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CONTENTS

THE ECONOMIST.

Reaction Against Bigotry—Hope for Ireland	1117	Spirit of the Trade Circulars.....	1124
Commercial Discredit	1118	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—	
The Board of Trade Tables	1119	Paris	1124
Peasant Proprietorship a Deceptive Good	1119	CONCORDANCE:—	
Is Land a Raw Material?	1120	The Homoeopathic Law	1125
The Revenue Returns	1122	Irish Beet-Root Sugar	1125
The Slow Consumption of Sugar	1122	NEWS OF THE WEEK	1125
AGRICULTURE:—		Births, Marriages, and Deaths	1128
Capacity of Land for Improvement	1123	Commercial and Miscellaneous News	1128
Husbandry in Aberdeenshire	1123	Music and the Drama	1129
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.		LITERATURE:—	
Bank Returns and Money Market	1130	The Cotton Manufacture of Dacca	1129
The Bankers' Price Current.....	1131	LONDON MARKETS:—	
Mails	1132	State of Corn Trade for the Week	1134
Weekly Corn Returns.....	1133	Foreign & Colonial Produce Markets	1135
Commercial Epitome	1133	Postscript	1135
Indigo	1133	Additional Notices	1136
Monthly Cotton Statement.....	1133	Liverpool Markets	1136
Cotton	1133	Foreign Markets	1136
Exports from the Port of Hull	1134	Gazette	1136
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	1134	Prices Current	1137
American Corn and Flour Markets	1134	Imports, Exports, &c.....	1138
		Trade and Navigation Returns.....	1140
		THE RAILWAY MONITOR.	
		Railway News, &c.....	1138

The Political Economist.

REACTION AGAINST BIGOTRY. HOPE FOR IRELAND.

We have more than once had occasion to call attention to the dangers which menaced individual and mental freedom, and, by consequence, national prosperity, from the pretensions of Catholicism and the resolute and systematic pertinacity with which she urged them, whatever were the varying aspect of her fortunes—rarely stooping to compromise—never discouraged by defeat. In writing thus of Catholicism we must be understood always to regard it not as a creed, but as a Church—not as a system of speculative doctrines, which may or which may not be proveable, but as an organisation of singular breadth and power, devoted to the pursuit of universal dominion, and never losing sight of its great object; steering towards it through all storms; creeping towards it stealthily through all periods of languor and stagnation. We regard it not as a Religion but as a Sacerdotal Order—aiming, by virtue of its very nature and as its paramount duty, at despotic power; and the subtlest, ablest, most formidable, most noxious of despots, because striking at the root, aiming at the heart, seizing on the citadel, of freedom; because, not content, like other despots, with controlling outward action, it seeks to control the thoughts in which action has its origin; because, with a profound and acute cunning, it insinuates itself into the critical centre of all things, and takes possession of those head quarters from which all orders are issued and all influences proceed.

The Catholic Priesthood, as we have more than once pointed out—by assuming the right to decide for their flocks what is right and what is wrong, and to pronounce authoritatively what course of conduct, personal or political, will conduce to the interests of that Church, the promotion of whose progress and welfare should be the first object of every true believer—gain a position of advantage which no civil potentate can attain. They have the keys of Heaven and Hell. In theory, at least, and in the faith of genuine Catholics, they have the decision of the future and eternal fate of their flocks in their own hands. They can command each member of their Church to act in such and such a manner, or to abstain from such and such a course of conduct, on pain of being refused the Sacraments. Now, in the belief of every true undoubting Catholic, to live and die without the Sacraments is to incur damnation;—the power, therefore, of pronouncing this terrific forfeiture gives to the Priesthood which arrogates it—over those who admit it, and as long as they have faith in it—an absolute and tremendous authority, far beyond that of the Pacha of Egypt or the Czar of Muscovy. If the Priest tells

a statesman that the interests of the Holy Catholic Church require that he should give such and such a counsel to his Sovereign, or join such and such a party in the Senate, he has no liberty, if he be a thorough-going Catholic, to act otherwise. If a Priest assure a dying man that his hopes of Heaven will be wrecked if he does not leave half his wealth to a convent or a chapel, what choice is left him, if his Catholicism be sincere? If the Priest desire a citizen to vote for this or that candidate, in the name of his order, he has not—so long as he remains a true Catholic—the option of refusing. If the Priest requires an Irish gentleman to withdraw his son from the Queen's Colleges, declaring that his eternal interests will be imperilled there, the gentleman—if he be a thorough Catholic—must obey, whatever be his own opinions. If the Priest denounce the national schools, and insist upon the peasantry withdrawing their children from the only means of education within their reach, and from a teaching which has worked for them so well, the peasants—as undoubting and good Catholics—must at once submit. Any arrangement made by the State for the benefit of its subjects—any law passed for the amelioration of evils, for the soothing of animosities, for the healing of wounds—can thus by the Priesthood be neutralised, negatived, and set at nought. Parliament may enact and the Sovereign may sanction;—but the Priest has not only a suspensive but a final veto. The magistrate can only threaten imprisonment and fine, or at most exile, in case of disobedience: the Priest assumes a wider authority and wields a more terrific weapon; he can menace the recalcitrant with all the penal horrors of hereafter which—in the faith of a true Catholic—excommunication draws after it.

It is evident that a power of this kind—greater than the law, more penetrating, prevailing, and universal than the law—can be met, checked, and defeated by the civil authority only in one of two ways. It must either make with the head of the Catholic Church such an agreement as will vest in its own hands the selection and appointment of the Priests, or of those higher ecclesiastical dignitaries who govern them—in other words, it must do as most of the Catholic Powers of Europe have done—make a concordat with the Pope; or, as the only other alternative, it must contrive so to enlighten the minds of its subjects, so to enamour them with liberty, so to place in the clearest possible light the justice and wisdom of its own proceedings, so to make patriotism a stronger passion and a tighter bond than sectarian affections—that the influence of the Priests shall be paramount and resistless only when exercised in manifest accordance with the dictates of equity and virtue—that the faith of the people in the truth of their creed and the authority of their Church shall not be robust enough to bear the strain of being urged by sacerdotal influence to act in a manner repulsive to their conscience, derogatory to their freedom, inconsistent with the clear interests of their country;—that, if the Priesthood persist, as it has lately done in Ireland, in setting their duty as submissive Catholics in flagrant opposition with their duty as Britons, with their obligations as parents, with their prospects in the world, with their instincts as men of sense, decency, and justice—the result of the conflict will be, not that the State will lose subjects, but that the Church will lose adherents.

Now, the first of these modes of controlling the undue influence—so incalculably mischievous when uncontrolled—of the Romish Church, viz., such a concordat with its head as would enable our Government to exercise a salutary check over the proceedings of the sacerdotal order and the character of its principal authorities—this country has hitherto declined to use. It has preferred ignoring the Pope to negotiating with him. It has preferred to leave the power of the Romish Church uncontrolled to an attempt to control it through the medium of its own dignitaries. When Napoleon, in 1801, re-established Catholicism in France, he was determined to have no second and parallel authority within the land; he therefore made his terms, and insisted upon conditions which secured absolute supremacy in all civil matters to the civil power. It was agreed that the Government should choose the Bishops, but that the Pope should induct them; that the Bishops so chosen should appoint Priests acceptable to the Government; that all ecclesiastics should take an oath of adhesion and obedience to the civil

power, and that no landed endowments should be permitted to the Church. By this means, while leaving to the Priesthood all its power of spiritual benefit, it deprived it of the power of becoming, as it has been in Ireland, a dangerous intestine enemy. Nearly all the other European Governments have made agreements of the same nature, more or less stringent. Great Britain alone—from its traditional hatred of the Pope, and unwillingness to traffic with one whom our Puritan ancestors used to denounce as “The Man of Sin,” and whom many among us still regard in the same light—disdained to insist upon these controlling powers, and allowed “The Man of Sin” to have it all his own way, and to work his own mischievous will without any legal check.

We were thus driven solely to rely upon the second—and, unquestionably, where successful, the most desirable and effective—mode of weakening sacerdotal sway. By relaxing penal laws, the dictates of a passing danger and a bigotted age; by retracing our steps to the firm ground and the sure daylight of equity and right; by showing a sincere determination to act justly and mercifully by all; by liberal and unconditional aid in periods of fearful suffering; by a fair, judicious, sensible, but *wholly un-proselytizing* system of national education—we endeavoured in Ireland to raise the people into the condition of prosperous citizens and men of sense, trusting to their own interests, thus promoted, and their own sagacity, thus developed, to repel any unwarrantable or excessive encroachments on the part of priestly ambition. Satisfied now that all irritating and unjust distinctions had been swept away; that if the minds of the people could be once fairly enlightened they would no longer endure the insolent pretensions formerly put forward by their Church to curtail their liberty of action, and to bewilder and over-ride their sense of right;—satisfied also that the Clergy would soon perceive that—among a nation thus gradually prepared for better things—any attempt to stretch their authority too far would end in its being permanently impaired or altogether abjured—we relied on the second preservative alone, and confided in the slow but certain operation of intellectual progress, and the wisdom which grows out of experience. We believe that the result will not disappoint us. Less wise than we anticipated, the Romish Church has joined issue with the advanced spirit of the times by an arrogant and aggressive bigotry which indicates a mediæval mind:—more sagacious, more alive to justice, more attached to freedom than the Church believed, the Irish people seem disposed to assert their rights and independence, and to teach their hierarchy that, if it wishes to preserve their allegiance, it must no longer attempt to oppress them as before.

When Dr Cullen was appointed by the Court of Rome to the vacant Primacy of Armagh, contrary to the etiquette usually observed in such appointments, and against the wishes of the most respectable and influential members, lay and clerical, of the Catholic Church, it became evident that the conciliatory and healing course of conduct which had for many years been adopted by the heads of that Church was about to be abandoned, and that all the bitter animosities and ruinous dissensions of the past were to be revived. Obtaining, by means of his own vote, a majority of one in the packed Synod which he summoned, he declared war both against the New Colleges—which had been established with the sanction of the Catholic hierarchy for the especial purpose of affording to the Catholic laity means of a higher education than had previously been within their reach—and also against those National Schools where for years Protestant and Catholic children had been taught side by side, where half a million of the population were receiving most admirable primary instruction, and which had done more than any other agency of good to introduce peace, harmony, and improvement into the land. For a time it seemed as if the benefit resulting from the patient labours of years was to be upset at the bidding of one passionate, narrow-minded, and unchristian Priest:—but it now appears that his conduct is likely to be defeated by the good sense and good feeling of the Irish themselves, and to recoil with fatal effect upon the authority and dimensions of the Church which has had the misfortune to place such a man as Dr Cullen at its head. The Irish gentry and middle classes are by no means disposed, at the dictum of a malignant bigot, to forego the advantages of university training for their sons; and accordingly we find, from the reports recently issued, that the Queen's Colleges flourish, in spite of his denunciations; and that though the Priests have withdrawn from the performance of their official collegiate duties, Catholic students attend them as before. It appears also that, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Priests in their several parishes, notwithstanding the fearful menaces weekly uttered from the altar against all recusants, the peasantry cannot be effectually terrified into depriving their children of instruction which they can obtain nowhere else, and which they have learned how to value. The education spread among them by years of steady and quiet exertion has prepared them to yield only a reluctant and partial obedience to bad commands, even when issued from the altar, and to doubt the wisdom and the virtue of a body of men who seek to deprive them of that which they feel to be such an unquestionable blessing. The result has been, as now appears, not only very general disobedience to priestly orders in this particular, but a most extensive defection from the Catholic communion, especially in the west of Ireland, formerly its stronghold.

It appears, from the letters of the *Times*' Commissioner—and the information is confirmed from other quarters—that in Mayo and Sligo the peasants are deserting their ancestral Church by wholesale. We read of 712 converts in one episcopal visitation and 409 in another; and the remarkable point seems to be that they are not converts from any preference of their new doctrinal *creed*; they are not *proselytes*, properly so called; they have passed over from one Church to the other from feeling that Protestantism opens to them many advantages which Catholicism (as Priests now preach it) would compel them to forego—and from a perception, to which even old prejudices cannot blind them, that in their present as well as in their late proceedings, the Protestant Clergy have proved themselves the better Christians, the kinder friends, the more faithful and serviceable assistants of the two. As in England Catholicism gained enormously at the time of the cholera, by the superior conduct of its clergy during that fearful visitation, so in Ireland the admirable behaviour of the Protestant Clergy throughout the famine told immensely in favour of their Church, and made an impression on the minds of the starving peasantry which cannot be easily forgotten. While jobbing of the most scandalous kind too often disgraced the Priests, and much eleemosynary relief found its way into their own pockets or into those of their staunchest adherents, the Protestant Clergy for the most part devoted everything they could spare from their own maintenance, and everything they could obtain from the charity of friends, to mitigate the horrors of that dreadful time to all their neighbours, without distinction of creed, and without the slightest attempt, direct or indirect, at conversion. They felt that it would have been mean to use such a calamity as an engine for making proselytes, and they disdained to *purchase* starving converts with a dole of bread. Many even of the most bigotted among them, who in common times regarded a Roman Catholic with a mixture of compassion and dislike, at that period denied themselves and their families every luxury and nearly every comfort, and lived upon the poorest fare, in order that they might have more to share among the wretched Catholic peasantry around them. Many lost their health, and not a few their lives, in consequence of their unremitting exertions and rigorous self-denial during that terrible crisis. And they did all this at the bidding of their common religion, in the name of their common God—making no bargain, asking no adhesion, suggesting no apostacy, looking for no reward. And a shrewd and simple people, who, in spite of strange ignorance, in spite of vehement prejudices, judge a tree by its fruits, have felt in their inmost souls that a faith which could prompt such saintly charity, such apostolic effort, could not be the bad or perilous thing they had been taught to think it.

The consequence and the recompense of all this we are now beginning to perceive. A few years of Christian conduct have done for Protestantism what two centuries of controversial preaching proved powerless to accomplish. A few months of senseless and malignant bigotry have weakened and shaken Catholicism more than two centuries of open warfare; and the rapid conversions of the Catholic population in the west, combined with the wholesale emigration of the Catholic population in the south, bid fair, in a very few years, completely to change the relative position of the two Churches. In 1834 there were one million and a half of Protestants out of a total of eight millions. In 1851 it is probable there are nearly two millions of Protestants out of a total of six millions and a half; and if this double drain go on it is by no means unlikely that, ten years hence, we may see three millions of Protestants out of a total population of six millions. The result of such a comparative change on the character, position, and prosperity of the people,—is too wide a subject to be entered upon here; we may, perhaps, recur to it at another time.

COMMERCIAL DISCREDIT.

THE slight degree of discredit which has fallen latterly on some commercial paper in our own market, and the few suspensions which have occurred, are attended by similar but rather more important circumstances of the same character on the other side of the Atlantic. The last arrivals from the United States bring us intelligence of several failures. Two banks—the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, and the People's Bank of Paterson, both in the State of New Jersey—have failed. The People's Bank of Paterson was the worst of the two, but its circulation was not more than 16,000*l*. There are also some extensive failures, as Messrs F. S. and D. Lathrop, dry goods dealers, and Messrs Thompson and Co., large carpet manufacturers, connected with joint stock factories in Connecticut, which have also suspended. The reports from the money market of New York are consequently very gloomy, and according to the *Courier* and *Enquirer* several more houses, it was feared, would be seriously embarrassed. For the moment, therefore, discredit has assumed rather a formidable shape across the Atlantic. At the same time we observe, in the long list of upwards of 800 banks contained in the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, that there are not above ten the paper of which is quoted at a greater rate of discount than three per cent., New York being par; and only a few, and those chiefly of the Southern banks, far removed from New York, of which the paper is

above one per cent. discount. The paper of the bulk is at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ discount, a pretty strong proof that the vast money business scattered over the States is not in an unhealthy condition.

We have also now to mention the failure of two banks in Wales. The Monmouth and Glamorganshire Joint Stock Bank, and Messrs Williams's Old Bank, both carrying on business in Newport, Monmouthshire, suspended payments on Tuesday. The former has branches at Abergavenny, Monmouth, Chepstow, Pontypool, Tredegar, and Usk, and has a considerable share of the business of South Wales. The amount of the paid-up capital is 192,370*l*, and the number of shareholders about 350. The cause of its stoppage is extensive advances to iron dealers and iron manufacturers, and depression in the iron trade. Of all the late and present suspensions both here and abroad, the immediate cause is the same—a fall much below expectation in the price of the articles in which the houses dealt, or on which they had advanced money. The failures are quite as numerous and disastrous amongst the Connecticut protected manufacturers as amongst our unprotected iron manufacturers, and are not caused, therefore, by Protection, or by wanting it, either here or abroad. The plain and obvious cause is, the miscalculation of the parties who have supposed that prices would rule higher than is the actual fact, and under that error carried on their business. In New York, the people have been operating under the delusion caused by the discovery of California, and it is probable that the failures in Wales are a part of the consequences of railway bubbles of former years, and the subsequent collapse.

Amongst the failures at New York is one house which deals largely in shoes and other dry goods; and amongst the items of information contained in the last market report, dated August 14, we have seen from San Francisco, are the following items which may help to account for the failures in the United States, and may perhaps lead us to expect more:—**BOOTS and SHOES.**—Market glutted, prices nominal, demand none. **ASHES.**—Stock excessive. **BRICKS** not so firm; increasing manufacture on the spot and discovery of stone quarries will entirely supersede the use of foreign bricks. **TALLOW.**—No sale; prices nominal. **DRY GOODS.**—With the exception of drills and cotton ducks, no demand for dry goods, which are in excessive supply. **FLOUR.**—A large supply. **PROVISIONS.**—Supply of pork excessive; miners have almost abandoned the use, as large quantities of live cattle are driven from the Ranches, superseding not only the use of pork, but of dried fruits, pickles, vinegar, and other anti-scorbutics. **TOBACCO.**—Stock on hand large. **WINES** dull and declining. And so on. Throughout the whole list we see nothing, except teas, hams, and pickles in small jars, spoken of as improved in prices or in fair demand. Such a condition has for some time existed, and the state of the markets of California is obviously connected with the failures at New York. We envied the Americans their discoveries of gold in California, and in turn they may possibly envy us our gold in Australia; but they will probably be as much in error as we were, for California yields mingled advantages of good and evil, and at present the evil seems to predominate.

Some circumstances mentioned in the report from San Francisco may help to account for the failures at New York. The rapidity with which people on the spot, gathered from all parts of the world, have become manufacturers of bricks, have erected saw mills, and are supplying themselves with timber, and have collected cattle from the Ranches or farms, destroying by their own exertions, therefore, much of the value of the articles sent from a distance on which the exporters calculated, is an instructive fact. It teaches us that great activity prevails in California, like that which now pervades the business of the bulk of the human family. It is combined, too, with a rapidity of communication unexampled, and continually accelerated. Nowhere can there prevail for any length of time any great difference of price. Everywhere there is a rapid tendency to equality of price, except so far as is compatible with covering the actual cost of obtaining different articles in different places; and those who speculate, as probably the New York merchants and others have speculated, on the prices of certain articles remaining very high for a considerable period, are likely to be deceived. At the same time, it is clear that the rapidity of communication and activity of business soon bring every mercantile operation to an end or to the test of reality, and will prevent, we are inclined to hope, those very extensive and ruinous commercial crises which every ten or a dozen years formerly made havoc of the means and the honour of commercial men. We find, in fact, that notwithstanding great fiscal changes, great political disasters, and very extraordinary events, such as the discovery of California, which on former occasions were the leading causes of great commercial convulsions, that we have as yet escaped them. All transactions, in fact, being now very speedily brought to an end—our excessive competition allowing of no idleness, and our great publicity allowing of no secrecy—it seems not unlikely that such extensive commercial disasters as those of 1817, 1825-6, and 1793, will not again occur. Failures like those in New York and Wales, and even very important failures may take place; but great publicity, rapid communication, and sharp competition seem to assure us against such extensive failures as formerly convulsed the whole commercial world.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TABLES.

WE insert elsewhere the usual monthly returns of the Board of Trade, and they afford ample proof of the continued improvement in our commerce. The total value of the exports for the month ending Sept. 5—the eighth month of the year—was 6,645,928*l* against 6,043,496*l* in the same month of 1850, and 6,323,457*l* in the same month of 1849. The total value of the exports of the whole eight months was—1851. 47,157,948*l*; 1850, 43,851,568*l*, and 1849, 39,203,322*l*. Amongst the principal articles of increase are cottons of all kinds, earthenware, haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, metals, and woollen manufactures. The only article decreased to any noticeable extent is linen yarn. The decrease in various other articles is so trifling as to warrant us in passing it unnoticed. Considering that reduction in price generally causes a reduction in declared value, the increase shows great and continued activity in our chief manufacturing districts.

The imports of coffee in the month show a falling off from 7,315,338 lbs in the corresponding month of 1850, to 3,148,615 lbs in 1851; but in the eight months of 1851, the total imports of coffee, amounted to 28,320,946 lbs against 30,664,178 lbs in the eight months of 1850. The sugar imported in the month was 658,950 cwts, against 809,510 cwts in the corresponding month of 1850; and in the eight months 5,428,350 cwts in 1851, against 4,606,778 cwts in 1850. The total of wool imported in the month was 8,061,778 lbs, and in the eight months 55,577,530 lbs, against 12,337,816 lbs in the corresponding month of last year, and 54,327,082 lbs in the eight months of 1850. The quantities of grain of different kinds imported in 1851, both in the month and in the year, are generally greater than in 1850, particularly flour, which in the eight months of the present year was 3,821,443 cwts, against 1,688,489 cwts imported in the eight months of 1850. We need not extend our remarks, as we place the tables before our readers, further than to say that both imports and exports speak of a healthy and growing commerce.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP A DECEPTIVE GOOD.

IN our last number we endeavoured to show why the regeneration of Ireland and the reconstruction of society in that country was not to be hoped for and should not be sought in the creation of a class of peasant proprietors, or yeomen. We pointed out the features of the Irish character which would make such a remedy peculiarly inapplicable and mischievous, and would probably cause it to be in the end an aggravation instead of a mitigation of the evil. The possession in fee-simple of a piece of land sufficient for the decent and comfortable maintenance of a family, is a doubtful good and a dangerous temptation to men prone to inaction and contented to rest in the enjoyment of the present hour. To an ambitious, restless, and striving race, a humble competence is only a stepping stone to wealth; a comfortable position is made the means of attaining a higher and a more advanced one:—but to the indolent, the gay, the *insouciant*, the unambitious, a small sufficiency is most commonly stagnation, and not unfrequently ruin. It paralyzes their energies, and fosters their tendency to careless and ignominious ease. Therefore, though we may admit that there are communities and peoples to whom a condition of small landed proprietorship may be congruous and natural, who may encounter the risks of it without mischief, and bear its perilous influences without being swamped or emasculated,—yet it is abundantly clear that the Irish are not among the number of those select and peculiar few. We know no race in Europe to whom such an experiment would be fraught with such obvious danger and such certain ruin. They are ancestral and unimproving:—and would cultivate their patrimony in the slovenly and antiquated style of their forefathers. They are contented and improvident:—and would seek for no better lot and foresee no future impoverishment. They have strong domestic affections:—and would marry and multiply in easy forgetfulness of consequences. They love their children and are unbouedly good-natured:—and would never have the heart to refuse to share their little estate with their children, or to run them up a cabin alongside of their own;—and the end of it would be that the original ten acres would support five families instead of one.

Such would probably be the result of peasant proprietorship in Ireland. But even in other countries, and among races far less disqualified for its adoption than the Irish, has it proved the blessing it is so often represented to be? Has it brought about the golden age of general welfare and pastoral content which is regarded as its natural consequence? Has it even approximated to such a consummation? Let us look a little at those parts of the Continent where subdivision of landed property has been long established, and where the soil is held not, as in England, in large masses, but in small estates and by independent freeholders.

In Great Britain everything conduces to the aggregation of landed property into large masses, and into few hands. Law, custom, circumstances, and the hereditary prejudices which grow out of all these and react upon them, all tend in the same direction. The consequence of all these influences, operating through many centuries, is that with 18,000,000 of people in England and Wales, the number of landed proprietors is supposed not greatly

power, and that no landed endowments should be permitted to the Church. By this means, while leaving to the Priesthood all its power of spiritual benefit, it deprived it of the power of becoming, as it has been in Ireland, a dangerous intestine enemy. Nearly all the other European Governments have made agreements of the same nature, more or less stringent. Great Britain alone—from its traditional hatred of the Pope, and unwillingness to traffic with one whom our Puritan ancestors used to denounce as “The Man of Sin,” and whom many among us still regard in the same light—disdained to insist upon these controlling powers, and allowed “The Man of Sin” to have it all his own way, and to work his own mischievous will without any legal check.

We were thus driven solely to rely upon the second—and, unquestionably, where successful, the most desirable and effective—mode of weakening sacerdotal sway. By relaxing penal laws, the dictates of a passing danger and a bigotted age; by retracing our steps to the firm ground and the sure daylight of equity and right; by showing a sincere determination to act justly and mercifully by all; by liberal and unconditional aid in periods of fearful suffering; by a fair, judicious, sensible, but *wholly un-proselytizing* system of national education—we endeavoured in Ireland to raise the people into the condition of prosperous citizens and men of sense, trusting to their own interests, thus promoted, and their own sagacity, thus developed, to repel any unwarrantable or excessive encroachments on the part of priestly ambition. Satisfied now that all irritating and unjust distinctions had been swept away; that if the minds of the people could be once fairly enlightened they would no longer endure the insolent pretensions formerly put forward by their Church to curtail their liberty of action, and to bewilder and over-ride their sense of right;—satisfied also that the Clergy would soon perceive that—among a nation thus gradually prepared for better things—any attempt to stretch their authority too far would end in its being permanently impaired or altogether abjured—we relied on the second preservative alone, and confided in the slow but certain operation of intellectual progress, and the wisdom which grows out of experience. We believe that the result will not disappoint us. Less wise than we anticipated, the Romish Church has joined issue with the advanced spirit of the times by an arrogant and aggressive bigotry which indicates a mediæval mind;—more sagacious, more alive to justice, more attached to freedom than the Church believed, the Irish people seem disposed to assert their rights and independence, and to teach their hierarchy that, if it wishes to preserve their allegiance, it must no longer attempt to oppress them as before.

When Dr Cullen was appointed by the Court of Rome to the vacant Primacy of Armagh, contrary to the etiquette usually observed in such appointments, and against the wishes of the most respectable and influential members, lay and clerical, of the Catholic Church, it became evident that the conciliatory and healing course of conduct which had for many years been adopted by the heads of that Church was about to be abandoned, and that all the bitter animosities and ruinous dissensions of the past were to be revived. Obtaining, by means of his own vote, a majority of one in the packed Synod which he summoned, he declared war both against the New Colleges—which had been established with the sanction of the Catholic hierarchy for the especial purpose of affording to the Catholic laity means of a higher education than had previously been within their reach—and also against those National Schools where for years Protestant and Catholic children had been taught side by side, where half a million of the population were receiving most admirable primary instruction, and which had done more than any other agency of good to introduce peace, harmony, and improvement into the land. For a time it seemed as if the benefit resulting from the patient labours of years was to be upset at the bidding of one passionate, narrow-minded, and unchristian Priest;—but it now appears that his conduct is likely to be defeated by the good sense and good feeling of the Irish themselves, and to recoil with fatal effect upon the authority and dimensions of the Church which has had the misfortune to place such a man as Dr Cullen at its head. The Irish gentry and middle classes are by no means disposed, at the dictum of a malignant bigot, to forego the advantages of university training for their sons; and accordingly we find, from the reports recently issued, that the Queen's Colleges flourish, in spite of his denunciations; and that though the Priests have withdrawn from the performance of their official collegiate duties, Catholic students attend them as before. It appears also that, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Priests in their several parishes, notwithstanding the fearful menaces weekly uttered from the altar against all recusants, the peasantry cannot be effectually terrified into depriving their children of instruction which they can obtain nowhere else, and which they have learned how to value. The education spread among them by years of steady and quiet exertion has prepared them to yield only a reluctant and partial obedience to bad commands, even when issued from the altar, and to doubt the wisdom and the virtue of a body of men who seek to deprive them of that which they feel to be such an unquestionable blessing. The result has been, as now appears, not only very general disobedience to priestly orders in this particular, but a most extensive defection from the Catholic communion, especially in the west of Ireland, formerly its stronghold.

It appears, from the letters of the *Times*' Commissioner—and the information is confirmed from other quarters—that in Mayo and Sligo the peasants are deserting their ancestral Church by wholesale. We read of 712 converts in one episcopal visitation and 409 in another; and the remarkable point seems to be that they are not converts from any preference of their new doctrinal *creed*; they are not *proselytes*, properly so called; they have passed over from one Church to the other from feeling that Protestantism opens to them many advantages which Catholicism (as Priests now preach it) would compel them to forego—and from a perception, to which even old prejudices cannot blind them, that in their present as well as in their late proceedings, the Protestant Clergy have proved themselves the better Christians, the kinder friends, the more faithful and serviceable assistants of the two. As in England Catholicism gained enormously at the time of the cholera, by the superior conduct of its clergy during that fearful visitation, so in Ireland the admirable behaviour of the Protestant Clergy throughout the famine told immensely in favour of their Church, and made an impression on the minds of the starving peasantry which cannot be easily forgotten. While jobbing of the most scandalous kind too often disgraced the Priests, and much eleemosynary relief found its way into their own pockets or into those of their staunchest adherents, the Protestant Clergy for the most part devoted everything they could spare from their own maintenance, and everything they could obtain from the charity of friends, to mitigate the horrors of that dreadful time to all their neighbours, without distinction of creed, and without the slightest attempt, direct or indirect, at conversion. They felt that it would have been mean to use such a calamity as an engine for making proselytes, and they disdained to *purchase* starving converts with a dole of bread. Many even of the most bigotted among them, who in common times regarded a Roman Catholic with a mixture of compassion and dislike, at that period denied themselves and their families every luxury and nearly every comfort, and lived upon the poorest fare, in order that they might have more to share among the wretched Catholic peasantry around them. Many lost their health, and not a few their lives, in consequence of their unremitting exertions and rigorous self-denial during that terrible crisis. And they did all this at the bidding of their common religion, in the name of their common God—making no bargain, asking no adhesion, suggesting no apostacy, looking for no reward. And a shrewd and simple people, who, in spite of strange ignorance, in spite of vehement prejudices, judge a tree by its fruits, have felt in their inmost souls that a faith which could prompt such saintly charity, such apostolic effort, could not be the bad or perilous thing they had been taught to think it.

The consequence and the recompense of all this we are now beginning to perceive. A few years of Christian conduct have done for Protestantism what two centuries of controversial preaching proved powerless to accomplish. A few months of senseless and malignant bigotry have weakened and shaken Catholicism more than two centuries of open warfare; and the rapid conversions of the Catholic population in the west, combined with the wholesale emigration of the Catholic population in the south, bid fair, in a very few years, completely to change the relative position of the two Churches. In 1834 there were one million and a half of Protestants out of a total of eight millions. In 1851 it is probable there are nearly two millions of Protestants out of a total of six millions and a half; and if this double drain go on it is by no means unlikely that, ten years hence, we may see three millions of Protestants out of a total population of six millions. The result of such a comparative change on the character, position, and prosperity of the people,—is too wide a subject to be entered upon here; we may, perhaps, recur to it at another time.

COMMERCIAL DISCREDIT.

The slight degree of discredit which has fallen latterly on some commercial paper in our own market, and the few suspensions which have occurred, are attended by similar but rather more important circumstances of the same character on the other side of the Atlantic. The last arrivals from the United States bring us intelligence of several failures. Two banks—the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, and the People's Bank of Paterson, both in the State of New Jersey—have failed. The People's Bank of Paterson was the worst of the two, but its circulation was not more than 16,000*l.* There are also some extensive failures, as Messrs F. S. and D. Lathrop, dry goods dealers, and Messrs Thompson and Co., large carpet manufacturers, connected with joint stock factories in Connecticut, which have also suspended. The reports from the money market of New York are consequently very gloomy, and according to the *Courier* and *Enquirer* several more houses, it was feared, would be seriously embarrassed. For the moment, therefore, discredit has assumed rather a formidable shape across the Atlantic. At the same time we observe, in the long list of upwards of 800 banks contained in the *New York Shipping and Commercial List*, that there are not above ten the paper of which is quoted at a greater rate of discount than three per cent., New York being par; and only a few, and those chiefly of the Southern banks, far removed from New York, of which the paper is

above one per cent. discount. The paper of the bank is at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$ discount, a pretty strong proof that the vast money business scattered over the States is not in an unhealthy condition.

