			Stock	100	100	ScottishN. Eastern Aberdeen guaranteed 6 per cent	
	50	Cork and Bandon Dublin and Belfast Junction	*****	*****	10160		25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	N. S.C.	******	Stock	100	100		
Stock 100 1	00	East Anglian	17	162	8000	50	50	Hull and Selby	112	1115	Stock	100	100		
Stock 100 1	10	Eastern Counties	153	623	8000			- Halves			20000		10		
		Eastern Union, class A	46	KEREER	8000	129	124	- Quarters London and Greenwich			Stock 20654		100	S. Eastern 4 per cent. pref. S. Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar.	
Stock 100 1 8554 25	81	- class B	19.2	2.574.18	Stock			- Preference	1221	00	20004	20	20	or retaining a provident	****** *****
	25	East Kent	12	12	Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, & Southend	95	94				FOREIGN RAILWAYS.	
Stock 100 1	00	East Lancashire	95		82590	54	5 1	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	20	24	50000		10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	58 51
Stock 100 1		Edinburgh and Glasgow .	645	27522	Stock			Midland Bradford Northern & Eastern, 5 p ct.			42500 100000		15	Belgian Eastern Junction Dutch Rhenish	14
Stock 100 1	00	Edinb., Perth, and Dundee (Great Northern			16862 Stock	100		Royston, Hitchin, and		*****	500000			Eastern of France	10 111 281
Stock 100 1	no	- A stock	92	921	SWEA	100		Shepreth	143		Stock		100	East Indian	1074 108
		- Bstock	132	131	78750	12	12	South Staffordshire	101	*****	75000		10	- E shares,	111
Stock 100 1		Gt Southern and West. (I.)			2186	50	50	Wear Valley, guar. 6 pr ct.	*****	6023	100000			Gt Indian Peninsular, guar	N B
Stock 100 1		Great Western	594	512	Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	29.3	324	Stock 100000			Grand Trunk of Canada Gt Luxembourg Constituted	39 384
Stock 100 1 18000 50		- Stour Valley Guar Lancaster and Carlisle						PREFERENCE SHARES.		1 11	100000	40	20	Shares	8 77
18000 162	142	- Thirds	263	******				Bristol & Exeter, 4 percent.			113312	4	4	- Obligations	38 3
24000 162	16	- New Thirds	28					Caledonian 10/, 44 per cent.			25000			Madras, guar. 4 per cent	
	00	Lancashire and Yorkshire	95	95%				Chester and Holyhead, 54 pc			26595 400000			Namur & Liege	98 98
45444 16 87500 9	6	- F 161	60	P.L	7680 18094	61	61	Cork and Bandon, 54 p cent Dunde, Perth, & AberdaJunc	61	*****	577500			Paris, Lyons, and Mediterr	401 401 351 351
109131 114	111	London and Blackwall	61	6 G		100	100	East Anglian, Class A,547 pc		*****	300000		20	Paris and Orleans	56
Stock 100 1	00	London, Brighton, and S. C.	112	112	Stock	100	100	- Class B. Sper cent	117	*****	40000		20	Royal Danish	*****
Stock 100 1	00	London and North-Western	901	911	Stock	100	100	- Class C, 7 per cent		1091	83334				*****
244000 123	74	- Eighths London and South Western	64	001	Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent., No 1		1151	31000	10	10	- 5d per cent. Pref	8 8 93 91
		Londonderry and Coleraine			Stock	100	100	- No.2			26757	88		West Flanders	50 50
4240 25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen		*****	Stock	100	100	- New 6 per cent	130	130	300000		20	Western & NW. or France	25
Steck 100 1	00	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lin.	36	354	Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 pr cent	84		1			MANAGE	
	3	Metropolitan	0.00	toon I	Stock			Edin., Prth, & Dunde, 4 prct Great Northern, 5 per cent.			20000	-00	27.3	MINES. Australian	9
	00	- Birmingham and Derby	20	2004	Stock			- 5 per cent. Redeemable		1.41	20000			British Iron	4
	50	Midland Great Western (I.).	*****	*****				a* 10 per cent. pm		*****	10000	35		Brazil, Imp (issuedat5/pm)	13
	25	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	11	11	Stock	100	100	- 45 per cent do	106	*****	11000			- St John Del Rey	9
Stock 100 1	00	Norfolk	60	64	Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (Ireland, 4 per cent			256 12000		40	Cohre Copper	60
Stock 100 1	00	North British			10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn(Brks&HntsEx)5pc	*****	******	10000		16	Copiapo	13
Stock 100 1	00	North-Eastern-Berwick	931	93	Stock	100	100	Gt Western, red. 4 pr ct	97	95	1024	10	1	Devon Great Consols	460
40937 25	168	- G. N. E. Purchase	16	*****	Stock	100	100	- con. red. 4 per cent	87	*****	512		30	East Basset	105
Stock 100 1 Stock 100 1		- Leeds			Stock	100	100	- irred. 4 per cent Laocashire and Yorkshire, 6		88	6000 20000		175	Great South Tolgus	144
		- York			SLOCK	100	100	per cent			2500		82	General North Frances	7
5000 10		Nth and South-West, June.			Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New.		1 1	6400			rar Consols	174
168500 20	174	North Staffordshire	131	131				guar. 6 per cent	146	1431 4	960	5	18	Tamar Silver and Lead	1
Stock 100 1	00	Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolve-	1 7.0		Stock	100	100	London and S.W.,late Third-	1 tint	164	7000		168	Santiago de Cuba	14
Stock 100 1		Scottish Central Scottish N.Eastn AberduStk		158118	7840	121	All	L'derry & Coleraine halves L'derry & Enniskillen halves	******	*****	6000		20	South Caradon	3
Stock 100 1		- Scottish Midland Stock			Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and			6000		9	Fin Croft	35
	00	Shropshire Union	44	41				Lincoln 31 p c	72	68	43174		284	United Mexican	31
100		South Devon			172300	6	100	- 6/	54	54 1	6000		1 8	West Hasset	23
		South-Eastern			Stock	100	100	Midlad Consolidated, 6 pc. Stk - Bristol and Birm, 6 pc	7.5.4	1424	256 512		54	West Caradon	13
	40.47	South Yorksh. a giver Dun			Stock			- 42 per cent. pref	104	1033	256		5	Wheal Buller	00
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S tock 100 1	00	Vale of Neath	94		Stock	100	100	North British	110	*****	1040		43	Wheal Trelawney	27
						10 /		117 A 37 M D A T T T							