We have also now to mention the failure of two banks in Wales. The Monmouth and Glamorganshire Joint Stock Bank, and Messrs Williams's Old Bank, both carrying on business in Newport, Monmouthshire, suspended payments on Tuesday. The former has branches at Abergavenny, Monmouth, Chepstow, Pontypool, Tredegar, and Usk, and has a considerable share of the business of South Wales. The amount of the paid-up capital is 192,370*l.*, and the number of shareholders about 350. The cause of its stoppage is extensive advances to iron dealers and iron manufacturers, and depression in the iron trade. Of all the late and present suspensions both here and abroad, the immediate cause is the same—a fall much below expectation in the price of the articles in which the houses dealt, or on which they had advanced money. The failures are quite as numerous and disastrous amongst the Connecticut protected manufacturers as amongst our unprotected iron manufacturers, and are not caused, therefore, by Protection, or by wanting it, either here or abroad. The plain and obvious cause is, the miscalculation of the parties who have supposed that prices would rule higher than is the actual fact, and under that error carried on their business. In New York, the people have been operating under the delusion caused by the discovery of California, and it is probable that the failures in Wales are a part of the consequences of railway bubbles of former years, and the subsequent collapse.

Amongst the failures at New York is one house which deals largely in shoes and other dry goods; and amongst the items of information contained in the last market report, dated August 14, we have seen from San Francisco, are the following items which may help to account for the failures in the United States, and may perhaps lead us to expect more:—**BOOTS and SHOES.**—Market glutted, prices nominal, demand none. **ASHES.**—Stock excessive. **BRICKS** not so firm; increasing manufacture on the spot and discovery of stone quarries will entirely supersede the use of foreign bricks. **TALLOW.**—No sale; prices nominal. **DRY GOODS.**—With the exception of drills and cotton ducks, no demand for dry goods, which are in excessive supply. **FLOUR.**—A large supply. **PROVISIONS.**—Supply of pork excessive; miners have almost abandoned the use, as large quantities of live cattle are driven from the Ranches, superseding not only the use of pork, but of dried fruits, pickles, vinegar, and other anti-scorbutics. **TOBACCO.**—Stock on hand large. **WINES** dull and declining. And so on. Throughout the whole list we see nothing, except teas, hams, and pickles in small jars, spoken of as improved in prices or in fair demand. Such a condition has for some time existed, and the state of the markets of California is obviously connected with the failures at New York. We envy the Americans their discoveries of gold in California, and in turn they may possibly envy us our gold in Australia; but they will probably be as much in error as we were, for California yields mingled advantages of good and evil, and at present the evil seems to predominate.

Some circumstances mentioned in the report from San Francisco may help to account for the failures at New York. The rapidity with which people on the spot, gathered from all parts of the world, have become manufacturers of bricks, have erected saw mills, and are supplying themselves with timber, and have collected cattle from the Ranches or farms, destroying by their own exertions, therefore, much of the value of the articles sent from a distance on which the exporters calculated, is an instructive fact. It teaches us that great activity prevails in California, like that which now pervades the business of the bulk of the human family. It is combined, too, with a rapidity of communication unexampled, and continually accelerated. Nowhere can there prevail for any length of time any great difference of price. Everywhere there is a rapid tendency to equality of price, except so far as is compatible with covering the actual cost of obtaining different articles in different places; and those who speculate, as probably the New York merchants and others have speculated, on the prices of certain articles remaining very high for a considerable period, are likely to be deceived. At the same time, it is clear that the rapidity of communication and activity of business soon bring every mercantile operation to an end or to the test of reality, and will prevent, we are inclined to hope, those very extensive and ruinous commercial crises which every ten or a dozen years formerly made havoc of the means and the honour of commercial men. We find, in fact, that notwithstanding great fiscal changes, great political disasters, and very extraordinary events, such as the discovery of California, which on former occasions were the leading causes of great commercial convulsions, that we have as yet escaped them. All transactions, in fact, being now very speedily brought to an end—our excessive competition allowing of no idleness, and our great publicity allowing of no secrecy—it seems not unlikely that such extensive commercial disasters as those of 1817, 1825-6, and 1793, will not again occur. Failures like those in New York and Wales, and even very important failures may take place; but great publicity, rapid communication, and sharp competition seem to assure us against such extensive failures as formerly convulsed the whole commercial world.

THE BOARD OF TRADE TABLES.

WE insert elsewhere the usual monthly returns of the Board of Trade, and they afford ample proof of the continued improvement in our commerce. The total value of the exports for the month ending Sept. 5—the eighth month of the year—was 6,645,928*l.* against 6,043,496*l.* in the same month of 1850, and 6,323,457*l.* in the same month of 1849. The total value of the exports of the whole eight months was—1851, 47,157,948*l.*; 1850, 43,851,568*l.*, and 1849, 39,203,322*l.* Amongst the principal articles of increase are cottons of all kinds, earthenware, haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, linen manufactures, metals, and woollen manufactures. The only article decreased to any noticeable extent is linen yarn. The decrease in various other articles is so trifling as to warrant us in passing it unnoticed. Considering that reduction in price generally causes a reduction in declared value, the increase shows great and continued activity in our chief manufacturing districts.

The imports of coffee in the month show a falling off from 7,315,338 lbs in the corresponding month of 1850, to 3,148,615 lbs in 1851; but in the eight months of 1851, the total imports of coffee, amounted to 28,320,946 lbs against 30,664,178 lbs in the eight months of 1850. The sugar imported in the month was 658,950 cwt, against 809,510 cwt in the corresponding month of 1850; and in the eight months 5,428,350 cwt in 1851, against 4,606,778 cwt in 1850. The total of wool imported in the month was 8,061,778 lbs, and in the eight months 55,577,530 lbs, against 12,337,816 lbs in the corresponding month of last year, and 51,327,082 lbs in the eight months of 1850. The quantities of grain of different kinds imported in 1851, both in the month and in the year, are generally greater than in 1850, particularly flour, which in the eight months of the present year was 3,821,443 cwt, against 1,688,489 cwt imported in the eight months of 1850. We need not extend our remarks, as we place the tables before our readers, further than to say that both imports and exports speak of a healthy and growing commerce.

PEASANT PROPRIETORSHIP A DECEPTIVE GOOD.

IN our last number we endeavoured to show why the regeneration of Ireland and the reconstruction of society in that country was not to be hoped for and should not be sought in the creation of a class of peasant proprietors, or yeomen. We pointed out the features of the Irish character which would make such a remedy peculiarly inapplicable and mischievous, and would probably cause it to be in the end an aggravation instead of a mitigation of the evil. The possession in fee-simple of a piece of land sufficient for the decent and comfortable maintenance of a family, is a doubtful good and a dangerous temptation to men prone to inaction and contented to rest in the enjoyment of the present hour. To an ambitious, restless, and striving race, a humble competence is only a stepping stone to wealth; a comfortable position is made the means of attaining a higher and a more advanced one:—but to the indolent, the gay, the *insouciant*, the unambitious, a small sufficiency is most commonly stagnation, and not unfrequently ruin. It paralyzes their energies, and fosters their tendency to careless and ignominious ease. Therefore, though we may admit that there are communities and peoples to whom a condition of small landed proprietorship may be congruous and natural, who may encounter the risks of it without mischief, and bear its perilous influences without being swamped or emasculated,—yet it is abundantly clear that the Irish are not among the number of those select and peculiar few. We know no race in Europe to whom such an experiment would be fraught with such obvious danger and such certain ruin. They are ancestral and unimproving:—and would cultivate their patrimony in the slovenly and antiquated style of their forefathers. They are contented and improvident:—and would seek for no better lot and foresee no future impoverishment. They have strong domestic affections:—and would marry and multiply in easy forgetfulness of consequences. They love their children and are unbendingly good-natured:—and would never have the heart to refuse to share their little estate with their children, or to run them up a cabin alongside of their own;—and the end of it would be that the original ten acres would support five families instead of one.

Such would probably be the result of peasant proprietorship in Ireland. But even in other countries, and among races far less disqualified for its adoption than the Irish, has it proved the blessing it is so often represented to be? Has it brought about the golden age of general welfare and pastoral content which is regarded as its natural consequence? Has it even approximated to such a consummation? Let us look a little at those parts of the Continent where subdivision of landed property has been long established, and where the soil is held not, as in England, in large masses, but in small estates and by independent freeholders.

In Great Britain everything conduces to the aggregation of landed property into large masses, and into few hands. Law, custom, circumstances, and the hereditary prejudices which grow out of all these and react upon them, all tend in the same direction. The consequence of all these influences, operating through many centuries, is that with 18,000,000 of people in England and Wales, the number of landed proprietors is supposed not greatly

to exceed 180,000; or one per cent. of the population, or five per cent. of the heads of families. Now as England and Wales contain about 37,000,000 of acres, exclusive of water, this would give 200 acres as the average size of properties. Of course, the chief part of the land is held in far larger masses.

In France, on the contrary, the land of a deceased proprietor, whether intestate or not, is divided equally (or nearly so*) among all his children. This law of compulsory partition is the product of the first revolution: it dates from 1791, and has therefore been in operation for two generations. It is the most favourite law in the whole French code; the only law which is obeyed uncomplainingly; the law, of all others, which it would be most difficult to repeal. Under its operation the land of France has been subdivided to a degree unparalleled elsewhere: the process as reached a point at which further *morcellement* has become almost impossible, and so obviously injurious that a check seems to have been put to it, and a slight reaction even is observable. Out of a population of 36,000,000, above 4,250,000 are proprietors of land, or 12 per cent. of the population, and about 55 per cent. of the heads of families. The average size of estates held by each proprietor is about 24 acres; while of the 11,500,000 properties into which the land was divided in 1842, 5,500,000 were assessed at less than five francs to the *contribution foncière*, or land tax, which is generally fixed at about a sixth part of the annual value:—that is to say, half the properties in France were only worth 25s a year; two of these properties being generally owned by one individual. M. de Chateaubriand, one of the highest statistical authorities, divides the landed proprietors of France into three great classes:—the small proprietors, who are 3,900,000 in number, and own on an average *nine* acres each; the middle class, estimated at 700,000, who own about 50 acres each; and the large proprietors, who may reach 200,000, and whose properties average about 200 acres.

Peasant proprietorship in Prussia dates only from the wars of Napoleon in 1807, and of course has not had time to produce its full effect. We have no means of knowing the extent to which subdivision has proceeded; but two facts seem to indicate that it must have made great progress. In 1849, out of 16,000,000 of people, there were only 474 individuals possessing a clear annual income of more than 1,200*l.* And, according to Schubert's Statistics of Prussia, there are 315,000 estates of less than 50 acres, not reckoning the mere garden allotments of the peasants. In Norway, in Switzerland, and in Flanders, a similar system of inheritance has prevailed for centuries. In Norway the holdings are generally of an ample size; in Flanders, we believe, they sometimes are as small as six acres; and in Switzerland, according to Sismondi, the *morcellement* has proceeded to a most undesirable extent;—but generally speaking the subdivision of estates has here long since reached its limits; and where they are not more than sufficient to support an industrious family in comfort, they are generally permitted, by some private family arrangement, to descend entire. In Austria, the Government appear to have taken the alarm at the possible consequences of too minute a subdivision, and have enacted that all landed properties below 66 acres shall be indivisible. Bavaria and Nassau have also imposed a legal limit, and Prussia endeavoured to introduce a similar one into her Rhenish provinces, but was unable to succeed.

Peasant proprietorship—the division of the land into small independent freeholds—is, therefore, no untried experiment: We are enabled to examine its operation and its fruits in other lands, and to form thence some reasonable conjecture as to its consequences in our own. How, then, has it operated elsewhere?

Now, assuming that ten acres will suffice under careful and able cultivation to support a family in comfort and respectability, we may concede that by dividing the land of Ireland into fee farms of ten acres, and distributing these among the existing population, every family might be provided for, and be at once placed in a condition of ample decent maintenance and of physical well-being. They would, as it were, be all started in life with the materials of a happy and respectable existence ready to their hand. The total area of Ireland, exclusive of water, is 20,170,000 acres. Of this, 6,290,000 are bog or mountains, and of this 2,535,000 are officially reported to be absolutely unimprovable. A good deal more, though not absolutely hopeless, is so strong as to be incapable of yielding anything like fair crops. After every possible deduction is made, however, there will still remain 15,000,000 of acres of reasonably good land to be parcelled out among nearly 1,500,000 of families, the number that will probably be indicated by the late census. Every family might, therefore, be to-morrow put in possession of a ten-acre estate—be raised into a peasant proprietor with the means of a decent and adequate subsistence. What would be the state of the case *the day after to-morrow*?

It is obvious that the permanence of this happy state of things—the permanence of a prosperous race of peasant proprietors in any country—must depend upon the *non-increase of population*,—or upon its increase being restricted to the same same rate of increase as the produce yielded by the land. Now, ten acres carefully cultivated by the labour of the family who owned it would soon be brought to yield its maximum, and in fact could only support that family in the comfort we have assumed, by

A father is allowed one child's portion to allot as he may please.

being made to yield that maximum. If the ten acres be further subdivided, it will be insufficient to support its resident population, and they must sink into misery at a more or less rapid rate. This is admitted on all hands. The success of the plan, therefore—the realisation of the golden hopes indulged in it by its advocates—clearly depends upon the further subdivision of these holdings being prevented. How, then, can it be prevented? Clearly only by one of two means: either by each family rearing only *two* children, a boy and a girl,—of whom the girl shall marry another proprietor, and the boy shall succeed to his estate on his father's death, and remain unmarried till then (in other words, by reducing the population to a stationary state);—or, by one son purchasing the shares of the others, who are to go forth into the world, and seek their fortunes in other lines.

The first of these means would unquestionably be effectual. It would secure the permanence of a happy and contented, though not an improving nor a highly civilised people. Still there can be little doubt that it would be vastly superior to the state of things which has prevailed in Ireland for the last hundred years. This is the means which the Norwegians adopt, which the Swiss adopt, which the French follow to a great extent, and which Bavaria and other German States endeavour to encourage and enforce by law. In Switzerland, Sismondi informs us that a proprietor takes care never to have more children than he can provide for in his own rank of life. In Norway the unmarried peasants wait as house servants till a "houseman's" place falls vacant, before they incur the risk of a family, though often betrothed for years, in anticipation of such a vacancy. In Bavaria, a man is not allowed to marry till he can prove, to the satisfaction of the authorities, that he has means of maintaining a family. But does any man believe that such foresight and self-restraint would be practised among the Irish, or that such external restraint would be endured by them? Does any one believe that they would postpone marriage till a vacancy occurred, or that they would limit the number of their children to the legitimate and permissible *two*? Do they not habitually marry earlier than any other northern nation? Do not the Priests, on principle as well as from interest, promote these early marriages? Are they not generally frightfully prolific? If any man says that he in his heart imagines that erecting the Irishman into a ten-acre proprietor will have the effect of restraining his multiplying tendency within the specified limits as to time and degree,—why, we leave him his opinion, and we envy him his faith. We are content if he admits that this restraint upon increase is essential to the permanently successful working of his scheme of small proprietorships.

The other alternative—the second means of preventing the subdivision of these properties—we shall consider in our next number.

IS LAND A RAW MATERIAL?

MR DISRAELI has been repeating at Slough his assertion that the land is a raw material, and therefore, on modern principles, ought not to be taxed. The reasons he assigns for his opinion enables us to test it, and we accordingly copy them. On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Royal South Buckingham Agricultural Association, he said:—

The land tax again is another ground on which you may appeal to the Legislature of the country for an equitable adjustment of taxation, for the land tax is not one which can be justified on those new principles of political science and economy which are the governing principles of the day, and on which avowedly your new commercial system is established. I say that the principle on which your new commercial system is established is, that there should not be a tax upon the raw material; and in my opinion a tax upon land, like all your local taxes, is a tax upon the raw material. Since I made that observation I see that there has arisen a great controversy upon the subject. Indeed, almost as I entered this room a most intelligent gentleman now present deputed to me on this point. He said, "I don't understand how land can be a raw material; land always remains." Now, I think that in that observation I trace that fallacy which is very prevalent in this country, and which I am convinced should be exposed, as it is most injurious to the farmers of this country. Since I made the observation at Aylesbury I have seen the opinion of the most distinguished writer on political economy of the present day, Mr Stuart Mill, and he says that it is a fallacy to treat land as a raw material, because he says that man did not make the land. But there I think that the fallacy of the whole opposition to the principle which I have laid down is to be found, because what I maintain is that man did make the land—that you, the farmers of Buckinghamshire, did make the land of South Bucks. I say that it is your cultivation, your manures—your artificial manures—the various processes to which the land is subjected under your science and experience, that invest it with certain creative qualities—that a portion of those qualities is wasted by every crop that you produce, and is, in fact, the raw material of your manufacture—in fact, if you did not cultivate the land it would cease to produce your manufacture. Your machinery is the plough, the clod-crusher, the thresher, but not the soil. The soil is the raw material, and it is created by you, and every time that the crop is produced some creative qualities of that raw material are expended—some portion, in fact, of that raw material which you must supply by renovated skill, by renewed experiments, and by increased culture. Therefore I say that the land is the raw material of the British farmer, and that in this country you tax his raw material, whereas the raw material of the manufacturer is not taxed; and you announce this to be the great principle of your new and enlightened system of commerce that no raw material of manufacture should be taxed; and you do not apply to agriculture the same principles you do to commerce.

Mr Disraeli takes up the question in the interest of the farmers. For their behoof he exposes the supposed fallacy, and they, he insists, made the land, especially the land of South Buckingham. It is their cultivation, their artificial manures, their various processes

that invest the land with certain creative qualities, or which in common language is called fertility. A portion of those qualities is expended with every erop; with every process of cultivation they renew them; the soil, therefore, is created by them, and is their raw material. At once we are struck in such a description with a great abuse of common language. Man creates, according to Mr Disraeli, the fertility of the soil and the soil itself. If he had said that the labour of man gives value to all the material products of the soil, or creates them, he would have spoken as other men speak; but when he extends the assertion to the qualities of the soil and the soil itself, he speaks differently from others, and might as well have said that man creates the atmosphere, sunshine, and rain, all of which, like that property we call fertility, concur in maturing the harvests. No man that we are aware of has used language in this manner before Mr Disraeli, and either he announces a great scientific discovery—a new and an important truth, correcting popular ignorance, as the astronomers teach us the error involved in speaking of the motion of the sun in the heavens—or he mystifies a plain subject, and introduces confusion where it is the especial business of great orators and writers to introduce clearness and establish distinctions.

Does man create the fertility of the soil, or does he only use it or profit by it, as he uses or profits by his muscular power and his intellect, to create food? Mr Disraeli says he does; the world at large has hitherto asserted the contrary. Is he right, and are all the rest wrong? Is he merely abusing his faculty of speech, or do other men speak erroneously? We decide against Mr Disraeli. Man does not create either the soil itself or the fertility of the soil, and the farmers of South Buckingham did not create their fertile county. Labour, using the soil, creates food—labour clears the land of trees and weeds—labour ploughs it and plants it, drains it and manures it—labour reaps the crops and stores them up—labour gives to the products of the soil all the value they possess, but it does not create the soil. The farmers of South Buckingham and their labourers call the fertility of the soil into activity, as the chemist calls into activity the affinities of sulphur and oxygen to make sulphuric acid, but they no more create the fertility than the chemist creates the affinities. By cultivation the land supplies food. If farmers did not cultivate it, brambles or rushes might grow, not corn. About that there is no question, but it is an error to assert that the properties of the soil are the creation of the farmer.

Mr James Mill asserted, that all man could do was to superinduce motion; he can create nothing. Mr Disraeli makes farmers the creators of counties. Unable to distinguish what is actually accomplished by man from what is accomplished by nature, he boldly asserts that it is all done by man. That there is a difficulty in defining the limits between man's exertions and nature's help, we do not deny; but the words, *raw materials*, obviously imply something seen and felt. They do not, in common language, imply either the powers of the intellect, the skill of the hand, or the unseen intangible powers of the soil. The latter are wholly immaterial. It is, at least, unphilosophical to apply the terms to immaterial powers. On this jumbling mode of using language, not to discriminate but to confuse, electricity—that wonderful power that is evoked into action at the distance of many miles, and of which man only knows how to call it into operation—is a raw material, and it is as reasonable to say that Mr Brett and Mr Wheatstone create electricity as that the farmers create the food-growing powers of the soil. Mr Disraeli's new use of words can only increase obscurity. If the farmers of South Buckingham create the soil and create its fertility, there can be no need of emigration, and no need of disputing for possession of the land. It is only requisite to call their wonderful powers into exercise, and new islands or new continents will arise for our use. That shows that the assertion is not the discovery of a truth, nor the correction of an error; it is merely an erroneous statement.

Mr Disraeli can scarcely be aware of the consequences of his doctrine. If the farmers of South Buckingham create the soil, they pay rent to other men for that which they create themselves. He would annihilate rent. On his showing they pay the landowners for permission to create the property that is let to them. The land tax, much in its present form, has been levied since the reign of William III. Mr Disraeli says that the farmers of South Buckingham create the soil, and according to him, therefore, the Legislature that existed a century and a half ago taxed what Mr Disraeli's constituents created last year. Is that an absurdity, or a mere abuse of words? He distinguishes between machinery and the soil, and naturally the distinction is palpable. According to him, however, both being the creations of labour and skill, the only difference between them is, that the farmer buys his plough from the wheelwright, while he uses it himself to work the land. But he buys, too, much of the manure he applies; and, on Mr Disraeli's mode of speech, all the things he uses are equally machinery, equally capital, and equally created by the farmer. His language, therefore, confounds and jumbles together things naturally and essentially distinct and different. The land tax, on his showing, is a tax on the capital and industry of the farmer, and falls not at all on the landlord, though he has paid it from time immemorial.

Blackstone tells us, that it is a popular opinion that the land

tax was first introduced in the reign of King William III., because in 1692 a new assessment or valuation of estates was made throughout the kingdom. There were, however, monthly assessments levied in the times of Charles I., and more anciently there were scutage, hydage, and talliage, which were to all intents and purposes a land tax. Mr M'Culloch tells us, that "the rent of the crown lands constituted for a long time the revenue of the ancient sovereigns of Europe." Supposing, therefore, that the farmers create the soil, and supposing that it is at the same time the "raw material" of the "British farmer," it has been subjected for ages to the tax, and has not, on Mr Disraeli's showing, prevented the English farmer from becoming the most accomplished cultivator in Europe. It is no new fiscal imposition. The land was received from the State or the Crown, and converted into private property on condition of performing certain services—scutage, hydage, talliage, &c.,—which in process of time were commuted into a money payment, the present land tax, or were abolished. In fact, the tax is a substitute for ancient services, and is simply a deduction from rent. If it did not exist, the landlord, not the farmer, would be the richer. Where the land tax is redeemed, the land is worth so much more to the landowner; but to suit Mr Disraeli's purpose, he generates confusion; and gravely informs the tenants that they are injured by the land tax.

When he spoke of Mr John Stuart Mill as the most distinguished writer on political economy of the day, he had forgotten perhaps that Mr Mill is an advocate for appropriating the increase of rent as it arises to the State. "In what," he asks, "would the landlord have been wronged if society had reserved a right of taxing the spontaneous increase of rent to the highest amount required by financial exigencies?" "The existing land-tax," he says (which in this country is very small), "ought not to be regarded as a tax, but as a rent-charge in favour of the public, a portion of the rent reserved from time immemorial by the State, which has never belonged to or formed part of the income of the landlords, and should not, therefore, be counted to them as a part of their taxation, so as to exempt them from their fair share of every other tax." "All who have bought land have bought it subject to the tax. There is not the smallest pretence for looking upon it as a payment exacted from the existing race of landlords." Neither is there any pretence for looking upon it as a payment exacted from the tenants. If it were not paid to the State, it would enrich the landlords.

The land tax is a portion of the rent, or of what the land yields to labour over and above the sum which pays the wages of all the labourers employed on the land, and replaces all the capital employed in its cultivation, with ordinary and average profit. It represents a portion of the natural fertility of the soil, and when the Crown, as the representative of the community, claims all the land, it with the whole rent belongs to the nation. The bulk of the land here has long ago ceased to be public property; it has all been made over to individuals; except that portion reserved as a land tax, it has become their exclusive property. Not contented with this great privilege, they are at the same time extremely anxious both to invest it with the sanctity of private property, and procure or retain for it the advantages of a possession of the community. The soil that Mr Disraeli says the farmers create, is also called our country, and though almost every acre and foot of it be private property, we are required by its owners to hedge it round with protecting laws as belonging to the community, while they have all its advantages. They and their advocates impress communistic doctrines on other men, and cherish for themselves the doctrines of selfishness and individualism. To enjoy the land as private property, the landlords must be contented to pay the small sum reserved by the community as a land tax. To represent the advantages for which they pay this small price as the creation of the farmer, is to blind the nation to a most important fact, if it be not to endanger the right of private property in land, originally founded on the condition of giving services, now commuted into a land tax, for being guaranteed in its exclusive possession.

There is, it must be stated, as an excuse for Mr Disraeli's aberration, some confusion in the language of science about the words, *raw materials*. "Raw material," says Mr M'Culloch, "is the free gift of Providence;" and he instances minerals and the ores of metals "lying six hundred fathoms below the surface of the earth, and as absolutely destitute of value as the dust you trample under foot." "We often hear," he adds, "of the raw material in a piece of cotton cloth. But what is so improperly called raw material is the cotton in a pretty advanced state of its manufacture, and after a great deal of labour has been expended on it." In the former sense, though unusual, vague, and really unmeaning, for everything is the free gift of Providence, even the power to labour, land is a raw material; it is the free gift of Providence, not the creation of the Buckinghamshire farmers. But it is in the latter sense that taxation on raw materials, or on articles imported on which labour has been employed to a considerable extent, and which are to be further manipulated, has been reduced; and Mr Disraeli's sophistry is made plain when we see that he applies to raw materials in the former sense, the modern principles of reduction which have been applied to raw materials only in the latter sense. To impose a tax on raw materials in the latter sense is to tax a

NEWS
ECONOMIST

piece of work in its progress—to interfere between two labourers whose united exertions bring a manufacture to perfection; it is to tax cotton on its way to become yarn, and yarn on its way to become cloth, with which a land tax has no analogy. The tax on hops or on malt, on their way to become beer, is a tax on raw materials; the modern principle Mr Disraeli invokes applies to them, but to apply it to land, the free gift of Providence, is to use language contrary to all customary analogies and modes of speech. Mr Disraeli might not mean to perplex his constituents, and gain for himself the reputation of great mental superiority; but his reasoning is well calculated to have such effects on his industrious, but not acutely and logically thinking constituents. We warn his followers that they are taking the wrong road to get relief, and will be led by his false glare deeper into the bog of distress.

It is scarcely worth while to add, after what Mr Disraeli said at Aylesbury, that at Slough he repeated his declaration against Protection. "I think," he said, "that there is one point on which we must all agree, and that is, that protection to a particular class, irrespective of all other classes, is quite out of the question." But protection to all classes is equivalent to protection to none. To make it equal, in the sense of securing similar pecuniary advantages to different interests, while society is continually expanding irregularly—now manufactures taking a stride, anon commerce going a-head, and again agriculture overtaking them, while soils are of different productive powers and arts are continually improved—would probably surpass the versatile power of Mr Disraeli. Equal protection for every class of producers to be established by law, seems to us about the most difficult problem human ingenuity ever attempted to solve. Compared to it to pick Bramah's lock, though as yet only one man has been found to do it, is the merest trifle that ever engaged attention. Protection for a single class—in other words, a law to enrich one class at the expense of other classes—is too barefaced a violation of all that men talk of as sacred to be any longer advocated; but protection for all classes—each class taking something from every other, and having something taken in turn—has in it some of the plausibility of fairness. Particular dishonesty disappears in a general plunder. But this scheme of general protection, however delightful to those whose power and wealth might be confirmed by it, is happily for future generations more thoroughly impracticable than even generally dishonest.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

THE returns of the revenue for the quarter will be found in another column. They are most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the various reductions of taxation, such as the duties on sugar and coffee, that have been made, the Customs duties in the present quarter amount to 5,335,073*l* against 5,251,883*l* in the corresponding quarter of last year, being an increase of 83,190*l*. For the year, the Customs duties are 18,798,262*l*; last year, 18,738,805*l*; increase, 59,457*l*. Trade, therefore, is shown equally by the revenue and the Trade Returns to be extremely flourishing.

The Excise on the quarter yielded 4,139,854*l*; in the corresponding quarter of 1850, 4,103,343*l*; increase, 36,511*l*; in the year the produce of the Excise was 13,256,120*l*; last year, 12,913,102*l*; increase, 343,018*l*. The comforts of the people, then, have increased as well as the trade of the country.

There is on the quarter and on the year a decrease on stamps and taxes. On the property tax there is an increase on the quarter and a decrease on the year; but the whole ordinary revenue for the quarter shows an increase of 124,646*l*, and on the year of 235,972*l*. In consequence chiefly of a large deficiency in the repayments of advances on the quarter, 128,558*l*, the whole revenue, extraordinary and ordinary, for that period is 1,197*l* less than in the corresponding quarter of last year; but the whole revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, of the year is 77,072*l* greater than last year. The result of the whole is, however, extremely gratifying. It tells of growing opulence and comfort, the increase being on the great and permanent articles of the revenue, and the decrease being chiefly, except in the stamps, a deficiency in which is occasioned by the alteration in these duties, in extraneous and fleeting payments into the Exchequer. The revenue, too, is above the expenditure, and the surplus of the quarter, after providing for the charges of the Consolidated Fund and the payment of supplies, is 259,108*l*. With an abundant revenue, flourishing trade, and a promise of an increase to both, the community has great reason to be thankful to a bounteous Providence.

THE SLOW CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

WE have received the following letter, which is extremely valuable, as being the testimony of a man of business, to the general well-being North of the Tweed:—

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—Like your correspondent of Barnes, Surrey, I confess myself unable to acquiesce altogether in your reasoning on the subject of the "slow consumption of colonial produce." It is quite true that, taking one year with another, our power of consumption must be regulated by our production of exchangeable value; but although recent deficient harvests may have lessened the ordinary accumulation of wealth, and deprived the growers of the expected means of discharging their obligations, it is not so clear that the power of consuming sugar, or other colonial produce, has at present been thereby impeded. It is admitted that labour, both agricultural and manufacturing, has been abundant, and that the population, as a whole, have had the means at their command of obtaining an increase, rather than submitting to a diminution of the ordinary articles of consumption. I do not know of any class whose circumstances have compelled them to exercise a course of economy in their use of the usual articles of food. On the contrary, I believe the circumstances of many to have been so improved as to have led to the use of articles looked on, in former circumstances, as luxuries. I believe this feeling to be so prevalent, that I did not trouble you last week with any remarks on the subject, being convinced that others would do so; but your article in the *Economist* of Saturday last still leaves the subject in an unsatisfactory state to those who think like myself, that the supply being abundant, and the means of purchasing increased, the consumption ought to be, or actually is, likewise increased. Perhaps I belong to a class who, in matters of political economy, are rather obtuse; if so, I do not think it would be lost labour to take a little more trouble to enlighten us on the subject in question. Will so much of the apparent slowness of consumption not be owing to both wholesale and retail dealers keeping a much smaller stock than usual? declining prices and the facilities of replenishing being great inducements to pursue such a course. Were it possible to procure from a few houses in each trade a statement of the proportion their present stocks bear to those of former years, many useful comparisons might be made.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Paisley, October 6th, 1851.

A FREE TRADER.

Our correspondent's statements do not invalidate our argument that the deficiency of the harvests has proportionably diminished the means of paying for colonial and other produce. Our correspondent suggests additional reasons for the slow consumption of sugar, but none of them diminish the force of our statement. We never supposed that there were not other causes working in the same direction as deficient harvests, but we are inclined to think that the practice of keeping as low stocks as possible, both by wholesale and retail dealers, has now prevailed so long that it will have influenced the deliveries last year to as great an extent as this year. The bulk of the population, in consequence of having imported food for which our manufactures have paid, has undoubtedly been, notwithstanding the short harvests for three years, remarkably well off; but it may be doubted whether their improved condition always increases the consumption of sugar. We cannot well get at the statistics of their domestic lives, but it is generally supposed, as times get bad with them, that they consume more tea or coffee, and sugar or molasses, and less animal food. As times improve with them, they give up the liquids and take to solids. The price of animals, of butcher's meat, and the price of bacon, have all kept up remarkably, while the price of sugar has fallen. The presumption is, therefore, and it is in accordance with other facts, that the general well-being of the working classes has rather led them to increase their consumption of animal food than of tea or coffee and sugar.

There is reason to believe, that the farmers North of the Tweed, from general habits of frugality, a more convenient and cheaper system of obtaining advances, less positive indebtedness, greater skill than the bulk of the farmers in the South and West of England, and less unpropitious harvests, particularly in the years 1849-1850, and other causes, have suffered proportionately less than the farmers of the other parts of the island. We must discredit often-repeated assertions, to do which we have no warrant, not to believe that the bulk of the agriculturists in England have been for two years suffering considerable distress. We believe their assertions. As far as our personal experience extend in such matters, we believe that sugar is considered by the majority of housewives as an article of luxury, both for themselves and their servants, and it is one of the things—with other articles of colonial produce—the consumption of which in a season of distress they immediately curtail. A deficiency of means amongst the farmers will necessarily lessen their bills at the grocers', and thus a short harvest check the consumption of sugar. Under certain circumstances, as employing sugar for making spirits, a short harvest may increase the consumption of sugar; but we have been able to supply the deficiency of our harvests with corn from other countries, and sugar has not been sufficiently cheap to make persons employ it as a substitute. Our correspondent, in fact, does not disagree with us. He rather states circumstances which supply corroborative proof of our opinions. It is perfectly certain, however, that the deficiency of one product diminishes the market for another; and whatever other causes may have been at work to the same end, it is equally certain that the deficiencies of the harvest must have diminished the means of purchasing colonial products. Money, value, and price are only means by which products are exchanged for products, services for services; and though it may sometimes be difficult to trace all the intermediate steps between the diminution in one product and the fall of price or exchangeable value in another, there is no other cause more permanently influential over the money price of one article than the deficiency or excess in the production of some other article for which it is commonly exchanged.

PROPERTY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The Committee of the House of Commons, in their report on the law of partnership, which has, with the evidence, just been printed, state that, in round numbers, in thirty-three years since the peace, whilst lands in Great Britain have increased to 1848 only 8,500,000*l* in annual value, or a little more than 5 per cent., messuages (being chiefly houses and manufactories, and warehouses in and near towns, and inhabited by persons depending greatly on trade and commerce) have augmented above 26,000,000*l* in annual value, or about 30 per cent. in the same period. The value of railways, gas works, and other property, chiefly held in shares as personal property, had increased about twelvefold in the same period.

THE REVENUE.
AN Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Years and Quarters ended 10th October, 1850, and 10th of October, 1851, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1850	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1851	Year ended Oct. 10, 1851.		Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1851	
	Jan. 5, 1850	April 5, 1850	July 5, 1850	Oct. 10, 1850		Jan. 5, 1851	April 5, 1851	July 5, 1851	Oct. 10, 1851		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	£ 4720630	£ 4432584	£ 4333708	£ 5251883	£ 18738805	£ 4796705	£ 4548266	£ 4318218	£ 5335075	£ 18798262	59457	...	83150	...
Excise	3625061	1859473	3325225	4103343	12913102	3715920	1980536	3419800	4139854	1326120	343018	...	56511	...
Stamps	1509680	1538125	1590767	1507028	6145780	1459721	1548008	1525492	1432554	5965785	...	17995	...	74454
Taxes	1897961	177231	2073281	186613	4335086	192303	167784	204231	165025	4301093	...	33663	...	21558
Property Tax	419344	2069608	1026833	1967864	5113701	418730	2089950	976881	1870136	5355697	...	5804	...	2272
Post Office.....	152000	231000	210000	227000	820000	152000	220000	210000	305000	970000	150000	...	75000	...
Crown Lands.....	60000	40000	40000	20000	160000	60000	40000	30000	40000	170000	10000	...	20000	...
Miscellaneous.....	58408	47960	81474	28727	216567	20891	21974	91241	28452	162058	...	54511	...	275
Total Ordinary Revenue	12473314	10395981	12681200	13192458	48743043	12346520	10668518	12606873	13317104	48979915	562475	336503	220973	96327
Imprest and other Moneys...	125087	301759	135827	121615	684888	132246	261765	139770	124331	658171	...	26177	...	...
Repayments of Advances...	124909	91400	188289	293313	698413	135116	141908	123409	162253	565638	...	132723	...	128558
Total Income	12723310	10789140	13095406	13607866	50125742	12613882	11072191	12910652	13696689	59267814	562475	485403	223688	24886
Amt. applied to Cons. Fund	8236315	5967008	820639	8779109	31183139	7653164	5868205	7975691	8791247	30292707	453403	{ Deduct }	{ Deduct }	223688
Advances	371172	296337	291823	421384	1384716	198204	429684	34748	286617	1279253	{ Decrease }	{ Decrease }	{ Increase }	223688
Part of the Ways and Means	4112823	4525795	4512944	4407333	17558895	4760314	4774302	4570213	452825	18639854	77072	{ Increase }	{ Decrease }	1197
Total	12723310	10789140	13095406	13607866	50125742	12613882	11072191	12910652	13696689	59267814				

The Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund in the Quarters ended the 10th of October, 1850 and 1851.

INCOME.	Quarters ended		ChARGE.	Quarters ended	
	Oct. 10, 1850.	Oct. 10, 1851.		Oct. 10, 1850.	Oct. 10, 1851.
Customs.....	£ 5,251,883	£ 5,359,424	Permanent Debt.....	5,478,468	5,435,471
Excise	4,114,293	4,159,111	Terminable Annuities.....	1,288,161	1,291,281
Stamps	1,567,928	1,432,564	Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet charge on Consolidated Fund.....	...	...
Taxes	1,866,613	1,65,025	Sinking Fund.....	859,589	758,196
Property Tax	1,887,864	1,870,136	The Civil List.....	98,855	99,195
Post Office.....	227,000	306,000	Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	420,518	461,481
Crown Lands	20,000	40,000	For Advances	421,384	286,618
Miscellaneous.....	28,727	28,452	Total charge.....	8,596,975	8,332,242
Imprest and other Moneys	49,352	36,428	The Surplus.....	5,651,861	5,308,055
Produce of the Sale of old Stores.....	72,263	87,902			
Repayments of Advances.....	293,813	165,255			
	13,618,836	13,941,297			
To Cash brought to this Account to be applied to pay off deficiency bills .....	...	...	The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund in the quarter ended July 5, 1851 .....	...	523,122
	13,618,836	13,941,297	The amount issued in the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1851, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services.....	4,525,825	461,481
			Surplus Consolidated Fund	5,308,055	782,236
			The Surplus of Revenue, after providing for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, and for the payment of Supply Services in the quarter ended 10th of October, 1851 ..	...	250,108

Agriculture.

CAPACITY OF LAND FOR IMPROVEMENT.

NOTHING is more striking to all those who have carried to any considerable extent the improvement of land, than the apparent apathy with which proprietors and occupiers alike usually go on in that kind of routine to which they have been accustomed, without considering that in their land they possess an agent capable of great and almost indefinite increase of productiveness. Occasionally we see a landowner improving his home farm with great energy and success, yet the farms of his tenants receive none of the benefits of that spirit of enterprise manifested upon the farm "in hand." A great proportion of the land of England requires large outlays of fixed capital by the landlord to fit it for profitable culture by the tenant, and which are quite beside and beyond the ordinary province and objects of a tenant to make; and the absence of such outlay is often not so much caused by deficiency of means as by want of knowledge. A certain system of management has grown up, and the proprietor of the estate does not know or believe, if the idea occurs to him, that any other or better system can be adopted. For instance, in a recent number of the *Scotsman*, the editor, in reference to an opinion expressed by Dr Alison that legislation, something upon the principle of the Irish Encumbered Estates' Act, is urgently required for the Scotch Highland proprietors, says "There are very exaggerated ideas abroad as to the extent to which any such change in the law would affect Highland properties. A large proportion of these—we might say more than the half—has changed hands already within these thirty years; and almost all the most destitute districts are either in the market at this moment, or are in the hands of unencumbered proprietors. Thus, the great McLeod estates in Skye and the princely Islay, are seeking purchasers; and, on the other hand, the wretched Rasa belongs to a wealthy and benevolent Glasgow merchant, and the still more wretched Uist to a gentleman having the reputation of being the richest commoner in Scotland." Doubtless there are great and peculiar difficulties in the improved management of such estates as are here referred to, from their abounding in a pauperised population of cottier tenants, but the same observations would be very applicable to English properties. That settlements and entails have been the chief causes of perpetuating a wretched system of managing landed property cannot be denied, but it is no less certain that system has come to be the ordinary one amongst English proprietors, be they old or new, settled and unencumbered, or free from the trammels of debt and entail. With a few marked exceptions, the great capitalist or wealthy banker, who invests his million or two in land, does little more for the permanent improvement of farms in the occupation of the tenants than the insolvent aristocrat, from whose mortgages the property was purchased, did before him. Thus we find, in Hertfordshire, the newly-purchased estates of the rich brewer, Sir Henry Meux, presenting similar characteristics to

those of his aristocratic neighbour, the Marquis of Salisbury. Both are desolated by game, and encumbered with wide hedge-rows, woods, and plantations; and the tenants dare not touch them lest the game should be disturbed; on both the tenants are poor, unimproving, and transitory; and both are frequently obliged to take farms into their own hands from inability to procure tenants at all. The landowner, by purchase or inheritance, wants knowledge of the capacity for improvement which exists in our soil, or he wants faith in the profitableness of such improvements. He adopts too nearly the course pursued by the previous proprietor; he owns, wealthy as he may be, too much land. Imagine what it would cost thoroughly to improve ten, twenty, or thirty thousand acres of land? Probably not much less than one half its present fee-simple value, and few landed proprietors are prepared to encounter such outlays. The root of the evil lies in that passion for territorial aggrandisement by which our landowners—past, present, and prospective—are beset. The course of events, however, will inevitably lead—is in fact now leading—to a state of things, in which permanent improvement of land will become a necessity. Much of the land is now in such a condition that the present tenants cannot hold it, and new and more enterprising tenants will not take it unless it is put by the proprietor into a state fit for present and profitable cultivation, and this can scarcely be accomplished without breaking up the great masses of land which lie inert and unimproved in the hands of the large landed proprietors.

HUSBANDRY IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

THE wonderful progress which this far north district has made in modern times in husbandry, and especially in that department which has reference to the breeding, rearing, and feeding cattle, is well known; but Sir James Graham, a competent judge, has recently given his testimony as to the improvement of the district, citing it as an example to others, in a way that may be very useful at this juncture. The occasion was a morning meeting of the Town Council of Aberdeen to present Sir James the freedom of that city, during as visit he had been making to Lord Aberdeen:—

Perhaps you will allow me, as a traveller, to express my impression of this hasty visit to the county and city of Aberdeen. I have always thought that, on general principles, agriculture and commerce are natural allies—that they act and react on each other to their mutual aid and advantage. This was the theory with which I came prepossessed, but, certainly, I never before happened to see that theory more practically illustrated than during this short visit. I will begin with agriculture; and I will say, that I have never seen, in any other part of Great Britain, higher cultivation or more extensively carried out improvements than on the estate I have just left. I remember, when I lived on the border, seeing the Angus, and other northern cattle, driven across the border in a lean and emaciated condition, to fatten on the English pastures for the London market. But what a change has since taken place. I went, the day before yesterday, to the premises of a tenant-farmer, when I saw one hundred cattle preparing for the London market of December next, and fed on oil-cake

from Russia, turnips grown with guano brought from Peru; commerce thus aiding in the promotion and extension of agriculture, and agriculture reacting on commerce, by drawing its agents from distant countries. And those cattle that used to be of such inferior quality I now find improved by the introduction of the best breeds from England, and more than rivalling the best animals reared in the kingdom. I also find a tenant farmer competing with the whole of England in the Smithfield market, and more than once carrying off prizes. Then, the march of steam has almost removed the obstacles of time and space, and nowhere has it been of more advantage to agriculture and commerce than here. I am told that the supply of the London market from this place was formerly dependent upon the sea. Now, however, you have land competition, and the usual effect of competition, a reduction of the price of conveyance to London, and thereby an increase of profit, and a diminishing of the cost of production. The same cause acts on the other side, in favour of the consumer. And the question is this—can it be otherwise than advantageous to Aberdeen?

The Aberdeenshire proprietors and farmers have not only effected an immense improvement in their native breed of cattle, but have also largely cultivated shorthorn stock.

The following account of Mr A. Cruickshank's sale of shorthorn bull calves at Sittyton, will show the extensive demand for this stock in the north of Scotland:—

The annual sale of shorthorned bull calves, bred by, and the property of, A. Cruickshank, Sittyton, near Aberdeen, took place on Thursday last. Notwithstanding the extremely unfavourable weather, there was a very numerous and influential company, who, after inspecting the extensive and splendid herd of breeding stock, adjourned to the sale-yard. The seventeen lots, were disposed of in less than forty minutes. The following is a list of the prices obtained for the different lots, with the names of the purchasers:—

Lots.		Guineas.	
1. Du'clmer—Roan	33	Mr Forsyth, Logie	
2. Duke of Milan—Roan	31	Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., of Dumbearth	
3. Leo X—White	29	Rev. Mr Allan, Newhills	
4. Jerome—Red	19	Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Pasquoy	
5. Charles V—Roan	24	Sir John Sinclair, Bart.	
6. Earl of Derby—Red	21	Mr Gordon, of Parkhill	
7. Chalcotony—White	25	Mr Grant, of Monymusk	
8. Landgrave—White	31	Mr Robb, Brocton	
9. Reown—Roan	26	Mr Gordon, of Manar	
10. Putarch—Red	29	Mr Gordon, of Culterhouse	
11. Falcon—Red and White	25	Mr Urquhart, of Meldrum	
12. Cardinal—Red	17	Mr Alexander, Beedleston	
13. Windermere—Red	31	Mr Sim, Ross-shire	
14. Buzman—Red and White	40	Mr Philip, Boynds	
15. Pioneer—Roan	24	Mr Macdonald, Ross-shire	
16. Southsayer—Red	22	Captain Barclay, of Ury	
17. Zolycorn—White	23	Mr Smith, Napthoch	

And when we recollect that every improved herd, every pure bred shorthorn bull, planted in any district, becomes a centre from which an improvement in the character of the cattle of the district invariably commences, we may estimate the good local effects of such an annual sale of bull calves as that at Sittyton.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

TOBACCO.

(From Messrs G. and H. Davis and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Oct. 1, 1851.

The recent accounts from the United States have brought from New Orleans the usual annual statements for the fiscal year ended the 1st ult., by which it appears that the receipts amount to 64,030 hhd., against 60,394 hhd. last year, the excess being accounted for by a large quantity of frosted tobacco having been sent to market that, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been taken off the fields, but this should surprise no one, when it is remembered that the lowest grades were selling in New Orleans at 7½ dols to 8 dols, which, in usual seasons, is a high price for fine tobacco, and of course induced the planters to gather and forward every leaf however mean. The impetus given to prices in the early part of the season is attributed much to the frost that occurred about that period, but also in a material degree to the upward movement which took place in this country prior to our possessing any knowledge of the frost referred to; the excitement, however, soon subsided, and quotations were nominal for some time, and when it became known at New Orleans that the French Government had declined to contract at the prices tendered, and that the manufacturers in England were making a determined stand against the operations of speculators, and that the large stocks on hand here were neglected both by home and foreign buyers, prices receded as rapidly as they had advanced, and the season terminated at a decline from the highest point of from 30 to 40 per cent., and at that reduction prices had assumed a degree of steadiness. As regards this year's growth in the West, it is not expected to prove so excessive as was anticipated in the spring; but with a continuance of favourable weather, more than an average yield is thought probable. In Virginia the inspections for the year show 30,454 hhd., against 40,100 last year, and in consequence of the falling off, combined with the increased demand for manufacturing in the United States, prices in this state have been comparatively well supported, particularly for the good and fine qualities. The prospect, however, of the growing crops, both in Virginia and Maryland, has lately become much more promising, and although they may not prove large, an average in extent may now be expected.

It will be seen that the course the markets of supply have taken, and particularly that of New Orleans, fully accounts for the dormant state in which the large deposit stocks of leaf in this country have remained; but that they would long since have disappeared under more reasonable pretensions as to price, there is no doubt, for the stock in second hands on the Continent and also in possession of the various regies must be reduced to an unusually low ebb, notwithstanding that in most other countries, as well as England, the use of indigenous growth, in substitution of those of the United States has prevailed to a great extent. This circumstance, and others too forcible to be resisted, having convinced holders here that the prices they have hitherto aspired to could not be realised, have given rise to a general inclination to meet buyers for all descriptions upon more reasonable terms, and in Kentucky leaf business to some extent ensued during the month. Notwithstanding, however, the great decline which has already been established in western strips, the trade evinced great caution in their purchases, and although concessions upon the quotations of the day were offered, the sales were principally confined to the immediate wants of consumption. The undue inflation which was given to prices, based upon statements which time has now so perfectly falsified, has unsettled the whole course of the trade, and confidence will not be restored until they find their proper level. In referring to quotations, particularly for strips, it is necessary to remark that they apply only to retail sales, and not to the prices that might be submitted to for parcels. The sampling of the new importation of Western tobacco has commenced, but sufficient has not yet passed the scale

to form an opinion of its quality. The arrivals at this port were 601 hhd., the deliveries 1,381 hhd., leaving the stock 24,676 hhd., or 1,273 hhd. less than at the corresponding period last year.

(From Messrs J. P. Mason and Co.'s Circular.)

London, Oct. 4, 1851.

Another month has again passed without any improvement in the more important staples of colonial produce; on the contrary, a decline in value on some of the principal articles must be noticed; this is, however, rather to be accounted for by the general depressed feeling produced by the recent failures, and anxiety of some holders to realise, than from the supplies being in excess of the consumption, which now shows decided symptoms of improvement. The unprecedented fine weather for the harvest, which has been secured everywhere in good condition, would, under different circumstances, have produced a more cheerful feeling, but the severe losses sustained, not only on the importation of produce this year, but also from the depressed state of the markets for manufactured goods in the colonies, has created a distrust and uneasiness, which at all times required a considerable time to wear off. It cannot, however, be doubted, that the most propitious means exist for the extension of trade and the consumption of produce, from the circumstance, that the constituent elements of a healthy trade are at this moment not wanting, viz, cheap food, abundant capital, and relatively cheap raw material for manufacturing purposes. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that prospects must shortly brighten, and a more profitable return accrue to both merchant and manufacturer. Money is more in demand, and the rates are slightly higher, but still abundant for all mercantile purposes.

(From Messrs T. J. and T. Powell's Circular.)

London, Oct. 8, 1851.

There has been a good business transacting, generally, in leather throughout the past month; the sales have fully equalled those of the preceding month in extent, but in some instances at a slight declension of prices, and although there is not any extraordinary movement to notice, the transactions altogether denote a continued and steady demand; so that, considering the present prosperous state of the industrial classes, not only in our manufacturing but agricultural districts (who are always the greatest consumers of leather), we do not think we are anticipating too much in expecting a similar unabated demand through the remainder of the year.

Not any alterations of importance have taken place during the month in the value of salted River Plate and Rio Grande hides. The imports and sales are so nearly equal, that the stock remains within a few hundreds of its amount last month; and although the demand for exportation has not equalled that of the preceding month, it has still been considerable. The imports are 33,795, the sales 31,234, the stock 46,723, which are thus classed:—River Plate, above 60 lb, 13,163; under 60 lb, 8,663; cow, 2,522; total, 24,348; Rio Grande, above 60 lb, 21,966; under 60 lb, 379; cow, 30; total, 22,375.

The sales have been made at our late quotations:—4d to 4½d for the best heavy Buenos Ayres; 3½d to 3¾d for the more ordinary qualities; and for Rio Grande hides:—Bull hides, 3d; light ox, 3½d to 3¾d; cow, 3½d to 3¾d; Rio Grande hides, 3½d to 3¾d, with the usual tares.

Since the close of the past month a vessel has arrived from Buenos Ayres, and one from Rio Grande, bringing together 13,133 hides.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Oct. 9, 1851.

The law of May 31 is still the topic of all the political struggles, and it is attacked with such vehemency, that it seems almost certain that the Assembly will not be able to maintain it. The President of the Republic is personally desirous to return to the universal vote, as it is the only means to form a considerable majority for his re-election. If the present law were maintained, none of the candidates could obtain the two millions of votes which are requisite by the Constitution, and the Assembly would then have a right to choose the President out of the candidates who had obtained the greatest number of votes. But the ministers are not of the same opinion as the President. M. Leon Faucher will not consent to any modification of the Electoral Law, and Louis Napoleon, according to his uncertain and wavering temper, dares not decide himself to replace his cabinet, or to act out his opinions by maintaining the restricted votes. He is conspiring, as it were, against his own ministers, and endeavouring to prepare the way for a repeal of the law. He has even consented to have an interview with M. Emile de Girardin, who consents to everything which might be dictated by the sovereignty of the people, and even to the re-election of Louis Napoleon, but who demands before everything the repeal of the law of May 31.

The *Constitutionnel* contained yesterday a leading article which has produced a very deep impression on the public, as that journal is considered as being usually inspired by the Elysee. It is signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac, whose violence of opinion was known when he was one of the principal editors of the journal *l'Epoque*. M. Granier de Cassagnac and M. Veron are very often in conference with Louis Napoleon, and they submit to him every leading article which has any importance. In his article of yesterday, M. Granier de Cassagnac declared that it was indispensable to repeal the law of May 31st, as it would be made use of by the Socialists to revolutionise France, and the Moderates would not oppose them, as they do not approve of the restricted vote. The Government, said he, cannot confide in its functionaries, as the functionaries are a sort of political atheists, who are always ready to abandon the Government, when they suppose that it is about to be put aside; they would be for Blanqui and Barbes, if they might expect to preserve their salaries with these famous revolutionists.

M. de Cassagnac makes, besides, an attack upon the Assembly, declaring that it will not be able to resist and maintain its law when it will at once be assailed by the Government and by the opposition. He hints that Louis Napoleon will introduce to the Assembly a bill for the repeal of the law, and at the same time a bill for the revision of the Constitution; and he adds, that if it were not voted by the majority, the President would not have recourse to a hackney coach, nor to a blouse, and follow the example of Louis Philippe, intending, probably, that he would then remain at the head of the Government, and refuse to abandon his high station.

I don't know how the Assembly will accept such hints. It is probable they will take no apparent notice of it, as it is only the opinion of a private journalist, and it may be always disavowed by the President himself. But they are perfectly aware of the intimate relations of Louis Napoleon with M. Granier de Cassagnac, and they will survey the conduct of the Elysee, and perhaps indict him, if he durst execute the plan which has been suggested by the audacious journalist.

The language of the *Constitutionnel* has, of course, revived the report of an impending change of the cabinet, and it seems, indeed, that the present ministers cannot remain in power if Louis Napoleon be decided to strike a blow against the law of May 31st. M. Abbateucci, who is the ordinary counsellor of the President, and who was in Corsica, has been recalled to Paris, where he arrived yesterday, and Louis Napoleon seems to consult him on the formation of a new cabinet. M. Odilon Barrot is again spoken of as the future successor of M. Leon Faucher. He consents to demand of the Assembly a repeal, or at least a modification of the Electoral Law. But he would not certainly be necessary to the execution of a *coup d'etat*, nor remain in power, if Louis Napoleon persisted in retaining the authority after the legal time of his presidency had expired.

The article which you published in your last number about the French press, and the prosecutions of the Government against the *Avènement du Peuple*, *La Presse*, and *La République*, has been translated by many French papers of the departments, which agreed in your severe opinions of the reciprocal conduct of the Government and the journalism. But when you repeated, after the *Journal des Débats*, that the French juries were inclined to be severe, as the public opinion was hostile to the press, you knew not, perhaps, that the French jury is formed completely according to the law. It is not so at least in Paris. Even under Louis Philippe, as far back as 1833, the jurymen were chosen by the police. The lists were examined, informations were taken on political opinions as well as the respectability of every citizen, and no one was admitted before having been submitted to such an ordeal. It is much more so since the revolution of February, and chiefly since 1849. The police never allow any declared Republican to be admitted among the list of the jurymen. They are all Conservative, so that it is not to be wondered at that all their verdicts in political affairs are uniformly favourable to the wish of the Attorney-General. No French papers dare say what every one knows about the formation of the jury; but an opposition paper hinted at it, when it pretended, a few days ago, to be astonished that chance would always return Conservatives for jurymen, and never bring Republicans among the jurors.

The following are the variations of our principal securities from Oct. 2 to 8:—

	f	c	f	c
The Three per Cents varied from.....	56	55	to	56
The Five per Cents.....	91	95		92
Bank Shares.....	2125	0		2115
Northern.....	456	25		428
Strasbourg.....	351	25		352
Nantes.....	260	0		261
Orleans.....	857	5		866
Rouen.....	557	59		570
Havre.....	225	0		215
Central.....	427	51		426
Bordeaux.....	382	50		355

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The funds were very flat, and the prices were rather declining. The reports of a ministerial crisis were gaining ground among the speculators.

The Three per Cents varied from 56f to 55f 90c; the Five per Cents from 91f 80c to 91f 55c; the Bank Shares from 2115f to 2110f; the Northern Shares from 457f 50c to 456f 25c; Nantes from 262f 50c to 261f 25c; Central from 426f 25c to 425f; Orleans from 865f to 860f; Rouen from 570f to 565f; Havre from 215f to 212f 50c; Bordeaux from 385f to 383f 75c.

Correspondence.

THE HOMEOPATHIC LAW.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—In an article on Irish maladies in the last number of the *Economist*, you describe a project for introducing, once more, a system of small holdings among the peasantry, as adding fuel to the fire, and you observe that its adoption would be simply "to embrace the theory of Hahnemann that *similia similibus curantur*, without that practice of infinitesimal administrations which takes out the sting and the peril from his maxim."

In this statement you unintentionally misrepresent Hahnemann's doctrine. If instead of "like cures like" the doctrine were "the same cures the same," the project in question might be quoted as an illustration of it. But this is not the case. The parties who would replace the Irish peasant upon a five-acre holding, simply propose to return to the same system as that which has caused all the misery that has been witnessed. It is true they contemplate giving him these five acres as a freehold, but as you point out, he would very soon be in the same condition as if he had remained a tenant. The five acres would satisfy neither his wants nor his ambition. He would be forced to sell them or to buy more. To accomplish the latter object he would go to the money lender, and in a short time he would find that he had merely changed his position as a tenant of a landowner, to that of a tenant of a mortgagee. This is what has actually taken place in France, and we can understand how much more injurious its effects would be amongst a people like the Irish.

The plan therefore is simply to perpetuate an evil. It is just the same as giving more opium to a man who has already poisoned himself with that drug. There is nothing in this that has any bearing on the doctrine that "like cures like."

If you were to build a house of materials, and in a position calculated to involve great danger from lightning, and if this house were burned down, it would be no remedy to build another in the same spot and of precisely the same materials. Nor could you designate such a proceeding as an illustration of Hahnemann's maxim. But if you were to consult a homeopathist in the case, he would be at no loss to suggest a cure. He would notice that the tendency of the building to attract the lightning was the symptom to be met. Instead of seeking means, however, to repel or overpower the lightning, he would ask what

means there were by which it could be not only rendered harmless, but facilitated in its object of restoring a healthy equilibrium in the electric condition of the earth. A very infinitesimal agency—an almost imperceptible wire from the roof of the building to the ground, would realise all that was desired. By acting in harmony with the symptom, that is to say by using something that will attract lightning to cure the attraction of that fluid by other materials, he would not only remove all danger, but would find that what had been regarded by the ignorant with terror was merely an effort of nature which, if aided instead of opposed, would lead only to the most beneficent results.

Happily the Irish have found a homeopathic remedy for themselves. It was useless to attempt to beat down their passion for land. A statesman would have asked himself how he could have directed that passion, so as to make it in its effects upon the world a blessing instead of a curse. Without the aid of legislation the process is now going on; and although it is accompanied by much pain, which some slight remedies directed in harmony with the symptoms might have wholly averted, it will thoroughly accomplish its object. They are flying to a country where their desire for independent holdings will be gratified and stimulated in the right direction, and where consequently it will never henceforth lead to anything but good.

Those who regard the axiom *similia similibus curantur* as expressing a universal law established by the Creator, look of course with unmitigated sorrow on the too common practice adopted by governments of attempting to beat down symptoms. An experiment of the kind is at present in progress in the French republic. The people require the means of developing their aptitude for change and movement. Instead of recognising this aptitude and giving it a grand direction in harmony with the advancing glories of the age, the Government seek to silence, by means of penalties and prosecutions, every manifestation of impatience to which it gives rise. In doing this they fancy they extinguish it, when, in fact, they are only extinguishing the warning that should tell them it will lead to mischief if some proper vent be not found for it. An infinitesimal agency—one man out of a population of thirty-five millions—might remedy the whole if that man were a leader, possessed of the qualities adapted to the exigencies of the hour. In his absence we have yet to see whether 500,000 troops, backed with all the material power of the state, will be sufficient to bring things to a sound condition.

IRISH BEEF-ROOT SUGAR.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR.—As a party interested in planting operations in one of the principal dependencies of Great Britain, may I inquire your views as to the policy of our Government permitting the establishment of the manufacture of sugar from beet-root in Ireland, an object for which I observe, from the published prospectus, that a joint stock company is now forming?

While the price of sugar is artificially enhanced as at present by the imposition of a heavy import duty, there can be little doubt but that the operations of such a company will be extremely lucrative; but as the sugar they produce will necessarily displace an equal quantity of imported sugar, their operations will necessarily curtail the revenue of the country, and it appears to me that a system of protection will be established far more obnoxious in principle than the one which has lately been abolished, viz, the protection of one class of Her Majesty's faithful subjects against another. Should you concur in this view, a notification of your opinions may have a salutary effect by preventing capital being embarked in the proposed undertaking; if, on the other hand, you dissent from it, it is but just to the colonial planters that they should be prepared to meet the new opposition they will shortly have to contend with. From a late number of the *Journal des Débats*, I perceive that the production of the beet-root sugar in France, under the stimulus afforded by the protective system, has increased, until it is at the present time equivalent to about the consumption of that country, and I am not aware of any obstacles to a like development of its production in Ireland. Should, however, such exist, it is desirable that they should be pointed out, and that all parties should know what they may have to contend with.

Trusting that, on account of the important interests concerned, you will give this matter consideration in your columns, I remain, sir, your obedient servant, Manchester, October 2, 1851. A COLONIAL PROPRIETOR.