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Amount expended	Average	Dividend	per cent. per	half-year.	Name of Rallways.	Name of Railways, Percentage Merchandise, Take Sa			per e mile	er Miles		
per last Report.	per mile.	First half 1857.	Second half 1857.	First half 1858.		ending.	Passengers, parcels, &c.	minerals, cattle, &c.	Receipts. Wee 185	k per		
£ 767.018 2,514,354 3,700,858	£ 11,860. 76,192 31,631	£ s d 2 10 0 1 10 0 2 10 0	£ s d 2 10 0 1 15 0 2 10 0	£ s d 2 5 0 1 0 0 2 10 0 1 15 0	Birkenhd, Lancash., and Cheshire Bristel and Exeter	1858 Nov. 13 14	1003 0 0 3814 10 1	£ s d 546 17 4 1582 0 0 2073 2 2	£ 5 d £ 1134 9 3 11 2385 0 0 29 5893 12 3 59	12 75 14 54	65 33 117	65 33 117
8,466,472 4,366,858 1,093,341 495,265	42,545 46,456 17,355 82,544	1 15 0 2 5 0 4 0 0	2 10 0 2 5 0 4 5 0	2 5 0 4 0 0	Caledonian Chester and Holyhead Dublin and Drogheda Dublin and Kingstown	14 14	4886 3 4 2854 0 0 1005 12 6	9085 12 1 2570 0 0 544 5 1	13471 15 5 141 5424 0 0 54 1549 17 7 155 1276 9 8 11:	9 57	1984 94 63	198 94 63
932,454 328,322 766,484	27,425 19,313 24,725	1 10 0 2 10 0 0 17 6	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 10 0	2 10 0	Dublin and Wicklow Dundee and Arbroath Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen		325 1 4	226 0 1 612 15 11		6 32	404 17 31	40g
1.643,655 3,314,832	24,171 42,497	0 10 0 1 5 6	0 5 0 1 12 6	1 3 9	East Anglian Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Eastern Counties		396 16 9 1491 15 10	475 18 9 1953 18 3	972 15 6 99 3445 14 1 541	2 44	68 78	68 78
17,828,855	35,801	1 10 6	2 0 0	0 12 0 1 7 6	Do. Norfolk			12576 10 7 2	13782 4 7 2275	5 46	489	489
4,029,977 11,988,692	35,981 42,363	2 16 0 0 6 0	2 2 6 2 15 3	1 17 G 1 Is 9	Gt Northern & East Lincolnshire		2170 0 0		6057 0 0 542 5414 0 0 2541		111	105 283
816,318 4,471,707 23,223,779	15,824 22,028 49,836	2 5 0 2 10 0 0 10 0	2 5 0 2 10 0 1 0 0	2 10 0	Great North of Scotland Great Southern & Western (Irish) Great Western		4373 19 3	851 12 11 2335 13 9	1486 13 11 140 6709 13 0 622	1 25 8 29	58 229	58 213
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7,798,931 9,828 565 8,918,750	42,386 84,127	2 10 0 2 -7 6	3 10 0 2 12 6 0 10 0	2 10 0 2 2 6	London, Brighton, & South Coast London and South-Western	14			4367 0 0 1386 3073 0 0 1254		199½ 287¾	183
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671,902	12,521	2 10 0	4 0 0 2 10 0	2 10 0	Monklands North-Eastern (Perwick)		*********		1561 8 1 155		52	52
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2,185 480 4,443,642	44,186 37,681 25,777	1 10 0 0 16 1 1 12 6	2 6 8 0 16 6	1 10 0 0 10 0 3 0 0	South-Eastern South Devon South Wales	14	1660 4 2		9660 0 0 1783 2279 3 0 271	65 39	302 58	302 58
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RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