[The apprehensions expressed by our correspondent proceed from an entire misconception of facts in connection with the manufacture of beet-root sugar at home. If he will refer to the *Economist* of May 17, 1851, he will find the whole subject fully discussed. By that article he will find that beet-root sugar cannot be manufactured at home without paying an excise duty the same in amount as the import duty on colonial sugar, and after 1854, when the duty between colonial and foreign sugar will be equalised, then the same as all foreign sugar.—Ed. Econ.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

Up to Tuesday Her Majesty and the Royal Family continued at Balmoral, and on that day left for Edinburgh on their way south. When the royal train was within about 13 miles of Edinburgh one of the pipes of the boiler of the engine burst, which detained the train about an hour. A fresh engine was sent from Edinburgh to bring the train in. Her Majesty was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Edinburgh in her progress to Holyrood Palace. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, her Majesty left for Croxteth Park, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, taking Lancaster by the way, where she alighted, received addresses from the county and borough, and enjoying a magnificent view from "John o' Great's Chair," on the Keep of the Castle. She left Lancaster and arrived at Croxteth Hall about half-past five. Here she remained the night, and started for Liverpool on the following morning, arriving at that place about eleven o'clock. The rain fell thick and fast; but on the line of the procession spectators were thickly planted. Banners and decorations were on all sides, and across the principal route stretched a line of the flags of all nations. When the Queen reached the entrance to the landing route, a body guard of young gentlemen volunteers, dressed in black, with white rosettes, fell into rank after the procession, the artillery fired a salute, the soldiers presented arms, and the Queen retired into "a splendid tent." Here she received the address of the Liverpool Dock Committee and of the Chamber of Commerce; and passing thence through a covered avenue, lined with red and white banners, and over a platform covered with crimson, she proceeded to go on board the Fairy.

The river was covered with craft of all kinds. The Fairy steamed down one shore, crossed, went up the other, and re-crossing, reached the landing stage again about twelve o'clock. The Queen then made her progress through the town, attending at the Town hall to receive the address of the Corporation, to lunch, and knight the mayor, now Sir John Bent. From the Town-hall, she proceeded to St George's hall, and thence to the railway station. All the morning the rain poured down very fast, the streets were muddy and dirty; but nothing could damp the enthusiasm of the crowd.

Leaving for Manchester in the afternoon, Her Majesty and Prince Albert

arrived by railway at the Patricroft station, about four o'clock, and were received there by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, and others. The royal party embarked on the Earl of Ellesmere's state barge, amid a copious fall of rain, and passed safely along the canal to Worsley, arriving there at five o'clock. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically received by the people, who had assembled on the bank of the canal; but the numbers which had congregated to witness the royal progress were comparatively small, in consequence of the continued rain that fell.

METROPOLIS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The last days of our great industrial *fete* have turned out as was expected its most triumphant ones. The visitors admitted during the week will probably reach double the number admitted during any previous week. The numbers so far, have been—on Monday, 107,815 on Tuesday, 109,915; on Wednesday, 109,760; and on Thursday, 90,813. The receipts upon each of the four last shilling days have been—Monday, 5,175 1/6s; Tuesday, 5,231 10s; Wednesday, 5,287 3s; Thursday, 4,341 7s; making a total receipt for the last four days of 20,034 16s. The clerks are busy issuing tickets for exhibitors' friends for Monday and Tuesday next. Each exhibitor will have tickets for two friends for Monday and Tuesday, and one for himself only for Wednesday next. Upwards of 90,000 are said to be in course of issue, so that considerable crowds may be expected on both the days mentioned. A great deal of business is expected to be done on Monday and Tuesday, as it is conjectured that the exhibitors will distribute their tickets amongst those most likely to prove customers. Already considerable sales are being made, especially in the French department. One of the exhibitors in this department says, that out of 100 cards he had distributed of his Paris address, 99 had produced orders for counterparts of his exhibits. The same observation applies to the British machinery-room, where numerous orders have been received from all parts of the continent for duplicates of the various machines exhibited.

DISOLUTION OF THE RAILWAY BOARD.—From Friday next the Railway Board will be dissolved in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed on the 7th of August. It is enacted that "from and after the 10th of October, 1851, the said act (9th and 10th of Victoria, cap. 105) shall be repealed, and all powers, rights, authorities, and duties vested in or exercised or performed by the Commissioners of Railways under any act passed since the passing of the said recited act, or which may be passed during the present session of Parliament, shall be transferred to and invested in and performed by the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for trade and foreign plantations as if they had been named in such acts instead of the said commissioners, and all proceedings pending before the said commissioners on the said 10th of October, or carried on under their authority, shall be continued and carried on by and before the Lords of the said committee, who shall have, exercise, and perform the same powers, rights, and authorities, and duties in respect of all such proceedings as might have been exercised or performed by such commissioners in case this act had not been passed." The officers appointed by the commissioners are to be continued, and henceforth the Board of Trade is to signify their orders and regulations to railway companies by their secretary or some other officer whom they shall appoint to sign documents relating to railways.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday 1,014 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1841-50 the average number was 950; but if the population in which this mortality occurred had been equal to the present number of inhabitants, the average would probably have been 1,078. The births of 729 boys and 700 girls, in all 1,429 children, were registered in the week. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1,319. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.389 in. The mean temperature was 53.2 deg., which is slightly below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The wind blew generally from the south.

PROVINCES.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—The *Liverpool Albion* says:—"We have been informed this morning, on authority on which we can place the most implicit reliance, that the Earl of Carlisle has expressed himself to the effect that he feels exceedingly pained at the recent proceedings which have taken place in the County Court; and that it is his lordship's intention to act in the matter with promptness, yet with due regard to the lawful forms. We understand his lordship will arrive at the Lancaster railway station about noon this day."—It appears (says our correspondent), that the person addressed by the Earl of Carlisle is Mr Wm. Brown, M.P., and the letter is spoken of as being couched in the very strongest and most emphatic terms. There can, therefore, be very little doubt that Mr Ramsay will not again resume judicial functions in Liverpool.

EAST RIDING ELECTION.—The election of a member for the East Riding of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr Broadley, took place on Monday, when the Hon. Captain Duncombe was elected without opposition.

REPRESENTATION OF BASSETLAW.—Sir Charles Napier is a candidate for the representation of Bassetlaw, in the place of Captain Duncombe, the future member for the East Riding, in opposition to the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, son of Lord Feversham. Sir Charles comes forward as "the champion of reform and retrenchment, and the rectifier of all acknowledged and well-proved abuses."—*Globe*.

SCOTLAND.

THE CALENDARS of the Circuit Courts of Judicary in Scotland, with scarcely an exception, are very much lighter than for some time past, not only in the number of crimes, but also in the proportion of the more serious charges. This, coupled with the general decrease of pauperism, is a satisfactory sign of the condition of the country.

IRELAND.

REPAYMENT OF TREASURY ADVANCES.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday in the Court house of Ballinasloe, which was attended by several of the nobility and gentry of Ireland, including Lords Lucan, Crofton, and Clancarty, Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., Mr C. St. George, M.P., Mr John Reynolds, M.P., Mr Anthony O'Flaherty, M.P., the Rev. Mr Daily, parish priest, &c., to consider generally the justice of the demand of the Government for the repayment of the advances under the Relief Act, by striking rates until an account of the expenditure be furnished; Lord Clancarty in the chair. Lord Lucan proposed

the first resolution, which was as follows:—"Resolved—That while we are ready to acknowledge our liability to the repayment of the Government advances, where it can be shown that value in public works has been received, and to the repayment of such portion of the moneys expended in relief as can fairly be charged against us, we cannot, in the absence of all particulars of Government demands, consent, by striking rates, to make ourselves parties to the imposition of a tax so onerous to our fellow countrymen, and one which will continue during so long a period." The Treasury, it seems, have relented in the case of two unions in Clare (Ennistymon and Tulla), the order for imposing a portion of the rates towards the payment of the Government loan having been rescinded. This act of grace has led to the belief that a similar extension of clemency will be shown to all the other unions in the county.

EMIGRATION.—A letter from Cork, published in the *Evening Mail*, remarking upon the progress of emigration in the south, states that no less than 40 tenants of one noble proprietor have decamped within the last fortnight, "carrying off the money realised by the sale of their crops; and, what is worse, placing in possession of their farms persons who must be proceeded against by ejectment." One agent in the city of Cork has acknowledged to the receipt of as much as 1,000*l* in one day from emigrant passengers in chartered vessels.—It appears, from an authorised return, that the number of emigrants who have embarked from the port of Dublin during the quarter ended 30th September, is 2,361 again 2,167 in the corresponding period of last year. More of the better class, too, have left Ireland this year, the number of cabin passengers being 121 to 49 in 1850.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.—The reports of the sheep fair are unusually conflicting this year. According to one statement it has been the best for the last 20 years, while from other accounts the result appears to be not very satisfactory. The following is the return of the sheep fair:—Sold, 47,072; unsold, 3,377; total, 50,449—deficiency, 4,623. Sheep, 1850: sold, 51,668; unsold, 2,404; total 54,072. Average price of wethers: 1st class, 2*l* 5s; 2nd class, 2*l*; 3rd class, 1*l* 10s; 4th class, 1*l* 12s. Average price of ewes: 1st class, 2*l*; 2nd class, 1*l* 15s; 3rd class, 1*l* 10s; 4th class, 1*l* 7s.—The correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, writing from Ballinasloe at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, gives the following account of the cattle fair, then in progress:—"The black cattle are now all collected on the green, and the number is considered much larger than that of last year. There is great reluctance already manifested by purchasers to buy, and the general impression is that there will be a serious fall before evening. Any lots already sold have been at reduction."

IRISH MINES AND ENGLISH SETTLERS.—The *Ulster Gazette* has the subjoined gratifying statement:—"The valuable lead mines of Coolartra, in the county of Monaghan, the property of Mr Edward W. Bond, of Bondville, have been let by him to an eminent and enterprising mining company from Cornwall, at a royalty of one-fifteenth, and which promises to be a very profitable speculation. We understand that from the extent of this townland—its rich mineral resources, its turbaries, and other capabilities, the lessees consider it one of the most valuable in the north of Ireland, and that, independent of the benefit Captain Bond's tenantry will derive from the introduction of English settlers amongst them, his proportion of the profits will realise a considerable per centage."

FREE TRADE IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—The Belfast commercial letter of the *Derry Standard* supplies the following satisfactory information with regard to the working of free trade as it affects the prices of stock in the northern province:—"On the value of farm stock in the north of Ireland, prospects seem very favourable, and prices are now much better than those current previous to the alteration in our commercial tariffs. Butchers' meat is not cheaper to the consumer since the advent of free trade; but the low prices of bread stuffs, tea, sugar, &c., enable the masses of the people to purchase animal food much oftener, and thereby the rate of consumption in manufacturing districts has increased at least 20 per cent. since 1841. I here annex a short statement of prices at the different periods, taking the quotations of the fair held in Belfast in August, 1841, and the prices ruling to-day:—"

	Aug. 1841.		Sept. 1851.	
	£	£	£	£
First class springers.....	10 to 11	.....	10 to 13	.....
Cows in milk	8	9	9	10
Fat heifers, 3 years old	8	9	9	11
— 2 years old	5	6	6	7

Sheep in prime condition are from 10s to 1*l* a-head higher than a similar description of stock was ten years ago. Pigs and poultry also sell at better prices. One thing is to be observed, that the class of cattle now offered for sale in the fairs and markets of Ulster exhibit a marked improvement compared with the average quality of stock which was to be seen some years since.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain state that Lord Howden, in his capacity as a former member of the Spanish army, had subscribed 5,000 reals in favour of the soldiers wounded during the attack of the pirates on the island of Cuba.

It was expected at Madrid that the Cortes would be opened on the 1st of November.

The Queen had published a Royal decree conferring the grand cordon of the Royal Order of the Noble Ladies of Maria Louisa on the widow of the late General Enna.

The Queen had published a second decree, authorising the purchase of two steam boats of the force of 120 horses, for the defence of the island of Cuba.

The arrival of the English President of the Board of Trade, Mr Labouchere, although clearly stated to be a mere pleasure excursion, is interpreted by many to be pursuant to another attempt of the English Government to give an impulse to the Free Trade principles which are evidently progressing, and to obtain, if possible, some immediate modification in the Tariff and Navigation Laws. Others believe that the visit is occasioned by a desire to make some arrangement with respect to the debt. Whatsoever the cause may be, the visit, as it has coincided with that of Mr Oliveira, Count Tojal's cousin, who has come as representative of some of the English bondholders, has been copiously commented on, both in the press and in political circles. Mr Labouchere has been exceedingly well received here. He has had an audience of the President of the Council of Ministers, M. Bravo Murillo. It is little probable that while this gentleman is in power that the foreign creditor or the foreign trader will have much to hope for; he cripples the resources of the country by his prohibitive measures, and nullifies by his narrow interpretation of the tariff law, the few advantages to be derived from it. The Custom-house revenues are daily diminishing. The month of August

of the present year shows a falling off of receipts to the amount of 235,834 reals in comparison with that of last year, and 2,532,232 reals less than what was calculated upon. Alone in the first months of this year the estimates present a deficit of 12,417,143 reals, and compared with that of expenses, gave the sad result below mentioned:—

Receipts of the first eight months of the year.....	743,447,499
Expenses of the same	932,563,493
Deficit	189,115,994

So that the English creditors may renounce all hopes of being satisfied, whilst a Minister who cannot balance the outlay with the income remains at the head of affairs.

PRUSSIA.

The consideration that has been given to the Prussian and Hanoverian commercial treaty in Hamburg has confirmed the prevailing opinion of the commercial community, that it is not the interest of the city to enter the Zollverein, even on more favourable terms as to the share of the collective revenue than have been granted to Hanover. The articles on which there would be the greatest loss to the traffic of the city would be English, French, and Swiss fabrics, refined sugar, cigars, and wines.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, in a half-official article, states that there is every probability the duties of the Zollverein on several kinds of manufactured articles, retained by the treaty with Hanover and accepted by that State, will be lowered. It strives to remove an impression that they may be raised. It is stipulated in the treaty that they shall not be, and this is considered an admission that their increase would not be advantageous.

Prince Wittgenstein and Baron von Ungern Sternberg, the Ambassador of Russia at Copenhagen, have arrived here from St Petersburg.

The Duke of Anhalt has refused to carry out the extreme measures recommended by the clergy for enforcing a strict observance of the Sabbath.

During the past week several fatal cases of undoubted Asiatic cholera are reported as having occurred at Breslau.

A singular fraud has been discovered in Berlin. A man insured his life for 1,000*l* at the Globe Office in London, and at an office in Copenhagen for a considerable sum; perhaps also in other places as well. He then came to Berlin to his brother, a tailor, and formed with him a plot for defrauding the insurance companies, by a feigned death and interment. A medical man was bribed to give false certificates, and the money was claimed and received. But the police got wind of the affair, and on opening the grave found only stones in the coffin, which had been buried in all form. The pretended defunct is not to be found, but the brother and the doctor have been committed to prison.—*Globe*.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome state that the old regulations against the Israelites in the Papal States had been revived. They cannot travel without a permission from the Inquisition, nor stop in any town without a fresh permission.

The Roman Government had guaranteed 6 per cent. on a capital of 20 millions of Roman scudi for the construction of a railroad from Rome to Ancona.

The *Univers* publishes the following from Rome, 30th ult:—"Some more of the proceedings of the demagogues have been unveiled by the vigilance of the police. Some machines of a new invention, intended to throw poisoned arrows, have been seized. There were several models of them; one was invented by Fabri, a mechanic of Parma, who was last year convicted of having prepared and paid for the assassination of Colonel Cardoni, and who, after having been condemned to death, had his sentence commuted into hard labour for life. Some of these machines were found at his residence. The other model was very portable, and might be easily concealed from sight; it was merely necessary to blow into a small iron tube to shoot out an arrow, the point of which, having been steeped in a subtle poison, would inflict a mortal wound. Two Custom-house officers have also laid hands on a second infernal machine, similar to that which was thrown against the drug warehouse of M. Mengacci; it was charged with balls and pieces of iron, and had the fusee attached to it."

The *Risorgimento* of Turin of the 3d instant says—"Yesterday the Piedmontese workmen who had been sent to the London Exhibition returned here. They assembled at the Bourse, where they were met by the Minister of Commerce and the members of the commission present at Turin. The men are perfectly satisfied with their visit to the Crystal Palace, and to the great manufactories in the neighbourhood of London. When the Minister recommended them to be patterns to their fellow-workmen by communicating to them the information they had obtained from their journey, they expressed a wish that an exhibition could be organized, to which they would bring all the objects of their art with the improvements which they had learnt in London. It is very easy to see that they will be very grateful, and will not forget the advantages which they owe to the generosity of their fellow-citizens, and to the solicitude of the Government."

AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna are to October 5. It is asserted in the city that the Ministers of the Home Department and Finance are in danger of losing their portfolios, though no one is prepared to say why or wherefore. The actual state of things may, however, be explained in a few words. In a former letter (says the *Times* correspondent), I believe that of the 28th of September, it was hinted that there were some important points on which Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Kubeck did not agree, and the difference of opinion between these two influential statesmen has now become so great that the Monarch will probably soon be necessitated to choose between

the two. From what I hear (and I place implicit confidence in my informant), Prince Schwarzenberg has at length come to the conviction that the yielding system must be laid aside, and that he must either carry his point against the ultra-Conservative party or resign his portfolio. Four days ago the draught of the succedaneum for the Constitution was completed by the Cabinet, and it is on one of the fundamental principles of this State document that the Minister-President and the President of the Reichsrath are at variance. Although I am unable to give you an exact account of its contents, some of the leading features of the draught are not unknown to me. The Cabinet, it appears, wishes to re-organize the Provincial *Stände* (Estates), so that the *Herrn* (Nobles), *Ritter* (Chevaliers), clergy, middle classes, and peasantry may be represented, and to form out of these assemblies, by means of deputies, a central organ, which shall possess some real influence in the State. It is certain that Ministers have not the least idea of giving this Senate the right of refusing the supplies, but they are probably of opinion that it should be something more than a puppet. The Reichs-President, it is said, agrees with the Premier as to the necessity for some improvement in the ancient *Stände*, but wishes that the central organ should be a Reichsrath of about 100 or 120 persons, to be taken from the notables of the different provinces. I need hardly call your attention to the fact that, if Baron Kubeck's plan is realised, all real power in State matters will be in the hands of the aristocracy. My private opinion is, that the Minister-President and the Minister of the Home Department will stand or fall together, and that the Emperor's acceptance of Baron Kubeck's proposition would lead to a complete breaking up of the Cabinet.

The state of the Vienna Exchange has for the last two days been deplorable. The day before yesterday (Friday, the 3rd) great uneasiness and anxiety were perceptible, and yesterday there was a complete panic, though every one professed to be ignorant of the cause of it. The cause, however, does not lie very deep. It was not because the last monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank had shown little or no improvement, nor was it because the Government Bank Governor, Pipitz, would not raise the sitting until the institution had taken 10,000,000 florins of the loan. The real reason of the panic is, that the Exchange is morally sick. There is a universal want of confidence in Baron Krauss and in the future, and the failure of the loan, and the consequent fall in the price of stocks, will, it is to be feared, involve many of those who subscribed largely on speculation in very serious difficulties. London, which was on Friday freely done at 11*l*. 5*s*. 2*d*, was yesterday in request at 12*l*., and it is hardly probable that things will improve on Monday, which is the Jewish "day of exiation."

Referring to the Emperor's progress in Italy, the same writer says.—An eye-witness, a military man, assures me that the silence of the Milanese was terrifying. When the Emperor was at the theatre at Verona, but one Italian lady of distinction was present.

The disaffection of the people here, in Bohemia, and in Hungary, appears to increase in proportion to the severity of the military authorities, and I cannot doubt that, if the system is not changed, a fearful catastrophe will sooner or later take place. Everyone who is not wilfully blind must be aware that the present profuse expenditure of the War Department cannot long be continued, but still no effort is made to return to a natural—that is a *civil* form of Government.

AMERICA.

Intelligence from New York is to the 27th ult.

Great consternation prevailed in New York owing to the rumoured instability of the banks; more than half-a-dozen had been named as weak.

The influence upon the stock market of the pressure of money was severely felt. Government stocks had suffered less than any other. The *Courier and Enquirer* says:—"For several days past the condition of financial matters has been growing worse, and, should there be no diminution of the present excitement in regard to private credits, we fear the result will be disastrous to many houses who are becoming seriously embarrassed in their negotiations for money. Several failures have occurred within the past week, the influence of which has not only created something of a panic in the discount-market, but has extended itself to some of the banks. Money on call has been in request at increased rates of interest, and none but the most desirable securities would bring money upon any terms."

The banks that have already failed are the People's Bank and the Commercial Bank. The market for foreign exchange to send by the Pacific was rather weak, the scarcity of money limiting purchasers very materially.

Buffalo has been visited by a destructive fire, which burned five hundred houses, covering an area of seven acres. Fortunately its ravages did not extend to the business portion of the city.

Dates from San Francisco are to the 16th ult.

The following is a *résumé* of the California news. The vigilance committee, who hung a few rascals not long since because the courts allowed them to escape punishment, have assumed, in consequence of the goddess Justice having taken the bandage off her eyes, merely the duties of an escort. They now act in conformity with the law, and as a police force. Quiet has been restored, and crime has sensibly diminished. The miners have done uncommonly well during the present season, and a very large number will return to the United States this winter satisfied with their gains. The quartz rock continues to prove prolific, and it is computed that sixty millions of gold dust may be expected annually from California during the present generation at least. Nor is this all. Lower California is now said to be richer than Upper California, and it is very certain that very important discoveries of gold are there being constantly made.

Referring to the results of developed means of communication, the *Times*' correspondent says:—"The tolls and freight on a barrel of flour from Lake Erie, which four years ago were 1 dol 44*c*., are now only 52*c*.; and while this reduction has enabled the agriculturist to gain more though he sells for less, it has not only largely increased the

ability to consume, but has also augmented the revenues of the canals and railroads.

The State canals of the five middle and western States, notwithstanding reduced tolls and the active competition of railroads, have produced the following revenues since the opening of the spring navigation, and give an aggregate of half a million more than during the same period last year:—

	1850.	1851.	Increase.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
New York Canals to Aug. 22	1,516,213 ..	1,809,400 ..	293,187
Ohio Canals to Aug. 15	399,272 ..	468,112 ..	68,840
Wabash Canal, Indiana, to June 1 ..	96,194 ..	174,235 ..	78,041
Illinois and Mich. Canal, Ill., to Aug. 15	68,120 ..	101,911 ..	33,791
Columbia Railroad, Pa., Sept. 1	244,774 ..	289,157 ..	44,383
Total	2,324,573	2,833,815	509,240

The numerous railroads, too, which compete with these great works show similar results in a more marked degree, though it might reasonably have been feared that, notwithstanding the increased demand for produce, the revenues of some of these lines would have diminished.

AUSTRALIA.

The Thomas Arbuthnot, with a large amount of Australian gold on board, has arrived from Australia. From the proofs supplied, there can be no doubt of the existence of the precious metal in large quantities, and that the labour of digging and washing for it is very remunerative. One lump alone, weighing 46½ oz., had been found; in shape, it is described as an irregular oblong. Another piece measured 4 inches long and 2½ inches broad, weighing 18½ oz. Several parcels had been sold, one of 7 lbs. 3¼ oz. at the price of 3l 4s 6d per oz.; one person had realised 282l by his labour of a few days; another 132l; a third 81l, for 27 oz. in two days. Six men, at work eight days, obtained gold valued at 95l 5s per man. A number of small lots of gold had been sold at 15l to 20l, being the proceeds of a few days labour. The average earnings are described as from 5l to 6l per man per day where the diggers were successful, but others had been unable to collect more than sufficient to give an average of 5s or 6s per day. One lump, of 46 oz. weight, of nearly pure gold, having but a very small portion of quartz attached, and another of 20 oz. had been met with. Another person had found full 11 lbs. of gold in one hole, in a bed of slate. The largest pieces are said to have been all found under layers of slate. Scale gold was chiefly found by washing the earth in the bed of the river, and it is said that this mode was more productive than the other. One person in three weeks obtained sufficient of the precious metal to realise 1,600l; another 30 oz. in one day, and a third person a lump weighing 1 lb. A considerable portion of gold was in possession of the diggers. Considerable distress had attended many of the gold-finders, as they had arrived at the placers very ill provided with clothing, &c., and as the severe weather was setting in, their position would become much worse. A great number of persons were, however, on their way, although in a starving state, including runaway seamen, shopmen, apprentices, &c. Gold is said to have been likewise discovered in Lamb's Valley, near Maitland.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Moncrieffe house, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, of a daughter.

At Eaglescliffe, on the 1st inst., the Lady of Captain the Hon. George Grey, R.R., of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Dublin, the Honourable Mrs Abercromby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St Mary's, Bryanston square, by the Rev. Evan Baillie, rector of Law-hall, Major M'Mahon, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., to Dora Paulina, youngest daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, Esq., of Gloucester place, Portman square.

On the 7th inst., at St Peter's church, Eaton square, by the Rev. Dr Thorpe, of Belgrave chapel, John Davies Gilbert, Esq., of Trelijack, Cornwall, and of East Bourne, Sussex, to Anne Dorothea, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Shapland, Baron Carew.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at Hampton court, the Right Hon. George William Lord Stafford aged 85.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs Shaw, near Elgin, Lord Bolognole, aged 65.

Suddenly on Thursday week, Lord Liverpool.

On the 3rd inst., at Bassildon, Berks, the Lady D. G. Hallyburton, age 74, widow of the Lord Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, of Picnic, N.B.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have caused Mr Farrer, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to call the attention of the Customs' authorities to the Mercantile Marine Amendment Act, 14th and 15th Victoria, chap. 56, sec. 6, by which it is provided that it shall be no longer necessary for officers of Customs, acting in that capacity, to examine the certificates of masters and mates of foreign-going ships, and the agreements with the crews of these ships, before clearing them outwards, and that in lieu of such examination it shall be sufficient for them to see that the master has a certificate from the shipping master to the effect that the provisions of the Mercantile Marine Act are complied with, and that the forms of these certificates are stamped with the seal of the Board of Trade, which will be issued to all shipping masters, their lordships having already issued directions for their use; and he (Mr Farrer) was to request them to give directions to their officers to allow every foreign-going ship to clear outwards on production of such a certificate in due form, properly dated and filled up and signed by the shipping master, or one of the shipping masters, of their respective ports. Mr Farrer was also to call the attention of the authorities to the 15th section of the above mentioned act, which releases the masters and owners of ships of less than 80 tons burden exclusively employed in coasting, from the necessity of having written agreements, and releases the masters and owners of such ships, of whatever burden, from the necessity of keeping official logs, and to request them to give directions to their officers to grant transits to such ships, and to allow them to proceed to sea in future without the half-yearly production of the documents from the necessity of keeping which they have been so released.

A letter recently received in town from Gibraltar states that it is anticipated by parties who are likely to be well informed on the subject, that the privi-

lege at present granted to Spanish vessels carrying goods to England, viz., admission on the same terms as English vessels, will shortly be reciprocated by the Spanish Government, so that English vessels arriving from England or Gibraltar at Spanish ports will be admitted on paying the same duties as Spanish vessels, and that goods thus imported will be admitted on paying the same duties as if brought in Spanish vessels. This will make a very great difference in the port charges paid by English vessels, which are at present excessive, and at the same time, it is expected, will be the means of greatly increasing the legal traffic with Spain, both from England and Gibraltar.—Globe.

Mr H. Fleming, secretary to the Commercial Association, has received a consignment on private account of 400 bales of cotton, grown in the district of Candeish in India. This cotton, though not the property of the East India Company, has been grown from New Orleans seed, under the direction of Mr Simpson, one of the company's planters, and well known for the attention which he has paid to the improvement of the culture of cotton in India. The present value of this cotton is 4½d per lb.—Manchester Guardian.

Advices from Cuba mention that the electric telegraph system is in course of introduction throughout the island, and that lines have been contracted for from Havana to Matanzas, and Havana to Batabano, as well as between other principal points. The works which are already in active progress have been undertaken by Mr Vaurigaud, a resident engineer, in conjunction with parties in the United States.

A vessel from Philadelphia has brought 35 pockets of hops as part of her cargo. An importation of several packages of eels has just taken place by a vessel arrived from Prince Edward's Island. We are not aware of a previous importation of eels from this distant part of the world.

It was on Thursday announced to the customers of the Berks Union Banking Company at Newbury, that from that date the business of the concern, including its branches, would be transferred to the London and County Joint Stock Bank.

The establishment of a branch office of the Electric Telegraph Company in the merchants' room at Lloyd's has been found of considerable utility to the members and subscribers of the establishment, as also to the public generally. A material saving of time and a great increase of convenience is effected.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th of September exhibit the following results:—Entered inwards:—

	Tonnage for the Month ending Sept. 5.		
	1849	1850	1851
British vessels	411,005	404,033	499,241
United States vessels ..	48,925	64,244	79,879
Other countries	112,209	124,096	215,147
	572,139	592,373	794,265

The clearances outwards were—

	1849	1850	1851
British vessels	431,248	421,046	435,253
United States vessels ..	69,975	71,155	84,125
Other countries	112,952	155,191	172,501
	613,275	647,392	691,859

With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered inwards was 1,073,588 in the month ending Sept. 5, 1849; 1,130,590 in 1850; and 1,149,311 in 1851. The clearances outwards were 1,172,724 in September 1849, 1,214,521 in 1850, and 1,185,226 in 1851.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company held on Thursday, a dividend for the first six months of the present year was declared of 2l per share, free of income tax, out of net profits for the half-year ending the 31st of June last, of 100,654l. The receipts of the company from 1st of January to 30th June have been 282,555l, whilst the expenses have amounted to only 181,900l. The general position of the company is shown in the directors' report to have improved, notwithstanding the change of routes, and the commencement of a new line of steam communication, which necessarily at first entails a heavy expenditure. The following is a copy of the working account from 1st January to 30th June, 1851:—

	DISBURSEMENTS			£	s	d
Coals: Freight and all charges				53,834	17	4
Wages				24,047	7	6
Provisions ..				37,142	12	9
Stores				5,568	9	3
Port charges and pilotage				3,592	7	6
General service and stations				10,815	8	0
Coal-sacks, &c				763	0	3
Office and law expenses				1,791	3	4
Salaries				5,791	16	2
Insurance				12,500	0	0
Repairs of ships and machinery				22,623	6	0
				181,000	14	1
Surplus				100,654	8	8
				282,555	2	9

	RECEIPTS.			£	s	d
Government contract				135,000	0	0
Freight:—Outward				13,347	12	5
— Intercolonial				1,889	0	5
— Homeward				35,613	0	8
Passage Money:—Outward				33,448	16	11
— Intercolonial				16,231	17	6
— Homeward				17,224	14	10
				97,605	0	3
				282,555	2	9

His Excellency Count Reventlow, the Danish Ambassador at St James's, expired suddenly on Monday morning about three o'clock, in the Star hotel, Glasgow.

The powder-mills at Darrhaus, situated close to the road between Elsinour and Copenhagen, blew up on the 20th ult., causing the death of twenty-two workmen. It is supposed that about 800 kilogrammes of gunpowder were on the premises.

The Russians have discovered four important veins of silver ore in the Caucasus—one in the defile of Sadon, another in that of Ordonia, a third in that of Degorsk, and the fourth near Paltebick. The veins are rich in the yield of silver. The working of them has already been commenced by order of the Emperor.

The *Assemblée Nationale* says:—"An inauguration *fitte* is spoken of in honour of the opening of the electric communication between Paris and London, at which an electric spark, communicated at London by Prince Albert, is to discharge the cannons of the Invalids; and another, imparted by Prince Napoleon at Paris, is to let off the cannons of the Tower of London."

We understand that it has been arranged that on the occasion of Kossuth's reception by the Corporation of London, he will proceed to the Guildhall in Lord Dudley Stuart's carriage, accompanied by the noble lord. The carriage, it is unnecessary to say, will be an open one.—*Sun*.

A ladylike woman, dressed in Bloomer costume, was brought up on Tuesday by the police at Worship street. She appears to have gone to Cowper street

school-room on Monday evening, under the impression that Mrs Dexter was to lecture there; and, not finding that lady, began herself to harangue the groups that speedily collected in the front court of the building. It was stated by the inspector that the demeanour of the defendant whilst in custody, together with the property found in her possession, bespoke her to be a person of no mean station in society. She said she was a native of Gloucester, and was so convinced that the custom sought to be established would be of much utility and convenience to her fellow-countrywomen, that she had come to town on purpose to give it her advocacy. She regretted her present position, and promising not to give cause for its recurrence, was discharged.—Mrs Dexter has been lecturing at Glasgow to 4,000 people.

The Mississippi, with Ko-suth on board, did not, it seems, sail from Marseilles till the evening of the 2nd inst., and will hardly reach Southampton before Saturday or Sunday next.—*Globe*.

The cavalry barracks at Govan have been purchased from the Government by the parochial board of that place, for the purpose of being converted into a workhouse. The price was 8,000*l*.

The *Courrier de Lyon* states, as a new instance of folly and ignorance, that a petition is now being hawked about in that city, praying to have lighting by gas suppressed as injurious to the growth of the grape, and, indeed, as the cause of the epidemic which has of late attacked the vines in the south of France. It is the odour of the gas tar which the petitioners consider to be so deleterious.

The New York papers state that on one day—the 23d of September—more than 3,000 emigrants arrived at that port from Ireland, England, Holland, Germany, Sweden, &c. On the other hand, 220 dissatisfied Irish immigrants has just shipped on board the Constitution to return to Liverpool.

In consequence of the delicate state of health of Professor Wilson, he has been obliged to make arrangements for dispensing with the delivery of his lectures on moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh at the ensuing session. Principal Lee is to undertake the duty.

The following is an extract from the report of the jury appointed by the Committee of the Cleveland Agricultural Society, on the comparative merits of the reaping machines of Mr McCormick and Mr O. Hussey, tried and tested before the jury, on Thursday and Saturday, September 25 and 27, 1851:—“The jury regret exceedingly the most unfavourable state of the weather on the days of trial (a perfect hurricane raging the whole of the first day), and their consequent inability to make so full and satisfactory trial as they could have wished. The machines were tested on a crop of wheat, computed at twenty-five bushels per acre, very much laid; and on barley at twenty-five bushels per acre, very short in the straw, and if possible more laid than the wheat. The jury, taking the different points submitted to their consideration, express—1. Their unanimous opinion, that Mr Hussey's machine, as exhibited by Messrs William Day and Co., cut the corn in the best manner, especially across ridge and furrow, and when the machine was working in the direction the corn laid. 2. By a majority of eleven to one that Mr Hussey's machine caused the least waste. 3. Taking the breadth of the two machines into consideration, that Mr Hussey's did most work. 4. That Mr Hussey's machine leaves the cut corn in the best order for gathering and binding. This question was submitted to the labourers employed on the occasion, and decided by them, as above, by a majority of six to four. 5. Their unanimous opinion that Mr Hussey's machine is best adapted for ridge and furrow. 6. That Mr Hussey's machine at first cost is less price.”

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—*The Game of Speculation*, a new comedy, adapted from the French of Balzac, is running a prosperous career at this theatre. The subject is so *apropos* of our recent commercial history, and the adapter has so cleverly given a local colour, that were it not for the plot the piece might be supposed of home growth. The leading character is admirably suited to Mr Charles Mathews's powers—might indeed have been written for him. Those of our theatre-going readers who have not yet seen this piece, should bear it in mind till the next season, which will, no doubt, commence with it.

Literature.

A DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE OF DACCA, IN BENGAL. By A FORMER RESIDENT OF DACCA. John Mortimer, Strand.

THE Exhibition made us acquainted with the muslins of Dacca and the boats of India, with a number of other products, we had only very imperfect ideas of what could be done by the almost unassisted hand, and what could be effected by common observation, ignorant of what in Europe is called science and mechanism. Muslin tissues so fine that they appear rather the work of fairies than of men (ten yards long and one yard wide, they weigh only 3oz 2lwts each, and may be passed through a wedding-ring), surpass all that has been accomplished by art in Europe. Boats, models of lightness, are made to skim over the water, and had they been known and copied by our yacht proprietors, would have saved them, we believe, from the defeat they received from the America. Many wonderful qualities are possessed by the people of Hindostan and the islands of the Indian seas, and long as we have been connected with them and have ruled over them, we have not yet found them all out. We are more impressed with their feebleness of character than their ingenuity; their love of intrigue than their skill; with the scoundrelism of the rulers than with the patience of the people; and we know much more of their contemptible politics and policy than of their admirable social arts. The Exhibition has given a new turn to our thoughts. We have come to contemplate the inhabitants of India and all other people more as friends and as relatives than as enemies and slaves; we are impressed with the fact that the wants of mankind are everywhere similar, and they have everywhere similar arts. We have been practically taught that our dark coloured brethren of Asia are more estimable for their knowledge of art than contemptible for their cunning and their feebleness. Of a part of their peculiar skill, for which they have been renowned more than sixteen hundred years—so long at least have the muslins of Bengal been celebrated, and they did not attain their fineness and their reputation in a day—this little book gives a remarkably clear and pleasing description. It is full of learning, yet not overlaid by it; full of technical details, but they are all plainly expressed. It is full, too, of geographical and historical knowledge, and conveying

much information of India, present and past, is a valuable pendant to the East Indian part of the Exhibition. After giving a short but clear account of the whole district in the eastern part of Bengal, where the cotton is grown, and which is the site of the manufacture, we have this account of

THE CITY OF DACCA.

Dacca is situated on the Booregunga, formerly a branch of the Gangea, but now one of the several channels, through which the Brahmaputra discharges its waters into the Megna. It stands on the northern bank of this river, extending along it to a distance of about four miles, and is surrounded inland, partly by comparatively high ground covered with jungle, and partly by low rice fields, which are inundated to a considerable depth during the rainy season. Like most native towns in Bengal, it is very irregularly built. Its streets and lanes are long and narrow, and lined with brick houses and thatched huts, erected close to each other and placed without any regard to uniformity. In some of the bazars occupied by certain castes, as weavers, goldsmiths, and shell-cutters, the style of architecture is peculiar, many of the houses of three or four stories in height, having only a frontage of eight or ten feet, while the side walls, unperforated either by doors or windows, extend back to a distance frequently of sixty or seventy feet. The extremities only of these buildings are roofed, the middle part of the enclosure of each house being converted into a small open court. The dwellings of the European residents are large and well built, and give to the town a somewhat imposing appearance on approaching it from the south. Most of them stand on the bank of the Booregunga, and have in front gardens upon terraces, the walls of which are washed by the river in the season of inundation. The population, consisting of Hindoos and Mahomedans, with a few English, Armenians, Greeks, and descendants of Portuguese, was computed in the year 1838 at 68,000.

We shall give a few other extracts, to show the nature of the book and of the manufacture it describes:—

THE RAW MATERIAL.

The cotton of which the fine Dacca muslins are made, is produced in the district. The plant is an annual, and attains a height of four to five feet. It is a variety of the *Gossypium Herbaceum*; but, according to Dr Roxburgh, it differs from the common herbaceous cotton plant of Bengal.

Cotton is raised in different parts of the district, but the photee, or finest kind, is grown only in certain localities situated along the banks of the Brahmaputra or its branches, and the Megna. Speaking of the latter of these sites of cultivation, the Commercial Resident of Dacca in the year 1800 remarks:—“A tract of land extending from Feringybazur, twelve miles south-east of Dacca, along the banks of the Megna to Ellipore, twenty miles north of the sea, occupying a space of about forty miles in length, and in some places as far as three in breadth, and situated in the pergunnahs of Koderpore, Bekrampore, Rajenagur, Cartickpore, S-rampore, and Ellipore, is allowed to produce the finest cotton (kaps) grown in the Dacca province, and, I believe, I might add, in any part of the world, since no cotton that has yet been compared with it, whether the produce of India, or of the Islands of Mauritius or Bourbon, whose cotton is celebrated for its superior quality, has been found equal to it.”

THE SPINNING.

All the fine thread is made by Hindoo women. They excel—nay, almost rival Arachne's fabled skill—in spinning; and, doubtless, it is to the delicate organization and fine sensibility of touch with which they are endowed by nature, that their inimitable skill in this art is to be ascribed.

The spinning apparatus, which is usually contained in a small flat work-basket, not unlike the *calabash* of the ancients, comprises the cylindrical roll of cotton (*gana*), a delicate iron spindle, a piece of shell embedded in clay, and a little hollow stone containing chalk powder, to which the spinner occasionally applies her fingers. The spindle (*naka*) is not much thicker than a stout needle. It is from ten to fourteen inches in length, and attached to it, near its lower point, is a small ball of unbaked clay, about the size of a pea, to give it sufficient weight in turning. The spinner holds it in an inclined position, with its point resting in the hollow of the piece of shell, and turns it between the thumb and fore-finger of one hand, while she, at the same time, draws out the single filaments from the roll of cotton held in the other hand, and twists them into yarn upon the spindle. When a certain quantity of the yarn has been spun and collected on this instrument it is wound from it upon a reel. Dryness of the air prevents the filaments of cotton from being sufficiently attenuated or elongated, and is, therefore, unfavourable to the spinning of fine yarn. A certain degree of moisture, combined with a temperature of about 82 degrees, is the condition of the atmosphere best suited to the carrying on of this operation. The Dacca spinners generally work from soon after early dawn to nine or ten o'clock, and, and from three or four in the afternoon till half an hour before sunset. The finest yarn is spun early in the morning before the rising sun dissipates the dew on the grass; or, when this is wanting, and the air is unusually dry, it is not infrequently made over a shallow vessel of water, the evaporation from which imparts the necessary degree of moisture to the filaments of cotton, and enables the spinner to form them into thread.

WORK AND VALUE.

A spinner devoting the whole morning to the spindle can make about a half sicca or tola weight (ninety grains Troy) of fine thread in a month. This is considered the maximum quantity. But, as spinning is now more a leisure occupation than a professed trade, it is calculated that the average quantity produced in that time, by each of the persons employed in the business, does not much exceed forty-five grains weight. Fine thread is weighed either by a small rule balance (*tola*), on the principle of the Roman steel-yard, or in jewellers' scales—the substances used as weights in the latter case being four barley coras, or a seed of the *oleous pectinatus* (*oil louch*), either of which constitute a *catta*. The price of the finest yarn used in the Dacca looms is eight rupees (10*l* 8*s*) per tola weight (180 grains). This is at the rate of about 51*l* 2*s* per pound (7,000 grains) avoirdupois, or 3*l* more than the cost of a pound of the yarn No. 700, spun by Messrs Houldsworth and Co., of Manchester—a specimen of which is now to be seen at the Exhibition.

The author's description of weaving, which is too long and elaborate for us to quote, is essentially different from the description usually given of the art amongst the Hindoos, and shows that the production of a piece of muslin is not accomplished without infinite pains and skill. He has obviously studied the subject, and knows a great deal more about it than any ordinary traveller. As there is a best time of the day for spinning, so there is a best time of the year for weaving fine muslins—in the months of Assar, Sawan, and Bhadon, or from May 13th to August 14th. These observations are not superfluous, but dictated by influential meteorological circumstances. Noticing such minute facts, the author's descriptions are very valuable, and they extend to the moral condition of the people, as well as their manual operations. A present mingling of the occupations of different castes, formerly kept distinct, is mentioned; the character of the weavers, their subjection to their priests, the number of looms they have

their sometimes employing journeymen, and sometimes uniting other occupations to weaving, are described. So we have descriptions of the past as well as the present condition of the cotton, cloth, and silk manufactures in various parts of India—their extent and value. Altogether, the book, though a small one, contains a great mass of curious and valuable information, well arranged and agreeably set forth. There are a few notes which are also illustrative. We quote one, and can assure such of our readers as take any interest in the cotton manufacture of Dacca and Hindostan, that they will nowhere find so much information concerning it in so small a compass:—

THE BAMBOO.

There is no plant in Bengal that is applied to such a variety of useful purposes as the bamboo. Besides being employed in the construction of the implements of weaving, it is used for almost every conceivable purpose to which wood is applied in other countries. It forms the posts and frames of the roofs of huts; scaffoldings for building houses; portable stages used in the various processions of the natives; raised floors, for storing rice and various kinds of agricultural produce, in order to preserve them from damp; platforms for merchandise in warehouses and shops; stakes for nets in rivers; bars, over which nets and clothes are spread to dry; rafts; the masts, yards, oars, spars, and decks of boats. It is used in the construction of bridges across creeks; for fences around houses and gardens; as a lever in raising water for irrigation; and as flag poles in bazaars, police stations, akharas, &c. It is the material of which several agricultural implements are made, as the harrow, and handles of hoes, clod breakers, &c. Hackeries or carts, doolees or litters, and biers are all made of it. The common mode of carrying light goods is to suspend them from the ends of a piece of split bamboo laid across the shoulder. The shafts of javelins or spears, and bows and arrows, clubs, fishing-rods, &c., are formed of it. It is employed in the manufacture of fire-works, as rockets, &c. A joint of it serves as an holder for various articles, as pens, small instruments, and tools, and as a case in which things of little bulk are sent to a distance. The eggs of the silk worm were thus brought from China to Constantinople in the time of Justinian. A joint of it also answers the purpose of a bottle, and is used for holding milk, oil, and various fluids; and a section of it constitutes the measure for liquids in bazaars. A piece of it, of small diameter, is used as a blow pipe, to kindle the fire, and by gold and silversmiths in melting metals. It also supplies the place of a tube in a distilling apparatus. A cleft bamboo is employed as a conduit for conveying water from the roofs of huts. Split into small pieces, it is used for making baskets, coops for poultry, bird cages, and various traps for fishing. A small bit of it, split at one end, serves as a tong to take up burning charcoal; and a thin slip of it is sharp enough to be used as a knife in shelling betel nuts &c. Its surface is so hard, that it answers the purpose of a whetstone, upon which the tryots sharpen their bill-hooks, sickles &c.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Quarterly Review for October.
The British Journal of Homœopathy for October.
The Use of Protection, &c. (Pamphlet.) By Donald Bain. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Vol. IV. 198 and 227 Strand.
Notes on the Mineralogy, Government, and Condition of the British West India Islands, and North American Maritime Colonies, &c. (Pamphlet.) By the Earl of Dundonald. Ridgway.
Letter to Sir John McNeill, G.C.B., on Highland Destitution. (Pamphlet.) By W. P. Alison. Blackwood.
The Principles of Chemistry illustrated by Simple Experiments. By J. A. Stockhardt. Bohn.
The Metamorphoses of Ovid. Translated by H. T. Riley, B.A. Bohn.
History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church. By D. Augustus Neander. Bohn.
Christian Iconography. By M. Didron. Bohn.
Khartoum, and the Blue and White Niles. Colburn.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.
We will consider the request of A Subscriber and Constant Reader, Glasgow, between this and our next publication.
The suggestion of Mr Moon shall be taken into consideration.
The best answer we can give to J. H., Coleman street, is that the Americans have lately proposed to establish, and we believe have established, boarding-houses and hotels in Jamaica, for the reception of invalids from New Orleans. The climate of the island is various, and St Anne's is, we believe, one of the healthy spots. Lately the island suffered much from cholera; formerly it suffered from fever; but a spare man, who is at once temperate, careful, and fearless, may probably live as long there as in any tropical climate.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.	
(From the Gazette.)	
AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 11th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 4th day of October, 1851.—	
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	28,415,790
Government debt	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900
Gold coin and bullion	14,382,415
Silver bullion	33,375
	28,415,790
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors capital	14,553,000
Rest	3,066,821
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,635,588
Other Deposits	8,556,950
Seven Day and other Bills	1,249,786
	37,622,145
M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.	
THE OLD FORM.	
The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—	
Liabilities.	Assets.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills 21,797,351	Securities
Public Deposits	27,535,234
Other or private Deposits	Bullion
	14,591,476
	38,919,889
The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,506,821 as stated in the above account under the head REST.	

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

FRIDAY NIGHT.

An increase of Circulation of	£311,793
A decrease of Public Deposits of	230,851
An increase of Other Deposits of	327,121
An increase of Securities of	376,181
An increase of Bullion of	38,076
An increase of Rest of	6,194
A decrease of Reserve of	241,834

The circulation has increased, by the present returns, 311,793l; the public deposits have decreased 230,851l; private deposits have increased 327,121l; securities have increased 376,181l, the increase being of private securities; the bullion has increased 38,076l; the rest has increased 6,194l; and the reserve has decreased 241,834l. The decrease of the public deposits, occasioned by the commencement of the quarterly payments on account of the Government, is the chief cause of the increase of circulation and the decrease of the reserve. On private securities, too, the Bank has advanced a large sum, while a sum almost as large has been placed in her keeping as deposits on private account. With such considerable payments on account of Government, and such considerable advances, that the bullion has increased by 38,076l, while in the corresponding week of last year it decreased 255,000l, shows that from other sources bullion is flowing into the Bank rapidly. The returns confirm the other indications noticed of money becoming plentiful.

The rates for money continue unaltered. Good bills are discounted at 3 per cent., and money is placed on call at 2½, but good bills are scarcer than they were, or money is more plentiful. Not long ago bills were ready and money had to be sought for; now money is ready and bills are sought for. It is inferred, therefore, that after the dividends are paid on the 13th, when money will be still more plentiful, we shall have a very easy money market, and that the rates of discount will decline.

The exchanges still continue in favour of England, though the rates on Hamburg have gone a little backward, and gold continues to come in from several parts of the Continent in small quantities.

Silver was a few days ago a little in demand, and the price tended upwards again, but the arrivals in the course of the week from Mexico have raised the supply fully up to the demand, and no litation has taken place in the price.

Public securities have been firm this week, with a decided tendency upwards. There has been a demand for them, the public evincing a desire to get into them in preference. Consols rose today, and the market closed at a little advance both for money and account; Consols for money being 97½. The following is our usual list of the opening and closing price of consols on each day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks.

	CONSOLS.		Account	
	Money	Account	Money	Account
Saturday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7
Monday	96½ 7	97¼ ½	96½ 7	97¼ ½
Tuesday	97¼ ½	96½ 7	97¼ ½	96½ 7
Wednesday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7
Thursday	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7	96½ 7
Friday	96½ 7	97 ½	96½ 7	97 ½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent consols, account ..	96½ 7	97 ½
— — — money	96½ 7	97 ½
3½ per cents	shut	97½ ½ for opening
3 per cent reduced	shut	96½ ½ x
Exchequer bills, large	43s 6s pm	43s 8s
Bank stock	shut	...
East India stock	260 2	...
Spanish 3 per cents	37¼ ½	37¼ 8¼
Portuguese 4 per cents	32 3	32 3
Mexican 5 per cents	27 ½	27½ 7
Dutch 2½ per cents	58¼ 9½	58¼ 9½
— 4 per cents	90¼ 1 ex d	90¼ 1 x
Russian, 4½ stock	101¼ ½	101¼ ½
Sardinian 5 per cent scrip .....	...	...
Peruvian .....	...	...

Business in the railway market has not been brisk this week. To-day the Leeds shares improved; the Midlands were also firm; in other shares little or no business was done, and the market was unaltered. The following are the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	28¼ 29½	28¼ 29½
Birmingham and Dudley	8 10 pm	8 10 pm
Bristol and Exeter	78 80	78 80
Caledonians	11¼ ½	12¼ ½
Eastern Counties	6 7	6 7
East Lancashire	14¼ ½	14¼ ½
Great Northern	16¼ 16¼ x new	16¼ ½
Great Western	83¼ 84	83 ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	55 ½	55¼ 56
London and Blackwalls	6¼ 7	6¼ 7
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	94 5	94 5
London & North Western ..	116¼ 17½	116¼ 17
London and South Western ..	83¼ 84	83¼ 84
Midlands	46¼ 7¼	48¼ 9¼
North British	5¼ 6¼	5¼ 6¼
North Staffordshire	8¼ 8 dis	8¼ ½ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	14¼ 15¼	14¼ 15
South Eastern	19¼ 6 x div	19¼ 6 x div
South Wales	27 ½	27 ½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	18¼ 19	18¼ 19
York and North Midland	19¼ 2	19¼ 2

FRENCH SHARES.	
Boulogne and Amiens	10¼ 8
Northern of France	14 ½
Paris and Rouen	21¼ 2¼

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Paris and Strasbourg	6½ 6 dis	6½ 6 dis
Rouen and Havre.....	8½ 9	8½ 9
Dutch Rhenish	5½ 4½ dis	5½ 4½ dis

It is stated that the debts of the house of Messrs Maitland and Fawkes, the suspension of which we noticed on the 27th ult., will be paid in full by Mr Fawkes, who will carry on the business as heretofore.

Some other bankruptcies have occurred at Glasgow, but they are not considered of importance, and occasion no uneasiness, though they help to increase suspicion and distrust.

We continue to receive by every vessel which arrives from either North or South America, supplies of bullion; and there is some reason to suppose that very large quantities will still be required to supply the growing wants of Europe. A correspondent of the *Chronicle*, describing the state of Galicia in that journal on Saturday last, said:—

The circulating medium was confined to paper and copper, and I never even saw a silver coin of the country till I reached Belzec, close to the Polish frontier. Silver was at a premium of seventeen per cent., and gold at a premium of twenty-six per cent. There is not enough small change for the ordinary transactions of business. There are pieces of printed paper which pass for 20 kreutzers (8d), 15 kreutzers (6d), 10 kreutzers (4d), and even 6 kreutzers (2½d), but the supply of these is insufficient. A great many old paper guildens have been torn into halves and quarters, and, from the necessity of the case, the Government was obliged to permit these mutilated fragments to be a legal tender for 15 and 30 kreutzers respectively, forbidding, however, a similar expedient to be resorted to with the notes of the new issue. The impediments to all kinds of pecuniary transactions occasioned by this scarcity of small change meet one at every turn, and the annoyances, the loss of time, and even the loss of money which must in consequence be submitted to, may be imagined. Many times I had to pay, and sometimes I received several kreutzers more than was due from the party paying, and without the aid of barter it would in many cases be impossible for the people in the country districts to exchange the commodities of which they have to dispose for those of which they stand in need.

We apprehend that description is true, more or less, of nearly all the countries of the East of Europe, forming a large part of the Austrian and Russian empire and of the kingdom of Prussia, and of not a few of the West. We know not why all Europe should not be as wealthy, as prosperous, and as well provided with metallic money as England; but before that can be the case, California, the Bathurst district of Australia, and the silver mines of Mexico, an unusual number of which are now in Bonanza, must have poured forth all their mineral treasures for many years. If any person doubt whether the precious metals have been discovered too soon in America and Australia, or are too abundant, let him scan the condition of the bulk of the population of Europe, and he will soon be convinced that they now want all the precious metals that can possibly be procured to obtain for themselves the ordinary conveniences of buying and selling, and remove from them the necessity of barter.

A Treasury circular, issued at Washington on Sept. 18th, referring to goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, production, or manufacture of the United States, as likewise articles of foreign origin, upon which the import duties shall have been paid, transported from one port of the United States to another port within the same, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, says,—where the before mentioned goods are intended to be transported from any port of the United States, either on the Atlantic or Pacific, across either the Isthmus of Tehautepec, the Isthmus of Panama, or over the San Juan de Nicaragua route,—

1. It is to be distinctly understood that the law does not authorise either drawback or warehouse goods, under bond, to be transported by the routes before indicated, and become entitled to the privileges of the Drawback and Warehousing Act.

2. Parties wishing to ship goods for transportation by the routes above-mentioned, must, before lading the same on board the vessel at the port of shipment, give at least 48 hours' notice, in writing, to the collector of said port of his intention.

3. Triplicate invoices, describing the contents of the bales, boxes, cases, or packages, duly certified by the inspector, must be presented to the collector. These invoices will be countersigned by the collector, one to be attached to the manifest handed to the shipper, another retained by the collector, and the third deposited in the Post Office on the same day the manifest outward is made, addressed to the collector of the port of the United States to which the goods may be destined.

4. Upon arrival of the goods at the designated port of the United States, and the production at the Custom House of the manifest and annexed invoice aforesaid, the collector will direct due examination and inspection to be made by the United States appraisers, where there are such officers at the port; and where there are no such officers, then by some proper officer of the revenue or customs, to ascertain whether the cords and seals have been disturbed, and that the contents of the packages, boxes, &c. correspond with those described in the certified invoice required by these instructions.

If, upon this examination, the collector should be satisfied that the goods are identical with those described in the certified invoice forwarded to him by the collector at the port of shipment, he may grant a permit for the delivery of the goods to the parties entitled to receive the same; but if not satisfied on this point, he will exact the appropriate duties.

The State of New York, on July 10, 1851, passed a law to exonerate every railroad company in the State from paying any sums of money into its Treasury on account of the transportation of property on any railroad after the first day of December, 1851, and from making to the comptroller monthly statements of the property carried on its railroad.

Number 5 of Mr Mihill Slaughter's "Railway Intelligence" has just been published, and contains much useful information to all concerned in railway property. A great increase in the number of legal cases concerning railways, has required considerable addition to that part of the work. The various arrangements, too,

made in reference to disputed points, by Acts of Parliament passed last session, has caused the introduction of much new matter. Besides these additions, the various statistical statements concerning railways, contained in former numbers, are all carefully inserted to the latest date, making this a very useful, and to dealers in railway property an indispensable publication.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Oct. 9	125 22½	3 days' sight
Antwerp.....	— 9	25 5	1 month's date
Amsterdam	— 7	25 30	3
Hamburg	— 3	21 95	3 days' sight
St Petersburg ..	— 3	21 87½	3 days' sight
Madrid	— 2	m 13 7	2 months' date
Lisbon	Sept. 29	13 5½	3 days' sight
Gibraltar	Oct. 3	37 27-32 to 37 5-16½	3 months' date
New York	Sept. 27	51d	8
Jamaica	— 13	53d	3
Havana	— 17	59d	2
Rio de Janeiro..	Aug. 13	10½ to 16½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Bahia	— 18	14 per cent pm	30
Pernambuco	Sept. 4	1 per cent pm	60
Buenos Ayres ..	July 28	4 per cent pm	90
Valparaiso	— 25	7 to 7½ per cent pm	90
Singapore	— 31	29½	60 days' sight
Ceylon	Aug. 15	4s 7d to 4s 7½d	6 months' sight
Bombay.....	Sept. 1	7 to 8 per cent dis	1
Calcutta.....	Aug. 20	1s 11½d to 2s	3
Hong Kong	July 24	2s 1½d to 2s 1½d	5
Mauritius	Aug. 8	4s 9d to 4s 10½d	6
Sydney	June 25	5 per cent dis	6
		par	30 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES.

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 1 per mille discount (according to the new tariff), which, at the English mint price of 37 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 14½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 22½, it follows that gold is about 0 32 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 429½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 37 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 7½; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 8, it follows that gold is 0 25 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110½ per cent; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0 67 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for difference of interest and charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

Commercial bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight per Co.'s rupee.		Amount of E. I. Company's bills drawn from				
	s	d	Sept. 7 to 23.	Sept. 24 to Oct. 7.	£	s	d
Bengal.....	2 0½	0 0	2 0½	0 0	46,393	3 5	17,865 15 2
Madras	2 0½	0 0	2 0½	0 0	16,991	13 11	7,191 8 1
Bombay	2 0½	2 0½	2 1	0 0	3,737	17 11	242 18 10
Bi-monthly					67,122	15 3	25,499 1 1
Total for month, from Sept. 7 to Oct. 7							92,322 16 4
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to Oct. 7, 1851					1,109,367	2 10	

— — — May 7 to Oct. 7, 1851, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)..... 445,742 18 11
Annual sum required by the Court of Directors in England from May 1, 1851, to April 30, 1852, £3,000,000.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	96½ 7	97 ½	97½ 6½	97 6½	97½ 6	96½ 7
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent...	...	...	122½	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	...	...	262	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3½ per Cent 1000	...	...	51s p	51s p	...	51s p
Ditto under 1000	49s 6s p	50s p	...	51s 2s p	51s p	51s 1s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Anns., 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for 99, Oct. 17	...	...	312½	...	212½	...
3 per Cent Cons. for acct. Oct. 14	97 ½	97½ 7	97 6½	96½ 6	96½ 6	96½ 6
India Stock for acct. Oct. 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada Guaranteed, 4 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000	46s 3s p	43s 6s p	45s p	46s p	44s 7s p	47s 5s p
Ditto 500	46s 3s p	43s 6s p	45s 3s p	44s p	44s 7s p	45s p
Ditto Small	46s 3s p	43s 6s p	46s 3s p	47s p	44s 7s p	45s p
Ditto Advertised	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices.	Oct. 10.	Amst. Prices.	Sept. 24.
United States Bonds	cent	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	113	122 3/4	
— Certificates	cent	1862	—	—	104 1/2	116 1/2	
Alabama	Sterling	1858	9,000,000	—	106 1/2	116	
Indiana	—	(1861)	5,600,000	—	72 1/2	84 1/2	
— Canal, Preferred	—	(1866)	2,000,000	—	36 1/2	41 1/2	
— Special do	—	1861-6	4,500,000	—	—	44	
Illinois	—	1861-6	1,300,000	—	—	18	
Kentucky	—	1870	10,000,000	—	61	—	
Louisiana	Sterling	1868	4,250,000	—	—	106	
Maryland	—	(1850)	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	96	95	
Massachusetts	Sterling	1888	8,000,000	Jan. and July	88 1/2	97	
Michigan	Sterling	1864	8,000,000	April and Oct.	106 1/2	—	
Mississippi	—	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July	—	—	
—	—	(1861)	2,000,000	May and Nov.	—	—	
—	—	(1871)	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.	—	—	
New York	—	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	96	106	
Ohio	—	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July	104	114 1/2	
Pennsylvania	—	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	81	90	
South Carolina	—	1866	5,000,000	Jan. and July	89	—	
Tennessee	—	1868	3,000,000	—	—	103	
Virginia	—	1857	7,000,000	—	—	104	
United States Bank Shares	—	1866	35,000,000	—	7	2 1/2	
Louisiana State Bank	—	1870	2,000,000	—	—	—	
Bank of Louisiana	—	1870	4,000,000	—	—	—	
New York City	—	(1850)	9,600,000	Quarterly	—	—	
New Orleans City	—	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July	—	—	
— Canal and Banking	—	1863	—	—	—	90	
Planters' Bank of Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New York Life and Trust Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Exchange at New York 110 1/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
2,000	3/10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	86
50,000	7/4s & 6d	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	21 1/2
50,000	6/1 p c & 8s	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	42 1/2
24,000	13/6d & 8s	Atlas	50	5 10 0	16 1/2
3,000	4/1 p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	—
12,000	7/8d	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	7 1/2
5,000	5/4 p c & 8s	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	25
4,000	4/1	County	100	10 0 0	8 1/2
—	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	15
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6 1/2
4,651	10s	European Life	20	20 0 0	11 1/2
—	—	General	5	5 0 0	5 1/2
1,000,000	6/1 p cent	Globe	—	—	133
20,000	5/4 p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	53 1/2
2,400	12/4 p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	24 1/2
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	18
13,453	14s & 8s	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	49
50,000	2s & 2 1/2s	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	3 1/2
10,000	—	Law Life	100	10 0 0	4 1/2
20,000	—	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	4 1/2
3,900	17	London Fire	25	12 10 0	19
31,000	17	London Ship	25	12 10 0	19
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	25 1/2
10,000	4 1/2 p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	2 1/2
25,000	5/4 p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2 1/2
5,600	4/1 p cent	National Life	100	5 0 0	—
30,000	5/4 p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	—
—	—	Pelican	—	—	38
—	3/1 p sh & 8s	Phoenix	—	—	158
2,500	17s & 8s	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	30
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	6 1/2
689,220	6/1 p c & 8s	Royal Exchange	—	—	223 1/2
—	—	Sun Fire	—	—	209
4,000	17s	Do. Life	—	—	48
25,000	4/1 p c & 8s	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	4
5,600	10 1/2 p c & 8s	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	—
—	5/4 p cent	Victoria Life	—	—	4 1/2 6 5 1/2

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
22,500	4/1 per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	British North American	50	50 0 0	—
20,000	2/1 per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	—
—	6 1/2 & 7s & 6d	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	—
10,000	6/1 per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	—
60,000	6 1/2 & 7s & 6d	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	18 1/2
50,000	6/1 per ct	London and Westminster	50	20 0 0	30
10,000	6/1 per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	—
10,000	5/1 per ct	Do. New	20	10 0 0	—
20,000	5/1 per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	—
24,000	—	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	8/1 per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	—
4,000	8/1 per ct	Do. New	10	10 0 0	—
12,000	15/1 per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	—
—	6/1 per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	—
20,000	6/1 & 8s	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	35 1/2
8,000	6/1 per ct	Do. Ditto	—	2 10 0	—
60,000	6/1 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	14 1/2
15,000	—	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	—

DOCKS.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	—	—	84
2,065,687	6 p cent	East and West India	—	—	142 1/2 2
1,038	17 p sh	East Country	—	—	100
3,638,104	5 p cent	London	—	—	114 1/2
200,000	3 1/2 p cent	Ditto Bonds	—	—	—
1,352,752	2 1/2 p cent	St Katharine	—	—	79
500,000	4 1/2 p cent	Ditto Bonds	—	—	—
7,000	2 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	17 1/2

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday.		Friday.	
		Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 18 1/2	11 19 1/2	11 18 1/2	11 19 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	12 0	12 0 1/2	12 0	12 0 1/2
Rotterdam	—	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2	12 0 1/2
Antwerp	—	25 45	25 47 1/2	25 40	25 45
Brussels	—	25 45	25 47 1/2	25 40	25 45
Hamburg	—	13 10	—	13 10	—
Paris	short	25 22 1/2	25 27 1/2	25 22 1/2	25 27 1/2
Ditto	3 ms	25 45	25 47 1/2	25 42 1/2	25 45
Marseilles	—	25 47 1/2	25 50	25 45	25 47 1/2
Frankfort on the Main	—	120 1/2	—	120	—
Vienna	—	12 10	12 20	12 12	12 18
Trieste	—	12 10	12 20	12 12	12 20
Petersburg	—	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Madrid	—	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cadiz	—	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Leghorn	—	30 50	30 65	30 65	—
Genoa	—	25 47 1/2	25 50	25 50	25 55
Naples	—	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Palermo	—	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Messina	—	120	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Lisbon	90 ds dt	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Oporto	—	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Oct. 7	London Oct. 8	Paris Oct. 8	London Oct. 9	Paris Oct. 9	London Oct. 10
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
March and 22 Sept.	92 15	—	91 90	—	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 per Cent Rentes, div. 22	56 25	—	56 10	—	—	—
June and 22 December	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2115 0	—	2115 0	—	—	—
Exchange on London 1 month	25 22 1/2	—	25 25 1/2	—	—	—
Ditto 3 months	25 5	—	25 5	—	—	—

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	87 xd	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto New, 1843	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilian Bonds, 6 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish Bonds, 3 per cent, 1825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	—	—	163	78 1/2	—	—
Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equador Bonds	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
Grenada Bonds, 1 1/2 per Cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex Dec. 1849 coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	—	—	3 1/2
Greek Bonds, 1824 and 1825	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto ex over-due coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican 5 per cent, 1846, ex Jan. coupons	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Peruvian Bonds, 5 per cent, 1849	—	—	88 1/2 xd	88 1/2 xd	—	—
Ditto Deferred	—	—	—	41 1/2 1/2	—	—
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per cent	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per cent	—	—	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	—
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian Bonds, 1822, 5 per cent, in Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	11 1/2
Ditto 4 1/2 per cent	—	—	—	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Sardinian Bonds, 5 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Serip	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Bonds, 5 per cent, from Nov. 1846	2 1/2 dis	1 1/2 dis	1 1/2 dis	1 1/2 dis	—	1 1/2 dis
Ditto ditto 1846	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	21 1/2
Ditto Coupons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto Passive Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 3 per cent Spanish Bonds	—	—	37 1/2 1/2	—	—	—
Venezuela 2 1/2 per cent Bonds	—	—	—	30 1/2	30 1/2	—
Ditto Deferred						

*On 17th Oct. (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, and BERMUDA, per *Europa* steamer, via Liverpool.
 On 20th Oct. (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per *Pottinger* steamer, via Southampton.
 * Letters and papers for British possessions intended to be forwarded per this vessel, must be specially addressed, "Via United States, per *Pacific* steamer."
 † Letters and papers for Havana, should be addressed "Via United States."