b Denotes that the rate includes Britis	sh and	Foreig	g
	a d	3	0
Aian and Arabia, via Marseilles	60 9	1	
Africa, West Coast, by packet	***	a0	
- via Southampton	60 9	80	
French packet, via Marseilles Algeria, via France (paid)	60 6	1 0	
Antigua	***	a 50	
- via Southampton approximate	***	60	
Ascension	000	a0	
- via Marseilles	a0 9	a0	
- via France	b0 8	1	
Azores, via Portugal	999		1
Baden, via France	60 6	1 0	-
BarbadoesBavaria, via France		a0	-
- via Belgium	***	b0	-
Belgium (paid)	***	80	-
Belgrade, via Belgium	60 6	0	-
- via France		1	-
Berbice	800	ab0	-
Borneo, via Marseilles and India	a0 9	60	-
- via Southampton and India		a0	-
Bremen, via Belgium (closed mail)	10 C	00	-
- via France	104	ab0	1
- via France		a1	-
Cadiz, via Southampton	b0 6	a1	1
California and Oregon		a2	1
- via United States	994	0	-
Canada, via closed mail	***	60 60	-
- United States packet		bi	44.
Ceylon, via Marseilles	60 9	1	-
- via Southampton	991	b0 a2	1
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong excp) — via Scuthampton	a0 9	a0	1
Constantinople, via Belgium	***	1 2	
via France - via Marseilles by French packet	60 6	1	4
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— via United States	***	al al	-
Curaçoa Dardanelles, via Belgium	000	a0 b1	
Demerara Denmark, via Belgium	***	60 1	0
- viaFrance	60 9	1 60	-
Ecuador	***	a2	-
Egypt, via Marseilles via Southampton	a0 5	ab0	-
- via BelgiumFrance (prepaid)		al	-
- (uppaid)	b0 8	b1	
Galatz, via Belgium	61 3	2	
Greece, by French Mediterraneau packet	60 12	ab0	
- or paid to Trieste	60 11		2
Hamburg, via Belgium	***	1	-
Hanover, via Belgium	888	80	
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Holland, via Belgium		1	
Honduras	0.00	a)	1
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India, via Marseilles	abu y	81	
- via France and Austria	a1 2	2 a0	
Jamaica	985	250	
Java, via Marseilles and India	a09	51	
via Southampton and India via Belgium and Holland	900	a0 a0	
Lagos	900	a0	j
Lombardy, via France via Belgium	***	60 60	1
Lubeck, via Belgium	00 0	1	
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Malta, Via Marseilles	60 3	a1	
via Southampton via Marseilles, by French packet Mauritius, far as Ceylon, via Marseilles	60 9	a1 1	
- ditto, via Southampton		60 a2	
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— via France and Austria	. 61 2	GL	
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Papal States, via France b0 11 1
Poland, via Belgium
Portugal, via Beigium
Portugal, via Southampton
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Via France
Prussia, via Belgium
Prussia, via Beigium
Russia, via Beigium
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Salonica, by French packet, via Marseilles b0 6 1
Salonica, by French packet, via Marseilles b0 6 1
Sardinia via France
St Thomas
St Thomas
Saxony, via Belgium
Saxony, via Belgium
New France
Sicily, via France
Sierra Leone
Sieria
Spain
Spain
- via Southampton
Sweden, via Belgium
- via France
Switzerland, via France
— via Belgium
Tunis, via Marseilles by French packet a0 6 1 Turkey (Europe), by French packet b0 6 1
Turkey (Europe), by French packet b0 6 1
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- by British packet, via Marseilles al 2 1
Turk's Island b0
Tuscany, via Marseilles, by French packet 60 9 1
- via Belgium b0 10
United States bl
Varna, via Belgium bl C 1
Venezuela
Vigo, via Southampton b0 6 1
- via France bu 6 1
Wallachia, via Belgium 61
West Indies, British a0
West Indies, foreign (Cuba, Havana, and
St Thomas excepted) al
Wartemburg, via France 60 6 1
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BOULOGNE—From Lendon Bridge Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday morning. Nov. 21 at 1; 23 at 2; 25 at 4. Chief cabin, 14s; fore, 10a; London to Paris, 20a.