Mails Due.

Oct. 10.—Cape of Good Hope.
 Oct. 13.—Brazil and River Plate.
 Oct. 15.—America.
 Oct. 16.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
 Oct. 20.—West Indies.
 Oct. 20.—Havana, Honduras, and Nassau.
 Oct. 20.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Para, &c.)
 Oct. 23.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
 Oct. 23.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
 Nov. 5.—West Indies.
 Nov. 5.—Mexico.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

Sold.....qrs.	Wheat.		Barley		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	qrs.	d	qrs.	d	qrs.	d	qrs.	d	qrs.	d	qrs.	d
114,259	28	28	27	44	583	4	8	9	7,769			
Weekly average, Oct. 4.....	35	7	25	1	17	6	24	2	27	10	27	1
Sept. 27.....	36	7	25	0	18	0	25	4	28	8	27	0
--- 20.....	37	8	25	7	18	4	26	2	28	6	28	2
--- 13.....	38	5	26	1	19	5	25	0	28	9	27	8
--- 6.....	38	9	26	1	20	1	26	2	30	4	28	11
--- Aug. 30.....	39	1	25	10	20	8	26	9	30	7	26	6
Six weeks' average.....	37	8	25	7	19	2	25	7	29	1	27	1
Same timelast year.....	42	10	23	16	17	3	25	10	29	3	29	0
Duties.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth.
In the week ending October 1, 1851.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and rye-meal	Peas and pea-meal	Beans and bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-corn and buck-wheat-meal
Foreign ...	80,595	8,569	7,077	3	606	7,558	7,912	180
Colonial ...	4,839	...	194	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	85,434	8,569	7,261	3	606	7,558	7,912	180

Total imports of the week..... 117,525 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The market for wheat advanced one shilling on Monday in Mark lane. In most of the country markets it advanced still more. Here the rise was the consequence of very short supplies, all the wheat in the market having been cleared off at the advance. In the country, generally, it was occasioned by a similar cause. The supplies were generally rather short compared to the demand. Perhaps the rise comes in time to keep up the spirits of the agriculturists, for it appears by the *Gazette* returns, that the average price of the last six weeks was 35s 7d, being 5d lower than the lowest previous average in the present century,—36s in the beginning of 1836.

In the course of the week two or three cargoes of wheat have been shipped to Holland and Belgium, and probably we shall now send abroad nearly as much as we receive from abroad: the difference will be, that we shall send away coarse and inferior grain, and receive fine and superior grain, or flour of the best quality. There has, we know, been orders here for rye from Holland, but the little we allow to ripen being chiefly wanted for seed, the orders could not be complied with on the terms specified. In Holland the trade circulars of October 6th inform us that the price of wheat and rye was rising. The harvest in South Germany has fallen out badly, says Messrs Pluygers and Hauck, while the wet weather and foul fields are alleged by the farmers in many districts to make sowing impracticable, which begets unfavourable prospects for the future harvest, while the present is deficient. The demand for rye was very brisk in the Rotterdam market, and all that was offered was snapped up at advancing prices. In Cologne we are told by the circular of Messrs Kapferer and Wolff, of the 4th inst., the corn market was more agitated within the last 14 days than it has been for a long period, and prices were obtained that had not been known since 1847-8. The agitation was not new; it was only a continuation of what had before existed, in consequence of the defective harvest and the progress of the potato disease. Such circumstances explain the demand for wheat in the ports of Holland and Belgium. South Germany not growing much more on an average of years than supplies its own wants, and receiving no supplies habitually from other countries, is likely to be exposed to great sufferings and a great rise in prices when the harvests fail as at present.

The market for barley continues good, and prime samples for malting being rare, the price keeps up to 31s; inferior kinds sell for not more than half the money. The market for oats is firm and the price good.

The colonial produce markets are quiet and firm. Comparatively little sugar has been offered, and the market closed firmly to-day, with a disposition to purchase that could not be met by previous rates. Little business was done.

There was a little improved demand for coffee at the beginning of the week, but at its close the market was less active, and some sorts of coffee, as plantation, could be had at a less price.

Rice has been in demand, and considerable quantities have been sold at an advance of from 6d to 9d from the lowest point of the market last week. Altogether, in the colonial produce market, the feeling is more cheerful, though not yet so hopeful as it will probably soon become.

In cotton only a moderate business has been done: in some cases rather lower prices have been submitted to, establishing a decline of 4d per lb during the fortnight. The sales amounted to 1,300 bales.

Though the wool trade is very dull at present, there is an expectation that the sales of colonial wool, which are to commence on the 23rd instant, will be brisk. Not only have the shepherds of New South Wales been tempted by the discovery of gold to leave their flocks, but a great drought at Port Phillip has destroyed many sheep and lambs. The future supplies of wool will most probably, therefore, be short.

INDIGO.

The last quarterly sales for the present year, consisting of 21,362 chests, commenced on Tuesday last. Full particulars of the assortments of the declared quantity have already been given in our previous numbers, and we, therefore, at once proceed to lay before our readers the figures, showing the results of the first four sittings:—

Total quantity declared.....	21,362
Total withdrawn.....	6,102
Bona fide sold.....	2,587
Bought in.....	997
	2,687

Consequently there remain to come forward..... 11,702

The sales will be resumed on Monday.

The principal demand at the opening of the auctions, when some parcels of superior quality were offered, was for Russia, and with the aid of some speculative support, July rates were obtained for such qualities. Other good marks, adapted to the German and Russian markets, have since then continued to elicit some competition, desirable lots selling at par, defective and mixed qualities showing, however, a decline of 2d to 4d on the average July rates. Kurpah and Madras, of which there is but a limited supply, obtain July prices for ordinary, and 3d to 4d per lb advance on the small proportion of better sorts.

MONTHLY COTTON STATEMENT.

The TOTAL STOCKS at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow were:—

	1849	1850	1851
On the 1st of January.....	496,050	558,700	521,120
Importation from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.....	1,664,462	1,403,695	1,584,453
Export from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.....	2,160,512	1,961,485	2,165,573
Total stock in the three ports, Sept. 30.....	1,941,912	1,714,785	1,870,073
Deliveries for home consumption.....	1,206,212	1,112,135	1,239,323
Or, per week.....	30,929	28,516	31,778
Prices on Sept. 30:—		per lb	per lb
Georgia.....	from 4½d to 6d	6½d to 8½d	4d to 6d
Surat.....	3½d to 4½d	4d to 6½d	2½d to 4½d

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 27.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON AT	
NEW ORLEANS, OR.....	SEPT. 13
MOBILE.....	13
FLORIDA.....	7
TEXAS.....	...
GEORGIA.....	19
SOUTH CAROLINA, OR.....	SEPT. 10
NORTH CAROLINA.....	29
VIRGINIA.....	...
NEW YORK.....	23
OTHER PORTS.....	20

	1851-52	1850-51	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	1851-52	1851-52
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, 1851.....	93,573	145,236	...	48,673
Received at the ports since do.....	24,691	10,257	14,434	...
Exported to GREAT BRITAIN since do.....	12,879	38,309	...	25,530
Exported to France since do.....	3,223	6,283	...	2,462
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	...	8,949	...	8,939
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	721	1,794	...	1,070
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	17,136	55,337	...	38,101
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	91,574	87,873	3,701	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts).

1851-52	1850-51	
bales	bales	
At latest corresponding dates.....	37,016	29,175

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

	1851-52		1850-51	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1851	...	99,573	...	118,246
Received since	...	22,601	...	18,283
Total supply	...	122,174	...	166,529
Deduct shipments	17,436	...	55,537	...
Deduct stock left on hand	91,374	168,810	87,833	142,370
Leaves for American consumption	...	13,364	...	23,159

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.	For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other P or
At New Orleans..... Sept.	13	4	1
— Mobile	13	2	3
— Florida .....	...	...	...
— Savannah	19	...	2
— Charleston	19	3	...
— New York	23	7	65
Total	35	11	71

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

The market continues depressed, and, as usual in a dull market, some sales are being made at a decline, though holders generally are firm. We have altered some of our quotations to correspond with the present state of the market. The receipts since 1st inst. at all the shipping ports are 22,601 bales, against 18,283 to same date last year—an increase this season of 4,318 bales. The total foreign export this year is 38,101 bales less than last, say 25,630 bales decrease to Great Britain, 2,162 decrease to France, 8,939 decrease to North of Europe, and 1,070 decrease to other foreign ports. The shipments from the Southern to Northern Ports are 6,251 bales less this season than last; and there is an increase in stock of 3,541 bales. The sales since our last are 1,900 bales—making a total for the week of 3,950 bales—we quote:

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Inferior	nominal	...	nominal	...	nominal	...
Low to good ordinary ...	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Low to good middling ...	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
Middling fair to fair ...	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Fully fair to good fair ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

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

To—	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn.		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Petersburg...pkgs	3338	1783	1510	1423	369	324	494	339	452	177	4999	38529
Hamburg.....	29622	25718	4918	5813	4151	4741	8822	9810	5822	6092	19777	23113
Bremen.....	299	776	27	59	81	122	370	455	73	89	617	267
Antwerp.....	2603	1648	691	269	825	483	427	366	53	359	1189	16755
Rotterdam	10675	11248	1260	1369	1698	1112	5043	4366	2434	2568	3330	8611
Amsterdam	460	863	92	67	184	147	1345	1196	487	436	...	...
Zwolle.....	1503	987	2	2	48	34	39	216	21	9	...	...
Kampen.....	2117	2812	95	94	45	49	365	324	94	90	...	55
Leer.....	3818	1839	12	15	14	25	54	41	58	59	1010	1179
Denmark, &c.....	2695	3382	47	30	283	462	817	951	822	809	2189	2655
Other Euro. Pts.....	1245	1712	154	213	145	238	69	102	148	88	526	3644
All other parts.....	851	538	3	...	19	16	628	720	12	12	...	...
Total.....	58656	52693	8812	9346	7197	7824	18413	18892	10985	10788	78647	93808

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

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1851.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price Oct. 9, 1851.		Price Oct. 1850.		Price Oct. 1849.		Price Oct. 1848.		Price Oct. 1847.		Price Oct. 1846.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
RAW COTTON:—												
Upland fair.....per lb	0	5 1/2	0	8	0	6 1/2	0	4	0	5 1/2	0	5 1/2
Ditto good fair	0	5 3/4	0	8 1/4	0	6 3/4	0	4 1/2	0	5 3/4	0	5 3/4
Pernambuco fair	0	6 1/2	0	8 3/4	0	6 5/8	0	4 3/4	0	6 1/2	0	6 1/2
Ditto good fair	0	7 1/4	0	8 1/2	0	6 5/8	0	4 3/4	0	7 1/4	0	7 1/4
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0	9 1/2	0	11	0	9 1/2	0	7	0	8 1/2	0	8 1/2
No. 30 WATER do do	0	9 1/2	0	11 1/2	0	9 1/2	0	7 1/2	0	8 1/2	0	8 1/2
28-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4	6	5	1 1/2	4	10 1/2	3	7	4	6	4	6
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5	6	6	3	5	10 1/2	4	7 1/2	5	4 1/2	5	9
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37 1/2 yds, 8lbs 4oz	7	4 1/2	9	1 1/2	8	3	6	6	8	0	8	0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	8	4 1/2	10	3	9	1 1/2	7	3	8	4 1/2	8	7 1/2
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 5oz	9	7 1/2	11	3	9	7 1/2	7	10 1/2	8	9	9	6
39-in., 45 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	7	4 1/2	8	9	6	10 1/2	6	1 1/2	7	7 1/2	7	3

The unusual circumstance of business being altogether a secondary consideration in Manchester has been realised this week, and although always considered a *hiv* of industry, the idea has never before been brought before the eye in so literal a sense as during the last two or three days. The fronts of the houses all along the principal streets are swarming with workmen preparing balconies and ornamental designs; and the illuminations will far surpass anything of the kind that has ever taken place in Manchester. The loyal excitement which already prevails is intense and universal.

The business of the week has been on the most limited scale in both yarn and cloth, and prices are in many cases lower, some counts of yarn for home consumption and good printing cloths being the exception to this. Almost nothing doing for India and China. There is nothing in the foreign news of the week of a new character.

BRADFORD, Oct. 9.—The month of October, which is usually dry, has been thus far wet and dull, which has tended to damp the spirits of the buyers of English wool, for buy, except on the very smallest scale, they will not, nor

even then, except some concession is made in price,—which the staplers are not free to make, seeing that no corresponding reduction is ready to be made by the country staplers and farmers. The transactions in yarns during the week have been of the same unsatisfactory character that we have had for a long time to chronicle; and what sales have been made are only at prices that render the perplexing state of the spinners still more harassing. The business to-day in pieces has not been animated, and the manufacturers generally are not in good spirits, but they seem very determined not to make goods to lay to stock, and it is quite clear the stoppage of looms, as well as working daylight only, will very materially diminish the ordinary supply.

LEEDS, Oct. 7.—On Saturday last we had an active market in the cloth halls, and a fair quantity of ends were disposed of; but to-day the market has been dull and languid. Prices very firm, and stocks not large for the season.

HUDDERSFIELD, Oct. 7.—Our market to-day has passed off much the same as last, without any decided improvement. The home and export trade were both quiet for the season, though more has been in the warehouses during the week. We have every reason to expect, from appearances at present, a good trade being done during the winter season. In the wool market more has been done to-day than for some time, at nearly the same prices as last.

MACCLESFIELD, Oct. 7.—Our market for manufactured goods continues fairly active, and prices are generally well maintained. This satisfactory state of things is, no doubt, mainly attributable to the fact that the stocks of goods in the hands of makers have been unusually small this autumn, and for the present continues so, the demand being pretty nearly equal to the production. The thrown silk market is extremely quiet, and the inducements held out by holders to consumers, having been almost without result in the shape of business, have had the effect of further curtailing the hours of labour in the mills. The raw silk market is equally quiet; prices, however, are without material alteration, and seem likely to remain so, stocks in the hands of consumers being known to be small.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 6.—We have had about an average market to-day, both as regards prices and the amount of business transacted. There is little change in the wool market, except that the dealers do not press sales so eagerly as former prices.

HALIFAX, Oct. 4.—There were not many buyers in our piece hall to-day, and the principal sales were in fancy goods of low quality. A fewseys were also required for. The yarn market is fully as much depressed; and, as the prices are wholly unremunerative, the spinners are greatly curtailing production. There is no change to be noted in wool, which goes off slowly without any alteration in the quotations.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a steady demand for western and State flour for home use and export, and as the receipts are moderate, owing to a break in the canal, the market has been increasingly firm, and holders were enabled to obtain somewhat improved prices; we revise our notations, which for western are for new only—for most other descriptions they include old and new. Canada remains in small supply, and we have but to note a sale of 1,200 bbls at 4 dols in bond. The sales of domestic were—Wednesday 10,000 bbls, Thursday 8,000, and yesterday 8,500 bbls. We quote unimported 2 dols 62 1/2 to 3 dols 25c; sour, 3 dols 12 1/2 to 3 dols 37 1/2; superfine No. 2, 3 dols 50c to 3 dols 62 1/2; common State, 3 dols 81 1/2 to 3 dols 87 1/2; straight do, 3 dols 87 1/2; favourite do, 3 dols 93 1/2 to 4 dols; mixed Wisconsin, 3 dols 93 1/2 to 4 dols; mixed Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, 3 dols 93 1/2 to 4 dols; straight Michigan and Indiana, 4 dols to 4 dols 6 1/2; fancy Michigan, 4 dols 6 1/2 to 4 dols 12 1/2; pure Genesee, 4 dols 18 1/2 to 4 dols 25c; good Ohio, 3 dols 87 1/2 to 4 dols; common round hoop do, 4 dols.

GRAIN.—There is a steady good demand for wheat for milling and home use, but the market continues heavy, and prices favour buyers; the sales have been large, the terms of a considerable portion of which have not transpired, and some is going forward to England from first hands. The sales we notice are 6,100 bushels good to prime white Genesee at 95c to 101c; 32,500 white Michigan, part to arrive, most if not all 89c to 93c; 1,200 white Ohio, 85c; 4,000 red southern, 77c for common, and 83c to 85c for good; and 15,000 white Canada; to arrive on private terms. Corn has been in good demand for home use and to fill contracts maturing this month, and prices have advanced, the market closing buoyantly, with light receipts; the sales are 136,000 bushels, closing at 56c to 59c for damaged and unmerchantable, 60c to 61c for mixed western, and 62c to 63c for round yellow; contracts for 30,000 bushels mixed western were settled yesterday at 61c. 100 bags black eyed peas brought 1 dol 87 1/2 per bag of two bushels.

Export of BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since Sept. 1851.

From—	Flour.		Meal.		Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Barley	
	bbls	bbls	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	bush	
New York	84,130	...	140,910	25,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Orleans .....	...	...	21,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philadelphia	9,984	1,180	7,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltimore	9,888	...	9,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boston	7,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ports.....	...	...	...	9,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	111,242	1,180	178,682	36,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Same time last year.....	144,521	...	50,681	41,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The supply of English wheat at Mark lane last Monday was less than that of the previous week, and there being a good demand prices advanced fully 1s per qr, with a ready clearance of white, and ultimately all the red sold. Foreign wheat was in consequence held with more firmness, and a fair extent of business was transacted at former rates. The imports consisted of 1,800 qrs from Alexandria, 590 qrs from Dantzic, 1,125 qrs from Marseilles, 1,350 qrs from New York, 6,970 qrs from Olessa, 519 qrs from Pillau, 550 qrs R stock, making a total of 12,904 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,212 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,831 sacks, from foreign ports 10,583 sacks and 21,260 barrels. Notwithstanding these large arrivals there was a good sale at full prices, and choice samples of Marseilles were sold to some extent at from 31s to 32s 6d per sack. Select malting barley maintained its price, and such met a ready sale, but secondary sorts were taken off slowly, at rather lower prices. The imports of foreign consist of 6,094 qrs, mostly from the southward. The arrivals of English

oats coastwise were only 675 qrs. by the Eastern Counties Railway 2,282 qrs. from Scotland 215 qrs. from Ireland 7,551 qrs. and from foreign ports 9,766 qrs. forming on the whole a fair supply. Good old corn realised as much money, with a steady demand from the consumers; but samples of new were easier to purchase, particularly those which had been on board ship some time, and were in consequence rather out of condition.

There were good imports of wheat at Liverpool on Tuesday, and a pretty ready sale was experienced for all sorts of foreign at an advance of 2d per 70 lbs generally; the return of new English and Irish was 31s 3d on 521 qrs. but these sorts improved as much as foreign. Another great arrival of American flour did not prevent an enhancement of 6d per barrel on the choicest brands.

There was no import of wheat at Hull, and only a moderate quantity of other grain, and the deliveries from the farmers were trifling, who obtained 1s to 2s per qr more money for the best conditioned wheat: average, 32s 10d on 918 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were good, trade steady at 1s per qr more money: average, 36s 5d on 1,411 qrs.

At Ipswich the buyers of wheat showed more confidence, and gave readily 1s per qr advance: average 36s on 1,148 qrs.

A fair delivery of wheat took place at Lynn, and the best samples were 1s to 2s per qr higher: average, 33s on 1,918 qrs.

There were very limited fresh arrivals of all English grain at Mark Lane on Wednesday, no imports of foreign wheat and barley, with only a small addition of oats, and scarcely any flour. A few parcels of the best foreign wheat were placed at fully as much money, but there was scarcely a parcel of English offering, from the effectual clearance made on Monday. Prices of barley, beans, and peas were steady, and good old oats commanded full rates, with a fair business transacted in this sort to the dealers.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 35s 7d on 114,259 qrs wheat; 25s 1d on 28,288 qrs barley; 17s 6d on 27,642 qrs oats; 24s 2d on 583 qrs rye; 27s 10d on 4,809 qrs beans; and 27s 1d on 1,709 qrs peas.

The Scotch markets held this week have been more firm and healthy. At Edinburgh the deliveries of wheat from the farmers were good, and fully as much money was paid, particularly for choice samples of wheat adapted for seed.

The imports at Glasgow were moderate, and trade steady generally. Birmingham market was fairly supplied with wheat, and an advance of 1s per qr was paid: average, 36s 7d on 1,716 qrs.

At Bristol a short delivery of wheat from the farmers, and 1s per qr more money was obtained: average, 34s 8d on 581 qrs. Foreign wheat was 1s to 2s per qr dearer.

There was a good quantity of wheat brought forward at Newbury, and it met a steady sale at former rates: average, 39s 1d on 1,160 qrs.

Uxbridge market was fairly supplied with wheat, and for the best samples 2s per qr more money was given: average, 40s 9d on 1,221 qrs.

The fresh arrivals at Mark Lane on Friday were short of all English grain, but there were a few Irish oats, and the imports of foreign wheat and oats were moderate, but of other articles limited. Only a limited quantity of English wheat was on sale, and this brought the rates of Monday. There was a fair demand for foreign wheat at full prices for good qualities; in some instances for Dantzic 1s per qr more money was made. Prime malting barley was quite as dear. Good old oats were taken off at fully as much money.

The London averages announced this day were,—

Wheat.....	Qrs.	£	d
Barley.....	1,347	28	7
Oats.....	6,170	18	6
Rye.....	23	27	7
Beans.....	902	27	3
Peas.....	253	29	4

	Arrivals this Week.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
English.....	2,089	2,960	539	40
Irish.....	.....	.....	.....	1,220
Foreign.....	3,750	1,900	.....	7,180
				1,210 sacks
				550 sacks
				brls

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

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

MINING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—There has been an improved demand from the trade during the last two days, coloury sugars bringing rather higher prices, while low and refining descriptions remain without change. There were 2,300 casks West India sold to yesterday (Thursday) at previous rates, including some offered by auction. Of 204 casks 288 barrels Barbadoes about half sold: middling to good and fine yellow, 34s to 39s; soft brown to low middling yellow, 39s to 33s. 119 hds 132 brls other West India about half found buyers: Nevis, low to good middling yellow, 31s to 34s; brown, 29s to 31s; Grenada taken in at 30s to 33s 6d for brown to good middling greyish yellow. Arrivals have not been very large this week. The deliveries of raw sugar for home use at this port show a decrease of 14,600 tons when compared with last season's. Stock on the 4th inst., 91,181 tons, against 73,096 tons in 1850. Last week's delivery was 4,500 tons.

Mauritius.—A limited amount of business has been done in the absence of public sales, but grocery sugars have met with more inquiry. The deliveries from the commencement of the year to present date, are 7,137 tons less than in the former season.

Bengal.—The sales on Tuesday comprised 3,709 bags, when nearly 3,000 bags sold, and at barely last week's rates in some instances: good white Benares, 41s; low to good middling, 36s 6d to 39s 6d; middling to fine yellow Mauritius kind, 33s to 37s; fine strong dry yellow, 37s 6d to 38s. There has been a moderate inquiry for white Benares and grainy kinds since the sales.

Foreign.—A steady business has been done for export this week. 311 hds 263 barrels Porto Rico, in public sale, were partly disposed of at fully previous rates: good middling to very good yellow, grainy, 37s to 39s 6d; low to good middling, 34s to 36s 6d; brown, 30s 6d to 31s. 1,705 boxes Havana nearly all sold at full prices: good strong grey to middling white, 39s 6d to 41s; low to good yellow, 35s to 38s 6d per cwt. Privately, a floating cargo of 1,700 chests yellow Havana has sold at 19s 6d; and a cargo Bahia: white, 19s 3d, brown, 19s 6d. 1,000 chests Havana on the spot at 33s 6d to 39s per cwt.

Refined.—The demand has been more steady, and the market is rather firmer than last Friday. Yesterday brown goods were quoted at 44s, although some business is reported to have been done in the early part of the week at 6d less: middling to good and fine tilters, 44s 6d to 49s; wet lumps, 42s 6d to 41s. Pieces and bastards are unaltered, the former selling at 36s to 42s; the latter, 24s to 35s. Treacle is bringing 11s to 15s, and the supply large. The bonded sugar market remains inactive. A few sales are reported in English cru-hed, at 27s 6d to 28s for fine. The prices of Dutch cru-hed in Holland are quoted rather lower. Loaves are dull, 10 lb, 30s to 39s 6d per cwt.

MOLASSES.—The sales in West India are limited at last week's rates.

COFFEE.—The market has assumed a firmer appearance, a steady business having been done during the week, yet prices remain nearly the same as last quoted, excepting for native Ceylon, which shows an improvement of 6d to 1s; about 3,000 bags having sold by private treaty, at 40s to 40s 6d. Of 1,612 bags in public sale, 1,000 sold at similar prices for good ordinary, the remainder being held at 41s. Several parcels plantation Ceylon have sold at full prices, besides 532 casks, 172 bags in public sale, which went with some irregularity: middling to good middling bold, 52s to 57s; fine fine ordinary to low middling, 49s to 52s; ordinary to fine ordinary palish, 45s 6d to 48s 6d; triage and ragged, 37s to 45s; pea berry, 60s 6d to 62s. The deliveries are large, being 701 casks, 1,568 bags during last week. Mocha and other kinds of East India have been quiet. 989 bags Costa Rica were disposed of at about previous rates, from 45s 6d to 50s for ordinary to fine fine ordinary, with a few lots middling, 59s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—A limited inquiry has been made for West India, and scarcely any business done. A few small lots Trinidad sold at previous rates, from 41s to 47s for fair greyish to good red; other kinds, 36s to 39s 6d. 400 bags Grenada, were taken in, there being no buyers at last sale's prices: bright red, 40s to 41s; ordinary to middling greyish, 35s to 37s per cwt.

TEA.—Some public sales, comprising 9,221 pkgs, were held on Wednesday, when about 2,500 pkgs sold, the chief part being congou, which went without material alteration for common. There was so small a portion of other kinds sold that no change in prices occurred. Privately a moderate amount of business has been done, some good congous selling at low prices. No change has occurred in green teas.

RICE.—The speculative demand has continued, about 15,000 bags East India having changed hands since last Friday at extreme rates to 3d advance, besides a cargo of Arracan, the exact price of which has not transpired. 2,928 bags Bengal, in public sale, were chiefly disposed of as follows: good white, 10s to 10s 6d; middling to good middling, 9s to 10s; cargo, 8s per cwt. The deliveries are large. There is no alteration in cleaned rice.

PIMENTO.—On Wednesday 500 bags sold at a decline on the rates paid by private contract last week, the bulk bringing 5½d to 5½d; one lot good, 5½d per lb. The stock on 4th instant was 3,138 bags, against 8,484 bags in 1850 at same time.

PEPPER.—The demand for export kinds of black being good, and the supply rather small, higher rates have been paid, 1,609 bags about half finding buyers: common to fair clean Penang, 3½d to 3½d; Sumatra, 3½d per lb. 90 bags middling white were taken in at 6½d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—There has been a limited business done in nutmegs or mace this week. 375 barrels, &c, Jamaica ginger about two-thirds sold at 2½ to 4½, with one lot very fine bold 8½ 5s per cwt. Cassia lignea continues scarce.

NITRATE OF SODA is flat, and prices quite nominal.

SALTPETRE.—The market is quiet, rather a limited business having been done by private treaty at previous rates. The stock on 4th inst. consisted of 2,819 tons, against 2,350 tons last year at same time. English refined is held at 29s 6d to 30s per cwt.

IRON.—The market is quiet but firm, and some business has been done in Leewards at 1s 5½d to 1s 6d per gallon proof.

COCHINEAL.—The market has again been largely supplied this week, and prices have given way fully 1d. 670 bags Honduras, about three-fourths finding buyers at 2s 10d to 3s 4d per lb, for good ordinary to good bold silvers. The deliveries continue steady. Stock on the 4th instant, 6,720 serons, &c against 5,192 serons, &c last year.

DRUGS, &c.—Nearly all kinds of produce are unaltered in the absence of further public sales. Yesterday some Peruvian bark sold at full prices. Gambier has advanced to 16s 6d, and there are buyers at 16s. Catch remains quiet. Safflower and most other drysaltary goods are without alteration.