EDINBURGH—From St Katharine's Wharf, adjoining the Tower, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morning. Fares: chief cabin, 2bs; return, 30a; fere, 10s; return, 15s; deck, 5s; which include all pier dues at London and Granton.

HULL—From London Bridge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1ch morning. Chief cabin, 2s.

NEWCASTLE—From Hore's Status Wharf, Wepping, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 10 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; return ticket, 12e; fore 5s; rebura, 7a 6d YARMOUTH—From London B idge Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday, at Four afternoon. Scion, 5s; return, 12e; fore cabin, 5s; return 7s 6d Offices, 71 Lombard street, 37 Regent caroos, and 36 Londonhall street; and St Katharine Wharf.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO

CEYLON and AUSTRALIA TO CEYLON and AUSTRALIA, via
Egypt.—The ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY book passengers
for Maita, Alexandria, Adeu, Ceylon, and Australia by
their steamers (conveying Her Majestys mails), leaving
Seuthampton on the 12th and Marseilles on the 18th of
every month. A reduction is made in favour of families.
For any details and for the Company's handbook;
giving the rates of passage and information respecting
the conveyance of specie, cargo, and parcels, application
should be made at the Company's office, 55 Moorgate
street, London; or to Captain Vincent, the Company's
Superintendent at Southampton.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by STEAM to INDIA, &c., via Egypt.
The FENINSULA and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and receive goods and parcels for the Mediterranean, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, the Straits, China, and Manilla, by their Steamers, leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Bombay, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.

For further particulars apply at the Company of the month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, 122 Leadenhall street, London, and at Oriental place, Southampton.

BRITISH AND NORTH
AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL
STEAM SHIPS, appointed by the
Admiralty to sail between Liverage
POOL and NEW YORK direct, and between Liverage
HALIFAX to land and receive passengers and Her
Majesty's mails The following, or other vessels, are
appointed to sail from Liverpool:—
PERSIA, for NEW YORK, Saturday, November 27.
ARABIA, for BOSTON, Saturday, December 4.
Passage money, including steward's fee and provisions,
but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on
board:—To Halifax and Boston, chief cabin, Twentytwo Pounds; second cabin, Sixteen Pounds. To New
York, chief cabin, Twenty-six Pounds; second cabin,
Eighteen Pounds. Freight to Halifax, Boston, and New
York, 31 per ton and 5 per cent. primage. Small parcels,
5s each and upwards. These steam ships have accommodation for a limited number of second cabin passengers.
For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord.