HEMP.—No alteration has occurred in Russian, the demand being rather limited. 150 bales Manila realised 48½s to 49½s. Jute is rather lower, 3,400 bales nearly all finding buyers at 10½s to 15½s 2s 6d per ton.

OILS.—There has not been much business done in any kind of fish privately during the week, yet prices remain without material change. Sperm is firm at 84½ to 87 per ton. Linsed is flat, some sales being reported at 30s 9d per cwt, or rather easier than last week; the supply keeps moderate. Rape is dull, and foreign refined sold 6d cheaper. Olive firm. Cochin cocoa nut sold by auction at 34s 6d to 35s; Ceylon taken in at 33s per cwt.

LINSEED.—The market is exceedingly flat, with a downward tendency; Black Sea, 46s per qr. Cakes are still rather slow of sale, at 7½ to 7½s per ton for English made.

METALS.—There is no particular change in the price of iron this week. Scotch pig has met with a steady demand, at 38s to 40s per cwt. All kinds of manufactured are steady at the quotations. The spelter market remains dull, and there appear few buyers at 14½ per ton. The stock is very large, being 13,600 tons on 1st inst. East India tin is firm, but rather quiet, a few sales having been made at last week's rates: Banca, for cash, 79s per cwt. British copper continues steady. Tin plates are in moderate demand: I. C. coke, 23s 6d per box.

TALLOW.—The market has been depressed, and prices show a further reduction of 6d, fine Y. C. on the spot selling at 38s 3d to 38s 6d; to arrive in the present and two following months, 38s to 38s 3d per cwt. The deliveries last week were 2,919 casks, leaving the stock on Monday 34,933 casks, against 26,718 casks at same date in 1850. Tallow melted was 38s 6d net cash this afternoon.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The demand was steady to-day, and grocery sugars showed an improvement of 6d for the week. A large business was done in West India, at extreme rates, the sales reaching 1,165 casks, making the week's business 3,450 casks. Jamaica in public sale realised 39s 6d to 34s for middling brown to middling yellow. Mauritius—102 bags sold at 32s to 32s 8d for low middling grey. Bengal—300 bags white Benares sold at stiffer rates, from 37s 6d to 39s 6d for low middling to middling. Foreign—195 hds 124 brls Porto Rico, consisting of grocery quality, sold at stiffer rates: low to very good 33s 6d to 39s 9d, one lot fine 49s 6d per cwt. Refined—The market was steady.

COFFEE.—1,714 bags Costa Rica were chiefly taken in at 48s to 50s; a few lots fine ordinary dingy selling at 45s. 537 bags native Ceylon partly sold at 40s for good ordinary, being easier.

COCOA.—100 bags Bahia taken in at 27s to 28s.

RICE.—Of 6,766 bags Bengal, about 2,500 sold at and after the sales from 9s to 10s for middling to good white. 1,700 bags pinky Madras, of ordinary to fair quality, realised 7s 6d to 8s 6d per cwt, being easier in some instances.

GINGER.—390 cases Cochin sold steadily at 27s to 38s 6d. 148 barrels, &c, Jamaica, brought 45s to 65s. 194 bags African bought in at 24s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—457 bags Bengal sold, refinc. 7s 2½s; 17 per cent, 25s.

COCHINEAL.—287 bags Honduras silvers, chiefly sold at the rates previously quoted. 72 bags Mexican silvers, chiefly taken in at 3s 10d to 3s 11d, a few lots bringing 3s 9d per lb.

LAC DYE.—307 chests partly sold at 4½d to 6d per lb for ordinary to middling.

OIL.—220 tons Polar whale by auction, partly sold at 30l 15s to 32l per tun.
TALLOW.—273 casks 1,009 packages Australian, about half sold at easier rates, from 34s 9d to 38s 9d. 371 casks 40 boxes South American, part sold, 34s to 37s 6d. 30 casks Italian brought 37s 6d per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market is rather firmer, no alteration to note in prices. The bonded continues steady, the market being barely supplied; prices remain without alteration. Seven parcels of Dutch crushed have been sold f.o.b. in Holland, from 22s 6d to 24s 6d.

DRY FRUIT.—This has been a very dull week in dried fruit, no disposition to purchase but for immediate use. New currants continue to arrive and of fine quality only; the quotation is nominal. Old fruit quite neglected; several parcels are shipping to Continent. New Valentin raisins firmly held at 88s; few moving off; a reaction is looked for as the trade are out of stock. Figs and sultanas as last week. Of all fruits further arrivals are close at hand, and we may expect to have very soon a healthy and brisk trade.

GREEN FRUIT.—A fair business is doing in all kinds. Lemons of good quality are in request. Grapes from Lisbon and Rotterdam in demand; some parcels of each kind sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, were taken freely by the trade. Barcelona nuts dull; the preference being now given to new black Spanish. Not the least inquiry for Brazil.

SEEDS meet a fair demand at the quotations of last week; supply moderate.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remains very quiet, and there is not much prospect of any great amount of business previous to the next sales.

FLAX.—Only small sales making of the inferior Egyptian, at moderate prices; very small quantities only of other qualities.

HEMP.—Again little doing, at a trifling reduction in prices.

METALS.—Copper has advanced 4l 10s per ton, the demand having been good up to such moment. There is a very little foreign on hand. Tin remains without alteration; tin plates are perhaps rather firmer. Both spelter and lead are neglected. In the former some very low sales have been made at Birmingham. Iron is without change, and bars in very small demand.

ENSUING SALES IN LONDON.

TUESDAY, Oct. 14.—150 hhds Barbadoes sugar, 2,850 bags Bengal do, 160 casks Ceylon coffee, 250 bags pimento, 200 barrels Jamaica ginger, 41 chests Manila indigo, 140 bales safflower.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.—1,491 boxes Havana sugar, 120 bales Mocha coffee, 2,138 bags Malabar pepper, 110 cases do. ginger, 143 chests Manila indigo.

THURSDAY, Oct. 16.—725 bales Bengal cotton.

FRIDAY, Oct. 17.—700 chests lac dye.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22.—Bales E. I. and China raw silk.

IN ABOUT 14 DAYS.—8,000 bags Rio coffee.

PROVISIONS.

The Irish butter market is very flat and nothing doing; the supply of Friesland today about 300 casks short, which has kept that article from receding; price 86s, firm. Zwoll butter, 80s.

The small supplies of both Hamburg and Irish bacon has given firmness to present prices, and was it not that the curers interest is against a rise, we should have to quote an advance. Lard firm.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1849	39,044	12,519	1,172	853
1850	41,063	13,956	1,078	1,183
1851	43,335	12,241	1,122	1,411

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	22,674
Foreign do	6,839
Bale Bacon	881

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.—During last week the imports of foreign stock into London exhibited a falling off, owing to the strong gales of wind. The total supply amounted to 7,128 head, against 6,166 in the corresponding period in 1850, 6,390 in 1849, 3,901 in 1848, and 4,382 in 1847. The week's import included—beasts, 1,317; sheep, 4,499; lambs, 124; calves, 413; pigs, 775.

To-day's market was again heavily supplied with both English and foreign beasts; but their general quality was by no means first-rate. The primest breeds were in moderate request at prices equal to those obtained on Monday last, viz. 3s 4d to 3s 6d per 8lbs. Otherwise the best trade ruled heavy at barely late rates, and a total clearance was with difficulty effected.

From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,860 short-horns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland 6 Scots.

Notwithstanding that there was a considerable falling off in the supply of sheep, the demand for that description of stock, owing to the large arrivals of meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall, and the prevailing damp weather, was in a very inactive state at barely last week's currency, the extreme value of the best old Downs being 4s per 8lbs.

Calves—the supply of which was seasonably large—met a dull inquiry, but we have no change to notice in their value.

Prime small pigs sold at an advance of 2d per 8lbs. Large pork was neglected.

SUPPLIES.

	Oct. 8, 1851.	Oct. 7, 1850.	Oct. 6, 1851.
Beasts	4,021	4,261	5,031
Sheep	27,740	27,340	27,000
Calves	234	253	185
Pigs	190	510	550

FRIDAY, Oct. 19.—To-day's market exhibited a full average time of year supply of beasts as to number; but the general quality of the stock was inferior. For all breeds the demand was in a very inactive state, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday, the extreme value of the best Scots being 3s 6d per 8lbs. We had a moderate inquiry for sheep, the number of which was comparatively small at last week's quotations. The highest figure for the best old Downs, was 4s per 8lbs. Prime small calves moved off steadily, at extreme currencies. In other kinds of a very little was doing. We had a fair sale for pigs, at full prices. Milch cows moved off heavily, at from 14l to 18l each, including their small calf.

Per 8lbs to sink the outfit.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	2	2	0	4	Inferior sheep	2	6	0	10
Second quality do	2	6	2	8	Second quality sheep	3	0	3	4
Prime large oxen	2	10	3	2	Coarse woolled do	3	6	3	8
Prime Scots, &c.	3	4	3	6	Southdown wether	3	10	4	0
Large coarse calves	2	6	3	2	Large hogs	2	8	3	4
Prime small do	3	4	3	6	Small porkers	3	6	3	8
Sucking Calves	18	0	20	0	Quarter old Pigs	16	0	18	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 914; sheep, 3,500; calves, 225; pigs, 310. Foreign:—Beasts, 401; sheep, 800; calves, 118.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, Oct. 6.—Our markets continue to be heavily supplied with both town and country-killed meat. Generally speaking, the demand is in a very inactive state, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10.—These markets are well supplied with each kind of meat, for which the demand ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices.

At per stone by the carcase.

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

BOROUGH HOP MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 6.—The transactions in our market are to a very moderate extent, and where sales are pressed, lower prices are submitted to for inferior descriptions. We annex the current quotations. Weald of Kent pockets 130s to 147s; Sussex, 115s to 126s per cwt.

FRIDAY, 10.—Our market continues to be well supplied with all kinds of new hops in a good condition. On the whole, a fair business is doing, at our quotations. Duty 115,000l. In yearlings very few transactions have taken place.—New Mid and East Kent pockets, 74s to 124s; New Weald of Kents, 61s to 64s; New Sussex ditto, 54s to 67s; Yearlings, 47s to 51s per cwt.

WORCESTER, Oct. 4.—We have a good supply of new hops, which found buyers at from 112s to 147s, and about 1,400 pockets were weighed, with 1,000 during the week. Prices now appear settled to a point, which bears a fair proportion with crop and stock, and consumers have become free buyers of good and choice qualities; fine 1850's are very scarce, and rather dearer.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 6.—Holywell 17s—Tanfield Moor Bets 13s 9d—Townley 15s—West Hartley 16s 6d.—Wall's-end: Whitworth, 15s 3d.—Ships at market, 5; 4 sold, 1 unsold.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.—Wall's End: Brown 16s 6d—Gosforth 17s—Belmont 17s 6d—Bradly 18s—Hetton 18s—Haswell 18s—Lambton 18s—Scarborough 17s 3d—Stewart's 18s—Whitwell 17s—Denison 17s 3d—South Kellie 17s 6d—Thornley 17s 6d—Seymour Tees 17s 3d.—21 ships at markets, 21 sold.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

METALS. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There has been a fair business doing during the past week in manufactured iron, but more particularly in Welsh bars, at about previous rates. Scotch pig iron has been very quiet, but there is no change to note in prices. The price of copper has been advanced during the week, 3d per lb on manufactured, and 4l 10s per ton on tile. Other metals without change.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.

CORN.—Rye attracts attention for the Continent, and is buying at 4½ ro 6.

FLAX.—Quiet and no business doing.

HEMP.—Remnants are being cleared off at lower prices, say 85 ro. for clean, and 83 ro. for outshot; otherwise, little doing.

TALLOW.—Very little continues to be done for export, and the quotations are nearly nominal. Some settlements of soap are reported at 107 ro. to 105 ro.; and the first business for next year has been done among Russians at 114 ro., 10 ro. down, for August delivery.

The Gazette.

Friday, Oct. 3.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Rock, jun., W. Rock, J. and V. Blakemore, Birmingham, wholesale ironmongers—Isaac and Batchelor, Bristol, grocers—A. C., and T. Steel, High street, Southwark, linendrapers; as far as regards T. Steel—Cort and Gee, Nottingham, ironfounders—Wells and Sands, Norwich, woollendrapers—The Scotswood Brick and Tile Company, and R. Lister and Son—Shelton and Withers, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, millers—R. and C. Ashford, Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, grocers—Hewitson and Co., Ovendon, Halifax, worsted spinners—W. R., and J. Shoolbred, Wolverhampton, tailors—Sugden, and Co., Bradford, Kidwick, and Skipton, wadfinners—Currie and Bustin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chymists—Weale and Humphrey, Godalming, drapers—Jackson and Eblson, York, sculptors—Page and Wright, Nottingham, lace gassers—Bennett and Parsons, Shoemaker row, Doctors' commons, furnishing ironmongers—Wright and Co., Brentwood, Ess x, brewers; and Wright and Co., maltsters—Levine and Falcke, Norwich, pawnbrokers—Wilson and Rudd, Albion place east, King's cross, upholsterers—Crisp and Co., Bermondsey wall, shipwrights—Fisher and Co., Barge yard, Bucklesbury, merchants—Williams, Coopers, Boyle, and Co., West Smithfield, wholesale stationers; as far as regards C. Bayle—W. and W. Deeks, Globe terrace, and Regent's place, Mile end—L. and D. Davis, Green's end, Woolwich, pawnbrokers—Wemley and Barrett, Newgate market, licensed victuallers—Love and Barton, Manchester, booksellers—Gordon and Waits, Macclesfield, silk manufacturers—Key and Connell, Brick lane, Bethnal green, brush manufacturers—Burghardt, Aders, and Co., Manchester and Bradford, Yorkshire, merchants—Walker and Gordon, Blackfriars road, drapers—Brooks and Taylor, Hercules buildings, Lambeth, starch makers—The Broncoed Colliery Company, Mold, Flintshire; as far as regards S., W., and E. H. Williamson.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Wensley and Barratt, Newgate market, licensed victuallers—Lockwood and Steele, Leicester, draper—Chapman and Moore, Old Bond street, hatters—Stevenson and Merrislaw, Derby, mercers—Pease and Gardam, Bradford, Yorkshire, brassfounders—Wickham and Butler, Winchester, surgeons—J. G. and E. V. Collingwood, Lamb's Conduit street, and Westbourne place, Paddington, butchers—W. P. B. and C. J. Freeman, Norwich, upholsterers—Derry and Westlake, Plymouth, public carriers—Cliff and Son, Knattingley, Yorkshire, shipbuilders—M'Leod and Bradshaw, Chorley, Lancashire, plumbers—Ayckbourn and Collier, Strand, waterproofers—James and Randall, Edgware road, window blind makers—Entwistle and Orrell, Radcliffe and Manchester, cotton manufacturers—D. W. and J. Cryer, Manche ter, timber merchants—Cowell and Loynd, Yate and Pickup Bank, power loom cloth manufacturers—Clifton and Hamwell, Pendleton, Lancashire, silk dyers—Jones and Turner, Manchester, carvers—Perfect and Hayman, West Malling, Kent, surgeons—Varnish and Co., Berners street, and Regent street, patent glass silverers—Thompson, Anthony, and Co., Manchester, coal merchants—Walker and Wilkinson, Eckington, Derbyshire, spade manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

Jacob and William Meane, Brighton, brewers.
 William Hon-man, Brighton, money scrivener.
 William Hartridge, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent, draper.
 William Starr Whatford, Brighton, dentist.
 Thomas Bray, Haslely, Warwickshire, miller.
 William Cox, Sme'hwick, Staffordshire, iron manufacturer.
 John Allen, Carmarthen, tea dealer.
 John Whitehead and Richard Cottam, now or late of Blackburn, machine makers.

Gazette of Last Night:

BANKRUPTS.

William Wadsworth Bragger and Richard Bragger, Jun., Hosiera, Laurence lane, City.
 Francis Dawson, draper, Great Yarmouth.
 Hugh M'Coll, bookseller, South Shields, Durham.

COMMERCIAL TIMES Weekly Price Current.

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

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

Ashes duty free

First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt 26s 0d 27s 6d Montreal 26 0 27 6 First sort Pearl, U.S. 29 6 30 0 Montreal 29 6 30 0

Cocoa duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.

Trinidad per cwt 37 0 50 0 Grenada 32 0 40 0 Para, Bahia, & Guayaquil 27 0 32 0

Coffee duty 3d p lb

Jamaica, triage and ord, per cwt, bond 36 0 42 0 good and fine ord 43 0 48 0 low to good middling 50 0 60 0 fine middling and fine 65 0 80 0

Ceylon, ord to good ord of native growth 40 0 40 6 plantation kind, triage and ord 35 0 42 0 good to fine ord 43 0 49 0 low middling to fine 50 0 80 0 Mocha, fine 75 0 80 0 cleaned garbled 66 0 72 0 ord and ungarbled 46 0 52 0 Sumatra 33 0 34 0 Padua 35 0 37 0 Batavia 37 0 47 0 Manila 37 0 44 0 Brazil, ord to good ord 32 0 36 0 fine ord and colour 36 0 35 0 St Domingo 38 0 40 0 Cuba, ord to good ord 36 0 41 0 fine ord to fine 43 0 60 0 Costa Rica 40 0 65 0 La Guayra 38 0 54 0

Cotton duty free

Surat per lb 0 2s 0 4s Bengal 0 3 0 4s Madras 0 3 0 4s Pernam 0 0 0 0 Bowed Georgia 0 5 6 6 New Orleans 0 5s 7 7 Demerara 0 0 0 0 St Domingo 0 0 0 0 Egyptian 0 0 0 0 Smyrna 0 0 0 0

Drugs & Dyes duty free

COCHINEAL Black per lb 3 3 4 9 Silver 2 9 3 10 Lac Dye D.T. per lb 1 8 0 0 Other marks 0 4 2 4

SEBELAC Orange per cwt 43 0 60 0 Other sorts 38 0 50 0

TURMERIC Bengal per cwt 15 0 17 0 China 16 0 18 0 Java and Malabar 12 0 16 0

TERRA JAPONICA Cutch, Pegue, ad, p cwt 18 0 18 6 Gambier 15 0 15 6

Dyewoods duty free

LOGWOOD Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10 Honduras 5 0 5 5 Campeachy 6 10 7 0

FESTIC Jamaica per ton 3 5 3 10 Cuba 6 10 8 10

NICARAGUA WOOD Lima per ton 13 10 14 10 Other large solid 10 0 13 0 Small and rough 9 0 10 0

SAPAN WOOD Bimas per ton 5 0 11 10 Siam and Malabar 8 0 10 0

BRAZIL WOOD Unbranded per ton 18 0 50 0

Fruit—Almonds Jordan, duty 25s p cwt, 1 8 2 8 new 8 0 10 0 old 8 0 0 0 Barbary sweet, in bond 2 8 2 10 bitter 2 1 0 0

Currents, duty 15s per cwt Zante & Cephal. new 0 0 0 0 old 1 10 1 14 Patras, new 2 2 0 0

Figs duty 15s per cwt Turkey, new, p cwt d p 1 18 3 5 Spanish 0 0 0 0

Plums duty 20s per cwt French per cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Imperial carton, new 0 0 0 0 Prunes, duty 7s, new d p 1 5 0 0 Raisins duty 15s per cwt Dentia, new, p cwt d p 0 0 0 0 Valentia, new 1 18 0 0 Smyrna, black 1 5 0 0 red and Eleme 1 4 1 11 Sultana, new, nom 2 17 2 18 Muscatel, new 2 15 3 10

Tax duty free

Riga, P.T.R. per ton 42 0 48 0 St Petersburg, h, 12 head 0 0 0 0 9 head 0 0 0 0 Friesland 35 0 52 0

Hemp duty free

St Petersburg, clean, new per ton 31 0 0 0 outshot, new 29 10 0 0 half cleaned 27 0 28 0 Riga, Rhine 31 10 0 0 Manila, free 43 0 46 0 East Indian Sunn 0 0 0 0 Jute 10 0 16 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

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

Rio, dry 0 4 0 6 Lima & Valparaiso, dry 0 4 0 6 Cape, salted 0 2 0 3 1/2 New South Wales 0 2 0 2 1/2 New York 0 0 0 0 East India 0 4 0 9 Kips, Russia, dry 0 8 0 9 1/2 S. America Horse, p hide 4 0 6 3 German 0 0 0 0

Indigo duty free

Bengal per lb 2 9 6 2 Oude 2 9 5 0 Madras 2 0 4 2 Manila 0 9 3 0 Java 4 4 6 8 Caraccas 2 10 2 0 Guatemala 2 3 4 9

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides 30 to 40 lb 0 8s 0 11 do. 50 65 0 11 1 4 English Butts 16 24 0 10 1 4 do 28 36 1 0 1 11 Foreign do 16 25 0 10 1 1 do 28 36 0 10 1 4 Calf Skins 20 35 0 10 1 6 do 40 60 1 0 1 8 do 80 100 1 0 1 4 Dressing Hides 0 8 1 1 Shaved do 0 9 0 12 Horse Hides, English 0 7 1 0 do Spanish, per hide 6 0 11 0 Kips, Petersburg, per lb 1 0 1 3 1/2 do East India 0 8 1 4

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c. lb 0 9 4 0 Bottoms 0 10 4 0 Old 0 8 1 0 8 1/2 Tough cake, p ton 2 4 0 0 Tile 83 0 0 0 IRON, per ton 2 4 0 0 Bars, &c. British 5 7 4 0 Nail rods 6 12 6 15 Hoops 7 15 8 0 Sheets 8 10 0 0 Pig, No 1, Wales 3 5 3 7 1/2 Bars, &c. 4 15 0 0 Pig, No 1, Clyde 2 1 0 0 Swedish, in bond 11 15 0 0

LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig 17 2 4 0 sheet 18 5 0 0 red lead 18 10 0 0 white do 24 10 0 0 patent shot 20 0 0 0 Spanish pig, in bond 16 7 1/2 16 10 STEEL, Swedish, in kgs 14 15 0 0 in faggots 15 0 15 5 SPELTER, for, per ton 14 0 14 5 TIN duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For 6s

English blocks, p ton 85 0 0 0 bars 84 0 0 0 Banca, in bond, nom. 79 0 0 0 Straits do 79 0 0 0 TIN PLATES, per box Charcoal, 1 C 30s 6d 31s 0 1/2 Coke, 1 C 24 0 24 6

Molasses duty B.P. 3s 9d, For 5s 3d

West India, d p, per cwt 12 0 15 0 Refiners', for home use, fr 13 6 20 0 Do export (on board) 6d 11 0 14 0

Oils—Fish Seal, pale, p 252 gal d p 32 15 33 0 Yellow 32 0 32 10 Sperm 84 0 86 0 Head matter 92 0 93 0 Cod 36 0 36 10 South Sea 31 9 32 10 Olive, Gallipoli, per tub 40 10 41 0 Spanish and Sicily 39 0 43 0 Palm 27 10 28 0 Cocoa Nut 29 0 25 0 Linseed, pale (Foreign) 33 10 34 0

Black Sea per qr 45 6 46 6 St Petersburg Morshank 44 0 41 6 Do cake (English) pr in 7 5s 7 10 1/2 do Foreign 5 10 8 5 Rape, do 3 15 4 2

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford new 7 4 6 7s 0 1/2 Carlow 7 4 6 8 0 Cork 7 6 7 8 0 Limerick 6 6 7 0 0 Friesland, fresh 8 6 0 0 Kiel and Holstein, fine 0 0 0 0 Leer 6 6 7 0 0 Bacon, singed—Waterfd. 5 0 5 3 0 Limerick 3 6 0 0 Hams—Westphalia 5 0 5 6 0 Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder 5 6 0 6 0 0 Cork and Belfast do 0 0 0 0 Firkin and keg Irish 5 0 5 4 0 American & Canadian 0 0 0 0 Cask do 0 0 0 0 Pork—Amer. & Can. p b. 0 0 0 0 Beef—Amer. & Can. p to 7 5 0 9 0 Inferior 0 0 0 0 Cheese—Edam 3 6 3 8 0 Gouda 2 6 3 2 0 Canter 2 0 0 0 American 3 0 4 6 0

Rice duty B.P. 6d p cwt, For 1s

Bengal, white, per cwt 8 0 10 6 Madras 7 6 9 0 Java 8 0 12 0

Sago duty 6d per cwt.

Pearl, per cwt 15 0 24 6 Flour 14 0 0 0 Saltpetre Bengal p cwt 25 0 29 0 Madras 24 0 27 0 NITRATE OF SODA 13 6 14 0

Seeds

Caraway, for, old, p cwt 28 0 32 0 Eng. new 34s 36s, old 0 0 0 0 Canary 38 0 40 0 Clover, red per cwt 47 0 54 0 white 46 0 56 0 Coriander 13 0 15 0 Linseed, foreign per qr 45 0 50 0 English 56 0 0 0 Mustard, br. per bush 9 0 12 0 white, 5 0 8 6 Rape per last of 10 qrs 19 0 22 0

Silk duty free

Surdah per lb 13 0 16 6 Cosimbuzar 9 0 16 0 Gonatea 9 0 16 6 Comercolly 12 0 17 0 Baulah, &c. 5 0 14 0 China, Tsatlee 16 0 21 8 RAWs—White Novl. 23 0 25 6 Fossombrone 21 0 24 0 Bologna 18 0 21 0 Friuli 18 0 21 0 Royals 18 0 20 0 Do superior 20 0 23 0 Bergam 22 0 24 0 Milan 22 0 24 0

ORGANZINES

Piedmont, 22-24 26 6 27 0 Do 24-28 25 0 26 0 Milan & Bergam, 18-22 26 6 27 0 Do 24-26 24 0 25 0 Do 28-32 23 0 23 6 TRAMS—Milan, 22-24 25 0 26 0 Do 24-28 23 0 24 0

BRUTIAS—Short reel 11 6 13 6

Long do 11 0 11 6 PERSIANS 8 6 10 0

Spices—PIMENTO, duty 5s per cwt., per lb bond 0 5 0 5 1/2

PEPPER, duty 6d p lb Black—Malabar, half-heavy & heavy 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2 light 0 2 1/2 0 3 Sumatra 0 3 1/2 0 3 1/2 White, ord to fine 0 6 0 10 1/2

GINGER duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For 10s Bengal, per cwt, bond 16 0 50 0 Malabar 21 9 90 0 Jamaica 36 0 180 0 Barbadoes 28 0 34 0

CAS. LIGNEA duty B.P. 1d p lb, For 3d ord to good, p cwt, bond 100 0 104 0 fine, sorted 106 0 111 0 CINNAMON duty B.P. 3d p lb, For 6d

Ceylon, per lb—lat 2 2 3 6 second 1 4 2 4 third and ordinary 0 9 1 9 CLOVES, duty 6d, per lb

Ambony & Bencoolen 0 7 1 6 Cayenne and Bourbon 0 6 0 6 1/2 MACE, duty 2s 6d, per lb 1 6 2 9 NUTMEGS duty 2s 6d

small to fine, per lb 2 0 3 9 shrivelled and ord. 0 9 1 3

Spirits—Rum duty B.P. 8s 2d p gall, For 15s

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O.P. per gal. bond 2 4 2 6 20 to 35 2 6 3 6 fine marks 4 0 5 0 Demerara, 10 to 20 O.P. 1 9 1 11 30 to 40 2 1 2 4 Leeward I., Pto 5 O.P. 1 6 1 7 East India, proof 1 4 1 5 Brandy duty 15s a gal

Vintage of 1846... p 6 6 130 2 1847... 5 7 5 9 1848... 5 1 5 3 1849... 4 7 4 9 1850... 4 4 4 6 Geneva, common 1 7 1 8 Fine 2 4 2 6 Coin spirits, duty paid 9 6 9 7 Malt spirits, ditto 11 0 12 6

Sugar duty B.P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For 14s, 15s 6d, or 16s 4d

W.I. B.P. d p, p cwt 30 0 33 6 middling 33 0 36 6 good and fine 37 0 41 0 Mauritius, brown 25 0 32 0 yellow 32 6 35 0 good and fine yellow 25 6 32 0 Bengal, brown 23 0 27 0 yellow and white 28 0 42 0 grainy brown 32 0 34 6 yellow and white 31 4 47 0 Madras, brown 24 0 27 0 yellow and white 29 0 45 0 Java, brown and yellow 28 0 35 0 grey and white 36 0 42 0 Manila, low brown 26 0 29 0 current qual. of clayed 31 6 32 6 Pernam, brown and yel 27 0 33 0 white 35 0 40 0 Bahia, brown and yellow 28 0 34 0 white 35 0 43 6 Havana, brown & yel 32 0 38 6 white 42 0 48 0 Porto Rico, low & mid. 30 0 34 6 good and fine 36 0 41 0

REFINED duty Br. 13s 4d, For 20s 8d

Bounty in B-ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s

Do leaves, 8 to 10 lb free 51s 0d 52s 0 1/2 Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb 48 0 50 0 Tullers, equal to stand 45 0 46 0 Ordinary lumps, 45 lb 44 0 44 6 Wet lumps 42 0 43 6 Pieces 35 0 41 0 Bastards 24 0 34 0 Treacle 10 6 15 0

In bd, Turkey ivs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0 6 lb leaves 31 0 31 6 10 lb do 30 0 30 6 14 lb do 30 0 0 0

SUGAR—REF. conid. bd

Titlers, 20 to 28 lb 29 0 0 0 Lumps, 40 to 43 lb 28 6 0 0 Crushed No. 2 27 9 0 0 Dutch superior 28 0 0 0 No. 1 26 0 0 0 No. 2 24 0 25 0 Belgian crushed, No. 1 26 0 0 0 Pieces 26 0 0 0 Bastards 19 0 21 0 Treacle 13 0 0 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cent N. Amer. melted, p cwt 35 6 37 6 St Petersburg, 1st YC 38 3 38 6 N. S. Wales 35 0 37 0 Tar—Stockholm, p bri 15 9 17 0 Archangel 17 0 17 0

Tea

Duty 2s 1d per lb Congou, ord and com 6d 0 9 1 0 middling to good 0 10 1 0 fine to finest 1 1 1 6 Souchong, ord to fine 1 0 2 9 Caper 0 11 1 6 Pekoe, Flowery 1 6 3 6 Orange (scented) 1 2 1 9 Twankay, ord to fine 0 11 1 6 Hyson Skin 0 10 1 6 Hyson, common 1 2 1 4 middling to fine 1 5 3 6 Young Hyson 0 11 3 2 Imperial 1 3 2 4 Gunpowder 0 10 3 6

Timber

Duty, foreign 7s 6d, R.P. 1s per load. Danzig and Memel fir 50 0 to 65 0 Riga 60 0 0 0 Swedish 46 0 50 0 Canada red pine 55 0 60 6 yellow pine 50 0 60 6 New Brun. wick do. large 75 0 85 0 do. small 50 0 52 0 Quebec oak 90 0 120 0 Baltic 70 0 110 0 African—duty free 160 0 200 0 Indian teak duty free 210 0 230 0 Wainscot logs, 1st, each 50 0 85 0 Deals, duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load. Norway per 120 of 12ft. £ 17 to 22 Swedish 14ft 18—22 Russian, Petersburg standard 13—15 Canada 1st pine 14—16 2nd 10—10 1/2 spruce, per 120 12ft 15—18

Dantzig deck, each 13s to 23s Staves duty free Baltic per mille £120 to 140 Quebec 60 0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb Maryland, per lb, bond 0 5 1 0 Virginia leaf 0 4 0 9 1/2 strip 0 7 1 1 Kentucky leaf 0 3 1 0 1/2 strip 0 5 0 10 1/2 Negrohead, fine 1 2 2 6 Columbian leaf 1 3 2 0 Havana 1 0 5 0 Havana cigars, bd duty 9s 7 0 14 0

Turpentine duty For. Spirits 5s Rough per cwt d p 7 5 8 0 Eng. Spirits, without cks 23 6 35 9 Foreign do, with casks 34 6 35 0

Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb Pieces, No. Down hogs 13s 0 13 10 1/2 Half-bred hogs 13 0 14 0 Kent Beccos 12 0 13 0 S. Down ewes & wethers 11 0 12 0 Leicester do 10 0 11 0 Sorts—Clothing picklock 14 0 15 0 Prime and picklock 12 0 13 0 Choice 11 0 12 0 Super 10 0 11 0 Combing—Wether mat. 14 0 15 0 Picklock 12 10 13 10 Common 11 0 12 0 Hood matching 16 0 17 0 Picklock matching 14 0 15 0 Super do 12 0 13 0

FOREIGN—duty free.—Per lb Spanish— Leonora, R's, F's, & S 1 5 1 6 Begovia 1 3 1 4 Caceres 1 2 1 4 Soria 1 2 1 3 Seville 1 0 1 2 German, 1st and 2d Elect 3 3 4 6 Saxon, prima 2 6 3 0 and secunda 2 0 2 4 Prussian (tertia) 1 8 1 11 Moravian, (Electoral) 3 6 5 0 Bohemian, prima 2 9 3 8 and secunda 2 2 2 8 and tertia 1 9 2 4 Hungarian (Lamb's) 2 3 4 0

Australian and V.D.L. Combing and Clothing 1 0 2 4 1/2 Lambs 1 0 2 3 1/2 Locks and Pieces 0 6 1 5 Grease 0 7 0 11 1/2 Skin and Slips 0 6 1 5 S. Australian & Swan River Combing and Clothing 0 11 1 6 Lamb's 0 19 1 5 1/2 Locks and Pieces 0 5 1 3 1/2 Grease 0 5 1 0 1/2 Skin and Slips 0 11 1 5 1/2 Cape—Average Flocks 0 4 1 5 1/2 Combing and Clothing 0 11 1 4 1/2 Lambs 1 2 1 5 1/2 Locks and Pieces 0 11 1 2 1/2 Grease 3 4 0 10 1/2

Wine duty 5s 6d per gal Port 24 0 32 0 Claret 5 0 48 0 Sherry 12 0 76 0 Madeira pipe 18 0 56 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to Oct. 4, 1850-51, showing the Stock on hand on Oct. 4 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

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

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons	1850 tons	1851 tons
British Plantation.	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
West India	61,859	64,632	59,295	49,185	18,529	23,666
East India	31,413	28,926	35,637	29,713	12,502	15,116
Mauritius	25,646	23,609	23,986	18,852	4,915	8,234
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118,958	117,167	141,116	127,005	36,446	45,916
Foreign Sugar						
Ocheritcr, Siam, & Manilla	9,382	4,952	2,197	3,772	8,233	5,284
Havai	15,379	21,061	11,715	2,588	15,471	21,126
Porto Rico	8,217	8,533	1,771	198	3,681	5,918
Brazil	9,174	19,323	4,383	4,152	10,271	15,593
	39,663	54,269	19,666	11,110	37,653	47,923

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

From the British Possessions in America	s	d
Mauritius
East Indies

The average price of the two is ...