For passage or other information, apply to J. B. Foord, 52 Old Broad street, London; S. Cunard, Halifax; E. C. and J. G. Bates and Co. Boston; E. Cunard, New York; D. Currie, Havre, and 17 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris; G. and J. Burns, Buchasau street, Glasgow; or D. and C. M'Iver, Water street, Liverpool.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE,
—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE
and Mr W. HARRISON.—Last week but Two of the
sosson.—Production of THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.—Great
success of THE ROSE OF CASTILLE and THE
CROWN DIAMONDS. On Monday and Thursday
will be produced (for the first and second times this
season), Balfe's celebrated Opera, THE BOHEMIAN
GIRL. Thaddens (his original character), Mr W. Harrison. Arline, Miss Louisa Pyne. Other characters by Miss
Snsan Pyne, Miss M. Prescott; Messrs Ferdinand
Glover, H. Corri, A. St Albyn, Bartleman, &c. On
Tuesday and Friday (117th and 118th times), THE
ROSE OF CASTILLE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan
Pyne, Miss M. Prescott; Mr Ferdinasd Glover, Mr A.
St Albyn, Mr George Honey, Mr Bartleman, and
Mr W. Harrison. On Wednesday, THE CROWN
DIAMONDS. Catarina, Miss Louisa Pyne (who
will introduce Roie's celebrated Air with variations).
Don Henrique de Sandoval, Mr W. Harrison. (who will
introduce Brinley Richards' tavourite ballad, "Oh
whisper what thou feelest.") Other characters by Miss
Sasan Pyne; Mr George Honey, Mr A. St. Albyn,
Mr Henri Corri, Mr Bartleman, Mr Terrott, &c. Conductor, Mr Alfred Mellon. To conclude, each evening,
with a Ballet Divertissement. Madlles Zilia Michelet,
Morlacchi, and Pasquale. Acting-managers, Mr William
Brough and Mr Edward Murray. Stago-manager, Mr
Kelward Stirling. Doors open at Seven; commence at
half-past.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—
LYCEUM THEATRE—LAST WEEK but TWO.—Every Night at Bight o'Clock.—M. WIENIAWSKI, the celebrated Violinist, will perform every evening.—Vocalist, Miss POOLE.—"Fern Leaves" Val.e, Cornet Obligato, M. DUHEM. "Kiss Polka." "English Quadrille." "Old Dog Tray Polka." M. Jullien's "Hymn of Universal Harmony." New Grand Operatic Selection from DER FREISCHUTZ. M. Jullien's ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, on Monday, Dec. 13th.

NUAL BAL MASQUE, on Monday, Dec. 13th.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—
Lessee and Directress, Miss Swamborough.—On Monday and during the week (never acted), a new Farce, by J. M. Morton, Esq., entitled THE LITTLE SAVAGE. Messrs Bland, Swamborough, Clarke, Turner; Mesdames Marie Wilton and C. Melville. The new Comic Operatic Burlesque, THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE; or, The Fatal Spoon. Messrs J. Bland, J. Clarke, Turner, Poynter, i Mesdames Oliver, M. Ternan, Selby, and Marie Wilton. The successful Comedietta, WOOING IN JEST AND LOVING IN JEST AND LOVING IN EARNEST. Messrs Selby, Parselle, and Miss Swanborough. To conclude with the laughable farce, THE BONNIE FISH WIFE. Messrs Selby, Parselle, J. Clarke, and Miss M. Oliver. Commence at 7.

The Box office open from 10 to 5 daily, under the direction of Mr Edward Swanborough.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (Eight in Number), in full Court Costume, will give their CONCERTS of refined Negro Music and Character, every evening, except Saturday, at Eight, at the Oxford Galiery, 315 Oxford street.

N.B.—A Grand Morning Concert every Saturday, at the Queen's Concert rooms, Manover square, commencing at Two o'clock. See bills.