MOLASSES.

	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	7,482	5,912	5,682

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal	1850 gal	1851 gal
West India	1,332,270	1,261,706	834,345	633,420	1,091,346	819,810	1,533,275	1,262,670
East India	217,260	257,940	278,353	276,399	33,100	36,180	307,210	284,365
Foreign	82,590	39,915	85,400	48,330	315	3,735	125,100	102,735
	1,632,120	1,559,565	1,198,105	958,149	1,094,755	859,725	1,961,685	1,549,770

COCOA.—Cwts.

	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Br. Plant	12,289	19,808	477	340	15,646	11,669	7,983	15,655
Foreign	7,824	5,916	5,135	3,592	1,611	2,687	9,379	5,898
	20,117	24,824	5,612	3,842	17,257	14,323	17,353	24,955

COFFEE.—Cwts.

	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Br. Plant	13,900	16,814	916	3,409	5,778	6,546	12,086	16,192
Ceylon	187,920	149,695	21,542	44,292	135,657	135,070	241,171	199,800
Total BP.	201,820	166,509	22,448	47,692	161,755	141,586	223,257	201,192
Mocha	10,527	21,199	1,434	1,685	16,974	17,257	10,599	16,722
Foreign El.	8,683	9,441	14,880	3,473	4,865	6,729	18,811	16,244
Malabar	276	643	...	...	174	126	291	779
St. Domingo	5,207	1,453	4,328	2,871	187	275	2,398	2,922
Hav. & P. Ric	2,473	2,347	2,237	931	596	1,032	4,632	5,685
Brazil	34,567	99,179	33,360	43,218	5,135	24,945	24,974	61,027
African	656	8	...	...	7	25	61	696
Total For.	62,515	123,251	41,859	52,179	21,778	59,390	59,356	103,976
Grand tot.	263,525	289,760	64,307	99,871	186,543	191,946	282,613	310,168

RICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British El.	7,701	10,539	1,632	2,487	8,805	8,432	18,298	19,412
Foreign El.	559	1,931	496	299	962	356	1,214	1,498
Total	8,260	11,570	2,128	2,696	9,768	8,788	19,512	20,910

PEPPER

	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
White	1,978	1,786	293	159	2,449	2,791	2,339	2,325
Black	39,343	24,665	23,612	15,543	21,249	19,399	49,749	46,551

NUTMEGS

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
Do. Wild.	964	1,431	339	317	912	786	244	875
CAS. LIG.	12,532	3,708	10,021	2,566	1,476	689	2,292	1,532
CINNAMON.	6,707	5,928	3,125	4,197	654	744	3,228	3,633

PIMENTO

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
	10,440	8,025	3,190	12,988	2,684	2,710	8,484	3,138

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
	12,259	10,918	...	...	10,981	12,958	5,192	6,720

LAC DYE.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	4,947	5,096	...	...	4,115	3,887	4,359	6,509

LOGWOOD

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	4,787	3,824	...	...	4,826	4,126	1,432	1,441

FUSTIC

	1,635	2,437	...	...	1,500	1,732	608	1,428

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	23,390	29,475	...	...	25,236	20,854	27,197	36,606
Spanish	2,317	7,130	...	...	2,955	6,417	639	1,616

SALPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	8,787	6,408	...	...	8,622	6,788	3,356	2,819
Nitrate of Soda	2,292	1,135	...	...	2,617	2,346	2,125	815

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	3,117	1,700	...	...	3,151	1,305	367	426
Brazil	175	4	...	...	175	...	109	82
East India	31,956	45,961	...	...	37,871	44,808	24,672	49,497
Liverpl., all kinds	1,283,455	1,475,281	189,620	199,470	1,029,370	1,175,580	542,470	551,430
T total	1,317,813	1,623,916	189,620	199,470	1,069,567	1,223,753	567,558	604,435

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR OCTOBER.

Railways.	Date when due.	Amount per Share.		Number of Shares.	Total. £
		Already paid.	Called.		
Great Luxembourg, 10/	15	£ 10 0 0	£ 1 0 0	60,000	60,000
Great Luxembourg, 8/	15	8 0 0	1 0 0		
Leeds Northern preference	5	4 0 0	1 0 0	15,325	15,325
Midland, 50/	1	25 0 0	3 6 8	77,245	257,483
West Cornwall	1	9 0 0	1 0 0	16,065	16,065
Paris and Strasburg	20	17 0 0	1 0 0	250,000	250,000
					598,873

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

ULSTER.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Ulster Railway was held on Monday, at the company's office, in Belfast. The chair was taken by Mr James Goddard. The following is the report:—"Out of the sum retained for unfinished works, &c., the outlay during the half-year ended on the 31st ult., amounts to 748 18s 5d. This sum has been expended principally in settling claims on account of lands taken for the railway, and in doing some works necessary to complete some of the stations. The Newry and Enniskillen Railway Company, and the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, have refused to comply with the award made by the Commissioners of Railways under the powers conferred upon them by the acts of incorporation of these companies, with respect to the alteration of the gauge of the Ulster Railway. Under these circumstances, the directors have been obliged to commence proceedings to enforce the liquidation of the claims of this company, and they entertain no doubt of their success. As the bonds given to secure the borrowed capital of the company fall due, the directors find no difficulty in replacing the amount at four per cent.—a lower rate of interest than has hitherto been paid, thereby reducing the charge upon the revenue account. The gross receipts on account of revenue for the last half-year, when compared with those of the preceding six months, and with the corresponding period of last year, present satisfactory evidence of steady progress in the traffic. There is at the same time some increase in the amount of the working expenses. The most considerable portion of that increase is under the head of taxes—a matter not within the control of the directors. Another important part of that increase occurs under the head of repairs; for the directors of this company have always maintained that there can be no more false economy than permitting working stock to fall into bad condition with the view of saving present outlay. In this item of the working expenses, therefore, fluctuations must from time to time be expected. The balance, however, to the credit of the revenue account for the last half-year is 12 209 15s 9d; and out of this sum the directors recommend that a dividend of 21s per share be now declared, payable on the 1st proximo. There will remain a balance of 1,307 12s 9d to be added to the reserved fund. Measures are in progress for relaying a portion of the line between Lisburn and Portadown, the rail originally used on that section of the works having been much lighter than that since adopted in laying the second line of rails and the continuation to Armagh." The out-going directors were re-elected, and the meeting separated.

TRAFFIC.—The gross receipt of railway traffic last week was 330,319, which on 6,288 miles of line, gives an average of 52 10s per mile, against 337,736 on 6,397 miles, or at the rate of 53 1/2 per mile for the week preceding. The total receipts since the 1st July last have been 4,394,457, against 3,712,461 to same period last year.

RAILWAY SHARE MARKET. LONDON.

MONDAY, Oct. 6.—The railway market was very buoyant to-day, and prices were quoted at a further advance. Most descriptions participated in the improvement.

TUESDAY, Oct. 7.—The late advance in railway shares has brought in sellers, and hence there was less buoyancy in business to-day. Prices on the average however, continued well supported.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8.—In the railway share market the speculative descriptions fluctuated considerably during the day, and closed rather below the opening quotations.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9.—The railway market was rather heavy to-day, and prices towards the close of business showed a tendency to decline.

FRIDAY, Oct. 10.—Railway shares have been looking up, and there is more doing in them. Lancashire and Yorkshire are up to 57; North Western to 117; Midland, 48 to 49; and South Eastern, 19 1/2. Foreign shares are dull.

THE AMERICAN YACHT.—Most of the New York papers have congratulating paragraphs on the recent triumph of the American clipper yacht, at Cowes. Some of them pay well-merited compliments to the English for their bearing their defeat so graciously. On this subject the *Weekly Sun* remarks:—"The grace and readiness with which the defeat has been acknowledged are as unlooked for as they are admirable. We fear very much that Americans would not do that so well."—Respecting future contests, the *New York Tribune* says:—"Darius Davison writes us that it is his intention to build a yacht within the period of six months from this date, of a tonnage and cost equal to the tonnage and cost of the yacht America. Said yacht to be built, modelled, and rigged on a plan different from any vessel or yacht now afloat; and to be held ready at any time within the period of one year from the date (after being completed) to sail against any vessel or yacht, or number of vessels or yachts, now afloat in this country or Europe, that may be entered for the race. The trial of speed and sailing qualities to take place at any time chosen by a majority of the owners of vessels entered for the race, and to be run as they shall choose, for any distance, upon the ocean or inland waters, in a heavy or light breeze, with or against the wind. The owner of any vessel entered for the race not satisfied with the time and circumstances chosen by a majority to make the trial of speed and sailing qualities, shall be at liberty to withdraw their vessel at any time before one week preceding the time chosen for the contest. This provision is not to apply to the vessel entered by the subscribers. His yacht shall be held ready to sail at any place and time within the period specified, and under any circumstances chosen by a majority of the owners of the other vessels. That only first-class, well-tried sail vessels or yachts may be entered for the race. The prizes to be sailed for are as follows:—In case the subscriber's yacht win the race, the vessel which comes out second, and the vessel last out in the race, to be forfeited to him. And in case his yacht is beaten, he will deliver her, with all her appurtenances, to the winner of the race, as a prize."

The Economist's Railway Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Table listing ordinary shares and stocks with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

ORDINARY SHARES, &c.—Continued.

Continuation of ordinary shares and stocks table.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.

Table listing lines leased at fixed rentals with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Table listing preference shares with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Table listing foreign railways with columns for No. of shares, Amount of shares, Name of Company, and London (M. F.).

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Large table showing official railway traffic returns, including columns for Capital and Loan, Amount expended, Average cost, Dividend per cent., Name of Railway, Week ending, Receipts (Passengers, Merchandise, Total), and Miles open in 1851 and 1850.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Eight Months ended Sept. 5, 1851.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the eight months ended Sept. 5, 1851, compared with the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.		Imports.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls	12,012	15,849	Free	Free	102,627	192,481	Free	Free
Cows	8,923	9,924	—	—	38,561	67,653	—	—
Calves	12,815	11,834	—	—	209,141	255,873	—	—
Sheep	59,377	76,010	—	—	32,245	35,036	16,241	19,002
Lambs	4,814	6,479	—	—	576,929	708,411	Free	Free
Swine and Hogs	1,801	5,319	—	—	63,765	70,389	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	849	82,663	—	—	12,146	10,471	—	—
Barilla and Alkali	214,906	1,517	—	—	51,043	77,631	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	20,126	21,553	—	—	10,656	11,079	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal	485,166	494,603	—	—	23,570	14,849	—	—
Brimstone	1,705	9,750	—	—	68,941	54,132	—	—
Caoutchouc	52,107	50,306	50,892	49,115	116,489	135,779	—	—
Clocks	3,309,129	4,994,066	1,963,696	2,029,496	7,811	7,389	—	—
Cocoa	23,640,566	1,818,511	19,307,644	6,510,346	2,790	2,447	—	—
* Coffee:—Entered previously to 15th April, 1851.—Of British possessions	7,023,612	5,018,806	1,659,506	443,418	638	698	—	—
Foreign .....	...	14,775,679	...	12,316,523	7,217	5,831	—	58,627
Entered from 15th April, 1851:—Imported from British Poss. out of Europe .....	...	6,707,947	...	2,518,976	112,695	81,669	59,718	Free
Imported from other Parts .....	...	...	...	...	1,014,246	461,111	212,454	237,287
Total of Coffee	30,664,178	28,320,946	20,967,150	21,789,263	160,696	256,455	9,917	9,911
Corn:—Wheat	2,350,631	3,076,928	2,371,941	3,078,975	2,944	3,382	239,867	255,869
Barley	773,934	690,842	773,447	690,842	32,833	56,528	32,833	56,378
Oats	899,117	965,034	900,509	965,034	3,430	3,720	12,041	9,727
Rye	90,628	23,091	90,869	23,091	23,587	57,010	55,353	63,447
Peas	105,507	72,636	106,448	73,008	16,031	8,807	4,649	7,821
Beans	297,238	210,241	302,817	210,741	61,456	110,136	43,465	95,964
Indian Corn, or Maize	1,055,339	1,241,883	1,055,339	1,241,883	72,746	67,899	19,986	15,241
Buckwheat	120	843	120	843	596,922	374,699	441,135	315,426
Beer or Bigg	571	1,939	571	1,939	79,672	148,004	Free	Free
Malt .....	...	16	...	...	490,107	677,333	—	—
Total of Grain	5,573,085	6,283,453	5,602,061	6,286,356	82,958	86,435	—	—
Wheatmeal or Flour	1,688,489	3,821,433	1,691,236	3,823,134	323,537	319,044	—	—
Barley Meal	108	32	106	32	1,418,297	1,418,297	49,525	54,844
Oatmeal	4,333	2,074	3,945	2,074	58,282	58,282	—	—
Rye Meal	941	6,397	541	6,397	16,361	14,555	14,627	13,040
Pea Meal	42	284	42	284	...	...	...	...
Indian Corn Meal	8,640	6,612	8,640	6,612	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat Meal	65	32	65	32	...	...	...	...
Total of Flour and Meal	1,702,618	3,836,864	1,704,975	3,838,565	...	...	...	...
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	6,059,547	7,379,700	6,089,197	7,383,089	...	...	...	...

* Coffee, of whatever growth, having, since 15th April last, been chargeable with the same rate of duty, the distinction between the produce of British Possessions and Foreign produce, has by a necessary consequence ceased in the Entries at the Custom House. In accounts rendered for the future, therefore, that distinction can only be approximately indicated by showing, under separate heads, the quantities imported from British and Foreign territories respectively.

Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.		Articles.	Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Leather Manufactures (con.)—Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs	2,481	2,717	2,418	2,064	Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs	254,840	130,606	126,562	120,772
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	77,576	75,273	70,211	69,726	Ribbons	224,945	111,095	118,786	110,374
Men's Boots and Shoes	23,751	17,523	18,616	12,164	Gauze or Crape, Broad stuffs	5,424	5,342	4,174	4,696
Children's Boots and Shoes	978	826	382,096	417,425	Ribbons mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs	32,764	12	32,707	23,353
Boot Fronts	382,644	418,469	1,998,256	2,005,333	Ribbons	5	4	4	12
Gloves	2,357,469	2,065,531	2,811	1,974	Velvet: viz.—Broad stuffs	1,896	489	1,897	485
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated	3,608	2,371	519	479	Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet	18,661	17,663	18,098	15,744
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French	1,639	19,743	21,485	19,552	Push for making hats	8,549	11,997	8,416	11,187
Cambries and French Lawns	23,505	1,986	15,761	4,612	Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs	92,708	94,107	89,118	90,743
Damasks and Damask Diaper	16,614	18,017	Free	Free	Spices: viz. Cassia Lignea	523,874	316,806	165,661	82,706
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up	14,677	6,952	4,909	6,320	Cinnamon	940,395	142,801	64,170	37,773
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up	5,997	16,155	Free	Free	Cloves	530,586	359,384	15,152	15,602
Mahogany	18,927	31,019	29,796	31,060	Mace	367,667	103,276	77,259	64,673
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus	30,033	59,923	57,013	65,198	Nutmegs	27,231	45,395	10,674	9,654
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	68,025	18,539	Free	Free	Pepper	151,733	203,497	94,846	106,224
Iron, in bars, unwrought	18,617	518	—	—	Pimento	3,697,172	2,150,338	1,996,734	2,032,651
Steel, unwrought	39	9,028	3,491	4,939	Spirit: viz.—Rum	10,149	7,405	1,910	2,148
Lead, pig and sheet	7,069	14,736	Free	Free	Brandy	2,584,464	2,747,206	1,839,954	1,779,685
Speller	9,169	28,656	12,874	23,818	Geneva	2,085,442	1,934,673	1,198,582	1,175,747
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	23,001	12,016	Free	Free	Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts	272,835	115,490	17,783	17,243
Oil:—Tram, Blubber, and Spermaceti	12,267	373,369	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	1,757	1,257	1,676	1,496
Palm	263,921	37,052	—	—	Of Mauritius: Equal to white clayed	2,063,970	2,146,048	1,882,027	1,688,325
Cocoanut	70,288	8,919	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	579	36	618	3
Olive	17,316	33,397	—	—	Of British Possessions in the East Indies:—Equal to white clayed	851,430	828,388	877,941	684,764
Oil Seed Cakes	37,391	51,776	27,295	35,509	Not equal to white clayed	21,885	14,073	38,020	28,745
Opium	71,357	408,615	Free	Free	Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	728,320	705,928	909,161	821,442
Potatoes	1,157,429	140,218	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	51	81	6,231	63
Provisions: viz.—Bacon	295,040	84,965	—	—	Not equal to white clayed	49,154	36,741	455,335	25,570
Beef, salted, not corned	94,410	5,865	—	—	Not equal to brown clayed	810,893	1,558,116	455,335	878,843
Beef, or slightly salted	11,718	131,995	—	—	Total of Sugar, unrefined	81,739	137,682	32,092	62,654
Pork, salted	181,470	37	—	—	Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	4,606,778	5,428,350	4,293,101	4,191,905
Pork, fresh	172	13,475	15,434	13,475	Foreign	1,365	27,359	10,248	28,159
Poultry, alive or dead	15,331	229,556	244,266	224,569	Molasses	730,510	572,514	590,750	528,055
Butter	211,239	191,667	206,964	198,498	Tallow	326,233	315,313	461,922	526,429
Cheese	263,592	87,346,999	31,105,030	87,347,337	Tar	5,768	5,601	Free	Free
Eggs	81,081,745	8,934	9,346	4,500	Tea	38,523,992	54,651,167	34,331,900	35,889,090
Hams	12,995	78,355	Free	Free	Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale	3	22	24	37
Lard	215,058	27,300	—	—	Doles, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split.—Of Brit. Pos, loads	210,892	233,207	246,714	263,340
Quicksilver	179,848	143,455	320,503	294,412	Foreign	151,583	178,697	241,050	287,174
Rice	482,567	27,494	23,493	23,523	Staves	42,239	40,406	Free	Free
In the husk	32,855	303,951	Free	Free					
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre	392,785	130,398	192,741	138,860					
Seeds: viz.—Clover	71,912	314,478	Free	Free					
Flaxseed and Linseed	178,704	45,763	—	—					
Rape	46,285	14,883	—	—					
Tares	17,329	2,943,394	—	—					
Silk: viz.—Raw	3,250,653	10,082	—	—					
Waste, Knubs, and Husks	12,869	269,515	—	—					
Thrown	344,123	—	—	—					

Articles.	Entered for Home Consump.		Importations.		Entered for Home Consump.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851
Timber (con.)— Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except bewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads Foreign	299,725	329,186	4,979	4,620	Free	Free
Tobacco: viz.—Unmanufactured	186,640	229,943	149,328	218,155	160,108	154,590
Manufactured, and Snauf.....lbs	18,109,331	18,157,080	342,046	558,057	245,514	326,460
Turpentine, common	136,020	147,457	5,378,927	5,379,898	3,962,272	3,878,567
Watches	58,536	68,274	5,870,301	6,156,110	4,367,891	4,359,617
			4,317,686	5,308,277	Free	Free
			54,327,082	55,577,530	—	—
			1,023,782	1,052,474	—	—
			409,964	419,457	—	—
			95,437	86,484	—	—
					89,423	72,980

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the eight months ended Sept. 5, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities Exported.		Articles.	Quantities Exported.	
	1850	1851		1850	1851
Cheese.....cwt	3,973	2,573	Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea	686,204	198,726
Cocoa.....lbs	1,033,635	823,435	Cinnamon	477,275	378,457
Coffee: viz.—Of British Possessions	5,402,640	13,234,453	Cloves.....	138,836	275,050
Foreign			Mace	12,853	46,251
Total of Coffee	7,990,914	1,126	Nutmegs	82,502	82,709
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	2,613	928	Pepper	1,947,875	1,806,592
Barley.....	6,753	4,160	Pimento	3,662	13,113
Oats.....	4,370	4,160	Spirits: viz.—Rum	834,168	842,240
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwt	19,458	37,766	Brandy	598,837	613,532
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods	98,977	142,462	Geneva	247,688	89,781
Do.....value thereof £	37,230	56,455	Sessions in America	19	2
Other Articles	68,743	69,819	Of Mauritius.....cwt	125	99
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up	16,002	16,119	Of British Possessions in the East Indies...	483	310,912
Cotton Yarn	517,579	529,960	Foreign	311,539	129,015
Do.....value thereof £	7,354	9,255	Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.— Of British Possessions.....cwt	166	153
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal cwt	44,826	36,745	Foreign	80,691	35,084
Indigo.....	3,609	4,169	Melasses.....	3,465	2,017
Lac-dye	3,448	2,298	Tea.....	4,170,601	3,059,990
Logwood.....tons	627	262	Tobacco: viz., Unmanufactured.....lbs	5,002,053	5,813,596
Terra Japonica	250	120	Foreign Manufactured, and Snauf.....	900,511	1,090,416
Cutch	52,996	23,192	Wine: viz.—Cape	1,389	1,354
Embroidery and Needlework	10,850	1,501	French	123,500	83,228
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwt	21,816	23,601	Other sorts	1,039,231	1,066,993
Glass exceeding 1-9th inch thick, Silvered or Polished Glass, whatever thickness.....sqft.	54,497	45,013	Total of Wine	1,184,120	1,151,575
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	149,289	108,420	Wool: viz.—Cotton	679,862	554,014
Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass	16,524	20,949	Sheep and Lambs'	9,314,120	10,857,895
Guano			Alpaca and the Lama Tribe.....lbs	135,609	4,516
			Woolen Manufactures not made up...value £	100,322	39,646
			Wholly or in part made up	6,257	13,698

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
 An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the eight months ended Sept. 5, 1851, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1850.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.		Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1850	1851	1850	1851		1850	1851	1850	1851
Alkali: viz.—Soda	614,456	611,110	278,524	262,661	Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig	105,220	155,878	257,313	352,437
Beer and Ale	123,892	131,775	380,195	396,405	Bar, bolt and rod	342,524	391,074	2,068,549	2,260,219
Butter	38,288	41,269	131,507	143,224	Wire	2,614	2,982	56,019	58,156
Candles	1,835,396	1,783,923	67,045	65,088	Cast	14,692	17,600	145,963	173,343
Cheese	4,994	5,606	17,957	20,026	Wrought of all sorts	92,510	100,043	1,028,493	1,055,210
Coals and Culm	2,342,157	2,518,678	879,532	935,383	Steel, unwrought	6,977	8,253	264,760	290,773
Cordage and Cables	72,056	84,729	124,252	147,851	Copper, in bricks and pigs	89,316	83,572	387,091	362,372
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard	893,203,804	1040288459	13,437,369	15,112,728	Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	154,552	150,924	679,798	645,914
(exclusive of Lace and Patent Net)	83,371,234	78,060,140	292,241	409,523	Wrought of other sorts	9,153	15,495	47,245	81,037
Lace and Patent Net	3,018,081	2,985,736	285,450	317,809	Brass of all sorts	14,041	12,531	72,421	64,316
Thread for Sewing	153,503	343,522	66,531	137,297	Lead	13,691	14,149	246,089	253,407
Stockings .....	...	...	153,536	151,559	Lead, unwrought	21,095	13,214	84,054	54,333
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	14,335,127	16,128,916	Tin plates .....	...	...	637,501	739,778
Total Value Cotton Manufac.	86,881,256	94,050,215	4,138,895	4,351,934	Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed	2,232,297	2,618,101	277,741	347,307
Cotton Yarn	49,015,701	56,599,479	662,776	743,242	Painters' colours and materials .....	...	...	174,315	190,625
Earthenware	112,314	125,898	107,296	120,918	Salt	11,310,971	11,906,011	154,218	159,751
Fish: viz.—Herrings .....	...	...	14,307	19,850	Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	307,819	325,458	358,038	408,276
Of other sorts	15,759	16,242	69,378	71,295	Stockings	7,932	11,701	13,548	19,124
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass	11,973	10,730	106,655	115,126	Of all other descriptions	486,939	557,217	214,482	264,703
Window Glass	193,003	214,392	11,770	13,283	Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons	3,904	2,074	2,882	1,663
Bottles, Green or Common .....	...	...	11,770	13,283	Stockings .....	...	...	17,808	19,719
Plate Glass .....	...	...	232,614	212,297	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	719,057	861,697
Total Value Glass Manufac. ....	...	...	1,041,564	1,260,565	Total Value Silk Manufac.	41,755	39,441	32,436	30,985
Haberdashery and Millinery .....	...	...	1,727,622	1,886,177	Silk, Thrown	291,966	247,412	96,868	88,873
Hardware and Cutlery .....	...	...	123,686	107,132	Silk Twist and Yarn	85,237	90,183	138,835	144,393
Leather, Unwrought	20,986	18,691	15,242	16,371	Soap .....	...	...	270,521	285,329
Wrought: viz.—Gloves	26,728	22,783	193,294	181,567	Stationery	140,543	172,598	234,647	251,106
Of other sorts	1,145,944	1,077,474	78,671	86,647	Sugar, refined	8,351,369	5,215,442	426,636	283,273
Saddlery and Harness .....	...	...	2,331,698	2,547,527	Wool, Sheep or Lambs	2,004,956	1,924,853	3,787,895	3,774,718
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard	80,130,489	85,155,909	11,814	5,369	Woolen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece	47,227,966	50,652,088	2,102,155	2,088,993
(exclusive of Lace of Thread)	372,527	167,405	235,981	183,946	Entered by the Yard	82,387	139,116	48,132	84,195
Lace of Thread	2,387,852	1,936,504	13,701	16,060	Stockings .....	...	...	181,352	132,234
Thread for Sewing .....	...	...	2,593,194	2,753,402	Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	6,119,534	6,080,140
Of all other descriptions .....	...	...	564,772	581,308	Total Value Woolen Manufac.	78,984	82,856	915,701	935,825
Total Value Linen Manufac.	11,887,233	11,401,084	278,739	266,562	Woolen Yarn .....	...	...	43,851,568	47,157,984
Linen Yarn .....	...	...	358,952	420,559	Total declared value .....	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines .....	...	...	...	...	Of all other sorts .....	...	...	...	...
Of all other sorts					

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, September 1851.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

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MR HOWARD, SURGEON DENTIST,
52 Fleet street, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52 Fleet street.—At home from 10 till 5.

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ON THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

No. XVII
PORTUGAL AND MADEIRA.

How long, sir, do you mean to ask

Performance of my weekly task?

Am I to still keep writing on

When this affair is past and gone?

I own, that if you're thus inclined

To bear this mighty Show in mind,

I've not the slightest wish, myself,

To lay it by upon the shelf.

So wonderful a public boon

Is not to be forgotten soon.

To my own fancy, many please

Far more than do the Portuguese,

And many to my taste come nearer

Than certain samples from Madeira;

But, may be, if I knew them better,

I should not thus commence my letter.

I saw a deal of tobacco;

And, had I chanced to be a smoker,

I saw enough tobacco here

To keep my pipe supplied a year.

Nay, I consider there was plenty

For five, or ten, or even twenty.

Prime snuffs in this collection mingle,

To make the nasal organ tingle;

And I should think, to see the snuff,

'Tis very tidy sort of stuff.

Which proves how well the Portuguese

Know how to make a person sneeze.

A plentiful display is made

Of pears, dry figs, and marmalade;

And these, I guess, would never hurt

By way of relish or dessert.

The window glass, engraved, is good,

And so's the carving, done in wood;

The damask and the striped cashmere

Look very tolerable here.

The samples of Madeira lace,

As seen in Paxton's huge glass case,

Are not at all to be despised,

But, altogether, highly prized.

The flowers in wax and fruit as well,

Are highly recommendable.

Such specimens are sure to please—

At least I found it so with these

Of course, I cannot touch on all

Exhibited by Portugal;

Nor can Madeira hope for more

Than brief allusion to her store.

Some parts of Portugal are full

Of spe. pieces in silk and wool.

The woollen comforters are stout,

And comfortable things no doubt.

The wool and cotton waistcoats shown

Are not a patch upon our own.

I mean by this that they are far

Below what those of HYAM are.

This also may be said in truth

Of jackets here designed for youth.

Such garments are inferior styles

To HYAM's dress for juveniles.

But let me pause; for I must say

A word upon the closing day.

You'll guess I don't intend to miss

An opportunity like this.

These odds have bought (so I've heard say)

New dress on purpose for the day;

And this, I guess, is strictly true,

Knowing the business HYAM's do.

There's quite a stir in HYAM's trade,

Both in bespoke and ready made.

And, from this circumstance, I guess,

How ticket-holders mean to dress.

I'll let you know, when next I write,

How I enjoyed the closing sight;

And doubtless I shall have to say

That HYAM's beautiful display

Did wonders on the closing day.

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THE PERMANENT WHITE OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST, Combines Elegance, Durability, Health, and Economy, THE WHITEST OF ALL PAINTS.

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Three years since the proprietors placed their manufacture on a large scale, and offered it at a price to compete with White Lead Paint.

The successful introduction of this Paint, and its confessed superiority over every other Paint hitherto known, brought forward vast quantities.

These inferior productions, frequently made from zinc ores, containing sulphur, lead, arsenic, and other deleterious material, alike injurious to health, deficient in body, and reducing the preservative properties for which the original Paint stands pre-eminent.

In justice to the proprietors these should not be confounded with the original, even though sold under the pretence that it is all the same.

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As a guard to the painter against the substitution of the inferior paints, each cask is stamped

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